

GREEN PRAISES AS HE AND THE A. F. OF L. COUNCIL ARE RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AT PLATTSBURG

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by prominent members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was the guest of Maj. General Summerall on a visit of inspection at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg on invitation of Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war.

After a review of the 1,600 young men being trained in regular army style, President Green mounted a platform and spoke to the student soldiers: "Speaking for myself and for my associates, the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I can scarcely hope to convey in words the very deep impression made by this brief visit. We have been much interested in the great movement represented here at Plattsburg. I think I can truthfully say there has been a wrong impression prevailing in some quarters as to the work, training, purposes and objectives of the military training camps. I think the American Federation of Labor, thru

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE latest Chicago murder, or, to be exact, the latest outstanding murder has produced the usual crop of idiotic predictions from the police department, which seems to be quite incapable of anything in the line of crime prevention or detection. It appears that the police, in every part of the country display either efficiency or zeal only when called on to break strikes or in other ways help the employers suppress the workers. The members of the force come from the working class only on rare occasions do they show the least sympathy for the struggles of their own people to improve their conditions.

ANOTHER Chicago gangster bit the dust. He was engaged in the alcohol racket. It is also reported that he was originally imported from Italy to play the role of professional killer for one of the city's most notorious murder gangs. However, as we have this information only on police authority it can be taken for what it is worth. In all probability the slain man who went under the rather romantic pseudonym of "Cavallero," was an underworld gangster who made his living in a profession that depends on the gun for results.

RIVAL gangsters got him, and he is no more. The police, in their abnormal thirst for publicity, talk incessantly and arrest innocent people, who are immediately charged with the murder, only to be almost immediately released. The state's attorney, when he deigns to notice such an incident, babbles about "a perfect hanging case," and the farce goes on. Mayor Dever appears before a chamber of commerce audience and boasts that he has dried up the city. In the same issue of the newspapers that carry the mayor's boast there is a story of one of the mayor's policemen caught, sleeves rolled up, in the act of rolling barrels of real beer onto a truck in a brewery yard.

CORRUPTION, graft and hypocrisy. Nobody believes anything a police official or a capitalist politician says nowadays, except morons. This type we admit is not rare. Police arrest unoffending citizens who walk along the street, bent on no unlawful mission. Workers returning to their homes in humble flivvers are held up by police squads, armed with revolvers, machine guns and tear bombs, and threatened with instant death if they move an eyelid. The real criminals escape because the police dare not get fresh with them.

ORDERLY workers standing on a street corner are jumped on by police in civilian clothes and insolently told to move. Naturally they resent such interference by strangers who may be ordinary hoodlums for all anybody can tell. Their sluggish appearance does not allay this suspicion. Without taking the trouble to reveal their identity the police beat the workers savagely and take them to a cell, where additional punishment

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R. R. Detective Who Killed Herrin Man Held to Grand Jury

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Aug. 23.—J. F. Jones of Beardstown, special agent for the C. B. & Q. railroad was today held for the action of a coroner's jury following a verdict of a coroner's jury last night that Clarence Ingram came to his death at the hands of Jones. One of the chief witnesses at the inquest was Leo Campbell, companion of Ingram, who was wounded in the shooting which resulted in Jones' death. Jones admitted shooting Ingram after the two Herrin boys had broken into two box cars containing merchandise in the Burlington yards.

WHAT IS THE C. M. T. C.?

The second of a series on American Militarism running every day in THE DAILY WORKER will be found on page 3.

CHRISTIANSON TO WAGE WAR ON SAM'S TWINS

Labor Leaders Worry; They Support One

Illinois labor leaders, formerly associated with the Farmer-Labor Party and close friends of Parley Parker Christianson, former candidate of the presidency on the F.-L. ticket were considerably agitated last week when word came from London that Mr. Christianson was returning from a European trip to enter the Illinois political marathon next fall as candidate for the senate on a progressive ticket.

What particularly worried the Fitzpatrick-Olander triumvirate was Christianson's announcement that he would make the welkins ring with a savage attack on the "Insullated" candidates Smith and Brennan. The labor leaders have committed themselves to Smith.

In view of Christianson's long association with the trade union movement and his popularity among wide sections of organized labor it is believed that the labor leaders who deserted the workingclass standard on the political field will have some difficulty in explaining their defection to the masses, if Christianson speaks without regard to diplomatic reservations.

Class Program Needed.

Should Christianson decide to head a labor ticket in the Illinois elections and make a campaign on a class program interwoven with an exposure of corruption, bribery and the proven ownership of both capitalist candidates by the employers as shown by the slush fund quiz, many political observers are of the opinion that such a campaign might well be the means of reviving the drooping enthusiasm of farmer-laborites and encourage a united front of all sections of the workingclass movement against the capitalist parties in the fall elections.

William Green Picks Elihu Root to Settle Union Labor Affairs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Following his visit to Plattsburg, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor has announced that Elihu Root, former secretary of state and one of the old guard, hard-bolled republican party leaders of well-known open shop policies, has accepted Green's request to act as one of the three arbitrators in the jurisdictional dispute between the Plasterers' union and the Bricklayers' union.

The other two members will be named by the head of the two unions involved. The tribunal was provided for in the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. last year. Both unions will hold their conventions before the arbitrators pass on the dispute. Green praises Root's "eagerness to help."

SECOND WORKERS' DELEGATION FROM GERMANY NOW IN MOSCOW

(By Inprecor Telegraph Agency)

MOSCOW, August 23.—The second German workers' delegation arrived in Moscow August 4. The delegation was received enthusiastically by representatives of the trade unions and by numerous deputations of the Moscow workers who filled the station and the surrounding streets.

Morning papers bring articles written in German expressing pleasure at the arrival of the German workers and pointing out that the German proletariat has shown by sending this second delegation to the Soviet Union, that it is continuing to consolidate the unity of the trade union movement and that it rejects the advice of the social-democratic leaders. The delegates Koerber, Ulmann and Gertrud Rausch declared in speeches of thanks for their reception that what they had so far seen in the Soviet Union had given them the impression that the toiling masses of the Soviet Union were really capable not merely of retaining power in the state but also of completing the workers' socialist reconstruction.

MEXICO CLERGY FOR PEACE; ASK PAPAL SANCTION

Vatican Urges War to Knife Against Calles

Have Access To Courts. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—Rumors that the episcopate is divided over its attitude towards the religious decrees were partially confirmed today when the bishops held a meeting to frame a message to Pope Pius XI, with a view to securing papal consent for a modification of the policy hitherto followed by the episcopate in its struggle with the government over its promulgation of the latest decrees on religion. Pope is Intransigent.

The pope continues to urge the Mexican hierarchy to continue the fight against the Calles administration to the bitter end. A section of the clergy is said to favor this course while another section desires to conform to the law, which calls for the registration of priests.

The Mexican press today almost unanimously predicts that religious services in the Roman catholic churches will be resumed, and that the religious struggle between the episcopate and the government will be terminated as a result of the conference between President Calles and the two prelates, Archbishop Ruiz and Bishop Diaz. Calles Was Frank.

Bishop Diaz, acting as spokesman for the prelates in a conversation with an American correspondent, said the optimism of the newspapers was only partly justified, in view of what transpired at the conference. He said that President Calles spoke with the utmost frankness himself, and invited the prelates to do likewise. As a result of this frank exchange of views, Bishop Diaz said, each side to the controversy had gained a better understanding of the other party's position.

The discussion lasted for more than an hour, during which all phases of the dispute were examined. The president and the prelates agreed that the episcopate should present at least one, and possibly more, legislative projects to the federal congress when it convenes for its regular session; also that the episcopate should have free access to the courts for a ruling on the constitutionality of the government's religious regulations. President Calles did not ask for, and the prelates did not offer a renewal of religious services in the churches in the immediate future.

Pope Against Surrender.

ROME, Aug. 23.—"The holy see will not permit the catholic episcopate of Mexico to take any action which could be construed as a recognition of the Calles religious laws," declared Monsignor Bergoncin of the vatican chancery today, when questioned concerning the attitude of the Pope towards reports that the cult might be renewed in Mexico, as the result of a compromise.

70 Men For One Job.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—More than seventy old men, cripples, ex-soldiers, some young, many with pinched and depressed faces, came to 2136 15th Street this morning, in pursuit of a job on a poultry farm at \$40.00 a month, advertised in the Denver Post yesterday.

FIRST WEEK OF RELIEF CAMPAIGN FOR MINERS GOT \$100,000 IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—According to Ben Tillett, representative of the British Trade Union Congress to American labor for gathering relief funds for the British mine strikers, at the end of the first week in the United States about \$100,000 had been pledged to the relief fund by the American trade unionists. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., is handling the money and had not given Tillett any later figures, according to Tillett's statement.

MEXICO MAY ASK U. S. TO SEND BACK EXILED REBEL, DE LA HUERTA



DE LA HUERTA

Claiming that while he was provisional president of Mexico he misappropriated government funds, the Mexican government is expected to ask the United States to extradite him. He is now living in Los Angeles. He led a revolt against Obregon in 1924 in which he openly represented the interests of the church and other reactionary forces after having been hailed for years as a genuine revolutionist.

CREDENTIALS POURING IN FOR I. L. D. MEETING

Thousands of Workers to Be Represented

Credentials announcing the election of delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense in Chicago on September 5 and 6 are pouring in to the national office from scores of working class organizations, labor unions, and sections of I. L. D. From Chicago, the following unions and labor organizations have already elected delegates and forwarded their credentials:

Credential Forwarding. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union joint board, two delegates, locals 100 and 5 are to send one each, and local 181 of the same union sending two. Boiler Makers' Union No. 626, one; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1367 is sending two; the Omladina Gymnastic and Dramatic Society is sending one, as are the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 66, the Touristen-Verein "Natur-Freunde" of Chicago, and the Lake View Lodge No. 124 Ladies Auxiliary of the International Association of Machinists. Thousands of workers are represented by these organizations and it is known that many unions have already elected delegates and the credentials are on their way.

Will Send Delegates. Besides these, the organizations already affiliated with Local Chicago, I. L. D. will send delegates. These include forty-five branches of the I. L. D. locally, with some 1800 members who will send some 55 delegates. In addition, the following will send representatives:

International Association of Machinists, Lodges No. 337 and 390 with two apiece and No. 84 with one; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 39 with two; Painters' Local No. 275 with two; I. L. G. W. U. Local 104 with one; Bakers' Union No. 237 with two; Workmen's Circle branches No. 129 and 328 with one each; Independent Workmen's Circle branch No. 87 with one; American Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, District One with two delegates; Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, District Three, with two delegates; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, branch No. 232, with 2 delegates; Social Turn Verein with two; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund branch No. 194, with two; Lithuanian Proletarian Dramatic Association, with two; Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance No. 43, with one; A. L. W. L. S., branch No. 92, with one; Slovak Workers' Society Branches 16 and 65 with one and two delegates respectively; Workers Sport and Athletic Alliance with one; German-Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society of Chicago, with one; Workmen's Sick Benefit and Educational Federation No. 11 with one; Frauen Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein with one; Jewish Workers Marxist Youth Alliance with one; Freiheit Jugend Club with one; Finnish Workers' Club with one; and the national Croatian Society No. 237 with two delegates.

MackKenna Refutes Story of British Mine Strike Breakdown by Desertion

Refuting the claims sent out by capitalist press agencies that several thousands of British coal miners are "breaking away" and going back to work on terms made by the mine owners providing for an increase of one-half an hour in the work day, Paul McKenna, delegate to America from the British Miners' Federation now gathering relief funds in the Chicago district, declares that such reports are false.

There have been no separate district agreements compared to the 1,000,000 and more. And a few individuals who have gone back are inments made, MacKenna says, and none is likely out and standing firmly for their demands with the union. Such stories are merely capitalist propaganda meant to discourage the strikers and those who give relief, says MacKenna in an interview with a DAILY WORKER reporter.

Union Statement on Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in an official statement, explains the union's viewpoint of why the recent conference between the union and the mine owners broke down. He says:

Owners Demand Surrender. "It is evident from the coal owners statement that they consider themselves victors in this struggle; that during the progress of the stoppage they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing; that the only way, in their opinion, that the country can be supplied with coal is by direct surrender of the men to the original terms laid down by the coal owners. Determined to Fight it Out.

"We have no alternative, therefore except to urge upon all our members the necessity of stiffening their resistance to these terms, which, if accepted, would mean abject poverty for our people and a scandalous lowering of their standard of living for at least a generation. "We again appeal to the public of this country for their continued support in aid of the miners and their wives and children. No further negotiations with the coal owners are possible."

Secretary Cook added that the federation had not asked the government to meet the miners' executive. Pursuant to the union policy of stiffening resistance for a further struggle, the Miners' Federation is sending out speakers to all important centers to explain the union stand and urge the rank and file to hold their lines firmly awaiting a national agreement.

Few Desertions Not Decisive.

A careful survey indicates that only a few thousand individual miners, out of the million and more on strike, have returned to work in spite of the tricky maneuver of the owners, who, having failed to get anybody back on the basis of the so-called "eight-hour" law passed by the tory parliament majority, have offered a compromise of seven-and-a-half hours. The union states that these few miners who return make no appreciable effect on the stoppage, but add that the situation as a whole demands more help to the strikers from the rest of labor both at home and abroad.

Coal Owning Lord Admits Much.

Lord Londonderry, a big coal owner, has issued a statement declaring that Premier Baldwin was right when he tried to prevent relief funds being gathered from America. The lord as usual Ramsay MacDonald's belated refutation of Baldwin's claims, and insists that miners' families in the coal fields are faring splendidly. In fact, in this effort to stop support to the miners' wives and children, Lord Londonderry makes the following significant admission:

"The children are looking better and in most cases are better fed than they were when their fathers were working."

Pre-Strike Wage Insufficient.

If this is so, then even the insufficient relief work afforded by strike relief funds, is apparently better than the wages paid the miners for working. Yet the owners are insistent on cutting the wages previously paid the miners as well as lengthening the hours. The so-called "eight hour law" in reality requiring eight and a half hours underground.

GOVERNMENT STARVING CHILDREN, SAYS BRITISH UNIONS' APPEAL

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Miners' Federation have issued a joint manifesto, in which they say: "Actual starvation has invaded the miners' homes. The women and children are suffering thru the action of the Poorlaw authorities, with the connivance of the government, in cutting down the scale of relief and thru the curtailment of school meals. In trying to bring the miners into subjection the government has not scrupled to endeavor to check the generous impulses of the public in voluntarily subscribing to the relief funds by which the worst consequences of the tragedy in the coal fields have been partially alleviated. "The struggle has now reached a stage, when, in the words of the American Federation of Labor, it is necessary to give until it hurts, to relieve the miners from defeat by starvation."

SACRIFICE EVERYTHING! RUSH RELIEF AND STOP SCAB COAL, CALL OF REVOLUTIONARY MINERS

The Revolutionary Miners' International Committee of Action and Propaganda, connected with the Red International of Labor Unions, has addressed an appeal to all coal miners to support the 1,200,000 striking miners of Great Britain. This appeal, over the signature of G. Slutsky, secretary, reads as follows:

TO ALL MINERS! The heroic struggle of the British miners has been going on now for three and a half months. All the forces of the bourgeoisie are mobilized against them. Parliament has passed the bill introducing a longer workday. The country is in a "state of emergency."

But the miners are not giving way. They are firmly holding on to their just demands—"Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day!" "Agreements on a national scale!"

Starvation. The bourgeoisie have given up hope of a speedy termination of the strike. Therefore they are drawing the noose of hunger tighter round the miners' necks. They are reducing and stopping relief to their wives and children. By threatening them with death by starvation the capitalists hope to force the miners back to work. The bourgeoisie are trying to demoralize the ranks of the miners. They are telling them that they are not being supported.

The General Council of Trade Unions not only does nothing to support the miners but is continually hitting them in the back. They betrayed the general strike which the British workers carried out to help the striking miners. The general council is exerting all its strength to smash the strike and discredit its leaders. On no account do they want to interfere with the loading and transhipment of coal which may help to defeat the miners' just struggle.

Betrayal by Reformist Leaders.

The reformists of all countries and creeds are intensifying their aid to the bosses. The social-democrats are advising the miners to throw up the fight as hopeless. The Amsterdam International is withholding all assistance. The reformist unions are freely shipping and importing coal into Great Britain. The Miners' International and all its affiliated organizations are ignominiously selling the British miners' strike. They are limiting themselves to petty contributions as support for the miners. But they are doing nothing to call an international strike of solidarity. The reformist leaders of (Continued on page 2)

COOK AND HICKS ISSUE URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP TO THE MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The following urgent appeal to the workers in the British trade union movement has been made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and George Hicks, secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Operatives, a member of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress and delegate of that body to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor—an appeal that also goes for the organized workers' movement the world over:

To the Trade Unionists of Great Britain.

"Comrades—The government is proceeding to any lengths to grind the miners into submission. It is using every means to surround them, and their wives and children, with a cord of sheer starvation.

"Never at any time—during times of industrial struggle in any country—has a prime minister sunk so low, been so malicious and despicably mean, as Mr. Baldwin in his statement issued to the American press aiming at discouraging generous (Continued on page 2)

TRAIN DERAILED; DAWES PLAN CUT RAILROAD STAFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, August 23.—Die Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Party of Germany, flatly accuses the Dawes plan for the derailing of the Berlin-Cologne express last week. Twenty-one lives were lost and many passengers were injured in the wreck. The engineer was killed.

Herr Dorpmuller, director-general of railways, immediately after the wreck, issued a statement that the spikes were pulled from the rails by some criminal, and that the cutting down of the number of employees recently had nothing to do with it.

Die Rote Fahne points out that when the force of workers was reduced under the terms of the Dawes plan, as one of the economies demanded by Germany's new masters, the American bankers, such accidents were made inevitable, either thru mere lack of work on the roadbeds or because not enough men were employed to properly guard the tracks against criminal activities.

A. F. OF L. WILL KEEP UP FIGHT TO WIN STRIKE

Answer Refusal of Mill Barons to Negotiate

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—“The only honorable course which is open is to proceed with the affiliation of the strikers to the American Federation of Labor and to require the recognition of the new union as a basis of settlement,” said W. Jett Lauck in charge of the committee to affiliate the Passaic textile strikers to the United Textile Workers' Union when it was learned that the mill owners have refused to treat with the new A. F. of L. committee. He also said that he has the assurance of support from the American Federation of Labor in this stand. Lauck said that he had wired Senator Borah, who sponsored the formation of the A. F. of L. committee and that the senator has condoned his stand and said he would return to the East from Idaho shortly to take up the problem.

The answer of the United Front Committee of the Textile strikers was an announcement that a picket drive would be started on the Botany Mills today. The strike is now in its 31st week.

Offer "Company Union."
 PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—The veil of hypocrisy was rent asunder when Botany mills and the Forstmann and Huffmann company, the two largest mills affected by the big textile strike, came out flatfootedly with a statement that they would not recognize the proposed new local of their striking workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

Both companies came out strong for the yellow dog "company union," while declaring violent opposition to both the United Front Committee, which has led the strike up to the present, and the proposed union of the United Textile Workers. While all along using the sham issues of Communism and Weisbord as the reason for their refusal to settle with their striking workers, the mill bosses, now given the opportunity of dealing with the A. F. of L., have come out against the A. F. of L. and for the yellow dog "company union," which they are sure of controlling.

Johnson Tells It To 400 Scabs.
 To the 400 scabs working in Botany Westside Mills, where 6,000 workers ordinarily are employed, Col. Johnson, vice-president of Botany, and spokesman for the mill owners, announced the mill bosses' opposition to the A. F. of L. in the following words:

"We have said frankly to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that the situation was not one in which their services could be helpful."

Slap At Borah Seen.
 To many the Botany statement appears as a slap at Senator Borah's efforts to effect a just settlement in the strike, as well as to the A. F. of L., these people pointing to the following paragraph in the mill owners' statement:

"Briefly, we will have no dealing with the United Front Committee or its successor, the committee of which Mr. Jett Lauck is chairman, and it may be well to say again what has repeatedly been told various civic committees who have called on us, that we have been able to hire at the wages and under the conditions we offer, such help as we need."

Of course, nobody in the least degree familiar with the strike situation here will believe the last part of that paragraph, least of all the local newspapers, hostile though they have been, as a rule, to the strikers' cause. And these papers are very much aroused over the mill owners' latest act of bourgeoisism in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L.

Rush Relief! Stop Scab Coal!

(Continued from page 1)
 Germany, Poland, and other countries do not even want to cut down the production of coal; they are not preventing its transport to Great Britain. Instead they are abusing and rebuking the striking miners and their unwavering leaders who refuse to dutifully place their backs under the yoke of mineowners.

Only the revolutionary miners are for immediate and determined support of the strikers. Only the revolutionary workers of all countries, with the aid of all honest and class-conscious proletarians, are doing everything in their power to prevent the transport of coal to Great Britain, and giving complete moral and material support to the striking miners. Only the revolutionary miners are trying to get an international solidarity strike.

The moment has now arrived when not a single miner should stand aside from the great struggle of the British miners; because their resources and strength are beginning to run out. Starvation, and the treason of the reformists is beginning to show its influence. The miners' ranks are steady but material and moral support are more imperative to them in their heroic struggle than ever.

TEXTILE STRIKES LEAD IN EAST WITH RUMOR BOTANY WON'T DEAL WITH UNION; MORE FUNDS NEEDED

By Federated Press.
 NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Strikes and threats of strikes continue in the east despite rumors of settlement in some sectors of the fight. About 800 cotton textile workers at the Manville mill of Manville Jenckes Co. are striking near Woonsocket, R. I., against an attempt to lengthen hours from 48 to 54 per week. Loom-fixers first walked out a week ago when the mill refused to discharge some non-union workers hired to replace union men laid off during the dull period.

Carding, spinning and spinning departments are tied up and active picketing is effective. The firm has mills in Pawtucket, Greenville, Woonsocket, Manville, Gastonia (South Carolina) and Canada. It is capitalized at \$35,000,000.

Botany Won't Deal With Union, Report.
 Rumor says that Col. Charles F. H. Johnson of Botany Mills has declared that he will not deal with the United Textile Workers' Union forming among striking employees, that he will deal with no union but a company union. Signing up of strikers from Botany, New Jersey Worsted, Forstmann & Huffmann, United Piece Dye Works and other Passaic mills on United Textile Workers' application cards, continues, however.

Relief Need Still Urgent.
 Milk and bread for Passaic strikers' children is assured from the \$7,000 sent the General Relief Committee by the Emergency committee for Strikers' Relief. Clara M. Michelson, secretary of the Emergency Committee, has been energetic in raising money for the kiddies' milk fund and in pushing the concert to be given for their benefit at Coney Island Stadium August 28. The strikers' need for help into September, when the mill owners' need of producing winter goods may bring a settlement, is still great.

Theater Strike Near.
 Stage hands of New York theaters threaten to strike Labor Day if their demands for more wages are not granted. Theatrical Protective Union, Local 1, presents their case. Carpenters getting \$65 a week, ask \$85 for

Cook and Hicks Issue Urgent Appeal

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 people in America from giving relief to the hungry women and children.

Appeals to Bosses Useless.
 "But that is only in accord with the action of the minister of health and the government in ruthlessly curtailing relief in the coalfields, especially discriminating against miners' wives and children. This murderous policy is being pursued with particular vigor now that parliament has shut down."

"There is something terribly sinister in the methods adopted by this group of men, in control of the machinery of government, in this cruel war on defenseless human beings."

"No appeals, no efforts at conciliation, no plea from churchmen, no resolutions passed by representative bodies, no expressions of the will of the people, as indicated by the recent by-elections, have any effect on this callous and unscrupulous governing clique. Over the bodies and souls of women and children they intend to press forward to victory for the mineowners."

"In such circumstances as these we make a special appeal to the trade unionists and the trade union movement of Britain. The miners now stand with their backs to the wall. These men and women, and little ones, are of the working class, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. How well we all realize that was evidenced by the general strike and all that has since followed. We must help them now as never before. We must throw the whole weight of our movement behind them as never before."

Redouble Efforts.
 "Much help has been given. The trade union branches and trades councils and local labor parties have accomplished wonders in the way of collecting money. But we must redouble our efforts."

"For every dollar Mr. Baldwin prevents coming from America we must

Therefore, comrades, miners, workers, all, to the aid of our striking British brothers!
Their Defeat is Ours.
 Hasten! Time waits for no man. Organize funds and levies. Give all you can to help your brothers. Remember, they are fighting not only their own interests, but for your interests too. For if the British miners are defeated, their defeat will be the signal for an attack on your wages, your working day and your already bad living conditions.

Sacrifice everything, comrades, to support the strikers and their wives and children, dying of hunger.

Stop Scab Coal!
 Don't let coal be shipped to England! Cut down your output! Don't work overtime! Demand and fight for an increase in your wages and reduction of your working day.

Dispossess capitalists and blood-thirsty dukes and lords of coal, your coal, which enables them to demoralize and scatter the miners' ranks and bring to defeat their magnificent and just struggle.

Get down to it, comrades!
 All to the aid of the heroic British strikers!
 Revolutionary Miners' International Committee of Action and Propaganda.

GREEK COUP IS A VICTORY FOR FRENCH POWER

Overthrow of Pangalos Changes Dictators

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The dictatorship of Premier Pangalos, more or less openly representative of British influence in the Balkans has been overthrown by a bloodless military coup led by Gen. Condylis, minister of War, former right hand man of the exiled Venizelos, and a prominent supporter of France. The coup is a decided victory for French interests.

Gen. Pangalos was arrested while vacationing on the Island of Spetsae in the Aegean. He was placed aboard the torpedo boat Pergamos and brot to Athens where he and many of his supporters are to be placed on trial for tyrannical conduct of state affairs while in power.

The Cause.
 The basic cause of the revolt was the signing recently of a treaty between Jugo-Slavia and Greece, giving economic concessions to the former in the Greek hinterland of Saloniki. At the same time that he made this treaty, Pangalos was beginning to show an inclination to sign similar agreements with Italy involving the status of certain Aegean Islands. All these things were being accomplished with the connivance of England who is supporting Italy and the Little Entente (Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Greece) in the Balkans.

Venizelos Supporter.
 The leader of the revolt, Gen. Condylis is a former loyal supporter of Venizelos, France's tool who at this moment is exiled in France. Condylis accomplished the revolt by intrigue and maneuvering with the army and navy—the same way in which Pangalos set up his dictatorship. The Greek armed forces are notable for their amenability to raises in pay or preferred position. It was purely an officers' and soldiers' revolution in which one set of intriguers outwitted another another with groups of foreign powers supporting each.

Like Poland.
 The situation is very similar to that which obtained during the recent Pilsudski coup in Poland. The first thing the Gen. Condylis did after the success of his attempt was to declare the abolition of dictatorship. The fact of the matter is that Condylis is one of Greece's foremost militarists and the leader of the fascist movement. He has also said that he is willing to call for new elections at an early time—but elections are easily controlled in Greece as Pangalos very well demonstrated.

Summed up, the "revolution" means a victory for French imperialism and a change of dictators for Greece.

A. F. OF L. HEADS MUM ON MEXICAN FIGHT ATTITUDE

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor who have been guests of General Summerall at the Citizens' Military Training Camp here have been very reticent in their pronouncements to the press on the program in view for the next A. F. of L. Convention. They will motor over for luncheon today with President Coolidge at White Pines Camp.

The Montreal meeting of the council to be held in the resplendent Mount Royal Hotel on Tuesday, will be the last one prior to the convention of the A. F. of L. in Detroit in October. President Green refused to make any comment on the probable nature of the coming annual report of the council.

Worry About Mexico.
 There is reason to believe that Green and the members of the council are somewhat perturbed over the situation in Mexico and the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards it. The strong bond of accord built up by President Gompers thru the Pan-American Federation with the Mexican Federation of Labor has suffered considerable weakening because the A. F. of L. failed to take a stand in favor of the position of the Calles government against the church which Mexican labor is supporting.

Conflicting Forces.
 In the ranks of the federation are to be found Catholics who are demanding that the A. F. of L. support the church while at the same time there are elements which insist on support to Calles. The official position of the A. F. of L. so far is one of "hands off."

The executive council in Montreal will discuss the bricklayers' and plasterers' jurisdictional dispute again and the suspension of the railway clerks. For the benefit of those who wonder why the council looks outside the country for a place to meet in it may be informing to say that Montreal

American Army of Labor Must March Ahead of Its Backward Leadership

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

It was pointed out in this column last week that five millions of dollars ought to be raised in the United States in aid of the British coal miners' strike. Present indications are that this figure is as far away as the mythical pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. The total may not reach one million dollars. It is a black picture.

It is a reflection of the low level of international labor solidarity that prevails in the richest imperialist nation on earth.

Turn the picture over and what is revealed on the other side is blacker still. It shows President William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and members of his executive council, inspecting and lauding that section of American militarism's war machine now encamped and in training for its bloody work at Plattsburg, New York.

Instead of spending their time arousing America's workers to support of the British mine strike and to aid in the feeding of millions of starving women and children of the working class, the A. F. of L. officials, who lift their hands in horror at the sight of the decisive stand taken by Mexican labor in its own defense against the catholic church, scatter the holy water of their approval over the hungry murder machines of the American ruling class tyranny.

The British labor experience during the general strike and later during the miners' strike taught the workers on the other side the uses designed for capitalism's war Moloch. The British strikers saw not only the king's army and navy used against them, but also "The Order of Maintenance and Supplies," a semi-military organization endorsed by the government and created primarily for strikebreaking purposes. Every enemy of labor had a gun put on his shoulder or the badge of strikebreaker fastened upon his arm, raised to strike against the demands of the workers, and to drive them back to worse conditions than they now suffer.

The stone wall of employers' opposition facing the American working class is built of the same militarist material.

President Green does the dirty work of the master class in building that anti-labor wall when he lauds, in his own words, "the great movement represented here at Plattsburg."

"Plattsburg" has been dedicated to the sharpening of bayonets, the training of soldiers' eyes along the gleaming barrels of rifles, guns and cannons of all kinds, the practicing of the arm and eye in throwing grenades, the correct uses of poisonous gases and the many other instruments of wholesale human slaughter. "Plattsburg" has in turn been a regular army camp, an encampment for the training of "business men" in the art of war, a reserved officers' training camp and now it houses a Citizens' Military Training Camp. Similar nests of militarism, hatching cannon fodder for the next war and breeding anti-labor fighters for the next big strike, are to be found in all sections of the nation.

Not even President Green at

Daily Forward Lying in Attempt to Hurt the I. L. G. W. Lefts

I. L. Davidson, organizer for the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, yesterday branded as absolutely false a story appearing the day before in the Jewish Daily Forward, to the effect that the administration of the I. L. G. W. in this city had ordered off his job at J. Schwartz's shop a presser who adheres to the right wing in the union in order to make room for a left wing man.

"That statement is a contemptible lie," said Davidson to THE DAILY WORKER. "The actual situation is that conditions are such that pressers formerly working there announced they were quitting. The union can

BRITISH MINERS' DELEGATES IN BERLIN MEETING WITH RUSSIANS

LONDON, August 23.—It is reported that delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain are in Berlin attending a conference with delegates from the Miners' Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with the end in view of working out methods to aid the British strikers. It is expected that proposals will be discussed to compel the Miners' International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, to give more material aid than these organizations have hitherto given.

Amsterdam leaders have consistently sabotaged any effort to stop coal shipments to Britain and have done almost nothing for the British miners compared to the sum, now over \$2,500,000, sent from the Soviet workers, and their embargo against fuel shipments to Britain which might serve as coal substitutes.

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RUDOLPH VALENTINO, FAMOUS SCREEN STAR, DEAD OF SEPTIC POISON



Rudolph Valentino in the role of the "Son of the Shiek"—(with Vilma Banky) the last picture in which he had appeared.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Rudolph Valentino, idol of millions of motion picture fans throughout the world, died in Polyclinic Hospital at 12:10 this afternoon after a courageous fight to live. Death came eight days after he underwent an operation for acute appendicitis and gastric ulcers. Septic poisoning of the heart hurried the end.

WARLORD FACES TRIPLE ATTACK ON HEADQUARTERS

Cantonese Army Nears Iron and Steel Center

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—China's war of liberation from domination by the puppet generals of foreign powers is rapidly shifting into the Yangtze valley. Marshal Wu Pei Fu has given up the attempt to crush General Feng Yuhsiang's nationalist army northwest of Peking, and is rushing with what troops he can muster to the defense of his headquarters at Hankow.

Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, three towns all near the junction of the Han and Yangtze rivers, at the head of ocean going navigation on the Yangtze, are the center of modern China's iron industry. Even more important in the present crisis, there is a great modern arsenal at Hanyang. The merchant class of Hankow have provided warlord Wu with most of his supplies and equipment, getting part of the money for this purpose, so it is reported, from American and English sources.

Now this strategic center is threatened by nationalist movements from three directions. General Tang Shangkai, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang army and personally in command of the forces advancing northward through Hunan province, has issued a statement that he expects to occupy Hankow within thirty days. Practically all of Hunan province is now in his control.

The Kuomintang army has executed a strategic retreat in good order from Nankow Pass, where the terrain was so cramped that Wu Pei-fu and his ally Chang Tso-lin were beginning to use the siege artillery they have obtained from Japanese and English sources. This retreat to prepared positions enables the troops of Feng Yuhsiang to strike southeastward, and endanger Wu's headquarters at Hankow, as well as his communications with his ally.

The third menace to Wu's hold on Hankow is from Shanghai itself. This important city and the country south of it is still under control of General Sun Chuan-fang, another idol of British and American capital, though probably not as reliable from their point of view as some others. But Sun's troops are going over in large numbers to the Kuomintang, and he himself seems to be vacillating. Wu and all his foreign friends are desperately afraid of a blow from the direction of Shanghai.

In China the military movements are not always indicative of the actual state of affairs. The important thing is the gradual permeation of all industrial and peasant China with the idea of a government of workers and peasants, strictly opposed to foreign capitalist domination. As this feeling spreads, the effect of the recent military victories gained by the allied armies of Chang and Wu over the nationalist army of Feng fade to insignificance, and the tide of war swings over to the side of fresh revolutionary forces.

Extraterritoriality Denounced.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—The Chinese government has announced that it will not renew the treaty with Belgium granting control of civil and criminal cases involving Belgian citizens in China to the Belgian court instead of Chinese courts. This is the principle of "extraterritoriality" which is the main question up for discussion by the present mixed commission supposed to be taking evidence now in Peking. The Chinese government seems to be in position to overrule whatever decision the commission makes by the simple process of not renewing the treaties as they lapse. The Sino-Japanese treaty expires Oct. 20, and treaties with other countries soon.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—

Fighting is reported from Szechuan province between nationalists and the troops of Wu Pei-fu. Invasion of the province of Kiang-si by Cantonese forces is momentarily expected. A strike of ten thousand textile operatives has broken out in Shanghai, and is attributed to Kuomintang (National Peoples Party) propaganda. The workers, however, have plenty of reasons besides this for striking, as conditions are very bad in all these foreign owned mills.

The arsenal at Shanghai is working overtime, manufacturing munitions for Wu Pei-fu's army. The Cantonese army is advancing towards Hankow from its base at Changsha. It is well equipped, and its morale is high.

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What is the C. M. T. C.?

Next Best to Enforced Universal Training—How They Began—Amending the National Defense Act—Lurid Publicity—Training Strikebreakers.

By THURBER LEWIS.

NEXT to enforced military service the kind of institution that best meets the frenzied and insatiable demands of militarism is "voluntary civilian training" on a large scale. In a comparatively new country like the United States, only now developing a strongly centralized government, enforced military service except in time of war is a very difficult and belated change to initiate. So the jingoes must be satisfied with something less. They have created what are known as Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Their Father is Gen. Wood.

The germ of the idea that grew into the 40 Citizens' Military Training Camps that now dot the United States each summer seems to have been first born in the mind of that idol of all 100 percent Americans, Leonard Wood. It was in 1913. Wood was a major-general and chief-of-staff of the United States army. Something was needed to arouse interest in "national defense." The world war was already brewing in Europe. Wood, as chief-of-staff, knew what was going on. It was no accident that in that year he was instrumental in setting up at Gettysburg and Monterey what he called "college camps," in which young men were given military training for short periods.

The war began in Europe. In 1915 and 1916 more than a dozen camps were opened at Plattsburg and a dozen other places thruout the country known as "business and professional men's camps." These gentry seemed veritably to smell the war that was coming. They wanted to have gold bars on their shoulders when it started. And sure enough, these very camps were the forerunners of the officers' training camps of the war years, 1917 and 1918.

Business Inspired.

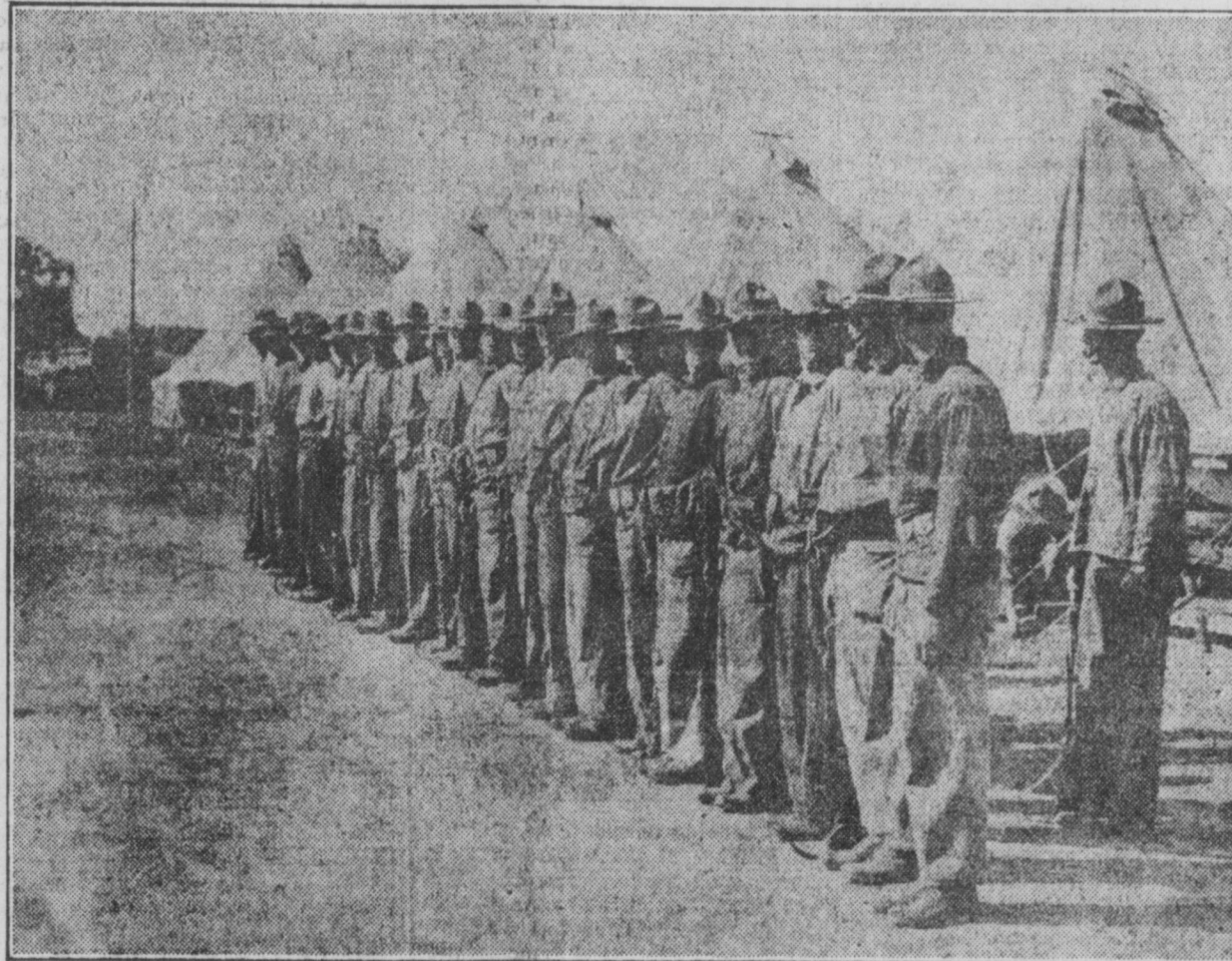
THE fact that the United States won the "war to end war" only served to make armament and military training all the more "necessary." By 1920 a frantic demand went up from all the jingoes in the land for an enlargement of the military. The white-haired and grizzled old thumb-tack pushers in the war college and the bronzed campaigners in command of the corps areas looked upon this propaganda with great glee and helped it along. An organization of "Plattsburg graduates" had been formed in 1916. It was called the Military Training Camps Association and was composed entirely of business men. This was made the nucleus for the new movement.

A lobby was set up in congress. Money was needed to establish military training camps on a wide basis. During the session of 1920 congress was persuaded to give the funds necessary for the establishment of ten camps with an enrollment of 11,000. Thus was the C. M. T. C. launched.

In 1922 congress gave money enough to care for 20,000 in the camps. 25,000 in 1923, 33,000 in 1924, 35,000 in 1925 and this year 50,000 have been sent to get on speaking terms with Springfield rifles and machine guns.

The Military Training Camps Association itself is stronger than ever. Its chief business is to supply the agitation and propaganda for the C. M. T. C. It has a sort of semi-official standing thru unqualified endorsement from the president down to division commanders of the army. Under the direction of a "chief civilian aide to the secretary of war" it maintains "corps area civilian aides" and "state civilian aides." These civilian officers direct the publicity work for the camps and aid in the recruiting of as many youths as the congressional appropriation for a particular year will handle.

In this second of a series of articles on the growth of militarism in the United States the writer tells the history of the Citizens' Military Training Camps from their birth in the jingo brain of the arch-militarist, Gen. Leonard Wood, to this year's War Department accomplishment of collecting 50,000 youths between the ages of 17 and 24 to undergo regular army training for 30 days. Every year there are more recruits to this new military machine. It is made all the more deadly by reason of parading under the slogan "building men." It is nothing better than a different way of gaining the benefits of universal military service without the odium of the name. It is a new way of training a reserve army for strike-breaking and colonial duty. Tomorrow's story will deal with the R. O. T. C.—militarism in the schools and colleges.



Here is a picture of some of the lads in training at the Camp Custer unit of the C. M. T. C. They make a dejected looking crew and some of them are doubtless weary with the harsh routine of regular army drill—especially since the propaganda that got them to go to the camp spoke only of "lots of hiking, basket-ball, swimming, movies, etc." The boys are discovering that they get precious little of these things and plenty of sharp commands from regular army officers and regulation drill to make them into good reserve cannon fodder for the next imperialist war, or strike-breakers to be used against workers in their own country.

The funds for the Military Training Camps Association are supplied by corporations, bankers and business men. Who they are and why they are so generous with their aid to this institution we will tell in a future article.

The Requirements.

THE Citizens' Military Training Camps are open to young men, examined and found to be physically fit, between the ages of 17 and 24. Enrollment implies a willingness to undertake a four-year course of instruction entitled, consecutively, basic, red, white and blue courses. Military instruction for the first year is for infantry service only. After the first year the choice lies with the candidate to take up instruction for service with infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery or signal corps. The object of the course is to train aspirants for commissions in the regular army or the officers' reserve corps.

The camps last for thirty days and the government pays all necessary expenses, mileage included. The large percentage of the time spent in the camps is given over to strictly military training, and there are classes under the title "citizenship," as well as a limited amount of entertainment on Sunday and evenings. This latter recreation, however, is plainly given only as a means to attract prospective soldiers to the camp. It would look too decidedly raw and could not be

press-agented near as well if the entire time of the camps were devoted to the arts of war.

Live Publicity.

THE publicity service of the army that operates thru the press as the "army information service," aided by the Training Camps Association mentioned above, carries on an intensive propaganda each year prior to the enrollment date for the camps. The propaganda, of course, goes on all year round, but just before the camp opening it becomes particularly intense. What is the basis of the appealing military discipline? Do they say tell the young men that they want them to learn how to shoot? To learn how to operate machine guns? To learn military discipline? Do they say frankly that the training camps are branches of the armed service set up for the sole purpose of extending the military power of the nation for a future war? No.

Samples of Propaganda.

WHAT are the lads told? Here are some samples of the propaganda. From a circular entitled, "Why Not Camp With Uncle Sam?" we read: "With true yankie pep, Uncle Sam has outdone every other country on earth in staging the C. M. T. C.'s. They are the world's greatest man-building centers and are turning out the coming world's greatest men."

"Can you afford to miss them? 'No! You can't, play the game against the fellow with C. M. T. C. training. And unless you get it, too, you'll soon be a back number."

"There's thirty rousing days arranged for you, crammed full of hiking, baseball and drilling; of football, shooting and tennis; of boxing, entertainment and movies; of track and field sports, sham battles, and week-end trips."

"Silent Cal" Helps.

THE more dignified boosts for the camps are statements from some of the nation's "great men." Here is a bit of the soft soap that President Coolidge was persuaded to write about the camps to be expressly used in publicity to rope in the youngsters for military training:

"These camps are an essential in the plan of national security. They promise obedience to law and respect for the institutions of a well-bred society. Young men are helped to physical health, mental vigor and moral excellence. Social understanding and democratic feeling are developed; love and reverence for the flag are the natural outcome of the training. Courtesy in act, sympathy in feeling, tolerance in thought, are the ideals."

President Coolidge, or whoever wrote the above blurb for him, as well as the lowliest press agent in the service of the war department, knows

that the real object of the camps is to train soldiers for service (1) against an opposing military power, (2) in the colonies or China or Central America, defending the property of American capitalists and suppressing colonial or semi-colonial people (3) in strikes against workers. These things are not mentioned. In the entire publicity for the camps the fact that those who enroll will be given military drill and instruction is entirely secondary, is mentioned only in a casual and inconsequential way.

How It Works.

TAKE a working lad slaving away nine or ten hours a day for, say, the International Harvester Co. or the Western Electric Co., both of which have given their official endorsement to the camps. Literature is handed to him containing page after page of lurid "come-along" publicity similar to that we quoted above. He sees endorsements from the president, senators, congressmen, cardinals, bishops, generals, and the officers of the company for which he works.

All his expenses are to be paid. His boss will make it easy for him to get off for the thirty days required, he will certainly not be discouraged. He looks upon the whole affair, and is made to look up it, as a mere vacation.

What He Finds.

WELL, what happens? Perhaps he goes to the camp. He gets his uniform and gun and other equipment. He goes into regular military training. Officers of the regular army are assigned to the camp to fulfill the training requirements of the regular army. The lad discovers that for every 20 hours of so-called "recreation" he gets 90 hours of military drill and instruction. Before he went he was promised a class in "citizenship." This proves to be nothing more nor less than a propaganda course, given by well-drilled army officers who refer constantly to mimeographed outlines prepared by the war department for the purpose of instilling a militaristic viewpoint into the so-called student. In a later article we will deal in detail with what is taught in these camps. So far as physical training is concerned, the entire four-year course in the C. M. T. C. calls for only 40 hours of systematic physical exercise. By far and away the greatest part of the time at the camps is given over to gun instruction, drilling and lessons in the rudiments of military science.

Is it any wonder that the C. M. T. C.'s have the hearty endorsement of all the largest bankers and corporations in the country? Is it any wonder that the military clan nurses them along as a babe and watches them with pleasure as they grow year by year?

Training for Strike-Breakers.

THE C. M. T. C.'s are training grounds for future officers and men in the service of American imperialism rampant. As these camps grow more and more of the nation's youth is brought within the pale of the militarists the possibility of aggressive war is multiplied. Every year thousands of lads are turned loose from their thirty days' drilling and training and propaganda-imbibing to go back to civilian life with an entirely different attitude than they had before. They are more obedient to their bosses, they have been instilled with the worst forms of chauvinism, they are prejudiced against the working class (the training course in citizenship takes care of this, as we will show later) and they have started on the way to become conscientious strike-breakers and troops in the forces of American imperialism for service wherever the requirements of Wall Street call.

POLISH CABINET FALLING APART; TREATIES FAIL

Pilsudski Discharges His Personal Enemies

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 23.—Pilsudski continues to act like a bull in china shop, and is now engaged wrecking the cabinet he himself built up after the short but bloody revolt last May. While the industrial depression continues, and is made more severe by the failure to conclude an agreement with Germany which would allow of the disposing in that count of the Polish harvest, the Lithuanian Ukrainians and Upper Silesians, as well as the Jews, are beginning to make their protests against persecution by Polish chauvinists felt abroad.

The league of nations and the enemies of France in that alliance—capitalist powers are not moved by the opposition and exploitation of the Polish industrial proletariat, as proletarians. But the question of the raj of Vilna will not down, and Lithuania continues to regard it as a cause for war at any time war offers the slightest chance for success.

Therefore the Pilsudski regime pursues the contradictory policy of official overtures to Lithuania, and rejection of Vilna, of shooting strike to pieces, and opposition to the minister of finance, Klarnier, because his measures are to capitalistic.

Klarnier will probably resign, as well-informed friends of his, because the attacks on him thru the Polish Legion and its press could not continue without the countenancing of them by Marshall Pilsudski. On the other hand, the situation is complicated by the fact that Klarnier conducts all the negotiations with the American delegation of experts, the Kemmerer commission, which has suggested most of the plans for founding a dollar bank, stabilizing currency consolidation of government banks and allowing more freedom of trade for which Klarnier is himself now being publicly reprimanded thru the columns of Glos Prawdz, Pilsudski's newspaper.

Marshall Pilsudski is meanwhile making his position sounder in the army by cashiering all officers who have ever shown enmity towards him. The excuse given is that they have served under Austrian, German or Russia flags in the past and are therefore unreliable. Pilsudski himself never refers to the fact that he did this once, also, and fought on the German side during the great war.

Police Commissioner Boasts of How Police Aid Strike-Breaking

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23.—A bare-faced admission that the police are doing all they can to break the strike of 40,000 garment workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is contained in a letter sent to Henry H. Finder, president of the Industrial Council (of employers), by Police Commissioner McLaughlin. In fact McLaughlin explains to the bosses that the police are doing all they can. In part the letter reads: "I think you will agree with me that the police are doing their part and you must get more action from the courts if you are going to make progress."

"Turning these people out with small fines or suspended sentences only encourages them to continue."

In further comment upon the letter, made public by Finder, he declares that he is now going to put pressure on the police court judges to make the fines and penalties heavier for arrested pickets. He says:

"The police are endeavoring to curb violence, but they report their efforts are nullified by the failure of the magistrates to co-operate. We have taken the matter up with Police Commissioner McLaughlin."

SPECIAL ISSUES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28

Seventh Anniversary Issue of the Workers (Communist) Party, a record of the American Communist Movement in special articles and art work.

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The American Trade Union Movement in articles by outstanding figures in the American labor movement—with the best work of American labor artists.

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William Green and the C. M. T. C.

(Continued from page 1) its organizations and its officers, can do much to acquaint the public mind with what General Summerall and his officers are doing toward the development of young men mentally, morally and physically.

"I promise that it will be our purpose to tell what we have seen and what we know as a result of our visit here. We shall go from here with a pleasant memory and a better understanding of you and your work in this citizens' military training camp. We promise you we shall go out and tell our people of what we have learned."

The General Replies. In reply to Green, Major General Summerall said:

"The call to arms has always been answered by the boys of the land. What has been will be again. If there comes a crisis, no propaganda nor false doctrine will prevent you, or those who come after you, from following that flag and keeping it aloft. History shows our wars have cost us the needless sacrifice of the flower of our young generation, and all because the country has sent them out unprepared."

Guests of Coolidge.

The A. F. of L. heads were also entertained here by the Elks and Rotary Clubs. They are to be luncheon guests today of President Coolidge at White Pine Camp. While in New York state they are accompanied by two state troopers assigned to their service by Governor Smith. They will

motor tomorrow to Montreal to attend a regular meeting of the council.

List of Members.

Accompanying Green were the following members of the Executive committee: Vice Presidents Frank Duffy, James P. Noonan, James Wilson, Martin F. Ryan and Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer, and Frank Morrison, secretary. Peter J. Brady, who is a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps and is president of the Federation Bank and Trust company of New York, also made the trip.

Beer Gangsters Found in Resort of Wealthy

HALF MOON LAKE, Wis., Aug. 23.—An echo of Chicago's interminable gang war was reached here yesterday when a police squad armed with rifles, revolvers, machine guns, tear gas bombs, shotguns and clubs came up from his home town and arrested "Polack Joe" Saltis, alleged chief of beer runners and under indictment for the murder of "Mitters" Foley about two weeks ago.

Along with Saltis were taken "Lefty" Koncil, said to be the machine gunner of the Saltis-McErlane gang, "Three-Fingered Pete" Kasinski, many times convicted of robbery and burglary and Nick Kramer, bodyguard of Saltis. The arrested men had not been recognized by the residents here in any way different from other high schoolers.

THIRST KILLER CAVANAUGH DRY CROWN PRINCE

Czar Andrews Favors Ex-Policeman

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Still one more announcement that the national dry law will be enforced came from the office of Lincoln C. Andrews, chief prohibition officer of the United States.

The latest white hope to be handed the job of damping the intoxicating flood is Thomas J. "Honest Tom" Cavanaugh of Philadelphia. Tom will need all his "honesty" in his present position. Cavanaugh is a former policeman and served in that capacity in Philadelphia. Both facts are considered qualifications for the job. Should Cavanaugh's honesty prove normal he should be in a position to retire with a comfortable competence after two or three months. As Charlie Chaplin would say: "they all do."

Cowgirl Killed in Rodeo.

Riding an outlaw "bronco" for the amusement of 12,000 spectators at the Rodeo sponsored by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce at Soldier's Field, Mrs. Louise Hartwig, 25, Montana cowgirl, was trampled to death when she was thrown from her wild mount. She leaves a husband and baby.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

is inflicted and a complaisant judge imposes a fine. This is the way law and order is upheld and enforced in the city of Chicago.

WHY? The police must do something to justify eating food and wearing clothes at the expense of the people they are supposed to protect. Because of the alliance between the politicians and the underworld the gangsters bear a charmed life. Only the gangster who is too negligent to accumulate legal fees goes anywhere within the shadow of the gallows, no matter how many murders may be charged to his account. The police arrest gunmen occasionally and then turn them loose. The gunmen are only slightly inconvenienced and the police save their face. Should a policeman behave decently—an almost utopian dream—his ward boss will see that his feet will have a rest from the weary task of massaging the sidewalks.

RECENTLY an assistant state's attorney was murdered while in the company of two well-known bootleggers with a murder record. The two bootleggers were killed at the same time. Their pal, the prosecutor, appeared in court the previous week and asked a jury to impose the death penalty on one of them. This sounds queer, and it is queer. Also funny. But everything is queer under capitalism, and the queerest thing of all is that this consistent, nauseating, hypocritical policy continues without

abatement and apparently without arousing the slightest interest on the part of the public at large.

CAPITALISM has corrupted American social life as perhaps no other economic system in the history of man has done before in any given time or place. Corruption and its attendant evils run riot thruout the land. Yet outside of a few "nuts" who hope to reform society by injecting doses of christianity into the spiritual veins of those in power and the radicals, who know that corruption is a child of the exploitation of the many by the few, the great mass of the people look on with indifference, shrug their shoulders and read about the latest murder, rape, incest or divorce scandal.

BUT don't take this tale of woe too seriously! Revolutions don't happen every minute, but the mills of evolution are always grinding. Intelligent workers are not interested in shoveling capitalist dung out of sight to make things more agreeable for the nasal organs of the ruling classes. They have a bigger job on hand; to shove the capitalist system into the incinerator of history. When that job is done the producing classes will seize their trusty vacuum cleaners and give society one good housecleaning. Social filth is a bed-fellow of capitalism. In a socialist society it will be taboo.

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

CHICAGO DISTRICT MACHINISTS CONDUCT ORGANIZATION DRIVE TO END EVILS OF OPEN SHOPS

District No. 8 (Chicago) of the International Association of Machinists appealing to the hundred thousand men working at that trade in its territory, which includes everything within fifty miles of the courthouse in Chicago, to raise wages, cut the hours of work without reducing the worker's pay, and reduce the number of accidents by immediately organizing.

In order to make matters easy for the unorganized and call to their attention the advantages of the union, a special organization campaign is under way. The fourteen local lodges of the International Association of Machinists in District 8 have each elected an organization committee, all the members of which are delegates to the district organization committee, making latter a body of about sixty.

LIST OF MACHINISTS' LODGES IN CHICAGO ORGANIZATION DRIVE

Following is the address of the Chicago Machinists' Union headquarters and information concerning the location and time of meeting of all lodges in this district to aid in the organization drive being conducted by this union thruout the Chicago vicinity.

Headquarters District No. 8, Machinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago. Telephone Monroe 4234-4235.

Lodge No. 83. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Machinists' Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 84. (Bohemian). Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 2548 South Homan Avenue. (Third floor), 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 113. (Die and Tool Makers). Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 126. (Construction). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Machinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 128. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Moose's Hall, 92nd and So. Chicago Ave., South Chicago, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 134. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Machinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 185. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington Boulevard and Fifth Ave., Maywood, Ill., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 199. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at 113 S. Ashland Boulevard, Machinists' Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 253. (Pullman, Ill.) Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 11405 South Michigan Ave., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 337. (German). Meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted street, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 366. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at K. C. Hall, 818 West 85th street, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 390. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at North Center Hall, 1940 Irving Park Blvd., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 830. (Polish). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 1182 Milwaukee Ave. (3rd floor) 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 1528. (Auto Mechanics). Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Teamsters' Hall, 829 South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Klan Parades in Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—The fiery cross will blaze here tonight when between 15,000 and 20,000 Ku Klux klanmen from the Illinois realm gather. A monster parade thru the business district will be a feature.

Bands and drum corps from Girard, Decatur, Clinton, Bloomington, Champaign, Peoria and this city will participate.

FILIPINOS ARE AGAINST CHANGE IN LAND LAWS

Opposed to Coolidge's Rubber Policy

By HARRY GANNES. (Anti-Imperialist Press Service.)

Manuel Quezon, leader of the independence movement in the Philippines, declared in a recent statement that he is not opposed to the cultivation of rubber in the Philippines, but objects to rubber being made the lever for putting over reactionary measures in congress as well as depriving the Filipinos of the right of self-government.

Must Not Rob People. "The Filipino people are anxious and willing to give the American people rubber and the other commodities they need, provided this is done without exploiting our people and within the limits prescribed by the land laws of the islands," said Quezon.

How closely the question of rubber growing in the Philippines is being manipulated by private concerns is demonstrated by the fact that Harvey Firestone, Jr., on behalf of his father's rubber trust, has drawn up a law which would permit Firestone & Co. to exploit 500,000 acres of rubber land in Mindanao, P. I. that he is going to try to force the Filipino legislature to pass. Should this fail it will be his endeavor to have congress override the insular legislature and enact the law.

Laws Need No Amending. Referring to the present land laws, Quezon said in his recent statement: "We do not feel that it is necessary to amend or change the existing land laws to bring about this development. I personally have opposed and will continue to oppose any change that would mean a backward step for my people."

Quezon has the backing of the supreme council in his stand on the rubber question. The Filipino people are unanimous in the belief that the growing of rubber by American trusts in the Philippines should not be made the means of depriving them of the rights of self-determination.

Grave Misgivings. The attitude of the United States government in furthering the interests of rubber growers at the expense of exploiting the Filipino people has brought about grave misgivings on the part of the Filipinos with regard to the oft-expressed altruistic motives of the American colonial policy. The Filipino people sense a far-reaching change which will rebound to their disadvantage and will mean a backward step.

Declaring that "We should prepare the mind of our people to receive this grievous disappointment, this throwing wide open of our sacred patriarchy, which is the soil, to the exploitation of large interests," the Philippines Herald criticizes the present policy of agrardizement.

Capitalist Interests. "The impending change of policy of congress, from one of protecting and safeguarding our public lands to one of delivering them to the control of big business, goes to show once more that no matter with what good intentions the ruling of other races may be carried out, when it comes to a showdown the material interest of the sovereign nation, or of its capitalists, will have to prevail. It is this very danger which argues for the self-determination of peoples, in order that their welfare may not be swept away, and overwhelmed by the economic program and development of the mother country."

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

GARY NEGRO WORKERS, STEER CLEAR OF THE STEEL TRUST CONTROLLED INDUSTRIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION!

(Special to The Daily Worker) GARY, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Sun, a Gary weekly Negro publication, prints in its August 13 issue on its first page under a five-column heading the news of a mass meeting of Negro workers held in the Stewart House under the auspices of a so-called "Industrial Workmen's Association."

Seeks New Members. The meeting was called to enroll members into this organization. The purposes of this organization as stated by its "most worthy president," H. M. Fletcher was "to unite all the colored workmen of the city of Gary."

"These working men, explains Mr. Fletcher, "have no organization to which they can point to with any degree of pride which will directly benefit them or even have their interests at heart."

"An organized labor group," he further stated, "can get better results by co-operation. The organization is not to be factional or bolshevistic in idea or plan. It is to be a smooth-working, harmonious organization, protecting the interests in every department of labor in the city of Gary."

The Gary Sun finishes its account of the meeting with the following comment: "When clouds of despair seem to hang heavily over a supreme effort in behalf of the interests of individuals, there is much of comfort in knowing that the right will always triumph. So this great work under the leadership of Mr. Fletcher is destined to do good and big things for the city of Gary, the great industrial center of the middle west."

What Is This Organization. Before the Negro workers join this organization on a promise that he will receive a \$10 benefit if he is ill, it would be worthwhile to consider what kind of an animal this "Industrial Workmen's Association" is. The name of the organization is very attractive. The question is what does it hide?

Who is this Mr. Fletcher that is the head and the organizer of this organization? An inquiry conducted by THE DAILY WORKER reveals that he is at the same time the head of the welfare department of the Gary-controlled Illinois Steel Company.

It is quite safe to say that Mr. Fletcher's activity in organizing the "Industrial Workmen's Association" has the approval if not the direct encouragement and support of United States Steel Corporation subsidiary.

Why is it that the steel company, which is bitterly opposed to organization of the workers in the steel mills, does not fire Mr. Fletcher? Union organizers when they are found in the steel mills are quickly fired.

The steel company looks with great favor on Mr. Fletcher's "Industrial Workmen's Association," it expects no trouble but lots of good from this organization with Mr. Fletcher, its paid agent, as its leader.

Same Old Trick. In encouraging Mr. Fletcher to build his organization the steel trust is playing the old game used by the exploiters to forestall real organization of the workers.

This wondrous scheme of Mr. Fletcher's, whether hatched in his "fertile" brain or inspired by his superiors is very profitable for the Illinois Steel company.

Mr. Fletcher does not intend to have the organization fight to secure compensation from the Illinois Steel Company for workers that are injured or taken sick while working in the mills. The workers are to receive benefits from funds collected from workers. This is a very satisfactory arrangement for the steel trust.

Why Start Now? Why did Mr. Fletcher start his activities now? Mr. Fletcher rubs elbows with many of the Negro workers. He snoops around their meeting halls. He listens to their conversations. He knows that dissatisfaction among these Negro workers is growing and that the demand for an organization of the workers is beginning to gain a foothold.

He, as a good servant, undoubtedly reports his findings to his master. His master then tells him what to do. He listens to his master's voice and acts accordingly.

Fletcher Falsifies Conditions. Mr. Fletcher states that the colored workers of Gary have no organization with which they can point with pride. THE DAILY WORKER is aware that many of the Negro workers in Gary point with pride to the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Perhaps this organization is not to his liking. Perhaps he considers that their courageous stand for an improvement in the conditions of the Negro workers and their attitude on the labor question are too "bolshevistic" for him and that he cannot use that organization in behalf of the steel trust.

THE DAILY WORKER feels confident that the Negro workers will not let themselves be bluffed or cajoled into this organization that is being formed by an agent of the steel trust with the intention of forestalling any real organization in the steel mills. The Gary workers need a union under the leadership of the workers that will fight against the steel trust and for their best interests.

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



Senator Sergio Osmena. A member of the Philippine legislature and in the forefront of the battle against the dictatorship of Wall Street's representative Governor-General Leonard Wood and for independence, Senator Osmena is one of those who look with perturbation on the very suspicious trip of "economic research" being conducted by the president's representative, Carmi Thompson.

U. S. PROSPERITY GROWING, SAYS GOVT. REPORT

Federal Treasury Has Heaps of Gold

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—According to a report issued today by the department of commerce America's industrial prosperity has a salutary effect on the rest of the world. Like laughter it is infectious.

Purchasing More Heavily. The department boasts that American industry, commerce and agriculture are showering their surplus production into the world market at a pace exceeding all records since the world war, that American buyers are purchasing more heavily abroad than at any time during the past five years, that despite the customary summer slump in industry, exports and imports for the last sixty days exceeded the same figures for every similar period since 1920. The July trade was: Exports, \$369,000,000; imports, \$338,000,000.

Smashed All Records. An instance of the American spending abroad was indicated by reports on the iron and steel trade. In these lines, the imports in June totaled 124,215 tons, making a total of 612,929 tons for the first six months of the year. This volume of iron and steel importation smashed every record in its history, the department announced.

It exceeded the whole total iron and steel imported in 1924. Germany led in the shipments, with Belgium, England and France not far behind.

Center of Gold Market. The United States, however, continues to be the center of the gold market, with \$3,745,717,055 in gold coin and bullion in the federal treasury.

The department did not say how this prosperity was divided between those who produced it and those who own the production machinery.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

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. 6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—The Spinning Wheel Hour; Norman Harte, baritone; Vella Cook, contralto.

8:30 to 10:00—James C. Darby, playing novelty instrument, "The Flaglet," and select monologues; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Laucette Giles, popular songs.

10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium; Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

HALO OF VIRTUE SPREAD OVER MOMMOUTH, N. J., C. M. T. C. CAMP

By L. B. Student Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J.—I go to the South Side High School here. Tuesdays we have a program in the assembly. All students are glad to get this bit of relief from their "interesting studies" and use this time whispering to their neighbors during the reading of the Bible and prayer, which takes place at every assembly. Besides that it is a time for cleaning finger nails, studying lessons left undone from the night before and to applaud speakers, so that more time can be wasted.

Army Officer "Stems." One fine morning we were greeted with the grinning countenance of an army officer. After a long introduction this "distinguished" gentleman began to speak. First of all he was from Camp Mommouth, N. J., one of the Citizen's Military Training Camps where boys from 17 to 24 years of age are given "a fine vacation free."

The first thing he started to do was to quote the constitution: Congress has the power to raise and support an army, navy and militia; the president is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy (I thought of Silent Cal leading an army and keeping "Kool" while the shells flew overhead). Then he switched his line of talk.

The Blood-Stained Wood. General Wood was the one who had suggested that the "government provide for means of preparation." He no doubt wanted to make sure of his own hide in case of a Filipino revolt. The C. M. T. C. was just the thing for this purpose and the "yes-boy" senators agreed with him. "The training of soldiers is the same as the training of citizens," he said. "Obedience is thought in the C. M. T. C. and certainly obedience is no drawback to an American citizen." Of course not! Why shouldn't we obey—General Wood, for instance, who oppresses the Philippine workers for Wall Street?

Pure Bunk—Not Pure Food. After explaining many other non-existent virtues of the C. M. T. C. he started to convince us at the point of the belly. "You get pure, wholesome food at the camps," he said. We knew that, but why was there the threat of a strike in Plattsburgh last year because of the poor grub fed the will-be-soldiers? Can you answer, Mr. Officer? That's the answer. When he spoke of the wonderful athletic events in camp I thought of the recruits rushing to participate in these events after four hours of drill, when the recruits are tired.

In speaking of the constitution the "honorable" officer spoke about religious freedom. Didn't I hear that the C. M. T. C. one was forced to attend chapel? When he talked about "freedom of speech" I recalled the few recruits who were kicked out of the camps last year because they had the audacity to believe in this and started distributing the Young Worker among their buddies.

Is it any wonder, then, that this morning, besides cleaning my finger nails, I became more determined than ever to show up the bunk that is being spread over the feverish military preparations of the big bosses of this country.

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AT THE PIONEER CAMP

THE Chicago Pioneers have a camp this year. There is great excitement among the happy bunch. Well organized and well managed, the camp marks a great step forward in our Pioneer work.

I paid a visit to the Pioneer camp one Sunday. Along with about twenty joyful, singing Pioneers loaded into a truck, we finally got to Bennet's Island on Kankakee River. The camp is made up of two cottages and four tents. In this camp there are about 25 Pioneers with their leader, Sam Miron. The camp is rather small and the location is not the best in the world, but let me tell you that everyone there is happy and active. And it is not only a "vacation" that the children spend out there; it is something bigger—a training camp with discipline and work.

Seven o'clock in the morning everybody is on his feet, and in a few minutes the drill is on. Swimming and then breakfast at 8. Then the program for the whole day is laid down. There is plenty of time for play and for work. In the evening there is camp-fire discussions and stories.

The camp has a library, a Lenin corner, a wall paper, a bulletin. Order and neatness reign supreme. The food is wholesome and well prepared.

Yes, it is a real Pioneer camp. It is by no means a place for "mamma's babies" and for those who like soft beds rather than fresh air.

The camp also has a first aid station under the care of a trained nurse, whose services have been donated by the International Workers' Aid. But no one seems to get sick—and the children come home from camp healthy and strong.

This camp was established thru the efforts of the Pioneer department of District Eight of the Young Workers' Communist League and the Chicago Pioneer organization. It was only made possible thru the splendid cooperation of the parents and comrades and especially of the International Workers' Aid.

This year's camp shows us the road to take, so that next year we will have a camp for hundreds of working-class children.

The Pioneers are "Always Ready" for this task! Are you ready! Support the Chicago Pioneer camp!

Moscow Children's Theater to Celebrate Its Fifth Anniversary

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 23 —The Moscow Children's Theater, whose exhibits at the Paris International Decorative Arts Exhibit, attracted considerable attention, is preparing to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its existence with a gala performance of a Russian version of Robin Hood. Two of the most popular plays in the repertory are from American sources, "Hiawatha, the King of the Iroquois" and "Tom Sawyer."

The Moscow Institute for pre-school education, another educational center of a unique kind, has just opened a special museum room dedicated to animals, with pictures, sculptures, and toys, with which the children are allowed to play. A series of story hours about animals have been initiated; and the children are furnished with crayon and paper, if they desire to draw the things they see. The next exhibit of the museum will be of airplanes, kites, etc.

Slumbering Statute May Awake to Hit Aspirants for Office in Wisconsin

(Special to The Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—According to the Milwaukee Journal, several candidates in the Sept. 7 primary may have violated the state corrupt practices act and render themselves disqualified for office.

Among those mentioned by the Journal are John J. Blaine, governor, and candidate for the United States senate; Herman L. Ekern, candidate for governor, and Fred Zimmerman, also gubernatorial candidate. The hitherto dormant statute requires that candidates shall file with the county clerk a statement of interest in newspapers participating in the campaign.

Dance to Tune of British Mine Relief

CHICAGO—In order to raise moral and financial support for the British miners who have been on strike now for over three months, from young workers who will not be reached by the efforts of the British Trade Union Delegation, i. e. thru trade unions, the Young Workers League has been successful in organizing a youth relief committee composed of various clubs.

As one of the first activities of this committee is the organization of a dance to be held on Saturday, August 28th at the Douglas Park Recreatory. Admission is 50c. All proceeds to go to the striking British miners.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Every reader around New York should attend the

Daily Worker Picnic

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Edenwald Park, New York

(No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

Workers (Communist) Party

HUNGARIAN PARTY SUPPORTS ALL-UNION PARTY DECISION

The resolution of the central committee of the Communist Party of Hungary upon the decisions of the plenary session of the central committee and central control committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was as follows:

THE central committee of the Communist Party of Hungary declares unanimously that:

1. It approves completely the energetic but in every respect deliberated and moderate decisions taken by the joint plenary session of the central committee and the central control committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the protection of the unity of the party.

2. It declares that the "new opposition" has not only deviated from Leninist principles and Leninist practice by grossly violating the iron unity of the party thru factional activity, but by continuing to hold fast to its standpoint against the Leninist decision of the 14th party convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which endangers the alliance of the proletariat and the socialism, it hinders the development of socialism, expresses disbelief in the victory of socialism, and takes a definite stand against Leninism.

3. Its deviation from Leninism is made even clearer by the fact that the "new opposition," in its endeavor to extend its front even at the price

of total lack of principles, has surrendered completely to Trotskyism, in the fight against which, as an un-Leninist tendency, it not only participated but against which it demanded more severe organizational measures than anyone else. The "new opposition" has thus exposed its lack of principle not only to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union but also to the entire Comintern. Thru such a spectacle of lack of principle, this group, which is throwing itself into the arms of Trotskyism, has not only lost its own reputation amongst the old Bolsheviks, but has also done immeasurable harm to the international Communist movement.

4. The lack of principle of the opposition was also revealed by the circumstance that it has rallied around it, partly thru its political platform and partly by organizational measures, those elements in the Comintern which have been condemned by the various congresses and other organs of the Comintern at various times, but always with its collaboration as right or left liquidatory tendencies (Souvarine, Ruth Fischer, Maslow, etc.). It is absolutely necessary for the Comintern to continue the fight against these right and left liquidatory tendencies grouped around the opposition within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and support its sections in the fight against these tendencies energetically.

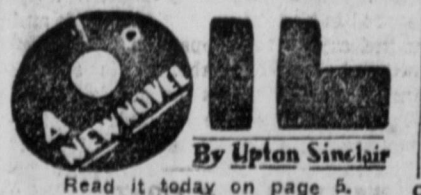
5. The central committee of the Communist Party of Hungary most decidedly condemns the misuse of the apparatus of the executive committee of the Communist International to destroy the unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Comintern. But it also expresses its firm conviction that the decision of the plenary session will reinforce the unity and staunchness of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as well as the strength of the Comintern, and the bond between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other sections of the Comintern, this most valuable pledge of the victory of the international revolution.

Long live the Old Guard, true to Leninism!

Long live the staunch unity of Lenin's Party!

Long live the Communist International!

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



Read it today on page 5.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS JOURNAL—Official organ of the International Molders' Union of North America. 64 Pages. Published monthly at Cincinnati, Ohio. John P. Frey, Editor.

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

NEXT BRITISH GENERAL WALK-OUT WILL WIN

Tillett Tells Garment Strikers of Lessons

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Ben Tillett, delegate of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress to gather funds in America for the striking British miners, in an address to the striking garment workers told of what, to his view, had been the lessons of the British general strike, which was betrayed by the weakness of the General Council while the whole working class was ready to continue the struggle to a finish.

Workers Have Learned.
"The next general strike," he said, "whenever it will come, will see the adoption of a relentless method and workers organized with a purpose never to brook the insolence and oppression of those who break our bodies and our lives and, starve our women and children."

"The workers have learned from hunger and destitution what agitators could never teach them."
Tillett pointed out that 3,000,000 able-bodied men and women workers are unemployed in Great Britain. Two million children under 14, he said passionately, go without one square meal per week and mothers cannot suckle newly-born.

Baldwin Lies.
He warned that if the miners' strike is broken an anger and hatred will be instilled in the next generation of British workers that will prove a force to contend with. At one point he said: "When Premier Baldwin says none of our children are starving he knows that he lies. Even when miners worked six days a week many had to go to the poorhouse to get food for their children."

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

THE MOLDERS' UNION is a craft union and the Molders Journal is a craft journal. It makes no pretense of being anything else but it cultivates an intellectual atmosphere which, according to the accepted A. F. of L. tradition radiates from the person of its editor. This atmosphere is that of the Atlantic Monthly, articles from this highbrow but sterile publication being occasionally reprinted by the Molders Journal.

The August number quite characteristically carries an article by W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, on the British labor movement. The fossilized Appleton, a pure and simple trade unionist of the most reactionary type, argues against independent political action by the British unions in the style made famous by the late Sam Gompers. Appleton's federation is actually a parallel body to the British Trades Union Congress but it nevertheless receives the approbation of A. F. of L. officialdom.

THERE is also an editorial article which places the blame for the failure of the British general strike on "human nature." The conclusion is worth quoting as it gives an insight into the editorial mentality:

... if intelligence and practical policies are something which result from experience, then the trade union movement will find more efficient methods of helping trade unionists involved in strikes than applying the widespread sympathetic or general strike.

As the Molders' Journal is against revolution, independent workingclass political action and the general strike, it is a little hard to understand what it means by "more efficient methods;" "evolutionary processes," perhaps.

THE JOURNAL is against company unions and the open shop which it denounces as "the Chinese plan." It is also against fascism because fascism is against the kind of democracy enjoyed by American trade unionists.

It is hopeful because a recent convention of the American Bar Association urged a study of the constitution and says:

Let us hope that the action of the American Bar Association will not only lead to a more thorough teaching of the constitution in our law schools, but that the result will be a newer generation of judges. . . . We are indebted to the American Bar Association for calling attention to the fact that the law colleges are devoting too much time to teaching the law and lawyer's methods of practice and not enough to teaching the constitution.

THERE is not the faintest sign that the editor knows that the constitution is a class instrument or that there is such a thing as the class struggle.

The Journal carries a half-dozen pages of letters from members and makes a practice of publishing pictures of recently deceased members.

The Workers' Education Bureau, wierd economic material supplied by Irving Fisher of Yale University is a regular part of the Journal as well as articles on consumers' co-operation. Much of the material is clipped from the American Federationist and the Canadian Congress Journal. A directory of the local unions is a regular feature. But little advertising is carried.

POLICE ARREST 100 PICKETS IN GARMENT STRIKE

Union Continues Paying Police Court Fines

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23.—The strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have learned that the promise of "neutrality" made by the police commissioners to the strike leaders are only empty words. Wholesale arrests of pickets in the garment district and their penalization by fines in police court is the outstanding feature of the strike.

Police Work for Bosses.
This is undoubtedly due to an understanding between the big jobbers and the police officials, as the jobbers see new groups of manufacturers deserting them and signing up every day. Ten more settlements have brought the number of settled shops to 141, among them ten jobbers.

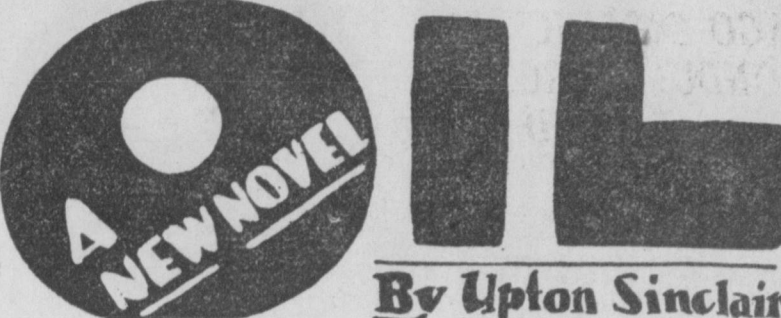
No less than 100 pickets were arrested Friday for "congregating." Almost all were fined \$2 each by Magistrate Goodman in the Jefferson Market court. Altho Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee has previously threatened to refuse to pay fines and fill the jails if wholesale arrests were continued, the union is paying the fines thus far.

Settlement Stories False.
Declaring that reports of imminent settlement are being spread in the cloak industry in order to lower the discipline of cloak strikers on the picket line, Hyman, addressing 1,500 striking shop chairmen at a meeting in Webster Hall, warned them to maintain the solidarity of the strikers' ranks until a clear-cut settlement is won.

He assured the gathering that the manufacturers, plunged into the midst of their season with no ability to produce garments because of a dearth of workers, had not diminished during the seven weeks of the strike. Others

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE CLASS ORGANIZED BY J. A. FISHER IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 23.—A workers' correspondence class of 16 members has been organized here under the direction of J. A. Fisher. The class meets every Thursday night and will soon forward some of its accomplishments to THE DAILY WORKER for publication.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age, who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holly rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself thriving of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms at the same time the man in the oil field under the inspiration of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, named Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages.

Imperialist Sailing to Supervise Estate

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The master is on the way to his plantations in Africa. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and vice-president of the Firestone Plantation Co., with land in Liberia, is on his way there to inspect his rubber fields.

Chicago Drug Clerks' Union Holds Banquet

About 200 Chicago drug clerks were at a banquet arranged by the Chicago Drug Clerks' Union at the Hotel Morrison. This union is but a few months old and has a membership of about 700. It is estimated that there are about 3,500 drug clerks in the city.

who spoke included Ben Tillett, head of the delegation to solicit funds for the striking miners of England and now in the 15th week of their struggle, and Charles S. Zimmerman, strike leader.

Speakers pointed out that jobbers, who early in the strike declared they were not involved in the struggle, are now beginning to show their anxiety at the union's solid position by interviews in the Jewish and trade press, declaring that they cannot meet the union demands for a guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year and limitation of contractors.

Ben Tillett Speaks.
International solidarity of labor was shown at the meeting by the great ovation given Tillett and pledges of support for the striking British miners. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has already given \$10,000 and, being in the midst of a strike, may not be able to increase the gift, but Hyman assured Tillett that the cloak strikers would use their influence in the American Federation of Labor to get other international and local unions to contribute.

He attended for the first time a meeting of his own trade union. It was at night, and lasted till one o'clock in the morning; and the next day being Saturday, Bunny came up to town and met his father at the hotel, and heard the story of what had happened. Most of the oil employers, it appeared, were exactly like J. Arnold Ross, in that they left the running of their union to others; there had been not more than forty men at this critical meeting, and the dominant group consisted of representatives of the "Big Five." The chairman and obviously the man who ran the organization, was an attorney for Excelsior Pete, who owned a small well, presumably to give him standing. He had a group which took the cue from him and voted with him. It had been rather a steam-roller affair, said Dad.

Bunny wanted all the particulars, and plied his father with questions. Dad had pleaded the men's side, as tactfully as he could, and had found exactly two operators in the gathering who were willing to agree, ever so timidly, with his point of view. To the ruling group he had seemed something of a renegade, and they hinted as much. "You know how it is, son," Dad explained, "this is an 'open shop' town; that's the way the crowd feels, and you might just as well butt your head against a stone wall as argue with them about unions. There's everything to be said for them—they've had trouble with organized labor and it's made them bitter. They say"—and Dad went on to detail the arguments that had been hurled at him; unions meant graft, unions meant "hold-ups," unions meant disorder, unions meant strikes, unions meant Socialism.

"What are they going to do, Dad?"
"They're just not a-goin' to let the men have a union—that's all. I said, 'It looks as if the Federation has turned into a strike-breaking organization.' And Fred Naumann—that's the chairman—snapped back at me, 'You said it!' They'll be a strike-breaking organization, if and when and so long as there's strikes in their field—that's the way Raymond put it, the vice-president of Victor. And then Ben Skutt put in an oar—"

"Ben Skutt?"
"Yes, he was there; it seems he's been doing some 'investigation work' for the Federation—a polite name for spyin'. He knew just exactly what I'd said to our men the day before; and he wondered if I realized the unfortunate effect of my attitude—it amounted to givin' the strikers moral support. I told Ben that I usually took the liberty of saying what I thought; I was taking it in this meeting, and I'd take it in the newspapers if they asked me. Naumann smiled sarcastically: 'I really don't think they're going to ask you, Mr. Ross.'"

And sure enough, they didn't—either then, or later! The meeting was supposed to be secret—which meant that individual members were not allowed to be quoted, but the chairman or somebody gave to the press an official story, telling how the meeting had voted to stand firm against the threats of the union. It was a time for all lovers of America to uphold the country's welfare against enemies without and within—so ran the statement in both the morning newspapers.

"What are you going to do?" asked Bunny.
"What can I do, son?" Dad's face was grey, and deeply lined; he was not used to staying up so late, Bunny knew, and he had probably lain awake until morning, worrying over this situation.

And yet Bunny could not help making it harder for him, "Are we going to let those fellows run our business, Dad?"

"It looks as if we'd have to, son. I'm in no position financially to buck the game."

"But with all the oil you've got?"

"I've got a good deal of oil, but it's mostly in the ground, and what I'd need for this job would be a couple of million dollars in the bank."
He went on to explain how modern affairs were conducted. A man never had enough money, no matter how much he had; he was always reaching out, doing business with the future, so to speak. He put money into the bank, and that gave him the right to take out more than he had put in; the bank would take his "paper," as it was called. Here Dad was drilling a lot of new wells, he was buying machinery and materials, and paying for labor in advance—all on the certainty of the oil he was going to get next month and the month after; he knew he was going to get it, and the banks trusted him, on the basis of his reputation, and the known value of his property. But if Dad were to set out to fight the Federation, he might just as well forget there was such a thing as a bank in the State of California; he'd have to pay cash for everything, he'd have to stop all his development work, and even then, he mightn't be able to meet his notes when they fell due.

(To be continued)

The Furriers' Strike: Its Outcome and Its Lessons

By B. GOLD.
By BEN GOLD.

FROM where did the unity and loyalty come in our last furriers' strike? Our furriers suffered from persecution for many years. For years have the unconscious Forward boys oppressed the workers with their "fast methods." How could the Forwardites expect better from the rank and file? Is it any wonder that in our strike—in this last furriers' strike—reigned a hearty loyalty, a warm brotherhood? The spirit of blood relationship penetrated each worker.

Is it any wonder that the furrier

striker would sacrifice themselves for one another? Is it any wonder that 20 strikers were ready to give their healthy blood to save our business agent, Shkolonick? Is it any wonder that the furriers were ready to suffer starvation, need and incarceration for the right of organization? Is it any wonder that the furriers were ready to fight tooth and nail against the Forward with its Long Island gang? Is it any wonder that for 17 weeks the thousands of pickets lay siege to their shops day and night? Is it any wonder that the picketing committees—simple workers—fought like lions and shed their blood? It is the class struggle.

THE brutal, ugly, paid, fist-hero has been ousted and has disappeared. The fighter for a better and more beautiful life has taken his place. Petty cynicism and the treachery have disappeared. Comradship, brotherly relations, self-sacrifice, guided by the beacon of a strong idealism, has guarded our way. Beautifully and honestly has the union made its beginning—the left union.

Communists Helped.
The gang gashed its teeth. The Communist leaders take no instructions from the Forward gang. They will not accept commands of the underworld. Yes, the Communist Party helped us with council and with all it could. The Communist Party was for a long time, is yet, and will doubtless continue, to be our chief counselor. The Communist Party is the organization of the idealistic and revolutionary fighters. This is the very reason it has spread its long roots down deep into the hearts of so many workers. We have left the socialist party because it has become the party of the union bureaucrats, petty bourgeois and petty politicians who remain only vote hunters in time of elections. The socialist party lost its socialism. In the unions the socialists fight against its own revolutionary rank and file, against the Soviet Union, against every radical thought and idea. We have deserted the socialist party and found our identity in the Communist Party.

It is there we have recognized our call. It is there that we have learned the methods and tactics of the militant working class. With us each Communist and each left winger must be active in his union in times of peace, and much more so in times of strife. In times of strife each Communist must enter into the first line trenches. Every Communist paper must help the unions in their struggle. It was so in the furriers' strike. The Communists and the left wingers in their respective organizations proved worthy of their task. And the socialist party members? It was the duty of every socialist party member to undermine and demoralize the strike. The Forward and the Vecker and the Fur Worker did their share. The latter, also edited by a socialist, worked dexterously to break the strike. The socialists worked in the interests of the fur bosses. Is this the socialist party program? With whom is the Forward and its Long Island associates? Are they in league to break the strike?

Almost all subsidized, almost all those who made themselves famous during the 1920 strike, by taking graft, became Long Island inhabitants and the Forward took them under its protection. The first who stepped out into the arena for the strike-breakers was the active president. Where was

the chief? It was a true marionette play, in president and in acting president worked out by the stupid Forward politicians. This play, characterized at its best all the old hopeless members of the socialist party. They have lost the ground under their feet. There is no hope for them. Out of despair they have been driven to do the most idiotic things. Did the right wingers have a policy with regard to the strike? Yes, of course! We have already noted that it was their aim to break the strike and to attack the left wing in the furriers' union, as well as in other unions.

The President's Part.
THE president of the international, Shachtman, was a member of the committee. It meant that he was supposed to have controlled all our committees as well as the entire strike. The first few days the president (a left Pola-Zionist, as he called himself) worked well in conjunction with the strike committee. When the reports of the various committees came in to the strike committee stating that the strike was in perfect order, every member of the strike committee radiated with glee except the president, who felt heartsick. The success of the strike brought him into a suppressed mood. The hall chairmen, the hall committees, the investigation committees, the information bureaus, the law committee, finance and benefit committees, and the special picketing committee, all important committees led on their activities wonderfully. It was truly a happy glance to notice that each committee went thru its functions in such orderly manner, but the "out-of-town" committee was paralyzed—a dead committee. This committee consisted of the president and half a dozen vice-presidents. The strike committee was assured by the president that the "out-of-town" committee would do wonders. Disregarding all the president's assurances, the strike committee appointed a different "committee" which would work in conjunction with the international office. Two weeks passed. The strike developed into a strong fight. Hundreds of corporation scab shops were closed. Mass picketing demonstrations began. New York fur factories were closed. The rank and file were drawn into the struggle. The shop chairmen were organized into a permanent institution. The strike leadership was given over to the chairmen. The professional scabs did not dare to make any connections under the continually watchful eyes of the investigation committee. The former "strong" men were forced to give up their plans of obstructing the strike because of the strong fist of the rank and file picketing committee.

All was under control. The manufacturers began to feel the pressure of the strike. The Greek workers

came out of their shops and organized their membership. Their committees made themselves famous with their loyalty and their militancy. No fur coats were produced in New York. The strikers did not permit it. The fur manufacturers opened shops in New Jersey, in Connecticut. It is there that the new harvest of shops grew.

The International Failed.
THE international knew about them and kept mum. The president's "out-of-town" committee was sound asleep. Brother Palinsky, the chairman of the "out-of-town" committee, had protested to the strike committee and demanded a report from the president. The president refused to give such a report under the excuse of "CAREFULNESS" for facts. He assured the strike committee again that the international would do its duty.

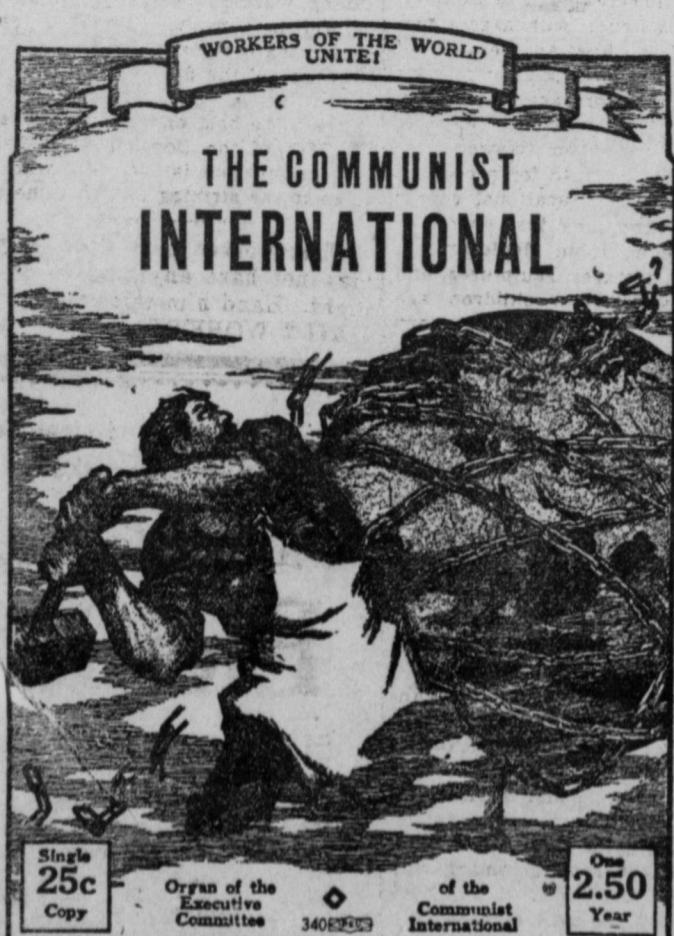
Suddenly the president quit coming to New York. Long Island became the nest of all caucuses and conferences. Rumors had it that the international was going to take over the strike leadership.

Why? How?
No one knew! The halls began to be visited by the outcasts and they behaved themselves suspiciously. Gangsters came into Webster Hall and demanded to be registered as strikers, and requested strike cards. At the headquarters of the general picketing committee gang leaders made their appearance under various excuses. The office of the union began to be surrounded by suspicious characters. Strikers were invited to conferences with right wing leaders. Many strikers were accosted by the rights for their names and addresses. President Shachtman disappeared from New York and from the international office. New rumors were spread that President Shachtman resigned. The Forward forced him to take such step because he worked in conjunction with the left wing strike committee. Other rumors had it that President Shachtman had an agreement with the bosses.

Where was the international president?
No one knew! It was and still is a deep mystery. At the mass meetings the president did not appear. No telegram to show his whereabouts did he send. The strike committee was unable to answer the various questions put up to them. It was finally spread about that the international was against the strike and would recall it. The strike went on and with a strong tempo. In the out-of-towns grew the number of shops, and the international knew all about it. And where in the world was the president. We shall tell more in our next article.

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Signs of a New World War

The difficulties of British foreign policy are increasing in proportion as her national economy continues to decline. Shaken at home first by the general strike and then by the prolonged coal strike (the importance of which has been overlooked generally because of the tremendous crisis which preceded it), British imperialism must now meet a determined effort on the part of Spain backed by Italy to weaken seriously her control of the Mediterranean route to India.

The Spanish demand for Tangier (almost directly across the straits from Gibraltar) is like a knife at the jugular vein of the British empire. It is a notice served upon Great Britain that Italy is demanding a large share in the control of the Mediterranean area and its implications are the most far-reaching since the announcement of Germany's intention to complete the Berlin to Bagdad overland route hastened the outbreak of the world war.

Italian imperialism must expand or die and the Mussolini government intends to drive east and south—into Asia Minor and northern Africa—and does not intend to leave the western entrance to the Mediterranean entirely in the hands of Britain.

France does not look with sympathy upon the ambitions of Italy but neither is she prepared to fight wholeheartedly on the side of Britain. Her differences with Great Britain in central Europe are of a fundamental character and it is only her interests as a Mediterranean power (needing a clear route to Indo-China) which align her with Britain at present.

That the controversy already has passed to some extent out of the hands of diplomats is shown by the fact that both France and Britain have sent battalions to Tangier and the capitalist press announces openly that their presence there is to prevent a surprise seizure of the disputed zone by the Spanish forces.

The Mediterranean area must be looked upon from now on as one of the severely infected spots from which can spread a war fever to all parts of Europe. Particularly is this true since the agreement in process of completion between Great Britain and Italy for the division of spheres of influence in Abyssinia appears to have broken down with Great Britain getting the best of the negotiations with the Abyssinian government.

The reported investment of American capital in Morocco thru the medium of a nominally German concern brings the United States into conflict with the other rival groups in the Mediterranean sector.

The working class of the whole world stands in danger of being driven to the shambles again as European capitalism finds the difficulties of permanent stabilization too great to overcome and the various ruling class groups incline to war as a method of eliminating their competitors and halting the rise of the revolutionary movement.

A united front of the world labor movement against imperialist war—the proposal of the Communist International to the working class of the world—is the only method by which another mass slaughter can be averted.

Wall Street Policy in Mexico

Two conflicting tendencies are visible in the attitude of the state department towards Mexico at present. Since the sharp unfavorable popular reaction to the peremptory note sent by Kellogg last fall, the interventionists have had to tone down their public utterances, but have not ceased to bring all possible pressure upon Mexico.

The Coolidge policy followed now, while not so immediately dangerous to Mexican sovereignty, is a deadly one potentially. Ambassador Sheffield evidently favors a more open interventionist tactic and rumors of his resignation, which Kellogg has felt called upon to deny, undoubtedly are the result of his differences with the interests which believe that Mexico is being weakened seriously by the internal conflict and can be forced, without intervention, to make substantial concessions to American oil and mining corporations.

The *New York Times* for August 19 published an official interview with Kellogg in which the following statements are made:

Our relations . . . over the oil and land laws . . . give promise of developing into a satisfactory understanding, according to the opinion of officials here.

They foresee a more compromising attitude on the part of Mexico in this controversy as a result of the conflict between the church and the Calles government.

Ambassador Sheffield . . . will return to his post prepared TO URGE MORE AGGRESSIVELY on Mexico the demands of Americans who come under the oil and land laws. (Emphasis ours.)

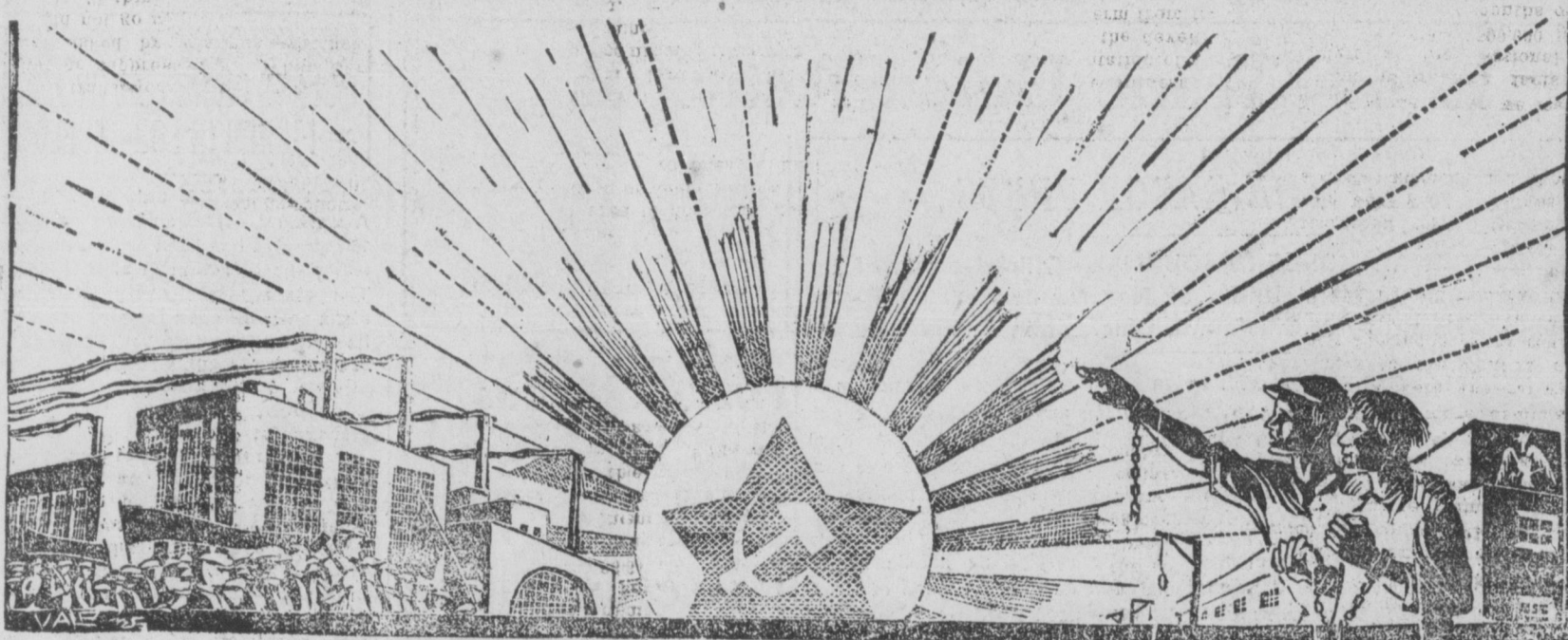
American capitalists in Mexico evidently have been given some idea of the Wall Street strategy. John Clayton, writing a series of special articles for the *Chicago Tribune*, quotes a prominent American residing in Mexico as follows:

. . . let Mexico understand that continued disregard of her obligations will lead, say, to the withdrawal of the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico, followed by withdrawal of recognition, severance of diplomatic relations, and as a last resort by intervention, and the whole controversy would be settled.

This is the policy that is being followed, i. e. a continual increase of diplomatic and financial pressure at the same time that the catholic church is seeking to divide the nation into two warring camps.

It is not enough that the armed forces of American imperialism are not actually in Mexico. "Hands Off Mexico" must be made to mean abandonment of ALL interference in Mexico and the submission by Americans in Mexico to Mexican law.

Sooner or later the provocations made deliberately by the state department will precipitate an armed conflict unless American labor realizes the danger, forces its officials to speak out for the Mexican masses instead of pretending neutrality, and acts to end for all time the continual encroachment of Wall Street upon Mexican sovereignty.



Life and Work in the Soviet Union

By ANISE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

JULY 21.—On the Volga steamer. On the spacious upper deck of the Volga steamer there is little Communism to be seen. Quite the contrary; nothing reminds you that this is a workers' and peasants' republic. The thin, gay dresses are so fresh and well cut that I wonder where they get the money, till I remember that mine also is fresh and well cut and cost me \$3.17 in the Moscow Municipal Department Store. Decidedly, clothes have become cheaper in the Soviet Union. Perhaps even some of these are workers.

But a woman turns, displaying a heavily powdered face and lips red with cosmetics under a ribbon head-dress about 20 years too young for her. Obviously the new rich class, with hard unpleasant face. Others seem to be of the new Soviet official type, known as "Soviet bourgeois," taking their ease on the river. So I turn with relief to a little sign on the wall that promises a different type of company.

Members Register.

MEMBERS and candidates of the Russian Communist Party please register with the secretary of the Boat Yacheka, room 9, third class, between 4 and 8 o'clock. Tho I am neither a member nor a candidate, I know he will not turn me out. He also will be glad to meet a correspondent for the American workers' press. So a little after four I push my way thru a crowd of peasants on the lower deck, a dim room full of women, babies, men, reclining on upper shelves or drinking tea on lower ones, till I come to Room 9.

Two men are in the room when I enter, one of them, a tall, dark, sun-burned man, is the secretary. I explain who I am and what I want to know. "What is 'party work' on a river boat?" I ask him.

"There is very much work" he says. "Meetings, speeches, propaganda of all sorts among passengers. We have a Red Corner in a little room back in the fourth class, with books and papers and benches enuf for ten people at once. Also we have many study circles for the crew. That is my chief work, for I am not so good at making speeches. But if any good Communist speaker travels on this boat, we expect him to help us.

"Of the 49 employees on the boat, there are ten Communists. They have a special political school; then we

HEREWITH is published one of a series of stories being sent specially to **THE DAILY WORKER** by Anna Louise Strong, who is at this time in the Soviet Union making a thoro study of conditions there. Miss Strong, whose pen-name is "Anise" is a credited authority on the Soviet Union having spent the better part of the past five years in that country. She is the author of a book, "First Time in History" and numerous magazine and newspaper stories on the Soviet Union.

have 13 non-party workers in a preparatory political class. We also have a trade union circle which studies the work of our union; and a small class for two men who cannot read very well. We used to have more of them, but now everyone can read.

"We have our group of Rabkors (Workers Correspondents) who write up the news and comments for our ship wall newspaper. If we have anything good, we sent it to 'Na Wachte' and sometimes they print it. 'He pulled out a copy of the paper. It was a breezy little sheet of four pages, daily organ of the Water Transport Workers of the Soviet Union . . . Imagine a land where every large trade union can afford to have its own newspaper, which is crammed full of comments and information from union members all over the country! Na Wachte had a front page of general and foreign news; the rest was articles on transport; news from various transport regions; comments on labor and living conditions, or on general life from a transport worker's point of view.

Collection for Miners.

"A FEW weeks ago," he went on, "we took up a collection for the British miners. We had a mass meeting of our workers, explained the situation and then voted on the proposition to give a quarter of a day's pay to help the miners. Of course it passed; it was our business to explain it so that it would. That also is party work on this boat, comrade."

"Do you put in all your time at this," I ask, or have you other work?"
Other Work.
HE laughed. "But of course I have other work. I earn my living as a sailor. Eight hours a day, from eight to twelve morning and evening. The party work is not paid; I do it merely as a party member." He went on to explain the condition of sailors, how before the revolution he worked twelve hours, two shifts of six hours every day, and it was very hard. But now he has plenty of leisure for study and for party work.

"Also before the revolution I got 12 roubles a month. Now we sailors get 47 roubles, four times as much."

Here the other sailor broke in. "If only products cost now what they used to cost, what would we do with all our money. We would live like merchants. But then," he added ruefully, "if products cost less, that means somebody else gets less, and in the end we would all get less. They both laughed at this elementary political economy, and the secretary went on to tell me of the propaganda work among the passengers, when meetings were held on the fourth class deck.

"It is very hard work," he said. "These peasants can ask more questions about things you don't know. And they blame you for everything they don't like anywhere in the country. They ask you when the government will give them cheaper ploughs? They tell you how the farm tax was wrongly worked in their village. . . . But it is very necessary for Communists to know this so that they can report to the proper place and perhaps have it fixed.

Party Work Hard.
"THEN sometimes when a city Communist talks to them, even a very good speaker, they grab him by the hands and cry: 'Call this a workers' government. Where did you ever work?' They will not say that to me because I am a sailor, and they can see by my hands and clothes that I work hard. But all the same, the party work on the boat is not easy."

A knock came at the door. There entered a pleasant, intelligent but weary woman. "What are party members supposed to register for?" she asked.

"For record and for any work they can do" he answered.

"Put me down," she remarked, and then disclosing herself as an educational worker from Turkestan, she went on, a trifle grimly: "And is the party Yacheka supposed to look after the comfort of workers and peasants who travel on this boat?"

"What do you mean, comrade?" asked the bewildered secretary.

"Well, we educational workers don't get much pay. But we hear everywhere the advertisements of this trip on the Volga. Workers of Russia, take your vacation on Mother Volga. So I get a pass that is good for third class travel and come for a rest on the great river. Then you crowd us in like cattle; there is no place to lie down. The room for third class is darker than a czar's jail!"

A Communist Complaint.
"BACK in the fourth class they lie on barrels and old iron. Is this still permitted in a workers' and peasants' republic? And the toilets! I went to look in the second and first class and there they have cleaned up things properly; it all smells sweet. But the third and fourth class toilets are worse than stables. Are they intended for serfs or for citizens? One would think to look at this boat that there never was any revolution. One understands how the czar's Russia built these boats; let peasants ride with cattle and freight; it is all the same. But it is eight years now, and you make no improvements. Is not that work for your party Yacheka, comrade!"

The poor sailor stammered something about the administration "not co-operating," and "always talking of expenses. . . . I bet they spend plenty on overhead salaries," cries the Turkestan lady. "When they travel, did they ever lie on a barrel in fourth class . . . No, this a real crime. The government itself deceiving the workers. Tell me, comrade, if I spend seven nights and days going to Astrakhan, where the weather gets hotter every day and the boat has no ventilation,—will it be a vacation or shall I need a month in a sanitarium to rest afterwards? . . . And does it cost much on a boat to cut a few more ventilation holes and windows . . . You must agitate about this. . . . This also is work for the river Communists, comrade!"

So Goes the Work.
THE unhappy secretary was non-plussed. A sailor all his life, what did he know of ventilation. Always the peasants had traveled thus on the river, making no complaint. But this was a party member and an educational worker. She knew about ventilation and better ways of living. Yes, there might be something in it. It was quite true that one must get rid of the dark ways!

Such is the network of Communist Party activity that spreads across the whole of the Soviet Union, active in work and in vacations, talking freely with new-found party comrades, demanding, holding up standards, intensely responsible for the building up of all life in the Republic.



WITH THE STAFF

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

MORONIA.

(The self-styled "world's greatest newspaper" paid \$1 for this.)
Once Too Often.

My girl friend and I work in an office where there are several men. As I have to distribute the mail in the morning I naturally see the men's first names on their letters, so my friend and I, when speaking of any of them, got in the habit of calling them by their first names.

One morning my employer asked me why there wasn't any mail for him. Unthinkingly I replied that Mr. Bob got all the mail that morning.

"Mr. Bob!" he said.
"O, I mean Mr. Farrar," I replied. "My, you two must be getting thick," he said, "calling each other by your first names."

I blushed, that's all.
E. C.
—From the "My Most Embarrassing Moment" Department of The Chicago Tribune.

WE WOULDN'T LET 'EM OUT.
"Shyster lawyers have no standing with this body," said Clabaugh, head of the Illinois parole board. "We won't allow them in the penitentiary." — News item.

Out of Range of Christian Artillery.

London.—In a recent religious gathering, Rev. Pierson declared that Jesus Christ is still alive. He is residing on the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains. Rev. Pierson said that Jesus would again enter the world to save the people.—From a news item.

Now You Tell One

"I have never loved any one but you."—Edward G. "Daddy" Browning, 51-year-old Romeo, to Frances "Peaches" Browning, 15-year-old nymph, whose diary gives aid to millions of she-morons.

Free Lecture on the Catholic Rebellion to Be Given Tuesday

Chicago Workers' Party Street Nuclei Numbers 12 and 13, invite all interested workers to a lecture on the subject of "The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico," to be given by Manuel Gomez of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League at the South Slavic Book Store, 1806 South Racine, Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, at 8:30 p. m.

LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

CHAPTER II. THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETIC TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate-Stream.

(Continued from previous issue.)

In view of the very great importance of this pithecooid theory, we will cast a brief glance at its founders and then summarize the proofs in support of it. The famous French biologist, Jean Lamarck, was the first scientist definitely to affirm the descent of man from the ape and seek to give scientific proof of it. In his splendid work, "Philosophie Zoologique" (1809), he clearly traced the modifications and advances that must have taken place in the transformation of the man-like apes (the primate forms similar to the orang and the chimpanzee); the adaptation to walking upright, the consequent modification of the hands and feet, and later, the formation of speech, and the attainment of a higher degree of intelligence. Lamarck's remarkable theory, and this important consequence of it, soon fell into oblivion. When Darwin brought evolution to the front again fifty years afterward, he paid no attention to the special conclusion. He was content to make the following brief prophetic observation in his work: "Light will be thrown on the origin and the history of man." Even this innocent remark seemed so momentous to the first German translator of the work, Bronn, that he suppressed it. When Darwin was asked by Wallace whether he would not go more fully into it, he replied: "I think of avoiding the whole subject, as it is so much involved in prejudice; tho I quite admit that it is

the highest and most interesting problem for the thinker."

The first thoro works of importance on the subject appeared in 1863. Thomas Huxley in England, and Carl Vogt in Germany, endeavored to show that the descent of man from the ape was a necessary consequence of Darwinism, and to provide an empirical base for the theory by every available argument. Huxley's work on "Man's Place in Nature" was particularly valuable. He first gave, convincingly, in three lectures, the empirical evidence on the subject—the natural history of the anthropoid apes, the anatomical and embryological relations of man to the next lowest animals, and the recently discovered fossil human remains. I then (1866) made the first attempt to establish the theory of evolution comprehensively by research in anatomy and embryology, and to determine the chief stages in the natural classification of the vertebrates that must have been passed thru by our earlier vertebrate ancestors. Anthropology thus becomes a part of zoology. In my "History of Creation" I further developed these early evolutionary sketches, and improvements were made in the successive editions.

In the meantime, the great master, Darwin, had decided to deal with this chief evolutionary problem in a special work. The two volumes of his "Descent of Man" appeared in 1871. They contained an able discussion of sexual selection, or the selective influence of sexual love and high psychic activities connected therewith, and their significance in regard to the origin of man. As this part of Darwin's work was afterward attacked with particular violence, I will say

that, in my opinion, it is of the greatest importance, not only for the general theory of evolution, but also for psychology, anthropology, and aesthetics.

My own feeble early efforts (1866), not only to establish the descent of man from the nearest related apes, but also to determine more precisely the long series of our earlier and lower vertebrate ancestors, had not at all satisfied me. In particular, I had had to leave unanswered in my "General Morphology" the very interesting question: from which invertebrate animals the vertebrate stem originally came. A clear and unexpected light was thrown on it some time afterwards by the astounding discoveries of Kowalevsky, which revealed an essential agreement in embryonic development between the lowest vertebrate (amphioxus) and a lowly tunicate (ascidia). In the succeeding years the numerous discoveries in connection with the formation of the germinal layers in different animals so much enlarged our embryological outlook that I was able to prove the complete homology of the two-layered gastrula (a cup-shaped embryonic form) in all the tissue-forming animals (metazoa) in my "Monograph on the Sponges." From this I inferred, in virtue of the biogenetic law, the common descent of all the metazoa from one and the same gastrula-shaped stem-form, the gastraea. This hypothetical stem-form, to which man's earliest multicellular ancestors also belong, was afterwards proved by Monticelli's observations to be still in existence. The evolution of these very simple tissue-forming animals from still simpler unicellular forms (protozoa) is shown by the corresponding process that we witness in what is called the segmentation of the ovum or gastrulation. In the development of the two-layered germ from the single cell of the ovum.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM IRELAND

(The following notes were gleaned from the Voice of Labor, organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and the Hammer and Plough, a mimeographed organ issued by the Workers Party of Ireland, with our comment.—Ed.)

THE Hammer and Plough tells us that American coal is being unloaded in Irish Free State ports and that the unloading is done by members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and also by members of the Workers Union of Ireland, known as "Larkin's Union." The term "blackleg" is applied to the coal dockers. It is regrettable that union men should mine, load and unload coal, when by so doing they help the employers break a strike, but if it is heinous for union men to unload coal intended for consumption in Ireland how much more criminal it is for American and European miners, dockers and transport workers to dig, haul and load coal for England? And how many times more heinous it is for English dockers and railwaymen to haul coal to the English market while their comrades in the coal fields are fighting for their existence. The Hammer and Plough remarks that the I. T. and G. W. U. is notorious for blacklegging, a remark that indicates more zeal than regard for accuracy. Such wild and woody charges never serve a useful purpose and should be put in the cannery.

FROM the same paper we learn the following interesting facts: The shareholders of the National Bank Limited will receive \$500,000 in dividends for the first six months of 1926, while more than an equal amount, representing profits made during the

six months is devoted to various purposes. This is not so bad for a poor country with 60,000 unemployed!

THE Free State government sent soldiers and bailiffs to islands off the west coast to collect rates. Their efforts were fruitless as the people had nothing of value that could be taken from them. The sheriff returned the decrees marked "no goods." The peasants are gradually getting acquainted with a national government and learning that there is no difference between it and its predecessor from London. Both are based on exploitation.

THE Workers Party of Ireland held a public meeting in the Rotunda Concert Hall, Dublin to organize a national unemployment movement. The attendance was good. The speaker included Madame Gonne McBride, Mrs. Despard, R. Connolly, P. O'Donnell and G. McLay.

WE learn from the Voice of Labor that the labor parties of the Free and the Northern governments have reached a working agreement. This is an extremely important development. Because of the artificial division of the country into two governments for the benefit of the big industrialists of Belfast, the reactionary land owners, and also to give England a reliable base in Ireland, the workers of north and south have had customs barriers to divide them, in addition to the old bogey of religious prejudice. The labor movement is the only factor in Ireland that will break down the barriers and unite the nation under the banner of a workers' and peasants' government.