

CAL IS FUNNIER THAN RODGERS, SAYS UNTERMYER

President Exposed in Unexpected Role

Commenting upon the reported satisfaction of President Coolidge over the record of his Administration in enforcing Anti-Trust laws, as reported in dispatches from Paul Smith's, Samuel Untermyer issued a statement declaring that the President was a "joker" and that the claim that his Administration had enforced these laws was "humbug." Mr. Untermyer asserted that the laws were being flouted openly.

Visit from Trust Head
Mr. Untermyer linked the report of the President's satisfaction with his Administration's anti-trust record with the visit to him on the same day of Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Electric Company. This company, Mr. Untermyer asserted, was one of the greatest of the "Morgan trusts" and had been a persistent offender against the Anti-Trust laws.

"In addition to the many other qualifications of the President, he has added that of a satirical humorist," the role of a practical joker, but the joke is on the public, it is better than Mr. Untermyer said. "He appears in anything that ill Rogers has done.

Nice Baby Indeed!
Mr. Young is an estimable gentleman, but imagine him—the head of not only one of the greatest of the Morgan trusts but one of the greatest of all American trusts—the General Electric Company, as an advisor to our Government on the enforcement and strengthening of the anti-trust laws, against which his company has been and is one of the most conspicuous offenders."

Daugherty Hard of Hearing
Mr. Untermyer declared that the General Electric Company, by an agreement with the Westinghouse Company, controlled 100 per cent. of the electric bulb business, "not only the manufacture but the distribution all the way down to the consumer. He said that the Lockwood Legislative Investigating Committee, of which he was counsel, obtained the facts and called upon Harry M. Daugherty, then Attorney General, for a criminal prosecution. He added that the committee might just as well have appealed to a stone wall, for it obtained no action.

Champion of Trusts
"This Administration is and has been throughout the champion of the trusts," Mr. Untermyer said. "Under its protecting wing, they have multiplied and prospered as never before in our history until the entire country is now honeycombed with illegal combinations in almost every line of industry.

Cites Case In Point
Mr. Untermyer said that in a number of cases, the action of the Government consisted in relieving the defendants from the effects of judgments that had been obtained by hard-fought victories of preceding administrations. Among these, he said, was the case against the New Haven Railroad.

Discussing five cases against the cement trust, which he said had first been exposed by the Lockwood Committee, Mr. Untermyer declared that the Government's counsel had failed to produce all the evidence at the trial with the result of a disagreement by the jury.

Scandal and Travesty
"In the rare cases in which the Administration has been goaded by public clamor into making a gesture of enforcing the laws, as in the case of the Bread Trust, the result has been a scandal and travesty upon the administration of justice," he added. "This disgraceful performance has been fully exposed in the report of the minority members of the present Federal Trade Commission and on the floor of the Senate, and has led to the introduction of a resolution by Senator Walsh for an investigation. In that case the Department of Justice struck at a 'straw man,' and under cover of that gesture the Continental Bread Company, which was and remains the real offender and which was then being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, was allowed to slide out and the proceedings against it were dismissed by a fraud practiced upon the court."

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

SCOTT NEARING
JUST BACK FROM ENGLAND
Where he reported the British Trade Union Congress will speak on "THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM" at the Community Church Auditorium 34th St. and Park Ave., New York Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M. Admission 75c. Tickets at Workers School, 108 E. 14th St. Jimmy Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION OUSTS FARRINGTON

(Continued from page 1)

and in Illinois the coal magnates did not have to repudiate it because they could get around it with Farrington's assistance. In a statement to the associated press, John L. Lewis declared that the membership of the United Mine Workers "will be happy that the union is being purged of its evil influences." Prominent progressives who were expelled from the miners' union by Farrington with the aid of Lewis, declare that of the two "evil influences" Lewis is much more dangerous than Farrington and they hope that the December elections will send him scurrying like Farrington to some friendly operators payroll.

Lewis Has Ambitions.
There are rumors floating around Chicago, that the principal reason for Lewis' campaign for re-election is his ambition to secure the post of secretary of labor. This position was promised him during the last presidential campaign when he was appointed a member of the national campaign committee of the G. O. P. The A. F. of L. was committed to the support of Robert M. La Follette. Something went wrong and James J. Davis did not step down. Such position would suit Lewis, who is tremendously vain. Titles appeal to him. Farrington hankers less for official honors. What he values most is hard cash. Not that Lewis would turn down a fat contract.

Would Not Bargain With Him.
Lewis feels that unless he is president of the international union when the next presidential election comes around the administration may not think it worth while to bargain with him. Neither would it be becoming to the dignity of the secretary of labor's office to confer it on one who could not hold his own in a labor union.

It is freely stated in Springfield that Farrington dropped \$50,000 in a milling venture recently and was beside himself with grief over the loss before he left for Europe. Perhaps there is some truth in the report. It may account for Farrington's decision to sign a contract which the Peabody Coal company has dangled in front of his nose for the past ten years.

Farrington's "Dual Complex."
In an interview to The DAILY WORKER, a prominent militant in

Shipping in Hampton Roads is Full of Strike Breaker Coal

(Continued from page 1)

weapons, to crush the little children, women and men of the mining districts of the British Isles, likely to be disappointed with August returns. Coal shipped to South American ports means a gain for American capitalists for much of the fuel formerly sent to that continent came from Europe.

Here are some of the ships sailing with coal from Norfolk during two days:

- Atlanticos (Greek Steam Ship), for Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, with cargo of coal.
- Boston City (British S. S.), for Bristol, England, with cargo of coal.
- Vainoco (Italian S. S.), for United Kingdom ports with cargo of coal.
- Port Melbourne (British S. S.), for London with cargo of coal.
- Ellin (Greek S. S.), for United Kingdom ports with cargo of coal.
- Yokohama (Danish S. S.), for lands End, England, with cargo of coal.
- Kepwick Hall (British S. S.), for United Kingdom ports with cargo of coal.
- Gloxinia (British S. S.), for Antwerp with cargo of coal.
- Angela (Spanish S. S.), for Queenstown with cargo of coal.
- These ships also carried coal from these ports to South America during the same two days:
- Lord Londonderry (British S. S.), for Rio de Janeiro with cargo of coal.
- Pontypridd (British S. S.), for Buenos Aires with cargo of coal.
- King Alfred (British S. S.), for Buenos Aires with cargo of coal.
- Swinburne (British S. S.), for Brazil with cargo of coal.
- Marte (Italian S. S.), for River Platte, with cargo of coal.
- On the same two days these ships cleared from Baltimore with coal:
- Isabo (Italian S. S.), for Queenstown for orders, with coal for England.
- Woburn (British S. S.), for Alexandria, Egypt, with coal.
- Kingswood (British S. S.), for Queenstown for orders, with coal for England.
- Brosund (Danish S. S.), for Oslo, with coal.
- Arinda Mendi (Spanish S. S.), for Queenstown for orders with coal for England.
- Ada O. (Italian S. S.), for Genoa, with coal.
- Admiral Hastings (British S. S.), for Port Said, Egypt, with coal.
- Lingfield (British S. S.), for Queenstown with coal.
- Kassala (British S. S.), for Ibcyru, with coal.
- Urguaglianza (Italian S. S.), for Savona with coal.

the Illinois Miners' Union, commented on Farrington's alleged devotion to the union while fighting the progressives during the past few years.

"Any kind of an organization formed inside the district to help strengthen the union was branded "dual" by Farrington, this member declared. "Educational leagues, progressive committees, even branches of the International Labor Defense were declared outlaw by this agent of the Peabody Coal company. Now even the most simple minded miner knows that right along the progressives were right and that when Farrington ousted Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson, Henry Corbishley and others from office, some of them from the union they had helped to build, the district president was carrying out the instructions of the Peabody Coal company."

In a cable from Paris, Farrington declared his intention to resign as district president when he reached the United States early in October.

Deadlock Now on Struck Chicago Store Buildings Expect crisis Wednesday

The strike continues on the two Landis award jobs from which all men were ordered by the Chicago Building Trades Council last week. The critical point is approaching when the attempt to furnish scabs will be made by the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award. The committee has announced that this will probably be Wednesday. The council has intimated that a number of other buildings classed as Landis award jobs may be on strike by that time, making it difficult to find strike-breakers enough to go around.

Police and private guards furnished by the Citizens' Committee are in evidence at both places.

Furrier Militants Hit Millstein's Tactics

(Continued from page 1)

remnants of Kaufmanism, and make the union a real fighting instrument against the bosses.

Look Out for Gag.
The progressives warn the members against the attempts to kill discussion of the agreement. The progressives demand a full account from the present officials; and also demand that all trumped-up charges against progressives shall be wiped out so that every member shall be allowed to run for office. They emphatically demand that gangsters and Chicago police be eliminated from the affairs of the Furriers' Union and that freedom of expression again become an established rule.

"Our little conference will help to tighten the lines in the ground for real Slavic worker in the message and international Labor Day conference will take place on

SLAVIC LABOR TO BE REPRESENTED AT I. L. D. MEET

Delegates Coming in from Industrial Centers

A score of delegates will represent the South Slavic workers of America at the conference of International Labor Defense which opens in Chicago on September 5, says Martin Krasick, secretary of the South Slavic section of the organization.

Delegates have already been selected from South Slavic branches of International Labor Defense and from sympathetic sections of the fraternal organization of the Croatian workers in this country. From the chief industrial centers like Chicago, South and North Chicago, West Allis, Detroit, St. Louis to little towns like Campbell, Ohio, these delegates will arrive. In addition some three delegates from Milwaukee, a similar number or more from the Pittsburgh district, where thousands of South Slavic workers are engaged in the coal mining or steel industry, and from Cleveland.

Good Work Among Slavs
"If it were not for the fact that a good deal of our members are unemployed in the coal mining industry and the financial weakness of some of our young branches in remote sections of the country, we would have many more delegates representing our national branches and sympathetic units," said Krasick. "As it is, we are more than satisfied with the response we have already had from our branches. The organized work among South Slavic workers for the cause of united labor defense has already produced gratifying results.

"The South Slavic delegates will participate as regular delegates in the conference of the I.L.D. and in addition will have a short conference of their own in order to lay out plans for carrying out the work of I.L.D. among the thousands of South Slavic workers in this country. These workers have not only common interests with the rest of the American working class, in uniting with them to defend their class war victims, but they are also especially interested, as is natural, in developments that go on in the country of their birth. One of the jobs of our section is the extension of a brotherly hand to the hundreds of victims of the capitalist terror in the Balkans, especially in Jugoslavia where our best fighters have either been killed or imprisoned."

"Our little conference will help to tighten the lines in the ground for real Slavic worker in the message and international Labor Day conference will take place on

Wisconsin Farmers Are Anxious to Hear Latest News from Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMVILLE, Wis. — (By Mail) —Up here in Northern Wisconsin, when a Communist faces an audience, what the farmers and the lumberjacks who make up that audience, like to hear most about is what is going on in the Union of Soviet Republics. What success is being achieved, they ask.

In this respect the audience isn't much different than one that might gather in the Manhattan Lyceum or the Central Opera House, in New York City, the Street Carmen's Hall, in Chicago, or the Labor Lyceum in Pittsburgh. In fact many of the farmers who are trying to win a livelihood from the soil, after the rapacious lumber interests have cut down the wealth of great forests of pine are former industrial workers who have sought an escape from the coal mines, the steel mills or the fierce struggle for jobs in the big cities.

We lit the oil lamps in the Town Hall of Schley Township, arranged the chairs, put out the Communist literature on a table and soon the gathering began to assemble from miles around, "jacks" from the lumber camps, mortgage burdened farmers, tenant farmers and farmers' wives, and the children of farmers. A Communist meeting in the township's hall, for the use of which no rent had to be paid. It was the only place the workers and farmers could set foot without paying rent. But, it might be said, they paid with their growing taxes for the use of this meeting place.

One of the first to drop in was the big political boss, Heineman, of Merrill, who said he "just happened to be in the neighborhood." He glanced at the literature, picked up a few pamphlets; looked them over, until he finally came to the little pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join."

"What kind of a meeting is this?" he asked, somewhat dismayed. "It's a Communist meeting," he was told. He didn't remain long after that, and he didn't seem anxious to take any of the literature along with him. But he did.

The population in this vicinity is predominantly German, Lettish and Lithuanian. One of the comrades active in organizing the meeting escaped the Russian czarism in 1903. He has been here for 25 years. But the fire of the old revolutionary spirit that flamed against oppression under the knout, burns as brilliantly now as ever.

Another comrade was in a Latvian regiment that mutinied against czarism in the 1905 revolution. He came to the United States when that effort failed and went to work in the coal fields near Monessen, in Pennsylvania. Then into the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin. He is still here, doing the work of the American revolutionary movement, getting halls, distributing handbills, securing speakers, building up the subscription lists of the party papers helping to teach the workers and farmers "why they are discontented" and pointing the way out.

They told me that, "The farmers are not satisfied." "Why are they not satisfied?" I asked. "What do they want?" The answer to those questions, however, do not need to come from

human lips. They are to be found out along the roads that radiate in all directions. They all have the same mute story to tell, deserted farms everywhere, empty buildings with the weeds creeping up to them on all sides.

"There are at least 75 of these deserted farms on the road between Tomahawk and Merrill," I was told. This is a distance of less than a score of miles.

I was talking to a farmer at Bloomville. "Go down that road," he said, pointing to a branch running off the main highway, "and you'll find eight or nine deserted farms in the first four miles."

Some of these deserted farm buildings are built of logs, the first abodes of early settlers. But I stood on a bridge spanning the Prairie river, known to fame as "the best trout stream in the state." On the left bank, looking upstream, high on a grassy knoll there stood the ruins of what had evidently been at one time a pretentious home. It could not have been built many years ago. It had a concrete foundation, even to the front porch with its cement steps. There was a large front bay window, it was two stories high, with windows upstairs. Some of the other buildings were also of concrete. Evidently someone had had pretty much a dream in starting life in the country.

But all was now in ruins. Two of the main pillars were out. The two remaining were ready to go, meaning at the roof would topple in. He is still waiting. No one has bought. That is the story of just one piece of deserted farm property. It was now being used as a bathhouse by those who went swimming in the river nearby.

I referred to a clipping that I had taken out of the Chicago Tribune that morning. It told of the decrease of the farm population in the state of Michigan by more than 57,000 between 1920 and 1925. The figure in 1920 was 849,710. It had dropped in 1925 to 791,562. Of this total in 1925, 789,162 were white and 2,401 Negroes. That means tens of thousands of families leaving the land, the breadwinners to enter industry in competition with the city workers, ready to work for a mere pittance in order to keep alive.

What is true of Michigan is also true of Wisconsin and of every other agricultural state in the middle west, and in the nation. That is why the farmers are discontented. That is why they come to a Communist meeting in a township hall in northern Wisconsin to learn the way out. And they are anxious to hear about what is going on in the Soviet Union.

(NOTE.—Another article tomorrow.)

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. VOTE TAX FOR NEW YORK FIGHT

Mass Meeting Applauds 40,000 on Strike

The Chicago membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union voted thru their mass meeting Wednesday night in Schoenhofen Hall to give immediate monetary aid to the striking cloakmakers of New York.

The meeting had before it a resolution which had passed the joint board and the meeting of shop chairmen held August 17, pointing out that 40,000 members of the I. L. G. W. are on strike in the largest center of their industry fighting with heroic ardor for a forty-hour week and a guaranteed period of employment, and that the membership in Chicago must hurry to their support, financially. The resolution proposed that each member of the union in Chicago be assessed one day's pay for the aid of the New York strike.

Four General Strikes.
The resolution was passed by the meeting, with an amendment substituting for the one day's pay a flat tax of five dollars per member.

The resolution was read by the business manager, who took occasion to point out the glorious history of the New York union cloak makers. This is their fourth general strike, and each of the other three was successful. The first was an unorganized revolt; it took place in 1910, and lasted fourteen weeks, resulting in the establishment of the union. Another long strike was won in 1918 and still another in 1922. There is no doubt but that the present strike, now two months in duration, will also be won, but financial help will make for quicker results. And the quicker the New York strike is won the sooner the workers of New York will be in position to give their powerful support to other sections of the union.

Officials Wre Regrets.
All of the speakers agreed that money should be sent to New York. The discussion lasted until it was too late to hear several speakers who were present from the scene of action. Telegrams were received from officials of the union in New York regretting that they were too busy to come to Chicago and attend this mass meeting.

During the discussion several representatives of the right wing formerly in control of the union attempted to disparage the present joint board in Chicago, but the meeting was not in agreement with them.

Great Events Are Now Stirring British Labor

(Continued from page 1)

eration. A. J. Cook, secretary of the federation, says: "The spirit of the men is still resolute and unbroken, but I strongly favor putting forward definite proposals, and I hope the miners' committee today will put forward such proposals as will bring the two sides to gether."

"It is obvious that the owner's demands for a longer day and district agreements, both strongly condemned by the royal commission, will not bring peace nor prosperity to the industry.

Not MacDonald's Idea.
How this latter sentiment conflicts with the attempt by the Labor Party chiefs to thrust both the longer day and district agreements down the miners' throats, can be easily seen.

The federation's official statement on the situation, conceding a discussion on wages alone, is as follows: "The federation is well aware of the owners' belief that in the long run the miners will be forced to submit to any terms, however inequitable, thru the starvation of their families. It is sufficient to point out that the spirit of the miners, so far from being broken, as the owners and the government appear to suppose, is resolute and unshaken, and that, as messages which pour into the federation's offices show, they will in no circumstances consent to terms which would break up their national organization and deprive them of the 7-hour day.

Wages Only.
"At the same time the Miners' Federation is prepared to enter into negotiations on this question of wages and deplors the fact that the owners sabotaged discussion thereon by insisting upon proposals which, after an exhaustive inquiry, were roundly condemned by the royal commission. Provided it is satisfied that the reconstruction of the industry on the lines recommended by the royal commission would be genuinely taken in hand by both the government and the owners, it is ready at any moment to discuss the question of wages, either with the government or with the owners."

5 Killed in Argentine Wreck.
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30. — Five persons were killed and twenty were injured today in a wreck on the Central Argentine railroad. None of the victims of the wreck were Americans.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

normal turn, consoling himself with the thought that it is better to be in a nice cool grave in a flophouse.

SOME few weeks ago Mrs. Cyrus McCormick Jr. was in Chicago giving when she and a special train covered the distance between the two cities in the time of 16 hours and some minutes. What she did with the time got here or why she got there is a special puzzle. Now the securities of Mrs. X were sold in the Tribune solves the riddle.

IT appears that a noble lady and a general breaker in London strike. She arose to coach at 5:20 every morning her humble station until 11:30 at night. caprio millionaire scab served to the bottom. Five meals a day with scabs. This requires a lot of buying, a hog magnate's daughter was made buyer. And what a to work in such a place, especially for republican America. The office to which was assigned new of Lord Balfour!"

NO doubt Mrs. X was tired. We are aristocratic only kidding. None of us wealthy scabs did any work, except what was performed by specials and down-trodden Mrs. Cyrus McCormick Jr. returned from her ten days, charter a fast train to her dress suit case from Chicago. I vote we give do about way without making a virtue of it. She stands ready and de-courtesy even more ardently. Get out the flag and wave it. Tears are wanted. Mm. X has done a pay check and no doubt King George offers his big to our newly rich.

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ROLE OF MEXICAN LABOR IN CATHOLIC CHURCH STRUGGLE FOR POWER SUBJECT AT T. U. E. L. MEET

How big a part is Mexican labor playing in the national resistance to the Catholic rebellion which has endeavored to embrace all Mexico? On what is the Mexican labor movement's stand based? Why has the A. F. of L. refrained from publishing the appeal for support received from the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor?

These and other questions that have arisen in the minds of American trade unionists in connection with the events now taking place in Mexico, will be answered on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, at the monthly Chicago general group meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, held at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues.

Gomez to Speak.
Of such importance for left wingers does the T. U. E. L. consider these questions that it has decided to devote the greatest part of its meeting to their consideration. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will take them up one by one in a specially prepared talk on American Labor and the Church Struggle in Mexico. Admission is free and all workers are invited to attend. The meeting starts at 8 p. m. sharp.

What Left Wing is Doing.
The speaker will dwell particularly on the failure of the A. F. of L. executive council to carry out its obligations with regard to Mexico, and will show what the left wing in the trade unions can do now to aid their Mexican brethren. Following his address, the speaker will answer any questions

that may be put to him from the floor. In addition to the Mexican situation the meeting will take up the British situation—or, more specifically, the great strike of the British coal miners, which for months now has held the admiration of workers thruout the world. New developments of profound significance have been taking place in the miners' strike. The miners' ranks are holding firm in the midst of the most difficult circumstances, despite attempts at capitulation by timid leaders. A way must be found to mobilize such support from the trade unionists of this country behind the British miners as to make their victory certain.

Wednesday night's meeting at Northwest Hall will also make final preparations for the T. U. E. L. Labor Day picnic.

It is expected that every member of the Trade Union Educational League in Chicago will be present at this meeting, as well as a large number of other interested workers.

NATIONAL PARTY SWEEPING NORTH TO FREE CHINA

Feng Aids Drive; Wu and Chang Falling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30. — All signs point to the coming victory of the combined national liberation armies over the reactionary alliance of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. General Feng Yu-shiang returned to Urgan, in Mongolia, from his visit to the Soviet Union, in preparation to take command of his old forces, the Kuomintang army, now in safety and good condition at Kalgan, to launch an attack on Wu in combination with the Cantonese marching northward in victorious array against Wu's stronghold at Hankow on the Yangtze.

Joins Kuomintang.

Feng has been made a member of the national committee of the Kuomintang, of Chinese national liberation party controlling the Canton government.

Wu, dangerously pressed by the Cantonese, now driving his troops before them at Hsienning, is trying to rush troops southward on the Peking-Hankow railroad. An evidence of the power of the liberation movement behind Wu's lines is seen in the dynamiting of a railway bridge twelve miles north of Hankow, preventing Wu's getting reinforcements into Handow from the north while the Cantonese are attacking.

Forcing Respect from Sun.

Another indication of the wide uprising against the reactionary tools of foreign imperialism is seen in the announcement, wholly unexpected, of General Sun Chuan-fang, who controls five provinces on the lower Yangtze river, that he will not permit his troops to attack the Cantonese in aid of Wu Pei-fu unless the Cantonese "invade" his claimed jurisdiction.

Chang Saving Himself.

In addition, Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, who is supposed to be aiding Wu, is actually doing nothing for his ally, and is in financial straits, having had his puppet Peking government levy an internal loan against the desires of the powers supporting him, and seizing the Chinese Eastern railway properties, which is owned by the Soviet government, as well as looting and robbing right and left.

This last action of Chang, it is expected, may bring down more trouble than the reactionary dictator can get around, even with the support of the imperialist powers, chiefly Japan, which Chang relies for backing against both the liberation movement and the Soviet Union.

ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

The General Strike and the General Betrayal

By John Pepper.

A brilliant and most complete book on the great British strike, its background and history. An interesting and important publication.

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By Wm. F. Dunne.

A brief record of the strike and the events leading to it—informative and simply but splendidly written.

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British Labor Bids for Power

By Scott Nearing.

A record of the historic Scarborough Conference preceding the general strike. An excellent booklet.

10 Cents

Americans Visit the Soviet Union, Coming Away Well Impressed

MOSCOW, Aug. 30. — A group of American visitors which spent three weeks in the Soviet Union, is now leaving with a highly favorable impression of the progress made by the workers' and peasants' government. Members of the party have been allowed to go where they wished, see what they wanted, use their own interpreters and ask questions of anyone they liked without restriction. They have been received by Soviet officials and one has interviewed Stalin, the outstanding figure in Soviet affairs. The visitors feel that the Soviet Union is eager to open satisfactory trade relations with the United States.

U. S. ACTS AS COLLECTOR OF CHINA'S DEBT

Demands China Issue No Internal Loan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American government is sending a sharp note to the Chinese government at Peking, demanding that it cease its project to raise \$25,000,000 by an internal loan using the Chinese import duties as security, on the grounds that China owes a number of American firms and banks considerable money.

A Collection Agency.

The Coolidge government makes no disguise of its action as a collection agency for American bankers and business concerns. Its note to the Peking government, sent in the name of the American legation, says in part:

"In these circumstances the legation finds it necessary to remind the Chinese authorities once again of the unfulfilled obligations in respect of the arrears of service of the Chinese governmental obligations due to American citizens and companies. The list is long and should be well known, includes the American share in the Hu Kuang Railway loan; also loans made by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, the Pacific Development Corporation, the Riggs National Bank and the Munsey Trust Company.

Wants Corporations Paid.

"Other accounts which are entirely in arrears are also due to American creditors: American International Corporation, American Locomotive Company, American Metals Company, American Trading Company, Anderson Mayer and Company, Ltd., Ault and Wiborg China Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, China-American Trading Company, China Electric Company, Fearson Daniels Company, Fowler and Company, W. W. Fraser and Company, General American Car Company, Robert Dollar Company, United States Steel Products Company, Wilkinson and Company.

"These creditors whose claims are long past due have all either supplied materials to various departments of the Chinese government or made advances to them.

China Has "No Right."

"The American legation therefore insists that the Chinese authorities have no right to utilize as the security for new domestic financing the amount of approximately \$11,000,000 per annum to become available upon the extinction of the ninth year domestic loan."

Protest Against the Klan's Capital March

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. — A protest against a parade of the Ku Klux Klan scheduled for Washington on Sept. 13 has been filed with the commissioners of the District of Columbia by Nevel H. Thomas, secretary of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Refusal of the authorities at Philadelphia to permit the parade there was cited in the communication.

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Sun., Sept. 5th.

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Rebecca Grecht

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Tickets are 50 cents, and you can get them at The DAILY WORKER office or T. U. E. L. office, 156 West Washington. Send fifty and we'll mail you one.

Wall Street Envoy to Mexico Returns To Report to Secretary of State Kellogg



Left above is Ambassador to Mexico, James R. Sheffield, who has been called back from his post by Secretary of State Kellogg, right, to report on the struggle between church and state in Mexico. Sheffield has been reported to favor immediate intervention and the state department would no doubt feel the same if an adequate excuse could be found.

NOT ONE MORO FAVORS BACON BILL DIVISION

Want U. S. Because It Permits Polygamy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I. Aug. 30. — Colonel Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's personal investigator of the Philippine Islands, is now in Moroland in the heart of Mindanao. At Dansalan a grand reception was given and in the course of the demonstration, apparently arranged by two contending forces, one thing was clear: The Moros are opposed to the separation of their islands from the rest of the Philippines.

Not One for Bacon Bill.

"There were speakers both for and against independence from the United States. Not one speaker lifted his voice in favor of the Bacon bill now before Congress in Washington, which aims to cut Mindanao and the Moros off from the rest of the islands and keep it under an autocratic American administration for the benefit of the United States rubber trust. The Filipino law restricts the size of land holdings.

The Moro "datus," or chiefs, all spoke. Not one was in favor of separation from the other islands. Some who spoke against general Philippine independence from the United States were accused by others of being the appointees of Governor General Leonard Wood.

Want U. S. and Polygamy.

It develops that the Mohammedan Moros are against independence from the United States because they fear that the Christian Filipinos will prevent the Mohammedan custom of polygamy.

Colonel Thompson is somewhat surprised to learn that General Wood is touring on his own yacht one or two days in advance of the investigation party fixing up things.

Drug Traffic Compels New Prison for Women

ALDERSON, W. Va., Aug. 30. — A federal prison is to be constructed here entirely for women prisoners, most of them convicted under the Narcotic Drugs Act. The number of such convictions has increased rapidly during recent years.

On a 500-acre tract will be erected \$2,000,000 worth of buildings. All persons in executive positions will be women, and as much as possible of the work will be done by women. The chief workshop will be for sewing and knitting, the products going to other federal institutions and putting out of employment a certain number of textile and garment workers now employed.

It has been stated that the Federal Industrial Institution for Women, as the new prison is called, will have no walls.

Greek Factions Here Suing Each Other

BROOKLYN, New York, Aug. 30.—The clashing military cliques responsible for frequent changes of dictators in the old country have their reflection in the Greek colony in America. Several months ago the editors of the Greek Sunday National Herald here sued Cleanthes Vassardakis, former Greek consul to San Francisco and Commissioner General to the Panama Pacific exposition because he declared that the newspaper grafted on the funds collected thru it for the Smyrna refugees. Now the former consul retaliates with a suit against the paper for uncomplimentary references to his ability and for calling him a "wonderful dandy."

New York Federation of Labor Gives \$400 to British Strikers

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—(F.P.)—Expressing their sympathy with the 17 weeks' fight of the British miners, the 600 delegates to the New York state federation of labor contributed over \$400 in a collection taken after Ben Tillett, British Dockers secretary, addressed them. Tillett told them that the miners were dependent upon outside aid in their strike against wage cuts and proposed longer working hours. Tillett, as a member of the delegation of British unionists to America to get aid for the miners, is on his way to Pittsburg and Cleveland.

FRENCH WINES CHEER MELLON 'ON VACATION'

Empty Bottles Bring Imperialist Plans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 30. — At the summer watering place of Evian Les Bains there is water, but there is also wine. And around the tables of the Hotel Royal these days, gather three great American financiers partaking of the aforesaid wines and the best of French dishes, along with a discussion of what is to be done to rivet American financial control more firmly upon Europe.

These Americans are Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury, Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and S. Parker Gilbert, commissioner general of reparations.

Strong has been in conversations with Montagu Norman of the Bank of England and Hjalmar Schacht of the German Reichsbank. Of course this was done while all parties were "merely on a vacation" as Secretary Mellon also protests. But it is now learned from Count Volpi, minister of finance of Italy, that Mr. Mellon's visit to Mussolini was not merely plat, but that the entire financial scheme of fascism was discussed.

The same for these wine parties at Evian Les Bains, Strong is due to go to Paris and arrange a later meeting between Mellon and Poincare or some high official of the French cabinet. But it is all a "mere vacation" on the surface, and the wine is excellent.

Cons. Strike Kuras Go On Strike to Save Their Ancient Guild

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30. — A strike of Kurdish porters here has prevented ships from unloading and has tied up traffic in parts of the city which depend on the time honored method of carting freight on the backs of men.

The strike resulted from the attempt of employers to break up the centuries old guild of the "hammals" or hand porters. The guild had certain regulations as to prices, prevented theft, and guaranteed a distribution of work among its members, as well as distributing all the profit there was, and wages were good because of the one hundred percent organization.

A limited liability company took over the contracts, and hired the porters. The latter found they were not making as much money as before and declared a strike. About 4,000 are out.

Esperanto Congress Held in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Aug. 9. —(By Mail)—The International Workers' Esperanto Congress was solemnly opened here today. 400 delegates from 25 countries are participating in the congress. They were greeted by representatives of the Academy of Science and other institutions.

Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

3. The Work of the "Defensive." THE "Defensive" (secret political police) works according to a detailed and strict system against the revolutionary workers and peasants. By employing the "reliable" elements of the former czarist "Ochran" and of the socialist party of Poland (PPS), a staff of trained and experienced specialists for the fight against the workers was formed. To the brutal methods of the police (wholesale arrests, tortures, suppression of the trade unions, the proletarian cultural organizations and the labor press), is added a system of dexterous and splendidly organized provocation.

To decompose the labor movement by provocateurs, to infect it is the plan of the "Defensive." Like this it hopes to demoralize the labor movement, to sow mistrust between the workers and among the workers against their leaders, to break the courage and the belief in victory. The financially and economically ruined Polish state always finds sufficient means to maintain an expensive apparatus of provocation.

The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to THE DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of imprisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.

It is clear that the workers defend themselves against the disease of provocation by all means. Thus in a number of cases notorious provocateurs were killed by young, brave workers. The Polish courts had the courage which never yet showed the courts of a civilized state, they defended the provocateurs, praised them as heroes of patriotism and were merciless against those who had dared to raise the hands against this vermin. A number of death sentences and executions was the result. Thus the youngest heroes of the Polish working class died:

Comrade Engel fur killing the provocateur Luczak.
Comrades Hiebner, Knievski and Rutkoski for an unsuccessful attempt against the criminal Cechowski.
Comrade Botvin for killing Cechowski.
Comrade Kozlovski for killing the provocateur Maximchuk.
Comrade Hayczyk and Pilarczyk were suffocated by poison gas when they were besieged in their house by the police and refused to submit, for the killing of the provocateur Kaminski.

FASCISTS TO LOOT WHILE GOING IS GOOD

Women Workers Feel the Iron Heel

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. — Revelations of conditions in Italy under the fascist dictatorship are made in a recent issue of "Labor," by its correspondent in Italy. "The big business men, who own the fascist party," he writes from Rome, "are out for get-rich-quick profits. So, having destroyed unions, outlawed strikes and forced wages to the lowest level, under \$1 a day, they are getting down to the brass tacks of lengthening hours. 'Skim the cream thick, while the skimming is good'—that is, before Mussolini disappears from the stage."

Limits Newspapers.

The fascist government has recently made the following decree laws: limiting newspapers to six pages daily, prohibiting new bars, pastry shops and restaurants, permitting no new house building, and permitting employers immediately to add one hour to the working day. He summarizes quiet comments of the Italians on the above decrees—"nobody talks out loud in Italy," he says—as follows:

The Loot Divided.

"Fascists who want bars, or cook-shops, or fascists who want villas, will get the licenses, or permits, the same as before, others need not apply. Newspapers are only six pages anyway, the gesture will enable the government to get rid of some of the costly subsidized fascist press. But the ninth hour—that will be enforced, immediately."

There Were Strikes.

The fascist press proudly asserted: "There will be no strikes about the extra hour," but soon the papers contained this item:

"Genoa—The 900 employees of the fute works went on strike today. Fascist militia forces of 600 occupied the factory. Seven women leaders were arrested."

Later followed the story of what happened to the women leaders. They were sent to prison for from eight to ten months, with fines added which practically ruined their families.

Women First Victims.

"It is significant," says Labor's correspondent, "that women workers were the first victims of the dictator's new laws."

The anti-strike decrees provide prison terms up to one year with fines for strike leaders.

"Meanwhile," writes the correspondent, "despite the grand American debt settlement, cancelling 75 per cent of the debt, the exchange value of the lire steadily slumps, slumps."

High Living Costs.

"Also in the report of the Rome chamber of commerce are buried the figures showing the rising, rising cost of living, an index figure of 151 this month as compared with 141 last year, and 100 for 1920."

"Also it is shown that bread is a cent a pound costlier, and sugar 20 cents a pound dearer, than last year since the taxes put on last autumn."

Referring to the wholesale worsening of the workers' conditions under the fascist tyranny, which is obvious to all, he says:

Gunmen Stalk Streets.

"But you say little of that in Italy. The belted and pistoled and clubbed militiamen stalk the streets. The cafes have signs 'Swearing and politics forbidden.'"

"Two persons near me, having a domestic argument in a restaurant, one, a woman, happened to say, 'Why, no one can speak to me like that, not even Mussolini.'"

"Immediately the proprietor stepped over and very quietly suggested it was better not to talk that way."

Why not a small bundle of THE DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

NEXT SATURDAY In The New Magazine Supplement



THE STORY OF LABOR

By THURBER LEWIS

A splendid feature of the special LABOR DAY ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER with decorative illustrations by O'ZIM

Other Features: ART AND LABOR by the famous French novelist PIERRE HAMP

THE PASSAIC STRIKERS by the noted American novelist and writer MARY HEATON VORSE with photographs

IN THE HELL OF EUROPE

By A. LANDT

An introduction to a series of articles on the Balkan States beginning in a forthcoming issue and written by the famous French author of "Under Fire." HENRY BARBUSSE with original illustration by the German artist. VALENTIN BISSIG

American Imperialism in Uruguay

By HOMER PEGROT

Third installment of the unusual series

The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By Manuel Gomez

"A Factory Incident"

A story by MAX GELTMAN

POEMS, MOVIE REVIEWS, CARTOONS

By K. A. SUVANTO, O'ZIM and that unusual weekly feature "The Week in Cartoons,"

By M. P. BALES

NOTE: In a forthcoming issue, the third article on "Labor and Literature," by V. F. CALVERTON

COMING SOON! "The Life of Karl Marx"

By PAUL LAFARGUE

Famous French Socialist son-in-law and close collaborator of Marx. With Photographs and Illustrations.

Workers (Communist) Party

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

For the Coming: 1. State Election Campaign; 2. Campaigns Among Miners; 3. Campaign Among the Steel Workers.

DEAR COMRADES: The district executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Five, (Pittsburgh), decided at its last meeting to launch a special DAILY WORKER Drive, in this district, to last from Sept. 1st to Nov. 7th.

We are at present engaged in a number of important activities: 1. We are placing a state ticket for the November elections. The success of the election campaign depends largely upon the amount of readers we secure for THE DAILY WORKER.

2. The miners' union is in danger. The open shoppers are doing everything they can to cut wages and to smash the United Mine Workers of America. We may expect serious developments among the miners in the coming spring. This district will play a foremost part in this struggle.

3. Along with the struggles of the coal diggers comes the struggle of the steel workers. More attention must be paid to the steel workers who are in a condition of actual slavery. The steel workers cannot be ignored when we talk about the miners' struggles.

The DAILY WORKER subscribers must be increased in every steel town where we have connections. These tasks are the major, but by no means the only ones, which the party faces at the present time.

This is why the district executive committee decided to proceed with a special District Campaign for THE DAILY WORKER.

Prizes

While it is the duty of each party member to take active part in the campaign, the D. E. C. considers it, however, necessary to extend its appreciation to the more advanced comrades who realize the significance of this campaign and who will because of this, secure most of the subs during the campaign. This appreciation will come in the form of special awards which will be given to the comrades who will show most results.

The prizes will consist of:

1. A free trip to the next national convention.
2. A set of three volumes of Kapital, by Karl Marx.
3. A set of books, consisting of—Historical Materialism by Bukharin, Lenin on Organization, and Trotsky on Literature and Revolution.

How to Proceed

In order that the campaign be made a success we suggest the following organizational and agitational steps be taken by the nucleus. The nucleus, however, may use other methods, if it so desires. The nucleus is solely responsible for the work of its members during the campaign.

THESE NUCLEI HAVE SHOWN COMMUNIST EFFICIENCY

HERE is the list of party nuclei which have cleared up their record in the party by collecting and remitting the United Labor Ticket Assessment:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Boston, Mass.—Shop Nucleus No. 2 | \$4.00 |
| Boston, Mass.—Street Nucleus No. 4 | 2.50 |
| Norwood, Mass.—Shop Nucleus No. 1 | 5.00 |
| Norwood, Mass.—Shop Nucleus No. 2 | 5.00 |
| Norwood, Mass.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | 10.00 |
| Worcester, Mass.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | 5.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus 1B, No. 3 | 1.50 |
| New York, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus 4A | 4.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus 5C, No. 8 | 3.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus 5E, No. 3 | 8.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Street Nucleus 11A, No. 3 | 8.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Factory Nucleus No. 1 | 2.00 |
| New York, N. Y.—Factory Nucleus D1 | 1.00 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.—Shop Nucleus No. 10 | 2.50 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.—Street Nucleus A | 2.50 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.—Street Nucleus B | 10.00 |
| Buffalo, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus No. 13 | 5.00 |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus No. 10-2 | 3.50 |
| Schenectady, N. Y.—Street Nucleus No. 501 | 5.00 |
| Coraopolis, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | 3.00 |
| Daystown, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 4 | 2.00 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 2 | 12.50 |
| Webster, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | 3.50 |
| Toledo, Ohio.—Street Nucleus No. 31 | 5.00 |
| Detroit, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 2 | 3.00 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Shop Nucleus No. 1 | 3.00 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 2 | .50 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 17 | 4.50 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 18 | 1.00 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 22 | 8.50 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 24 | 3.00 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 30 | 15.50 |
| Chicago, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 36 | 3.00 |
| Dowell, Ill.—Shop Nucleus No. 1 | 1.50 |
| Madison, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | 4.00 |
| Waukegan, Ill.—Shop Nucleus No. 2 | 5.60 |
| Waukegan, Ill.—Street Nucleus No. 3 | 7.00 |
| Gary, Ind.—Shop Nucleus No. 1 | 2.00 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc.—Street Nucleus No. 1 | .50 |
| Hancock, Mich.—Finnish | 7.50 |
| Superior, Wisc.—Street Nucleus No. 5 | 5.00 |
| Kansas City, Mo.—Street Nucleus No. 3 | 5.00 |
| Astoria, Ore.—Street Nucleus No. 2 | 8.50 |
| Fort Bragg, Calif.—Shop Nucleus No. 3 | 1.50 |
| San Jose, Calif.—Street Nucleus No. 13 | 2.00 |
| Burnside, Conn.—Shop Nucleus No. 6 | 1.00 |

THE BALANCE IS NOW APPROXIMATELY EVEN. HALF OF THE PARTY NUCLEI HAVE COLLECTED THE ASSESSMENT AND SENT IN THEIR REMITTANCE. THE OTHER HALF IS STILL IN BAD STANDING.

Must we extend the time for the collection for the other half of the nuclei after August 31?

Cannot our party make a 100 per cent collection in three and a half months?

No member will be excused from paying this assessment unless he is out of work. No nucleus is in good standing until it makes a settlement.

We ask these nuclei secretaries who have not made their settlement TO ACT and get in line with the rest of the party.

RUSS WEEKLY, NOVI MIR, GAINING IN CIRCULATION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

The Russian Communist weekly Novy Mir, is growing in popularity and circulation. When the paper was forced a few months ago to turn from a daily into a weekly, fear was expressed for its existence. Since it became a weekly it is continually growing. An average of 50 subscribers is received daily by the New York office. The circulation on the stands is also growing tremendously. The Chicago office of the paper is receiving an average of ten subscribers per week. Besides the circulation on the Chicago newsstands, the Russian fraction is receiving a bundle of 100 copies weekly which are sold at picnics, meetings and affairs.

The Chicago office of the Novy Mir is located at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. News items and advertisements for the Chicago section of the paper should be forwarded to the above address.

the district office, so that record can be kept.

Conditions

Each nucleus is expected to secure subs amounting to two yearly subs per member per month. As the campaign will last two months each member is to secure a total of four subs, on the average. A nucleus consisting of ten members for instance, is to secure during the campaign 40 yearly subs, or 80 six month subs or a corresponding number of smaller subs.

The nucleus that will secure the highest percentage of its quota of subs will win the first prize and will select its delegate to go to the convention.

Second prize will be given to the individual who will secure at least 15 subs during the campaign.

Third prize will be given to the individual who will secure at least ten subs.

Special prizes will be given to the nuclei that will exceed their quota. Four "Young Worker" subs are considered equal to the one year's sub to THE DAILY WORKER. Three "Workers Monthly" subs are considered equal to one year's sub to THE DAILY WORKER.

Note: No comrade will be allowed to add to his or her credit subs secured by someone else. Credit will be given to the comrade only for subs secured personally. This rule must be strictly adhered to.

Comrades! We made good in the National DAILY WORKER Drive, but our field of prospective subscribers is far from being exhausted. Ours is an important district and we expect you to get busy at once and make the drive a success.

Fraternally yours,
A. JAKIRA,
District Organizer, District No. 5.

Soccer Teams to Play at Daily Worker Picnic

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Two soccer teams, twenty-two men of the Red Star Sport club, will play at the DAILY WORKER picnic at Edenwald Park, New York, Sunday, Sept. 5.

The Red Star Sport club is a pioneer in the field of proletarian athletics in this country, destined to combat the influence of commercialization of athletic sports fostered by the bourgeoisie.

To reach Edenwald Park take the Third Avenue "L" to 133rd Street or the Lexington Avenue Express Subway to 190th Street, Bronx. From either place take the Westchester Railroad to Dyer Avenue. The fare is only seven cents and admission to the picnic and game is free, so that every worker can afford to make this a "family affair."

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.

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. Guskoff on "Obstacles to the World Revolution."

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY STANDS WITH SOCIALISTS IN CLEVELAND AGAINST UNITED LABOR TICKET

By I. AMTER

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Several weeks ago the Workers (Communist) Party, district executive committee of District 6, sent a letter to the socialist party and the socialist labor party, offering to form a united front with them in the coming election campaign. The Workers (Communist) Party offered to withdraw its candidates provided either or both of the other parties would call a conference with the Workers (Communist) Party, inviting trade unions, fraternal lodges and all working class organizations, in order to put up a united labor ticket. Candidates would be put up by the conference, a program and platform adopted, etc.

The socialist party, true to its colors in this district—colors that it has been misled and soiled since the days of the leadership of Comrade Ruthenberg and the left wing—did not answer. That is in keeping with its acts in recent times, especially during the days of the anthracite miners' strike when it went to the Cleveland Federation of Labor and thence to the safety director of the city who forbade a tag day permission for which they had not yet asked.

But no more is to be expected of the socialist party—which thereby is guilty of preventing the workers from giving their support to one set of working class candidates. (Two of the candidates nominated by the socialist party at its state convention a few months ago, have refused to run.)

The socialist party, however, after consideration lasting 18 days, bestirred itself to answer the communication of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The socialist labor party committee declares, "a united front is impossible except it be a united front with its back toward the enemy."

This talks a party that has the nerve to forget its war record—if the Communists and the workers of this country generally will not forget it! This is the attitude of a party which during the world war prated about its patriotism, its legalism, and whose representative at the Second Congress of the Comintern acted as a spy against the Communists! Back to the enemy! How is the socialist labor party fighting the enemy, the capitalist class today? Does it uphold any of the policies for which Daniel de Leon stood? All it can do is reprint some of the editorials that famous thinker wrote, copy them parrot-like, and advocate policies today that De Leon would repudiate.

The writer will not forget that last year at a street corner meeting in New York City opposite the headquar-

ters of the Workers (Communist) Party on 14th street, when heckled by workers in his audience, the socialist labor party speaker shouted loudly for the police! Oh, ho, with its back toward the enemy—but getting the support of the police against the crowd of workers!

Where is the socialist labor party fighting the enemy? Where is the W. I. U.? It has gone out of existence, just as the socialist labor party is going today.

The socialist labor party bewails the fact that "confusion exists among the workers of this land" and that the Workers (Communist) Party is the "most pronounced part of that confusion," and therefore the socialist labor party will not commit "treason to an unfortunate working class" by "fusing" with the Workers (Communist) Party!

The socialist labor party is so slow in thought that it cannot understand the difference between a united front and "fusion." Have no fear, dear socialist labor party, we want no fusion with you, the intransigent "leaders." We know where you stand, but we will win to our side the workers in your ranks that still have some revolutionary vigor and will.

But as for you, smug, self-appointed leaders, we can only say that you belong in the same category as the socialist party. Everywhere that the workers have been in struggle, your voice is not raised. You have given them no helping hand. Only those in your ranks have united with the rest of the class conscious and progressive workers who have sent you to hell and formed a united front with those "confused" Communists and the other workers who want policy and action.

The socialist party and the socialist labor party have struggled against the unity of the working class of Cleveland in the coming elections. The workers will treat them accordingly.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

Report Shows Boys' Chance to Rise Is Very Slim Indeed

The "from office boy to president" bunk spread so ardently by such pro-boss boy misleaders as Horatio Alger, Jr., etc., receive another blow thru a recent survey made by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Many of the working class lads of our time who have hopes of starting in small retail stores as owners and rising in the world should first glance at the following facts.

There are no less than 10,000 chain store systems in this country, with approximately 100,000 retail outlets. Seventy-five chain store concerns operate 50,000 stores. One-fifth of the nation's drug stores are chain stores and three-quarters of the men's drug stores are chain stores and three-quarters of the men's shoes are marketed and sold thru chain stores. The business of the chain organizations is estimated as in excess of \$3,000,000,000 annually.

The United Cigar Stores and the Schulte Cigar Stores are on nearly every corner in the important cities of this country. The ramifications of the United Cigar Stores now extends to the candy business, radio stores and chain shirt shops. The Nedick people in the east have built up a chain of orange drink and "hot dog" stands into a huge enterprise.

Thus we see the chances for the working youth to rise into the ranks of the capitalist class are slim indeed. Even in the retail trade there is the domination of huge chain store trusts and combines.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



By Lipton Sinclair

Read it today on page 5.

Upholsterers Point Out New War Danger

More energetic measures than mere demonstrations or protestations to abolish capitalist wars is urged by the Upholsterers' Journal in its August issue. The Journal writes as follows:

"News has come that women from every part of Wales, Scotland and England marched for weeks together in Hyde Park, London, the ancient home of free speech, for the purpose of demonstrating against future wars. All this is splendid but demonstrations, like resolutions, are of no avail unless some concrete action is taken to wipe out the root of the evil that we are opposed to. There have been wars and demonstrations against wars before, but because we always treated this question in a sentimental viewpoint, we are no nearer to universal peace than we were. To abolish war more than demonstration or protestation are needed."

This is one example of the deep going sentiment existing in the ranks of organized labor in this country in opposition to capitalist military preparations and the dangers of coming wars. The statement issued by William Green endorsing the Citizens' Military Training Camps does not find a ready echo among the rank and file of the labor movement.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, cor. Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1 Workers' Hall, 517 Helmscholtz avenue. Nat Kaplan, speaker.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3, at Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western avenues. Speakers, Shachtman and Engdahl.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sept. 10, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfeldt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 3, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Speakers, Ogino and Oehler.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5, Speakers, Elsie Beck and A. J. Hayes.

OLA, Wis.—Sept. 3, Speaker, Elsie Beck.

MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAI DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 28, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack Stachel, N. Kay and others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor Lyceum, 1243 Garrison, Friday, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m. Speakers from the Workers' Communist Party, Y. W. L. and Pioneers. No admission.

GARY, Ind.—Workers' Hall, 218 W. 15th St., Friday, September 3, 8 p. m. Good speakers, musical program.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—An International Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Sunday, Sept. 5, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm street.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 5 at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., the Young Workers League will celebrate I. Y. D. Sam Darcy, speaker.

Send THE DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

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 150th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

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

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN

By Hermina Zur Muhlen

A delightful book of children's stories with over twenty black and white illustrations and four color plates and cover designs, by

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.)

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

BE THERE

Did it ever occur to you that being a workman you are in business of selling your labor at the very best possible price that is attainable and that the union is the business association through which you attend to that business?

If you ever expect to get anywhere or accomplish anything thru your union, make it your business to be at every meeting and see for yourself what is done and how things are

done, and have the spunk and the manhood to get up in meetings and point out a better way that you see or think you see. If you are right there will be other right thinking men to take the floor with you, and if you are wrong the chances are that there will be somebody to point out to you the error of your way.

But make it a point to be there and do your part to help have your business run right.—Newark, (O.) Leader.

IN SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS SPEAKERS PROVE TO MILLINERY WORKERS' UNIONS RAISE WAGES

Changes in working conditions and improvements in wages in the millinery trade in Chicago can be gained thru a more complete organization of the workers into the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union, said Anna E. David, secretary and organizer for Local No. 52 to a well attended meeting recently in the Capital Bldg., 159 North State St.

But the speaker made it clear that no worker should join the union expecting immediate returns before it has had a chance to grow strong enuf to win them. The Women Millinery Workers' organization here is not trying to get membership under false pretenses. Its officials point out the work there is to do, but they point also to the certainty of success, as demonstrated in other cities, if the union work is done.

One method of organization in Chicago is to hold frequent mass meetings, to which all workers in this field are invited by circularizing of the shops with leaflets, by personal appeals and thru the press.

At the meeting last night a good many girls joined the union, and a lively discussion took place on the floor as to the best methods of promoting organization.

Besides the secretary there also spoke Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, and Ida Rothstein, member of the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Miss Nestor told of her own experiences as a glove maker. When the glove makers first went on strike, the bad conditions were illustrated by the very modest demands made. The first demand was that the company stop charging the operatives for the power they used; the second demand was that the employer should sell needles at cost and cease to profiteer on them, and the third was that oil for the machines should be furnished free.

Union Shortens Day. Ida Rothstein told of the growth of her organization and the results in betterment of workers' wages and shortening of the work day. When the I. L. G. W. first came into existence the number of hours worked per week was 51. Now the 40-hour week is being obtained in New York, and the extra long work day is abolished wherever the union has strength. She used the history of this union to prove that permanent, solid organization is what brings results, and that the workers must be ready to work for it, without impatience or discouragement. If they do they will surely win.

The I. L. G. W., she said, had made great gains, but she did not think they were too great; the workers should still have more, since they were the sole producers of wealth.

Local 52 (the women's local) of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers union will hold another meeting Sept. 7, Tuesday, at 166 West Washington St., in the Chicago Federation of Labor office, on the sixth floor.

It will hold a social soon for recreation and organization purposes.

Bring a New Member.

The offices of the union are in the Federation Bldg., 166 West Washington St.

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

PORTERS' UNION ASKS NEGRO ELKS TO HELP UNION

Cleveland Convention Has to Decide

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—After a convention of the Negro Business Men's Association last week, the city is filled with delegates and visitors to the 27th convention of the Colored Elks.

Just as last week, the whole thing is properly staged. The mayor greeted both conventions. Last week Senator Willis told the Negro business men what wonders they have achieved.

Porters Ask Support.

The Pullman Porters' Union is demanding support of the convention, and it is stated that the attitude of the delegates on this question will determine the future officialdom of the organization. The Elks' convention will be called upon to give undivided support to the Pullman Porters' Union which is being organized in face of the company union to which the Pullman porters formerly belonged. The A. F. of L. has done nothing. The Negroes have decided that if they cannot get the help of the A. F. of L. they will organize alone.

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement to the convention, pointing out that the convention must give all support to the Porters' Union, and calling on the Negro workers to demand admittance to the A. F. of L. and the Independent unions. If the doors remained closed, the Negro workers should organize separately, the statement continues.

Festivities take place every night—today there was a parade with feasts and all appurtenances. Prize fights have been arranged and the Elks will go home feeling that they have enjoyed themselves—but they will not be allowed to forget the Porters.

PROGRESSIVE RUNS FOR CIGAR UNION'S OFFICE

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—There will be another election for the office of sixth vice-president of the International Cigar Makers' Union held Sept. 11. An election on July 10 filled all offices except this one. There were three candidates for sixth vice-president, and none received a majority. In the present election the candidates are S. Globerman, an ardent progressive, and Van Hurn, the regular administration candidate.

METAL TRADES HEAD OPPOSES AMALGAMATION

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, speaking here to the convention of the Photo-Engravers, took a stand flatly against the amalgamation of craft unions into a powerful union of workers by industry. He said:

"The amalgamation of all trade unions of the country into one organization, whereby the striking of one group of workers would cause every worker in America to stop, would be disastrous to the labor movement."

O'Connell tried to justify this extraordinary statement by saying that the "power of public opinion" has defeated the British general strike. He avoided the fact that the general strike in England was not defeated, but betrayed by leaders too cowardly to continue it to a successful conclusion, as was desired by the vast majority of the strikers themselves.

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MUST CONTRACT NEVER TO WORK FOR OTHER BOSS

Harsh Stipulation by Former Student

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—"The Allied" is the name by which is known a company that runs a series of chain stores selling candy and cigars wherein workers slave from 12 to 13 hours daily with no Sundays off.

The wages of the workers, in these stores are far below normal and thanks to the efficient methods of one of the bosses of the company, an ex-member of the socialist party, the exploitation is getting to the point of becoming unbearable.

According to this method, the ex-radical boss is "democratic," that is, he willingly condescends to talk to the workers about the liberality of the wages he gives to his employees, the advantage of being in the open away from the unhealthy air of the factories and lastly the wonderful future which awaits them if they persist in slaving eternally for the starvation wages. Here is one of his pearls: "Look at me, I arose from a plain worker to a comparatively well-to-do boss." He forgot that his workers made the dough for him.

A few weeks ago, the "Allied" compelled its workers to sign an agreement by which every one pledged himself not to work in any of the stores of the same trade within three blocks of where the "Allied" had a store. Besides, the guarantee must be for three years after the worker left his job. In protest, the workers rushed to the general office and demanded the reason for this medieval measure. Our "democratic" boss explains: "I give you work, you see, and you in return must pledge yourselves to be faithful servants of the "Allied."

Stereotypes Get Increase.

DETROIT—(FP)—Union stereotypers in Detroit are awarded a \$3.60 a week increase, bringing the scale to \$51.60 a week, by a decision of the arbitrator. The award fixes a 48-hour week for the day shift and 42 hours nights. The arbitrator pointed out that the cost of living in Detroit had increased 88.2% from 1914 to 1925 while stereotypers' real wages had increased only 6.1%.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

LEFT WING ADMINISTRATION OF LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS FIGHTS SLANDER WITH DEEDS

The left wing administration in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has managed during the seven months in which it has been in office to accomplish the first part of its task, in spite of the underhanded opposition of the defeated former incumbents who maintain a campaign of petty irritation, raising of false issues, and personalities.

The new officials have been able to rebuild the confidence and enthusiasm of the membership, and have made discouraged members see that after all the union can be of real benefit to them in their daily problems on the job.

When the left wing stepped into the positions of leadership it found the organization badly demoralized. The members had gotten out of the habit of bringing complaints up to the union, and did not expect it to take their part in any effective way when they were imposed upon by the employers. For a long time they had not been able to get much satisfaction from their union.

Persuaded to Complain.

The first thing that had to be done, say the present officials, was to persuade the members to bring their troubles to the union. The activity of the new officials in settling disputes to the advantage of the workers has gradually changed the situation entirely. Now the members keep all the officials busy, and a continual growth in numbers is reported by I. L. Davidson, the organizer. Wages have also been raised, the natural result of organization activity. The cutters have gained a five dollars flat raise, the finishers have won increases on many different jobs, and some of the operators are getting more pay.

The employers are now prevented from humiliating the workers by shouting at them or personally complaining about their work. All the employer can do if he does not like the speed the worker shows is to file a complaint against him thru the union, whereupon a fair investigation results.

Slandering Criticism.

Thru this entire period of rehabilitation of the union by the left wing, the new officials complain of being slandered, hindered and interfered with by the right wing officials who have lost their jobs thru the vote of the membership changing the administration, and by their organ, the Jewish Daily Forward.

Some of the articles in the Forward are of a doubly treacherous nature, in that they not only hinder the union activity of the present officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers but also encourage the employers to believe that the organization campaign will fail and that they have a chance to break up the union.

The left wing officials say that they have no time to answer all of the slanders against them, but continue

Injunction Issued Against I. T. U. to Help the Open Shop

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 30.—A modified injunction against striking members of the Typographical Union was granted by Judge Morgan Owen to two Charleston newspapers, The Daily Mail and The Gazette.

Judge Owen granted that part of the injunction dealing with intimidation in picketing. He refused to enjoin alleged interference with newsboys and advertisers, holding that no evidence had been presented to show any such acts.

The judge drew a distinction between "vigorous convincing language," which he ruled was proper in strike picketing, and the exercising of coercion through fear, whether actual force or violence be used or not.

The union men went on strike when they failed to reach a new agreement with the papers. The publishers then announced operations on an open shop basis.

Los Angeles Arranges British Miners' Relief

Los Angeles, Aug. 30.—Upon the initiative of the Carpenters' union, a British Miners Relief Conference has been organized which meets every Wednesday night at the Co-operative Center.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has elected a committee of three to help in this work and is trying to get a member of the British miners' delegation to visit Los Angeles. A tag day and mass meeting have been arranged and already hundreds of dollars are coming in to the committee.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Sunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Elido Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has become a religious fakir with a church of his own. Sunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Sunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Sunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers.

Dad came home after a few days, and made Bertie still more indignant by telling the members of the family they would have to go slow on expenditures until the strike was over; he was going to have a hard time with his financing. Bertie suggested sarcastically that Sunny might like to sell his car to help his father out in the pinch. Dad told how there had been a little fuss on the property, one of the strikers had got into a fight with a guard at night; it wasn't clear whose the blame was, but the captain of the guards had threatened to withdraw them all if Dad did not turn the strikers out of the bunk-house and off the property. They had finally compromised by Dad's putting up a fence between the rest of the property, and the part near the road which was occupied by the bunk-house and the homes of the men. It was a fence of barbed wire, eight feet high, and Bertie remarked sarcastically that it would be another place where Sunny and "his Ruth" could grow roses. This jibe hurt, because it summed up to Sunny the part he was playing in this struggle—growing roses on the barbed wire fence which separated capital from labor.

Dad rebuked Bertie, saying that the men were not criminals, they were decent fellows, most of them, and good Americans; the Germans had nothing to do with it at all. The trouble was, they were being misled by agitators just now. But that didn't help matters with Bertie, because "Bunny's old Paul" was one of the worst of these agitators. And Bertie didn't think her father ought to sleep up there in that lonely cabin, and let those Watkins people cook for him. She had heard a wild tale about some restaurant workers on strike who had put poison in the soup; and when Dad and Bunny burst into laughter at that, she said she didn't exactly mean Paul or Ruth would do such a thing, but they certainly couldn't enjoy cooking for both the strikers and for Dad at the same time, and Dad ought to be indignant with them for deserting him in a crisis. Sunny took occasion to declare that Ruth was a true-hearted girl; and his sister broke in, oh yes, of course, she knew Bunny's admiration for the wonderful Miss Ruth, the next thing they'd be hearing he was in love with her—or would it be with Meelie, or what was the one's name?

Bunny got up and walked out of the room. Bunny was in love with somebody else, and his sister was hateful in this attitude of class-bigotry. And yet, he had to remind himself, within her own circle Bertie was generous, and sometimes tender-hearted. She was loyal to her friends, she would help them if they got into trouble and would work and scheme to entertain them. You see, Bertie knew these people; they were all rich, and so she considered them her equals, and was willing to enter into their lives. But the oil-workers Bertie did not know; they were a lower order of beings, created for her pleasure, and owning her a debt of submission, which they were trying to get out of paying.

And what was Bertie, that the oil workers should support her? She was a dashing and brilliant young person, who knew how to spend a great deal of money in super-elegant ways, in the company of other young persons possessing the same accomplishment; she was racing about with them, and her talk was of what they said and what they did and what they owned. Bertie was going a fast pace, seldom in before the small hours of the morning, and if she was up before lunch, it was because she had an engagement to rush away. What was the use of having a lot of money if you didn't have a good time with it? That was doctrine Bertie hammered into her younger brother; and Aunt Emma echoed it; and now came Eunice Hoyt, who had chosen Bunny, and had the most powerful leverage of all. Be young, be young! everybody cried. Why should you carry all the burden of the world upon your shoulders? Especially since there was not a thing you could do—since the world was fixed and ordained and would not let you touch the least of all its vested and endowed and chartered disharmonies!

(To be continued)

GARMENT UNION REJECTS SCHEME OF GOV. SMITH

Must Hold Jobbers to Responsibility

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 30.—The proposal of Governor Al Smith to the strikers in the ladies' garment industry, that the strikers go back to work and leave their demands to arbitration, has been rejected by the union, thru a letter signed by Morris Sigman for the International and Louis Hymann for the N. Y. joint board and approved of by the strike committee.

The letter, which is of excessively polite wording, is, in part, as follows: Gratefully Appreciative.

"We are very grateful to you for your keen interest in the fate of our members now struggling to secure liveable conditions, and we deeply appreciate your efforts to establish peace in the most important industry in New York.

"Our union throughout its existence has given ample and consistent proof of its general disposition to settle any differences with employers by conciliatory methods and with the aid of voluntary and impartial outside tribunals.

Arbitration Would Not Serve.

"We should have welcomed arbitration at this time if we had any hope that the particular difficulties which confront our industry could be solved by that process. Our union, however, has, after mature deliberation, reached the conclusion reluctantly but definitely, that arbitration would serve no good purpose in our present conditions."

The letter speaks sweetly of the governor's commission which, after two years investigation turned down the demands of the union in all essential points. These commissioners, the letter says, "were exceptionally well qualified for the difficult task by ability and training as well as their generally recognized fairness and high-minded devotion to the cause of industrial peace."

Jobbers Responsible. "Yet our union," continues the letter, "has found it unable to accept the recommendations as a proper and adequate solution of the difficulties and a sufficient redress of the workers' many and justified grievances. The 'jobbers,' who are responsible for about 75 per cent of the total production, have officially ignored the recommendations of the commission and practically rejected them in toto."

After citing the anarchy in production and the evasion of responsibility by the jobbers, the letter ends with the suggestion that the governor bring about conferences between the workers and the different types of employers in an effort to solve the problem.

"Dear Mr. Governor."

"Our union will be ready at all times to participate in such conferences. Once more thanking you for your efforts in behalf of industrial peace, we are, dear Mr. Governor," etc., the letter concludes.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

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; Vella Cook, Norman Hart.

8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, character songs; WCFL Ensemble; Harry Dream Daddy Davis.

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

Attention, Philadelphia!

Trade Union Educational League

LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L.

M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer"

SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOED
Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

A New Threat Against Mexico

If we are to believe the correspondents who have removed with the president to White Pines to hang on the gate of the summer White House for the golden words that drop ever so seldom from the lips of the great man and much more often from someone "high in the councils, etc." the administration believes there is no sentiment in this country for intervention in Mexico. And, we might add, there has never been any. But it is a simple matter to start the propaganda mill going to create the semblance of it to serve as a smoke screen for intervention whenever it is desired. This is what happened in 1916 when United States troops played hide and seek in the Mexican desert with Pancho Villa.

And yet it is quite probable that the administration will think twice about direct intervention. The anti-catholic sentiment in this country is a little too strong to make it altogether safe to exploit the present Mexican conflict as an excuse. Then there is the flame of protest that would sweep thru Latin America.

But there are other means. One of them is not withdrawal of recognition. It is generally agreed that Calles and his followers would not lose sleep over the withdrawal of Sheffield who must certainly be a nuisance anyhow. There is a much more sinister way to bring pressure on the Mexican government by way of protecting the oil and mining properties of Wall Street. The withdrawal of the embargo on arms will mean the precipitation of Mexico into another internecine war that will so severely weaken the labor movement and the Calles government that American claims can be pressed with much more assurance of success than at present.

The gate hangers at White Pines are making open statements, no doubt of some official foundation, concerning the lifting of the embargo on arms. "As soon as the religious fight subsides," said one.

There is no doubt that Ambassador Sheffield has become very much irked at his inability to exact as much consideration for American investments in Mexico as his predecessors. And no doubt the interests that he represents are even more irked than their servant. It is high time, now that the lackey has come home to report to his masters, for both American and Mexican workers to be on the alert for some such move as the lifting of the arms embargo.

An Elastic Policy.

Carmi Thompson, President Coolidge's special envoy in the Philippine Islands, reports that he is quite enthusiastic over the prospects for a tremendous development of the rubber industry in the Oriental possessions of the United States.

This means that the Filipinos can go whistle for their independence so far as the United States is able to prevent it. Had the islands been barren and devoid of anything under ground or above that would tempt the acquisitive instincts of our capitalists it is more than likely that our government would free the Filipinos without much ado.

The Filipinos, however, are as unfortunate in being natives of a country that promises to be a fertile rubber producer, as the people of Irak are in inhabiting a land where oil gushes forth when one stabs the earth with his walking stick. Now we can understand why the poet sang of the savage who loved his native home regardless of how barren the soil was. In fact that's why he liked it. He knew nobody would come and take it away from him. Wise savage.

Various reasons might have been given a few years ago for the determination of the United States to hold on to the Philippines. It would be to save the natives from some horrid and brutal conqueror. But American imperialism is so fat that it has lost whatever little delicacy it ever possessed. American envoys and governors now talk rubber. And they threaten to make the Filipinos hop unless they accept their fate in a truly christian manner.

There is one old tried and trusty maneuver that the American imperialists have added to their bag of tricks. It is the creation of fake divisions among those they are in the process of robbing. "Ivory Soap" Wood, governor general of the islands, got hold of a band of Moros, injected doses of every conceivable prejudice into their systems and turned them loose on the more advanced sections of the population.

Some renegade Moro leaders were paid to say that they wanted to stay under United States protection and would not be happy if good daddy Sammy went away and left them. The wicked christian Filipinos would eat poor little Moros. So on and so forth.

That's not a bum dodge tho it is as old as the Roman empire. Divide and conquer. Oh, yes! We have a moral reason for growing rubber in the Philippines. We must protect the heathen Moros from the savage christians!

Good News From the Soviet Union.

Friends of the workers' republic will be glad to learn that this year's grain crop in the Soviet Union is estimated at 2,820,000,000 bushels, or 240,000,000 more than last year.

The news is gleaned from the columns of *The United States Daily*, a journal that presents without comment "the official acts of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government." The information is based on a report made to the department of commerce of the United States by Carl J. Mayer, commercial attache at Riga.

After deducting the requirements of the country, the Soviet government will have a surplus of 420,000,000 bushels left for exportation.

The money realized on the sale of this grain will be used to purchase machinery badly needed in Russia so that the tremendous resources of that mighty country can be better developed and its raw products turned into manufactured goods for the masses, so they will not be dependent on hostile capitalist countries for their requirements.

This is the kind of Russian news that will not be featured on the front pages of the capitalist press.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Cuba Has Case Like Murder of Matteotti

(By A Cuban Worker)

THE reaction of Cuban fascism is developing its white terror to the highest degree. Alfredo Lopez, the secretary of the local Federation of Labor of Havana, has been the latest victim of Cuban fascism.

Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the local Federation of Labor ever since its foundation in 1921, when there was more freedom in Cuba than there is at present, disappeared mysteriously on the 20th day of July, 1926.

LOPEZ'S disappearance has caused horror in the ranks of labor, but little surprise. Cuban workers are fully aware of Cuban fascism and its white terror and well know the names of its victims, names we have engraved in our hearts, and also know that Lopez was not the first victim of Cuban fascism, neither will he be the last one. That is why one more victim is no surprise to any of us.

Alfredo Lopez was a Cuban, native born, and so is his wife and his five children. Lopez was a typographical worker. During the latter part of 1916 when the Havana workers began to see the necessity of an organization, Lopez organized a printers' union, of which he became the president and remained in that office for four years.

IN the first part of 1924, during the presidential term of Alfredo LX Zayas, when there was more freedom of the press, speech and assembly, the labor movement started to develop and the different unions formed what is now known as the Havana Federation of Labor, of which Alfredo Lopez, became secretary, due to his good conduct and his activities in the labor movement. He was re-elected to the secretariat ever year, and every night—except the nights he passed in jail—after eight o'clock he was in his office at the Labor Temple doing his duty until the night of his assassination.

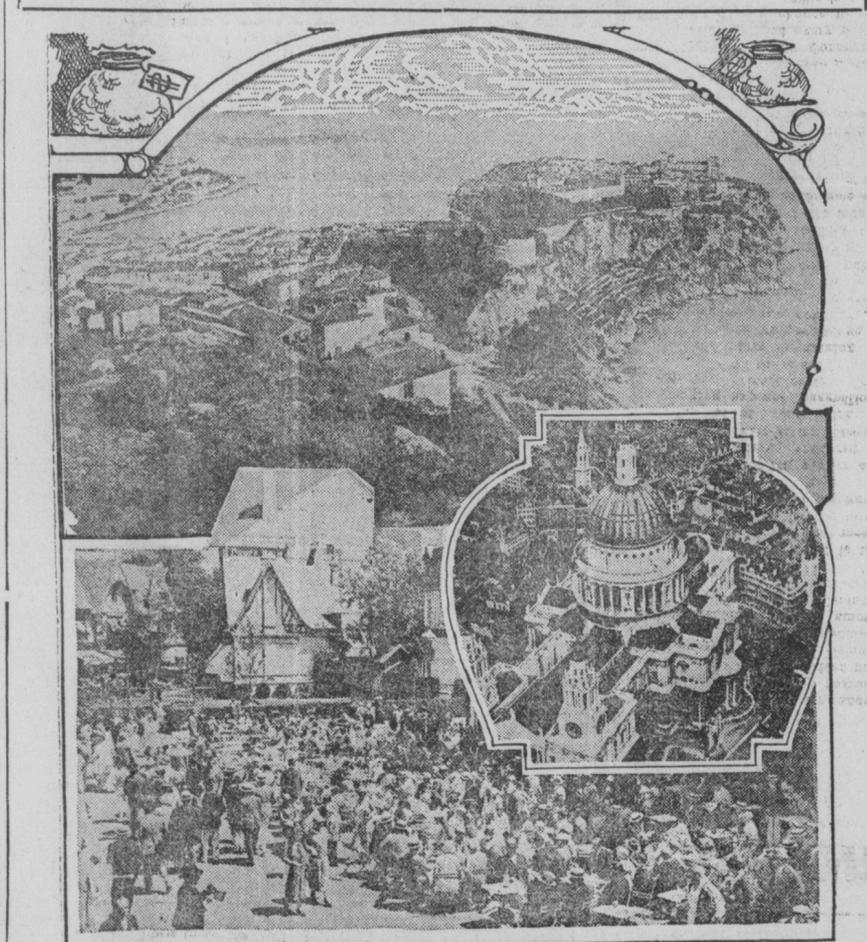
Lopez had been arrested several times on framed charges and two or three imaginary charges as a well were placed against him. Three life sentences were asked by the prosecution in one of the cases, but he fought this case and won it just the same as the others. In some, the charges were dismissed and in others he was tried and got an acquittal.

The last prosecution and incarceration he suffered was last August, a year ago, when the Cuban fascist government started an open shop drive against the factory union. This factory union was organized 100 per cent strong in all the beer and refreshment manufacturing plants, and the government started a series of atrocities against the members of this union which I will describe later on.

LOPEZ, never was a member of the factory union. Neither had he anything to do with the said union except that the factory union was a member of the Local Federation of Labor of which he was secretary.

Nevertheless, Alfredo Lopez was arrested with the leaders of the factory union and charged with the same imaginary charges, and so was Julio Antonio Mella, a student of the univer-

U. S. Tourists Spending \$500,000,000 Abroad this Year



Here is shown a bird's-eye view of Monaco, where Monte Carlo is; American tourists at Deauville, the aristocratic French resort; and St. Paul's, London, all places where tourists from the U. S. are to be found. The department of commerce estimates that \$500,000,000 will be spent abroad this year by tourists from the United States. In practically every European country the standard of living of the workers is far below normal. It is very annoying to exploited European workers to see American coupon clippers spending European currency like water. The extravagances of plutocratic Americans at Lido and Deauville is the scandal of Europe.

sity in his fourth year and president of the Students' Federation.

Alfredo Lopez, as all the rest of the prisoners at that time, was kept in jail and denied all ball until the 15th day of the hunger strike of Julio Antonio Mella, who thus forced the prosecution to set bail for him.

After this long struggle of Mella for liberty, Alfredo Lopez and all the rest of the prisoners got out on \$1,000 bonds each. In the latter part of April, 1926, they all went on trial and received an acquittal.

THE courts declared the function of the factory union legal and declared that the syndicate did not violate any law of the republic, therefore reversing the decree of the secretary of the interior, Zeyas Barza, who had previously declared the function of the union illegal.

After the decision handed down by the court in favor of the factory union the local Federation met and decided to reorganize the union (which was a member of the Federation) and appointed Alfredo Lopez to do the work. This Lopez at once started.

But, should Alfredo Lopez destroy all the work done by the fascist government of Cuba? Should all the thousand of dollars the beer magnates paid to the fascist government for the destruction of the union be lost? Should Alfredo Lopez have more power than the fascist government with all its tools of degenerate militarists, assassins, and the rest of its hungry hordes? No and a thousand times No! "Lopez's head first"—so said the fascist government.

DUE to the government's repression against the railroad brotherhood of Camaguey, repression which culminated in the complete destruction of the railroad workers' organization, destroying its locals and incarcerating its members in a similar manner to that of the destruction of the factory union, the railroad labor leaders, who have been in jail since last May, published and circulated a pamphlet—(this was discovered after the murder of Lopez) against the President Machado. This pamphlet appeared on the 15th of July, and as I said above, the government always blam-

ed these pamphlets on Lopez and they did this time, as well.

After the circulation of this pamphlet, the government arrested Lopez and took him to the judicial police headquarters before the Chief Detective, Alphonse L. Fors (the William J. Burns of Cuba) where he was questioned about the pamphlet and after he had been told to quit his activities—otherwise his head would "smell powder" he was taken before the Secretary of the Interior where the authorities held the same ceremonies that had taken place in the police headquarters. Lopez's answer in regard to the pamphlet was in the negative and in view of his negative answer, Lopez was turned loose—but only for a short time.

(To be continued.)

Eight Killed in Roumanian Crash.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A train crashed into a motorbus at a grade crossing near Bacsu and killed eight, injuring many others seriously, according to a Central News dispatch from Burcharest.

Life and Work in the Soviet Union

By ANISE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

6. Behind the Scenes of the Russian Communists.

JULY 29. What are the Russian Communists doing among themselves? What do they talk about in their closed assemblies? Outside Russia it is often assumed that this is difficult to know, that their plans are mysterious and hidden. But actually the problems, intentions, efforts, achievements and even failures of the Russian Communists are an open book to anyone who takes the trouble to read it. A book printed in editions of 35,000 copies and sent out broadcast. It is the book I have chosen for Soviet Primer No. 6, and is called "From the 13th to the 14th Congress." It sums up what the Communists were doing all that time.

In spite of the difficulties of entering the party, its membership has more than doubled in the year and a half since the last "cleaning." At the 14th Congress, held last December, there were more than a million members, of whom 643,000 were fully admitted members, and 445,000 were candidates. The Young Communists form another block of 1,800,000 members, and the Pioneers, budding Communists in their early teens, number 500,000.

57 Per Cent Industrial.
THIS growth has been largely from the entrance of industrial workers, following the death of Lenin. At present 57 per cent are industrial workers, 25 per cent peasants and 18 per cent other classes. There was an attempt made in the last congress by the Leningrad delegation to raise the percentage of industrial workers to 90 per cent, but this was declared not only absurd, but impossible, as it would involve either a cleaning out of the majority of peasant and intellectual elements, or else such a sudden expansion to a membership of five or six million, by the admission of almost all the industrial workers in the

HEREWITH is published the sixth of a series of stories being sent specially to THE DAILY WORKER by Ann Louise Strong, who is at this time in the Soviet Union making a thorough 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.

Soviet Union, large numbers of whom are still completely unqualified for party duty. None the less, it will continue to be the policy to keep industrial workers in the majority. The party contains about 3 per cent of all the trade union membership in its ranks, and 25 per cent of the workers in the heavy industries, which constitute the center of Communist strength in Russia as elsewhere.

Success among the peasants has been small. There are only 202,000 peasant Communists, only one in every 250 adults in the rural districts, and one Communist circle to every 26 villages. This is regarded as a serious problem and is being met by sending into the villages large numbers of responsible Communist workers to influence the peasantry. Their work, however, has not proved very successful, as they lacked all contact with village ideas. Hence the method adopted by the past congress was to give special training to young, budding village Communists in party schools, rather than to rely exclusively on town workers sent to the villages.

In spite of the need of influencing the village, the Communist Party scrutinizes peasant applicants for membership much more carefully than industrial workers, on the ground that "the peasant is an individualistic owner of property, connected with the market in trade relations, and much less organized than the worker." Chiefly the peasant elements desired in the party are the demobilized red soldiers, who are going back to the rural

districts in increasing numbers, already imbued with some political knowledge, and the farm laborers, and to a limited extent the middle-class type of peasant.

Picking and Training Members.
THE party makes no secret of the fact that the direction in which its membership shall grow is not left to chance, or to individual application, but is carefully directed by the central committee in order to control the type of elements that shall be in the party. Such has been the special attempt to enlist factory members and the special bars placed against members from office employe groups.

But far more important than growth in numbers is considered the growth in quality of members. Every Communist is expected to continue constantly expanding his knowledge and training in politics and economics, so as to be able to answer all kinds of questions and do all kinds of "party work." At present there are 27,000 special party schools and courses with nearly 700,000 students; in other words, almost three-fourths of all members are enrolled in political courses. Every Communist group in a factory or mine or even on a river steamer maintains such courses.

Special "party schools" for longer training are maintained in county centers, and members showing that they can make use of such training are sent to these schools on scholarships which pay their living expenses. This past year 25,000 students were taking the work of these schools, many of them being the young village Commu-

nists who are expected to go back for work in rural districts. Besides this, 3,000 students are attending special Communist universities, organized for the special purpose of training higher organizers for party and government work.

Nor is this education merely handed down from above to passive hearers. The general lines of it are indeed predetermined, but a very large element of the education consists in stimulating self-expression, not only among Communists but among all elements of the working class and peasantry. This one of the things on which the Communist Party prides itself is the growth of the "workers' press," meaning not a press written for the workers, but a press written by the workers themselves.

There are now 200,000 worker and peasant correspondents scattered all over the land, investigating, observing, writing about good work or abuses, making exposures, suggestions thru the various printed organs. Only some 40 per cent of these are Communists, and the party is making no attempt to increase its percentage in this field, but, on the contrary, to draw as many non-partisan workers and peasants as possible into this work of self-expression regarding public conditions. The young correspondent starts by writing for his factory wall newspaper, of which there are tens of thousands; as he gains confidence and self-expression he produces something worth sending to his trade union newspaper. Already these worker correspondents are passing into the field of book production, and there are now hundreds of new authors who do not leave their industrial job.

"This is what we call 'free press,'" says the report of the Communist party, "that in our land every worker and peasant has the chance to take part in his own press. This is different from the so-called free press of bourgeois countries, where only those rich enough to own newspapers are free to express themselves."

The wholly reactionary system that this led to has been well described by Robert Drill (1902) in his "Virchow as a Reactionary." How little qualified the great pathologist was to appreciate the scientific basis of the pithy statement he made in the opening speech of the Vienna Congress of 1871, that man is not descended from a sheep or an elephant as from an ape, as well as he claimed to descend from a sheep or an elephant as from an ape. Any competent zoologist can see from this the little knowledge Virchow had of systematic zoology and comparative anatomy. However, he retained his authority as president of the German Anthropological Society which remained impervious to Darwinian ideas. Even such vigorous controversialists as Carl Vogt, and such scientific partisans of the ape-man of Neanderthal as Schaffhausen could make no impression. Virchow's authority was equally great for twenty years in the Berlin press, both liberal and conservative. The Kreuzzeitung and the Evangelische Kirchenzeitung were delighted that "the learned progressist was conservative in the best sense of the word as regards evolution." The ultra-montane Germania rejoiced that the powerful representative of pure science had, "with a few strokes of his cudgel, reduced to impotence" the absurd ape-theory and its chief protagonist, Ernest Haeckel. The National-Zeitung could not sufficiently thank the free-thinking popular leader or having lifted from us forever the oppressive mountain of the theory of human descent. The editor of the Volks-Zeitung, Bernstein, who has done so much for the spread of knowledge in his excellent popular manuals of science, obstinately refused to admit articles that ventured to support the erroneous ape-theory "refuted" by Virchow.

It would take up too much space to attempt to give even a general survey of the remarkable and enormous literature of the subject that has accumulated in the last three decades in the shape of thousands of learned treatises and popular articles. The greater part of these works have been written under the influence of conventional religious prejudice, and without the necessary acquaintance with the subject; that can only be obtained by a thorough training in biology. The most curious feature of them is that most of the authors restrict their genealogical interest to the most man-like apes, and do not deal with their origin, or with the deeper roots of our common ancestral tree. They do not see the wood for the trees. Yet it is far easier and safer to penetrate the great mysteries of our animal origin, if we look at the subject from the higher standpoint of vertebrate phylogeny and go deeper into the earlier records of the evolutionary history of the vertebrates.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate-STEM.

(Continued from previous issue.)

The character of Virchow's speech at Munich is best seen in the delight with which it was at once received by the reactionary and clerical papers, and the profound concern of all Liberal journals, either in the political or the religious sense. When Darwin read the English translation of the speech he—generally so gentle in his judgment—wrote: "Virchow's conduct is shameful, and I hope he will some day feel the shame." In 1878, I made a full reply to it in my *Free Science and Free Teaching*, in which I collected the most important press opinions on the matter.

From this very decided turn at Munich until his death, twenty-five years afterwards, Virchow was an indefatigable and very influential opponent of evolution. In his annual appearance at congresses he has always contended it, and has obstinately clung to his statement that "it is quite certain that man does not descend from the ape or any other animal." To the question: "Whence does he come, then?" he had no answer, and retired to the resigned position of the Agnostic, which was common before Darwin's time: "We do not know how life arose, and how the various species came into the world." His son-in-law, Professor Rahl, has tried to draw attention once more to his earlier conception, and has declared that even in later years Virchow often recognized the truth of evolution in private conversation. This only makes it the more regrettable that he always said the contrary in public. The fact remains that ever since, the opponents of evolution, especially the reactionaries and clericals, have appealed to the authority of Virchow.

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(To be continued.)

*The manuscript letter in which gentle Darwin expresses so severe judgment on Virchow is printed in my Cambridge lecture, *The Last Link in My Answer to Virchow's speech* is contained in the second volume of my *Popular Lectures*, and has lately appeared in the *Freik. Wort* (April, 1905).