

GAS BLAST KILLS 44 MINERS

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT some people are evil minded enough to brand the use of poison gas in war as inhuman was revealed during a discussion at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society and professor of organized chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came to the defense of chemical war, declaring that it was a most effective way of saving life and was only deadly when the enemy took too much of it. In fact a person can take too much of anything, even of sour milk!

SINCE war is inevitable under the present social structure, said the professor, the use of poison gas is also inevitable. All the peace conferences and pious wishes in the world will not prevent its use. If it is thrown on the discard before the next war, such action will not be due to any international agreement, but to its inefficiency as a weapon. The professor must be given credit for talking cold turkey.

SOME kings never know when they are well off. Take former King George of Greece, for instance. He is living in the style of a Chicago bootlegger in London and treated like a real king. And yet he admits his willingness to sit on his former throne, where he will undoubtedly find a three-foot task awaiting him. George said: "I have no personal desire for the throne of Greece, but if it is for the good of my country, then I am willing to return at any time." Our advice, George, is to stay where you are until you see the British workers giving the gate to J. H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. Then you might be justified in taking on a job as papal ambassador in Mexico.

WHO killed McSwigin? Whoever did it, the chance of his swinging as a special grand jury was called to probe that and other minor offenses, but the sum total of their accomplishment is the indictment of a few thirty-five dollar a week clerks and a few big gin and alcohol boys who were served up to appease the public hunger for grand jury results. Since this grand jury began to sit gunmen have amused themselves shooting each other all over the city, usually barking the vest buttons of some convenient assistant state's attorney. The special grand jury has arisen. Even a special prosecutor cannot hold the front page forever.

RAPE news must be good hot weather copy in capitalist editorial rooms. Undoubtedly such incidents occur occasionally, but there is a strong suspicion that imaginative reporters are responsible for more rape stories than the alleged morons who are blamed. That some females are willing to risk even such a priceless possession as their modesty for the sake of publicity was demonstrated by the girls who fainted at Valentino's bier, but revived immediately when reporters asked for their names and photographers got ready to "shoot" them. Some girls carried sliced onions to induce tears. The proposal made by well-meaning Chicago sob sisters that curfew should ring for little girls after 11 p. m. looks rather unnecessary, in view of so much evidence of juvenile precocity. Methinks the old girls have a lot to learn from their younger sisters.

THAT an old fool can give cards and spades to a young fool is again demonstrated by Annie Besant, inter. (Continued on page 2)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TAKES CONTROL AT PASSAIC; TO PLAN NATIONAL STRIKE SUPPORT

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 27. — The United Textile Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor will take charge of the Passaic strike situation on Monday. A great parade and demonstration is being arranged to take place on Sept. 4, under the auspices of the United Textile Workers.

Force National Action.

The strike has become more than ever a national issue by the events of the week. The bold-front statements of the mill owners that they will deal only with company unions of their employees is being met with plans for the formation of a national committee to raise funds and hold mass protest meetings thruout the country in support of the Passaic workers' seven months strike for a union. At least 10,000 workers are expected to join the United Textile Workers from Passaic.

Recognition Vital.

"The new union will not compromise on the fundamental question of recognition," declares the negotiating committee chosen by the strikers: W. Jett Lauck, Henry T. Hunt, Helen Todd, Frank P. Walsh. The Lauck committee conferred with Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer, United Textile Workers, to arrange further details of the affiliation of the strikers to the A. F. of L. Union.

Celebrate Unionization.

Meanwhile Passaic organizations, including the Associated Parishes, are planning a gala parade and mass meeting to celebrate the formal inauguration of the strikers into the U. T. W. President McMahon will preside at the meeting and American Federation of Labor President William Green will be invited to speak.

Picketing to Continue.

Attempts to picket all gates of Botany Mills are to continue despite the brutal beatings which broke up the test line on Monday. Mrs. Sam Latchuk is still in the hospital, paralyzed in the legs and others from New York as well as strikers show immense black and blue bruises.

Woll Slaps at Borah.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27. — Matthew Woll, vice-president and member of the executive council of the A. F. of L., now here for the council meeting, has attacked the motives of Senator Borah in sponsoring the settlement of the Passaic strike by organizing the strikers into the American Federation of Labor.

"Senator Borah's interest in labor seems peculiar," Mr. Woll said. "Labor has no reason to look upon the activity of Senator Borah as having been friendly to the workers. To the contrary, his constant efforts to have the United States recognize Soviet Russia against the constant protests of American labor clearly indicate that labor and Senator Borah are not in accord, either in matters political, economic, domestic or international."

"Labor has reason to believe that his apparent interest in the Passaic strike is intended to develop a congressional procedure having for its ultimate purpose the compulsory investigation and arbitration of all industrial disputes and to believe that his present political maneuvering may later be turned against the best interests of labor."

A. F. of L. Still Runs Scab Ad. The "American Federationist," the official organ of the A. F. of L. executive council, is still running advertisements of the Botany Mills, the most bitterly open shop textile corporation of Passaic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — The Coolidge administration is spending almost twice what the Wilson administration spent for peacetime government, the democratic national committee asserted in a statement ridiculing the republican claims of "Coolidge economy."

A. F. OF L. HEADS DEBATE PROBLEM OF JURISDICTION

Travel to Montreal in Government Cars

MONTREAL, Aug. 27. — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is in session at the Mount Royal Hotel here, with two special subjects getting chief consideration. These are the jurisdictional dispute between the Electrical Workers and Signalmen, and the council's report to the 46th annual convention of the federation which opens in Detroit, October 4.

Jurisdiction Problem Serious. The question of jurisdiction arises over claims by both the Electrical Workers and Signalmen for complete jurisdiction over the railway signalmen. The latter union claims that the work is signalling, hence naturally subject to that craft union, but the Electrical Workers' union points out that the work is clearly electrical in (Continued on page 2.)

BALTIC PEACE PACT VICTORY FOR U. S. S. R.

Poland Prepares War on Lithuania

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Aug. 27. — Soviet Russia won a big diplomatic success today. Latvia and Estonia notified the Soviet that they are willing to negotiate separate mutual neutrality treaties with the Soviet. Heretofore these Baltic nations have insisted that they could negotiate such pacts with Russia only in conjunction with Poland.

Russia regards the new move as an indication that the Baltic states are freeing themselves from Polish influence. Fears that Poland would attempt to create a Baltic bloc and make war on Russia were lessened by today's developments.

Soviet Russia anticipates a war in the autumn. "Poland is preparing to war on Lithuania," declared a high official of the government today in an interview, in which he spoke with the greatest sincerity. "She will probably wait until September when the crops are in. When she has conquered Lithuania, with the help of England, she plans to turn on us. The next few weeks will be of critical importance for eastern Europe."

Despite denials from Warsaw, which have been made repeatedly, Soviet Russia still anticipates war and the newspapers comment openly on the prospects of such a contingency.

Russo-Polish Break. Negotiations between Poland and Soviet Russia for a mutual security pact have broken down and it is officially announced that there is "no immediate prospect of their being resumed."

The Poles are obdurate and refuse to conclude anything but an agreement between themselves and all the Baltic states on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other. The Russians claim that this discloses Poland's desire to form a Baltic bloc.

Red-Army Ready. "If Poland forms such a bloc it means that she contemplates war," said the Soviet official. "If she does not form a bloc, she intends war any way. We are prepared to defend ourselves. The red army is incapable of a war of aggression, but for defense it is invincible."

With such fears prevailing, Russia has rejected proposals by the Baltic states, namely Estonia, Latvia and Finland, to create a commission for the joint negotiation between those three states, together with Poland of a non-aggression pact.

FURRIERS' BOOKS TURNED OVER TO HOSTILE PROBERS

Green Insists on Star Chamber Proceeding

NEW YORK, Aug. 27. — (FP) — Books of the New York Joint Board Furriers' Union have been turned over to the committee appointed by William Green, president American Federation of Labor, to investigate the 17 weeks successful strike of the board and internal affairs of the International Fur Workers.

The correspondence between Green and Ben Gold, joint board chairman and strike leader, is made public by the New York board. Green states that he understood the joint board and international officers acquiesced in the investigation idea at a certain April conference with A. F. of L. officials. Gold denies that he or joint board representatives agreed to such an investigation.

Extraordinary "Ethics." After Green first notified the joint board of the investigation he was asked what charges were being made. His answer that "it is common knowledge that there exists within the Intl. Fur Workers' Union a condition that does not conform to trade union ethics and trade union policies" is called "much too vague" by Gold. Green says that the extraordinary action of the American Federation of Labor in instituting the investigation (Continued on page 2.)

Mines Conference Breaks Down

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 27. — After an hour and a half conference with the Baldwin cabinet this afternoon, the miners' representatives left Downing street without making any statement.

Meanwhile the action of the government in sending in special police to the coal fields to provoke the strike pickets and intimidate them, resulted in a clash at Ashton Green, near St. Helen's, where the brutalities of the police were resented by strikers, who retaliated the police attack with volleys of stones.

KLAN AND MINE OPERATORS USE FASCIST PLANS

Threaten Violence to Drive Miners Back

McALESTER, Okla., Aug. 27. — Thousands of posters have been tacked up in the McAlester district threatening the 13,000 striking coal miners with castor oil and other punishments unless they resumed work. The posters are generally believed to be the work of the chamber of commerce.

They are 9x12, printed in big type in red and black ink, and read:

WARNING

All you Russian-Reds, Trouble-Making Reprobates, Would-Be Americans, Hunk Lawyers, Bastards and Saddle-Colored Coons, Are Hereby Solemnly, Firmly and Unmistakably Warned that you MUST STOP INSTANTLY ANY Agitation that Would Prevent Immediate Resumption of the Mines or Suffer the Consequences.

We are Fed Up, Good and Plenty on Your Strike—Our Ultimatum to You Is—Go to Work or Move—Or Your Bowels Will.

100 PER CENT AMERICANS.

The reference to "hunk lawyers" is to the attorneys for District 21 of the United Mine Workers, one of whom is a German and the other an Italian. The reference to "coons" is to the Negroes in the miners' union, a trampling of the color bar that infuriates the klan and is exploited by the business men.

100 Per Cent Capitalist. The kinship of the klan and Italian fascism is seen in the castor oil threat in the last line before the signature. The poster is anonymous except for the clue provided by "100 Per Cent Americans," which in the McAlester region means the mine operators, the bankers and their gangs.

Mexican Rebel, Rangel, Pardoned in Texas After Serving 13 Years of Term



General Jose Manuel Rangel is here shown with his daughter and grand children after his release from prison by Governor Ferguson of Texas. Rangel had been framed up with Chas. Cline, an American and a member of the I. W. U., and four other Mexican revolutionists in 1912 when they attempted to cross the Mexican border to assist the Madero revolution against the reactionary Diaz. They were charged with the killing of a deputy who had attempted to stop them from crossing the border. In spite of the fact the prosecution had no definite evidence on the defendants, reactionary propaganda had so prejudiced opinion against them that it was possible to impose life sentences. For years the labor movements of both countries have appealed for their release. The six prisoners were freed last week.

FAMILIES FLOCK TO MINE ENTRY IN VAIN SEARCH

41 Bodies Recovered; Three Still Trapped

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLYMER, Pa., Aug. 27. — Rescue workers have placed the death toll of yesterday's mine explosion at New York Central R. R. Co. Sample Run Mine No. 1 here at forty-four. Forty-one bodies have been recovered and leaders of the rescue crews believe three more bodies are pinned under fallen rock and timber in the region most seriously affected by the blast. They hope to reach these bodies before night.

An improvised morgue was set up in a machine shop a mile from the scene of the blast and frantic wives and children of miners fought for a chance to identify their lost ones. The morgue was kept closed today and no positive identifications were made. Families will be admitted tomorrow.

Ten Escape. Ten miners escaped with their lives and four more are in the Dixonville hospital mangled from the explosion and in a very critical condition.

Mine union officials state that no less than 150 children have been made fatherless by the explosion. It is the second time within the last three years that this has happened, fifty-six miners losing their lives in an explosion in the Starford mine at Shankton, Brophy's District.

The mine is in District 2 of the United Mine Workers' Union, of which John Brophy is president, with headquarters at Clearfield, Pa. The union has so far issued no statement concerning the disaster the one is expected at any moment.

The cause of the explosion is not yet determined. There are both federal and state investigating committees prepared to enter the mine as soon as it is cleared of gases. All that is known now is that there was a series of terrific explosions that followed each other in rapid succession and killed every living thing in the mine save those fortunate enough to be working near the mouth of the mine.

The mine is owned by the Clearfield Coal Co., a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad. The blast occurred at 1:30 p. m. Thursday afternoon and a total of 58 miners were trapped in the shaft.

AGENDA FOR BIG CONFERENCE OF I. L. D. ISSUED

Second Annual Gathering Here Sept. 5-6

The agenda for the second annual conference of International Labor Defense which is to take place here on September 5 and 6 at Ashland Auditorium has just been issued by the national office of I. L. D.

The delegates to the conference will hear reports on the work of the organization since its inception on June 28, 1925. A review of the situation with regards to class war prisoners today in America, of cases that are pending, of political persecutions in Europe and other capitalist nations, the work of I. L. D. in providing prison relief and in publishing propaganda for labor defense will sum up the first day of the conference. The manifesto of the conference to all workers in America will also be taken up on that day.

Organization Reports. The second day of the conference will be occupied with the reports and discussions on the more organization problems of I. L. D. in the coming period. The agenda in full is as follows:

- AGENDA
1. Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense, Ashland Auditorium, September 5 and 6, 1926.
GENERAL CONFERENCE—First Day
1. Report of national executive committee on past work and future aims.
2. Report on pending cases of class persecution.
3. International Situation—White terror in other capitalist countries.
4. The organization of systematic relief for prisoners and dependents.
5. Publicity and propaganda. (Continued on page 2.)

Next Saturday September 4th Special Labor Day Issue With unusual features on the American labor movement. ARTICLES by outstanding figures of American labor. ART WORK by the leading artists. SPECIAL FEATURES no member in or out of the organized labor movement can afford to miss. Bundle Rates 3 1/2 Cents a Copy. SUBSCRIBE!

RAIL UNIONS TRAPPED INTO ARBITRATION Demands Sidetracked by Mediation Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The federal mediation board, created by the Watson-Parker rail labor law and appointed by Coolidge, has announced thru Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, that an agreement to arbitrate their wage demands has been signed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors with the representatives of fifty eastern railway companies.

According to Winslow, the arbitration agreement leaves the mediation board out of the case, except for aiding in the arbitration board being established.

D. L. Coase of Cleveland, editor of the Trainmen's Journal, and E. F. Curtis of Cedar Rapids, general secretary of the Conductors, will represent the two unions on the board of arbitration. The railway companies will soon name two representatives and the four will name a fifth member of the arbitration board. If they cannot agree on the fifth member, the federal mediation board will name him.

The arbitration agreement was signed by W. G. Lee, president of the B. of R. T., L. E. Sheppard, president of the O. of R. C., and John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central and chairman of the conference board of eastern railroads.

"All parties interested," says Winslow, "willingly agreed at the request of the board of mediation, to arbitration proceedings as provided by law. Arbitration proceedings will be in New York at a time and place to be hereafter determined."

U. S. Planes to Circle South America In Preparation for Future War Flights



The chief purpose of the expedition of the United States army planes to South America is to chart air-ways for future guidance of ships of the air. In view of the large holdings and interests of United States capitalists in Latin America this does not seem strange at all. The map shows the probable route. Inset is a photo of Major General Mason Patrick, chief of the U. S. army air service. It is also interesting to note in this connection that E. Trubee Davison, the War Department assistant in charge of air service, is a well-known member of the House of Morgan.

FURRIERS' BOOKS TURNED OVER TO HOSTILE PROBERS

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Was taken because the situation within the union is extraordinary. Gold asks in what respect is it so extraordinary that the A. F. of L. departs from its traditional policy of international union autonomy when the union constitution provides necessary machinery for consideration of any internal union situation.

Proud of Strike Victory. "We are proud of our achievements" in the strike "that won material gains for the workers, strengthened the control of the union over the industry and established the 40-hour week," Gold tells Green. "The victory was won at a time when wage cutting, speeding up, the institution of company unionism, etc., were the order of the day as far as the open shoppers were concerned. We have nothing to be ashamed of as far as our record is concerned. We desire to record for the benefit of the entire labor movement the strategy employed and the methods used that brought us such a notable victory."

Hostile Investigators. Green says that the investigating committee cannot be enlarged, as the present one has already been proceeding with the work. The committee is: Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, chairman; Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. general organizer; Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. organizer and legislative agent; John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor, and Joseph Ryan, president New York City central labor body.

Woll is a member of the National Civic Federation headed by the red-baiting Ralph Easley. Woll himself has led attacks upon left wing and progressive delegates and measures at A. F. of L. conventions. Other committee members are known conservatives. Frayne is particularly objectionable to the joint board because he tried to have the strikers accept the "eight points" compromise agreement which gave the workers less than their final settlement. Gold mentions Frayne's activities to Green and insists that the committee cannot be impartial with him included.

Aimed at Progressive Leaders. "After the most careful and deliberate consideration of all the issues involved in the investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the investigation is directed against the militant and progressive leadership which conducted a splendid strike," Gold tells Green. "It would be an outrageous proceeding, a procedure to be condemned by the entire organized labor movement, if this investigation is prompted by a desire to punish and discredit this militant leadership on account of their success in this respect."

Will Appeal Star Chamber Action. Appeal will be taken by the joint board to the A. F. of L. convention, Gold states. The full correspondence between Green and Gold is being circulated among unions throughout the country and sent to the labor press. The joint board asked Green to make the committee's investigation public instead of "star chamber." The letter of New York fur shop chairmen to Green is included in the correspondence. The shop chairmen's letter tells briefly of old and new conditions in the union and approve the joint board action. The resolution passed by a mass meeting of fur workers endorsing their joint board is appended.

A. F. of L. Heads Debate Jurisdiction Problems

(Continued from page 1)

character, so it comes under their jurisdiction. Federation spokesmen admit that this single case is only a symptom of a pressing problem of great importance, brought on by the revolutionary changes in industry in the last 20 years, and the council fears to bring in hasty decisions in view of the increasing jurisdictional conflicts flowing from changes in the labor structure of industry, in which the present craft demarcation of the federation structure cannot fit without serious conflict.

Travel in Army Cars. The council finally said farewell to its hosts of the United States Army. Colonel C. B. Ross, Coast Artillery Corps, brought President William Green and his associates from Plattsburg, N. Y., in government cars to Montreal. They were escorted by State Troopers Vaine and Moller of the Troy (N. Y.) troop, who were specially assigned by Governor Smith and have accompanied the labor leaders ever since their arrival in New York state to accept the invitation of Secretary of War Davis to inspect the Citizens' Military Training Camp.

Two Killed in Wall Collapse. Two workers were killed and a third probably fatally injured when a wall of the Union Cold Storage Company building here collapsed as wreckers were at work on the building.

Communism in America, After Seven Years Is More Defiant Than Ever

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, Communists in the United States, cheered by the comradesly greetings of Communists the world over, will celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the unfolding of the Communist International's standards in this country. It was on Sept. 1, 1919, with the breaking away of the left wing from the socialist party, that the American section of the world Communist movement planted the banner of Leninism at Chicago, in the center of Wall Street's empire, and called on all labor to rally for the revolutionary struggle that will usher in workers' rule to supplant the social order of the Morgans and Rockefeller, the Mellons and the Fords.

THE pseudo-Marxists of the socialist party claimed there was no room for a Communist Party in the United States.

"Ship or shoot!" the Communists, was the slogan of the master class spokesmen, who sensed that Communism could get a foothold even on American soil. Therefore, they must find some effective way for its elimination. So they recommended the weapons of deportation or the firing squad.

"Drive them out of the unions!" was the edict of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, that was adopted later by the anarcho-syndicalist officialdom of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The enemies of Communism in America go into eclipse but the Communist movement grows ever stronger. Ever since the day that the Communist elements left the socialist party, that organization of Berger-Hillquit social-democrats has continued to fade and gradually disappear. J. Mitchell Palmer, the attorney general in Wilson's cabinet, who launched the "red raids" against the Communists in January, 1920, is heard of no more, along with Chicago's former state's attorney, Maclay Hoyne, whom the exploiters paid \$60,000 to drive the Communists out of the nation's second largest city. Harry M. Daugherty, the attorney general who followed Palmer in the republican regime of Warren G. Harding, has disappeared engulfed in disgrace. Even his capitalist masters had no more use for him, following exposures of wholesale graft and corruption in his department of the government. With him went the star sleuth of the Daugherty red-baiting crew, William J. Burns, himself, best known in his stellar role of frame-up artist and successor of the Pinkertons in the employers' war upon America's workers. By way of epilogue, one might just barely mention Jacob Spolansky, ally of Burns in the raids upon the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman, Mich., in the summer of 1922, but who now seeks to hide his insignificant identity as a stoopid of the struck textile mill owners of Passaic, New Jersey. Sam Gompers, who during the closing years of his life sought to extend his attack on the Communists in the American Federation of Labor to the Mexican and the Pan-American Federations of Labor, is gone. William H. Johnston, who used his position as president of the International Association of Machinists in an attempt to drive the Communists out of the union, has himself surrendered his position, following Benjamin Schlesinger, once president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union into a similar and much deserved retirement.

It was nearly two years after the November, 1917, Bolshevik revolution in Russia that the party of Communism sprang into life in the United States. The Communist International had already come into existence at its first congress held in March, 1919, in Moscow. The socialists in the United States, as in other lands, still held desperately to the hope that Soviet rule would somehow crumble and the Communist parties in the various lands with the Communist International would wither away. Thus Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish socialist daily, The Forward, returned in those days from one of his numerous trips to Europe and predicted especially the collapse of the German Communist Party. Since all their predictions and prophecies came to naught, the socialists grew frantic in their desperation and turned their attack against every agency that sought to aid the

workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in their work of reconstruction. Thus The Forward with its ally, The New York Call, later the New Leader, directed repeated and malicious onslaughts against the Friends of Soviet Russia during the famine period 1921-22 in the hope of discrediting the Communists and Communism in this country. Later they developed their campaign into vicious expulsion policies in those unions where they were in power.

Similarly the government seized upon the occasion of the shopmen's strike on the railroads in August, 1922, to launch its raid against the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman, Mich., arresting many and returning indictments against scores of the party's representative spokesmen. The government officials heralded this raid as the final official act in stamping out Communism in America.

The Communist Party, however, wrecked the self-complacency of the government by courageously ending its own illegal existence, that dated from the Palmer raids of January, two years before, and establishing the open Workers Party as the organized expression of Communism in the United States.

The party showed its virility by raising sufficient funds, in addition to all the other heavy demands placed upon it, to start the first English language Communist daily, THE DAILY WORKER, that came into being January 13, 1923, less than half a year after the Bridgeman raid, and that is now rapidly approaching its fourth anniversary.

The party has been intensely active in the parliamentary campaigns. Practically alone it has waged the struggle for independent political action, carrying the burden when the socialists and so-called farmer-laborites deserted practically en masse to the LaFollette bourgeois third party campaign in 1924. It was in 1924 that the American Communist movement for the first time had national candidates, for president and vice-president in the field, just as this year it strives to enter the congressional elections on as large a scale as possible with an election program stating the Communist attitude on all the vital problems of the day.

The Communists not only retain their foothold in the unions, but their numbers and their influence is rapidly growing in the ranks of organized labor. The socialists raised the issue of Communism in the recent successful strike of the Furriers in New York City. The attack on the Communists has been repeated in the present struggle of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City. The socialists joined the mill owners, the government and the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, in raising the Communist issue in the strike of the Passaic textile workers. This is only a reflection of the growing admission that Communists are gaining influence over larger masses of the American working class, not only over those organized in the trade unions, but over the unorganized as well, an increasing threat to the rule of reaction.

Thus Communism develops in the rich soil of the world's greatest imperialist power. Its organized expression, the Workers (Communist) Party, develops in the common struggle with the Communist Parties leading the workers in other countries for the overthrow of capitalism. It grows as it fights for imperialism's subject and semi-subject colonial peoples. It becomes the mass party of American labor as it wins the broadest influence over labor engaged in the bitter class struggle in the home country, right here in the United States.

Seven glorious chapters, recording great sacrifice and brilliant progress for American Communism, have been written in this country during the seven years' existence of the American Communist movement. Another glorious chapter will be written during the coming year with the American party emerging successfully from its reorganization on the street and shop nucleus basis which will gradually develop closer contacts for it among wider masses of workers accepting its leadership and direction in their struggle for emancipation.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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nationally known theosophist, who has arrived in this country with a handsome young sheik who may take Valentino's place in the affections of the love-lorn if he has the will and a good manager. Annie is his press agent, and she is a whooper. What made Krishnamurti famous was the theory expounded by Mrs. Besant that his body was about to be occupied by christ, who is somewhat disappointed over the results of his former tenancy of the body of Jesus.

MRS. BESANT does not claim that christ has already entered her young Hindoo's body. But she claims that he is liable to take the jump any moment. The tenement is now ready for occupancy. When christ enters Krishnamurti will take a walk for himself or, in other words, will disappear. What will strut around looking for all the world like Krish will be christ. Mrs. Besant holds that Jesus was not born of a virgin thru the instrumentalism of christ disguised as a dove, but that christ entered him when he was thirty years old, having a clean, pure body, something as rare then as now.

THIS theory beats christian science tell you quite coolly that there is no such thing as life or death, time or sickness. Matter has no existence for them. Yet they consume their share of whatever food is produced and do not spurn such material things as clothes. I was present at a trial in Massachusetts some years ago where two groups of "scientists" battled for possession of valuable christian science property. Mrs. Mary (Mother) Eddy, had the attention of a good physician during her last illness, and she lived very well materially during her life at the expense of the more sapheaded "scientists."

PASSENGERS on board the Majestic, which took Krishnamurti to this country say that the incipient christ displayed as many characteristics of normal humanity as less toted young gods and goddesses aboard. Under the romantic influence of a summer moonlight the handsome Hindoo acted more like the god of love than a new edition of the rigid Nazarena. But perhaps we have been mistaken about Jesus. According to Bruce Barton, he was as jolly as a rotarian at an Elk stag party.

Electrocute a Miner But Claim Death Due to Collapse of Heart

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AVELLA, Pa., Aug. 27. — One Costant, owner of a mine near Wheelington, W. Va., deliberately concealed the fact that one of his workers, Giovanni Perrioli, was killed by electric power thru the fault of the mine management on August 18, and did not merely die of heart disease, as was officially stated, say the investigating committee, composed of the dead man's cousin, Angelo Anguillo, and two non-relatives, Gelouechino Lombardi of Wheeling and Santy Galiano of Avella, Pa.

Perrioli was buried August 21 and Galiano had charge of the funeral. He was suspicious of the method of death and the investigation in which he took part discovered that Perrioli did not die outside the mine of heart failure, as the company announced, but was seen by workers going along the gallery to leave the mine at the end of the shift. When he was about 150 feet from the entrance a motor passed him with a string of empty cars, and the mine is so narrow here that he had to stand against the wall, and there brushed the electric wire. The motorman saw him fall, stopped the train, put him on it and carried him outside. Perrioli had been working for the company for two years and the employer had no complaints to make. He did not, however, on that account allow any of the men to take a day off and attend the funeral. The mine owner refuses to pay any compensation.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

INTERESTING LECTURES BY PITTSBURGH NUCLEUS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Street Nucleus No. 2 is arranging to hold several educational meetings with the following schedule:

- August 31, A. Jakira will speak on "The Religious War in Mexico."
 - Sept. 11, D. E. Early on "The Lessons of the British General Strike."
 - Sept. 21, J. Mankin on "One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Independence."
 - Oct. 5, S. Gusekoff on "Obstacles to the World Revolution."
- Admission is free to all of these lectures, and the public is invited. They will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street.

I. L. D. Issues Agenda for Annual Defense Conference on September 15

- (Continued from page 1)
6. Manifesto of conference.
 7. Elections.
- Organization Conference—Second Day
1. Organization problems and future tasks.
 - a. Significance and role of permanent organization for Labor Defense
 - b. Organization of branches.
 - c. Affiliation of sympathetic organizations.
 - d. Membership campaign.
 - e. Conducting united front activities.
 - f. Organization of campaigns.
 - g. Initiation fees and dues.
 - h. New literature.
2. Local organization problems:
 - a. Activities and functions of local secretaries and executive committees.
 - b. Activities of branches.
 - c. Affiliation of sympathetic organizations.
 - d. Raising funds.
 - e. Defense of local cases.
 - f. Building up local lists.
 - g. Charters for branches.
 - h. Organizing and advertising meetings.
 3. Literature agents—Circulation of the Labor Defender.
 4. Local reports and pictures for Labor Defender.
 5. The language problem and forms and methods of organization.
 6. Financial accounting and control.
 7. Organization bulletin.
 8. Constitution.

BROOKLYN WORKERS CELEBRATE SEVENTH YEAR OF PARTY LIFE

Brooklyn section (No. 6) of the Workers (Communist) Party will celebrate the seventh anniversary of our party at a mass meeting which will take place on Friday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m., at Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Comrade Ben Gitlow will deliver a lecture on the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle. There also will be a musical program: Mandolin orchestra, violinist and a famous singer. Workers of Brooklyn are invited to attend this mass meeting and join hands in the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the revolutionary party of the proletariat. Remember September 3!

EVERYBODY TO THE GARDEN CITY GROVE on Sunday, August 29 at the LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' PICNIC

Baseball Game and Charleston Contest and other Amusements that you like.

Music by the Melody Syncopators

Admission—In Advance 35c At the Gate 50c

Auspices, Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.

Harry M. Daugherty Faces Trial Again For Teapot Dome



HARRY M. DAUGHERTY. The former leader of the "Ohio Gang" and attorney general in the Harding cabinet is slated to stand trial on Sept. 7 on charges of "defrauding the government of its rights and functions." The "Tea Pot Dome Scandal" was soon hushed up by very powerful forces who are interested, perhaps for the same reason, in seeing to it that Harry doesn't suffer enough to do too much talking.

Youth Dance to Aid British Coal Miners

A dance to raise funds for the British striking miners arranged by the youth committee for British Miners' Relief will be held on Saturday, Aug. 28th, 8 p. m. at the Douglas Park Refectory. The next meeting of this committee will be held on Monday, August the 30th at 8 p. m. at 3322 Douglas Blvd. 8 p. m. All youth organizations are invited to send delegates.

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

Accounts and Supplies Dept.

T. U. E. L. SIXTH ANNUAL LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th At Stickney Park Grove

Sports—Refreshments—Games Good Music

Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M.

Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief.

Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables. A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.

Tickets 50c Children Free

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Hartlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Russian News in the Chicago Tribune

Our notorious contemporary, the Chicago Tribune, waxes editorially virtuous over its decision not to maintain any correspondents in the Soviet Union "as long as the Soviet continues its censorship and its bureaus of false information." The result of this "defying of a whole government," as the Tribune modestly puts it, is that the "truth" about Russia is regularly given in its columns.

The occasion for the editorial is a supposed saving of millions of dollars to American and Canadian wheat growers by the Tribune which had some time ago said that the reports that Russia would export six hundred million bushels of wheat were untrue. The inference is that this report emanated from Russia and that the Tribune, with its superior knowledge of the situation, gleaned from careful observance of conditions from afar, had ridiculed the report from its inception.

The truth of the matter is this: The original report emanated neither from Moscow nor Leningrad but from RIGA. The report was ridiculous on the face of it, especially in view of the fact that Soviet official estimates, cabled to various papers throughout the world, were for an entire Russian crop of some 660,000,000 bushels. The sweet sanctimoniousness of the Tribune is especially funny in this case when it is known that its chief source of cabled news about conditions and events in the Soviet Union comes regularly out of Riga, where it maintains a correspondent who upholds the tradition of the Tribune, one Donald Day, who is, by and large, the most unreliable tippler in newspaperdom.

Another contemporary, the Chicago Daily News, takes occasion to remark judiciously: "Misinformation about Russia originates outside of Russia—in Berlin, Bucharest, Warsaw, the northern border towns, particularly Riga, a veritable mendacity mill so far as the Soviet republic is concerned." It is not without significance that the news one reads in the Tribune about Russia almost always comes from one of the cities mentioned by the News.

The Tribune's claim to truth is taken seriously nowhere except in the environs of Chicago's Gold Coast. It was only a couple of weeks ago that the columns of this rag were blazing away with reports about the "situation in Russia." With the aid of Donald Day, its Riga reporter, it had Stalin shooting Trotsky with one hand and imprisoning Zinoviev with the other. It led armies, directed by Kamenev and its Bucharest correspondent, to victory on the first page, only to have them overwhelmed by defeat on page seven with the aid of a cabled "special story" from Helsingfors. It calmly strangled Stalin with a wireless message from its Lisbon correspondent and put him at the head of an insurrectionary army bombarding the Kremlin with the obliging help of a Warsaw scribe. Only after two weeks of hectic tales about revolution, rapine and repression in Russia, did it print, obscurely, a story from a Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press which expressed surprise at the stories about trouble in Russia and declared that the country was as peaceful as Osealoosa, Louisiana, on a Sunday morning.

The virtue of veracity that the Tribune parades is astonishingly reminding of the old poet who piped: "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

Woll Gives More Aid to the Passaic Mill Owners

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, from his Montreal hotel, denounces Senator Borah for his efforts in behalf of the Passaic strikers, but has not one word to say about the mill owners who, after having refused to deal with the A. F. of L. union which the strikers have formed, are trying to organize a company union and have appointed as their mediation committee two priests, the president of the Passaic Bar Association and a former district judge.

Woll says that the investigation into the profits of the textile barons and their connection with the high tariff on fabrics is looked upon by the A. F. of L. executive council as an entering wedge for government intervention in labor disputes. But the hypocritical character of this statement is apparent when it is remembered that Woll recently wrote an article in which he called upon Secretary of Commerce Hoover to head a conference for "saving waste in industry." It is obvious that Woll's principal objection to Borah's intervention in the Passaic strike is that it so far has tended to help the strikers and weaken the position of the mill barons.

When the American Federationist cancels the advertisement it is carrying for the unfair Botany Mills, when the executive council calls upon labor to render the maximum support to the strikers and ceases its open sabotage of the strike while textile workers, men, women and children, are being clubbed down in the streets by the mill owners' police, honest workers may begin to pay a little attention to the warnings of Woll.

At present they are nothing more or less than aid and comfort to the owners of the worst slave-driving institutions in the United States—the textile mills of Passaic.

If Woll is trying to prove to American workers that nothing short of the complete surrender of the Passaic strikers will please the executive council he is succeeding admirably.

"Education" in the Training Camps

"Citizenship Course" Is a Soldier Course—The Red Peril—Plain Talk About Imperialist War—The "Liberty and Democracy" Gag—"We Are Always Unprepared"—Law and Order.

By THURBER LEWIS

WHILE most of the time of "citizenship soldiers" at Citizens' Military Training Camps is taken up with strictly military routine such as drill, inspection, fatigue etc., there is a limited period devoted each of the thirty days of the term to sports and "citizenship training." We have already had occasion to show that these non-military occupations come to take up less time as the student advances in his course of training from the first to the fourth year when he becomes eligible for the reserves. We are interested now in showing in what consists these citizenship courses and what object the war department has in introducing them into the training.

The Main Object.
ONE would be naive indeed to believe the publicity of the war department that says the C. M. T. C.'s are operated for the primary object of making strong men and good citizens out of the recruits that agree to go to camp for thirty days. Most assuredly the war department is the last to believe this. If the camps had any other end in view but the making of soldiers you can depend upon it that they would long since have passed into the jurisdiction of some other branch of the government.

So that one approaches the "course in citizenship" with a suspicion that citizenship is not its primary object.
Mimeographed Courses.
I HAVE before me two mimeographed courses in citizenship for the use of officers in instructing classes at the camps. One is of 33 pages the other of 50. One is a special outline for courses to be given to the C. M. T. C. unit at Camp Custer, Mich., and is assigned except by the Camp Commander, a brigadier general of no very great note who need not be suspected of having written it. In all likelihood it was prepared in Washington. The other, the 50 page course, is by Maj. Chas. A. Stokes of the 17th U. S. Infantry and appears to be written for use thruout the nine army corps areas by the company commanders of C. M. T. C. units as a sort of mime for suggestion and guide in giving "citizenship instruction."

Before we begin to examine these two very interesting documents it is amusing to note that much of the material in them has nothing whatever to do with citizenship or civics. A good part of the two outlines deals with what seems a very much padded attempt to impart a "general education" to the lads. Fancy, education in the army when one of the chief qualifications of a good soldier is his ability to do a minimum of thinking.

The Red Peril.
IT is not very difficult to discover what portions of the outlines are intended to be stressed by the teachers, all of whom are regular army officers—usually the company commander. A soldier need not be expected to put near as much fervor or time in the teaching of a topic like "fire prevention" as one much nearer his heart such as "Preparedness and National Defense." And when you let a hard-boiled army lieutenant loose with an outline under the title "The Red Peril" you can expect him to wax very eloquent in his vulgar, military way and to find the inspiration for much original comment of his own.

"Preparedness."
WE turn to page 11 of the Camp Custer outline. The chapter is called "Conference on Preparedness and National Defense." A note says, "To be used in company conferences by company commanders." The whole question of future war is put on the basis of "national defense." There is no mention of the fact that in the last war the troops that fought did not shed a drop of blood on American soil. The foremost question is made "preparedness."
We read, "If you were told today

In this fifth of a series of articles on military training in this country with especial regard for the summer training camps and training in schools and colleges the writer examines just what is meant by the "citizenship courses" advertised by the War Department to accompany the training given. The investigation is based upon a perusal of the courses prepared under the supervision of the War Department for use in the camps. They reveal that the main object, even of the course in so-called citizenship is to manufacture soldier minds and not citizen minds. The War Department is interested in troops not voters.

that a year from now you would have to enter the ring with the champion boxer your weight—what would you do?" Right after which a parenthetical note instructs the officer—(ask one or two men what they would do). And the lads of course answer, "I would go into training, I would prepare," just as it is desired they answer. Then the instructor proceeds to put the question on an international plane and the text continues for the use of the instructor:

Some Plain Talk.

"WHAT brings about war? War between nations results from a conflict of national aspirations. National aspirations conflict as the result of racial, political, economic and commercial rivalries. These are questions of nation policy. The national policy of a government dictates the character of the military policy." We must pause here to observe that this is a bit of plain speaking. But it must not be forgotten that

these outlines are for the use of officers. It is not likely that the instructor would speak so plainly to the boys. But it is significant that, at least among officers, there is no concealment of the real purposes of war. It is simple. National aspirations are economic rivalries. These are questions of national policy which determine military policy. It is the theory of capitalist imperialism summed up.

For the benefit of the student, however, the instructor is given to understand that one point shall be driven home—that national policy—and therefore military policy—is determined by "the people." How? Because the people elect congress and congress alone can declare war. It's the old school-history "liberty and democracy" gag worked out scientifically for use on prospective soldiers.

Always Unprepared.
ANOTHER trick of the propagandist is to insist that we were not

These Men Are Made the "Hero" Types For the Lads in Military Training Camps



General John J. Pershing.



Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.



Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.



General Chas. Gates Dawes.

The foremost militarists and jingoists in the country are held up to the lads in the training camps as the models of "American Citizens."

JOHN PEPPER'S PAMPHLET ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

The General Strike and the General Betrayal, by John Pepper, published by THE DAILY WORKER Publishing Company, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. Price 25c.

JOHN PEPPER has written a splendid story of the British General Strike. I write "story" advisedly because the presentation is in a dramatic form which grips one at the beginning, holds one's interest thruout the pamphlet until the end is reached.

The story is told so effectively that one feels as if he were seeing a moving picture presentation of the strike. The situation is developed skillfully at the opening. The actors in the story (in this case social classes struggling for power), appear upon the screen, the economic conditions which caused the strike are shown, the development of the fighting spirit and mobilization of the workers, the government against them, the strike itself, down to the final great betrayal.

This is the easiest book to read on economics and politics which has come to my hands, because of the absorbing interest which the skillful manner of presentation creates. The reader must not get the impression, however, that the pamphlet is merely a story of the strike and neglects the fundamental economic and social ques-

tions. Quite the contrary. The chapters devoted to the economic situation of the British Empire and of the coal industry are the most illuminating presentation of basic facts which could be made. Many workers who have read in the literature of the Communist movement about "the contradictions of capitalism" were wondering what the "contradictions" were and how they affected the capitalist system will find in Pepper's pamphlet a concrete example of the inner contradictions of capitalist economy which create such a crisis as that thru which Great Britain has just gone because they generate mass struggles of the workers against the capitalist class such as appeared in the General Strike.

The presentation of these economic facts in regard to the situation of the British Empire is as simple and direct and as easily understandable as the rest of the pamphlet.

The economic basis of social movements comes our clearly thru the facts and figures about British industry which are presented in the opening chapters. One can see a proletarian revolution developing in these economic facts as presented by Pepper.

BRITISH FLEET PAYS GREEK PORTS VISIT AFTER 'REVOLUTION'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—According to the London Press, the British fleet has visited the Greek ports Volo, Saloniki, Kavalla, Spetsas and Skiathos. "The fleet did not go to Piraeus (Port of Athens). The British Admiralty issued a statement denying that the visit of the fleet had anything to do with the recent revolution, and saying that the visit was decided upon long ago.

approximately ten days when the army of the workers and the capitalists were facing each other on the battlefield, showing the weaknesses of the workers and their strength, and the methods of the capitalist government in fighting them.

No workers who want to understand what really happened and is happening in Great Britain can miss this pamphlet by Comrade Pepper. It is a model of simple, concise, absorbingly interesting writing which will carry the reader thru the pamphlet once he begins, and which is certain to give him a clear understanding of the British General Strike and the British proletarian revolution of which the general strike represented an opening battle.—C. E. Ruthenburg.

only unprepared in the last war but that if the British had moved on Washington while he was in Valley Forge he would have been wiped out and that Washington was sacked by the British in 1812 because "we were unprepared." Also, Bryan said: "We don't need an army; in twenty-four hours we could put an army of a million men in the field! Gentlemen! (This is what the company commander must say—evidently with drama) forty-four thousand men enlisted in our last war, the balance we drafted."

Every boy that goes to the military training camp is sent out a potential propagandist to bring more boys to the camp next year and also to plug for support from other sources as witness: "Carry away from this conference the will to support, defend and promote, in your community, a true spirit of Americanism! See to it that insofar as possible, the men who represent you in government support this movement both morally and financially (this plainly means—insist that your congressman vote for bigger military appropriations). This work of preparedness, such as that in which you are now engaged must have more than a passive support from every loyal American who is not fanatically inclined."

The "Red" Movement.
BUT what do you suppose is the best part of the course? Take the chapter lengths, "What the Army Does Besides Fight" is given three pages, "Preparedness" three pages, "Fire Prevention," two, "Sanitation," three—but the chapter entitled: "Facts About the 'Red' Movement and What It Means to America" occupies EIGHT pages. Which would seem to indicate that this was the burden of the song contained in this so-called course in "Citizenship."

I am not going into the details. They are far too hackneyed. It is the same old tune. Breaking up the home, nationalizing women and children, abolition of religion, abolition of private property. There are eight pages of this, mind you. These eight pages are for the use of the officer. He is expected to enlarge upon the theme. You can imagine what it must be like when it reaches the ears of the "citizen soldiers."

They Mean Strikes.
THE dire warnings contained in this chapter are summed up; "It would be well-nigh impossible under the constitution at present for any group or organization to impose their will upon the country, so long as the individual citizen faithfully performs the duties of citizenship." You can depend upon it that when this sentence leaves the mouth of the officers, "group" becomes "class" and duties of citizenship means military training for defense of the country, which in case of strike means private property owned by the bosses. This is the implication of the whole course and it certainly is the implication of the sentence above.

"Law and Order."
FOR example in the next chapter, "Law and Order," which gets less than three pages: "What co-operation should exist between the police and army, navy and state militia when called out in times of public danger, riots and disasters." Is any worker reading this unfamiliar enough with the history old and recent of his class in this and other countries not to know that strikes are included as "public danger?"

Such is the type of "citizenship training" that young men between 17 and 24 years of age get at Citizens' Military Training Camps. It is training planned and devised for the purpose of moulding the minds of the students not into "citizens" but into soldiers. The war department is interested in making troops not voters. The courses are scientifically planned to do just this, to give the kind of intolerant, jingoistic training that make obedient infantrymen.

Picnic in Milwaukee for Passaic Relief

The Milwaukee relief committee for the Passaic textile strikers are holding a picnic on Sunday, August 29, 1926, at Blatz Park.

This picnic is being arranged as part of the committee's plan to raise funds for the Passaic textile strikers, who have been struggling for better wages and conditions and the right to organize for the past seven months. Blatz Park is located on the upper Milwaukee river near what is known as Pleasant Valley Swimming School. The entrance to the park is on Humboldt avenue. Take Holton street car to Auer avenue and walk east to Humboldt, or take Center street car to Loew street and Humboldt avenue and walk north. Admission is 25 cents.

Waukegan Y. W. L. School Ends with Affair

WAUKEGAN, Ill. — The Young Workers League School here is holding its commencement affair on Saturday, Nite, Aug. 28th at the Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz St. The twenty seven students of the school are preparing an elaborate program for this affair consisting of songs, poems, the Y. W. L. band and the presentation of a playlet by Michael Gold. Minnie Lurye and A. Minervich will speak in behalf of the students and John Williamson will speak in behalf of the instructors. All friends and sympathizers are urged to attend.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.
THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GEOLOGICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue)
His life at Wurtzburg was the brilliant period of Virchow's indomitable scientific labors. A change in place when he removed to Berlin, 1856. He then occupied himself chiefly with political and social and civic interests. In the last respect he has done so much for Berlin and the welfare of the German people that I need not enlarge on it. Nor will I go into his self-sacrificing and often thankless political work as leader of the progressive party; there are differences of opinion as to its value. But we must carefully examine his peculiar attitude towards evolution, and especially its chief application, the ape-theory. He was at first favorable to it, then sceptical, and finally decidedly hostile.

When the Lamarckian theory was brought to light again by Darwin in 1859, many thought that it was Virchow's vocation to take the lead in defending it. He had made a thorough study of the problem of heredity; he had realized the power of adaptation thru his study of pathological changes; and he had been directed to the great question of the origin of man by his anthropological studies. He was at that time regarded as a determined opponent of all dogmas; he combated transcendentalism either in the form of ecclesiastical creeds or anthropomorphism. After 1862 he declared that "the possibility of a transition from species to species was a necessity of science." When I opened the first public discussion of Darwinism at the Stettin scientific congress in 1863, Virchow and Alexander Braun were among the few scientists who would admit the subject to be important and deserving of the most careful study. When I sent to him in 1865 two lectures that I had delivered at Jena on the origin and genealogical tree of the human race, he willingly received them amongst his Collection of Popular Scientific Lectures. In the course of many long conversations I had with him on the matter, he agreed with me in the main, tho with the prudent reserve and cool skepticism that characterized him. He adopts the same moderate attitude in the lecture that he delivered to the Artisan's Union at Berlin in 1869 on "Human and Ape Skulls."

His position definitely changed in regard to Darwinism from 1877 onward. At the Scientific Congress that was then held at Munich I had, at the pressing request of my Munich friends, undertaken the first address (on 15th September) on "Modern Evolution in Relation to the whole of Science." In this address I had substantially advanced the same general views that I afterwards enlarged in my Monism Riddle of the Universe, and Wonders of Life. In the ultramontane capital of Bavaria, in sight of a great university which emphatically describes itself as Catholic, it was somewhat bold to make such a confession of faith. The deep impression that it had made was indicated by the lively manifestations of assent on the one hand, and displeasure on the other, that were at once made in the Congress itself and in the Press. On the following day I departed for Italy (according to an arrangement made long before). Virchow did not come to Munich until two days afterwards, when he delivered (on 22nd September, in response to entreaties from people of position and influence) his famous antagonistic speech on "The Freedom of Science in the Modern State." The gist of the speech was that this freedom ought to be restricted; that evolution is an unproved hypothesis, and ought not to be taught in the school because it is dangerous to the State: "We must not teach," he said, "that man descends from the ape or any other animal." In 1849, the young Monist, Virchow, had emphatically declared this conviction, "that he would never be induced to deny the thesis of the unity of human nature and its consequences;" now, twenty-eight years afterwards, the prudent Dualistic politician entirely denied it. He had formerly taught that all the bodily and mental processes in the human organism depend on the mechanism of the cell-life; now he declared the soul to be a special immaterial entity. But the crowning feature of this reactionary speech was his compromise with the Church, which he had fought so vigorously twenty years before.

(To be continued.)
Tax Cutting Halt.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — The treasury department has turned a deaf ear on pleas from republican leaders for another federal tax reduction in 1926.
Speaking in the absence of Secretary Mellon, Acting Secretary Winston said the treasury would not consider further tax reduction until after the public debt has been materially reduced.

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