

SLUSH FUND PROBE OPENS IN CHICAGO

Current Events

THE law of supply and demand is to blame for the prevalence of speak-easies in the vicinity of the county jail. The prisoners demanded liquor and other citizens were ready to supply it. We rather jocularly kidded the jovial sheriff in this column recently about the possibility of somebody, bent on mischief, planting a still in his sanctum sanctorum. Before the words were in print a big hole was made in the prison wall by a dynamite bomb. A few days afterwards several guards and a notorious gunman walked from the jail into the court and amused themselves at the court's expense.

THE worst was yet to come. The jail began to be the envy of a thrifty citizenry. Committees began to "investigate" it. Then somebody got the bright idea of watching the movements of the guards, and the result was the discovery of a combination brewery and saloon across the street. Wealthy prisoners, members of the several gangs who hi-jack, peddle alcohol and turn over wards to their political angels in elections, could have their favorite drink in a few minutes by whistling, once or twice. To complete the farce it is necessary that Mayor Dever should declare the city is dry. He is a few minutes late with his daily statement.

THREE hundred thousand dollars is the least that a candidate for the United States senate can make a decent campaign on, in the opinion of George E. Brennan, leader of the democratic party in these parts. George knows there is a quiz on the way and he is preparing the public for his auditor's report. Three hundred thousand dollars is not such a small sum of money, but Brennan in the senate is worth every nickel of it to the big business interests of Illinois. In fact, he will suit them just as well as his republican opponent, Frank L. Smith.

OURS is the philosophy of equal opportunity and fair play," declared F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the Bankers' Association, speaking before the Montana Bankers' Association. No doubt this was the philosophy that animated the murderers of Frank Little and still continues to guide the policy of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, which pays its thousands of slaves a miserable wage for exceedingly hard work.

MR. SHEPHERD grew enthusiastic under the influence of Butte's bracing atmosphere, and perhaps other stimulants for which Butte is not infamous. Listen to this: "The inventor and the engineer have lifted the burden from the backs of the people and placed it upon the tireless shoulders of a generation ago one man, afoot, bending over a hand planter, put in two acres of corn a day, he now rides in comfort on a checkrower and plants twenty acres a day. In industry one man plus a machine takes the place of ten shoemakers, twelve men with an automatic conveyor replace 150 coal miners, and so on. At the same time the wages of labor have increased steadily and the hours of labor have lessened."

WELL, well, well! So that is why western farmers are singing "thanks for the buggy ride: We are having a wonder-fool time" and telling it with cactus plants to Calvin Coolidge. If the opulent farmer did not have to till the soil he might be obliged to do his riding in Central Park, New York, or somewhere on the Gold Coast of Chicago. And the 150 coal miners who are displaced by (Continued on page 2)

MEXICO MOVES AGAINST TRADE WAR BY CHURCH

Catholic Society Heads Are Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, July 25. — Declaring the economic boycott being agitated by Catholics in Mexico as dangerous to the security of the state, Mexican authorities have closed the offices of two Catholic leagues and arrested their officers.

Society Leader Taken. The organizations proceeded against are the "League for Religious Defense" and the Catholic Young Men's association. In addition to the officers of both these groups and a number of members, Senora Lascuarin de Silva, socially prominent and wealthy President of the women's section of the former organization was taken into custody.

The action of the authorities was precipitated by the printing and distributing of a leaflet urging all Catholics to use every possible means after July 31 to make effective a boycott, "consisting of the complete paralyzing of the social and economic life of the nation."

New School Decree. President Calles has issued a decree regulating teaching in private schools. All instruction in private schools must hereafter be given by lay teachers. All schools are to be strictly under state vigilance in matters of hygiene and educational program.

A report that all churches would be closed after July 31st has caused thousands of Catholic mothers to scurry with their children to cathedrals and churches for baptism and confirmation.

Mundelein Does His Bit. Chicago's Catholic church goes yesterday listened to episcopal letter from George Cardinal Mundelein asking them to observe the feast of "St. Peter in chains" as a day of prayer for the relief of the Catholic church in Mexico.

"We are rather unfortunate" the letter reads, "in having at our southern border a government, not content with its attack on American interests, is now engaged in attempting to stamp out religion in general, and the inherited Catholic faith in particular." Similar propaganda is being sent out to the parishes in every arch-diocese in the country.

Swift and Co. Win \$1,374,849.34 in Suit Against U. S.

Swift and Company, Chicago meat packers, received a check from the United States government for \$1,374,849.34 for bacon ordered for war rations which were later refused. The United States Supreme Court granted this amount to the company after a long litigation.

Soviet Union to Have Dirigible Similar to Norge

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 25. — The Soviet Union has ordered an airship similar to the Norge, that made the successful trans-polar region flight, to be built in Italy. The dirigible is to be used by the weather bureau in making forecasts.

SEVEN WITNESSES LIKELY TO APPEAR BEFORE SLUSH FUND COMMITTEE TODAY

Summons have been issued for seven witnesses to appear before the Reed committee investigating the Illinois primaries. Those that are likely to take the stand today are: Frank L. Smith, Republican nominee for United States senator.

Chester Willoughby, secretary to Senator William B. McKinley who was defeated for renomination. George E. Brennan, Democratic winner for United States senator.

Samuel Insull, head of the Commonwealth Edison company, gas company, elevated roads and other public utilities. Edward H. Wright, member of the Illinois Commerce commission and colored Republican leader of large influence in the second ward.

Charles V. Barrett, member of the board of review and leader in the Crowe-Barrett faction of Cook County Republicans.

Roy O. West, treasurer of the National Republican committee and prominent leader in the Deneen-Lundin Republican faction in the primary.

BOTH CANADA PARTIES STRESS EMPIRE LOYALTY

Strong Sentiment for Separation in Dominion

(Special to The Daily Worker) OTTAWA, Ont., July 25. — W. MacKenzie King, former premier of Canada, is delivering loyalist speeches and charging his opponent premier Meighen with violating the constitution in one of the most heated elections in the dominion's history.

When Governor-General Byng refused to dissolve parliament at the request of MacKenzie King, after the latter suffered a defeat in the house, but instead called on the conservatives to form a government, there was wild talk of independence heard throughout the provinces.

But the liberals as well as the conservatives are soft peddling separatist sentiment and both are competing with each other in expressing loyalty to the king and crown. The action of general Byng in refusing to dissolve parliament while the liberals were in office gave the conservatives a big advantage as they can now use the government machinery to gather in the votes.

NEW YORK TO HOLD BIG MEMORIAL MEETING FOR DZERZHINSKY, JULY 29

The New York Workers Party will stage a big Memorial meeting in honor of Felix Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the supreme economic council of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who died in Moscow on July 20th of heart failure. The date is July 29th, the speakers will be W. F. Dunne, Benjamin Gitlow, M. Ogin and others. The hall will be announced later.

POINCARÉ TO APPROVE DEBT PACT IN TIME

Civil Employes Demand Wage Increases

PARIS, July 25. — That Poincaré has suddenly had a change of heart following the landing on French soil of Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury, is shown in Poincaré's calling to his office Henri Berenger, the French ambassador to Washington that made the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, and announcing to the astonished Berenger that he had no intention of preventing the ratification of the debt pact—alike he had previously been one of its chief opponents.

Poincaré's opposition "has softened," he told Berenger, and he would proceed with negotiations for the amelioration of the terms in an amicable spirit where Caillaux left off. Meanwhile, it is said that Poincaré saves his face by claiming that he intends to get sufficient financial aid from England to tide France thru the summer while the "amicable negotiations" are going on with the U. S.

The program of Poincaré, which he made cabinet members not to divulge, is reported, however, to start out with a 5,000,000,000 franc sum to be raised by taxation on the necessities of life, a blow to the standard of living.

Protest High Prices. Already, the workers of France are stirring against the enormous raise in the cost of living. And for the opening day of the Poincaré administration, the civil servants have announced their intention of making a demonstration outside the chamber of deputies for an increase in pay. Every day the price of bread is raised more and more.

The cabinet is doing nothing to remedy this, but has issued an appeal to taxpayers to make an advance on their taxes of the present fiscal year.

Many Denials. Secretary Mellon denies that his visit has any political significance, as does J. Pierpont Morgan. All are supposed to be in different places. While the franc, under speculation of what Poincaré intends to do, has risen back to 41 to the dollar, all recognize that this trend is based only on hope of foreign loans and the subjection of France to the U. S. bankers.

MRS. FERGUSON TRAILS IN TEXAS PRIMARY FIGHT

May Lose Governorship to Attorney General

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25. — Early returns from the democratic primary contest indicate that Mrs. "Ma" Ferguson will be hard put to hold her own against Dan Moody, attorney-general and her opponent in the race for governor.



The Moody criticised the Klan it is obvious that whatever influence they still have in the state was thrown in to the scales against the Fergusons. The election of Mrs. Ferguson to the governor's seat in the last election was one of the most bitterly contested fights in the history of Texas. Her election was a severe blow to the Klan.

Probe Ordered Into Bielaski Salaries

WASHINGTON, July 25. — An investigation of federal salaries paid A. Bruce Bielaski, who told the jury in the Dwyer trial in New York that he received \$1,100 a month as an undercover agent in prohibition work, was ordered by J. R. McCarl, comptroller general.

BRITISH MINERS ANGRY AT THE MINERS' INTERNATIONAL DENIAL OF AID; RUSS INCREASE RELIEF

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, July 25. — The representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, meeting with the executive committee of the International Miners' Federation, left Paris deeply indignant at the refusal of the executive committee to take practical measures for the assistance of the striking British miners.

Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France, commenting upon the attitude of the leaders of the Miners' International toward their British brothers on strike, declares that the leaders of the reformist Amsterdam unions are continuing the policy of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress, paving the way for the defeat of the British miners.

Unity Meeting Today. In the circumstances, the conference of the Anglo-Russian committee for World Trade Union Unity which is convened to meet at Paris on Monday, July 26, acquires a particular importance.

Prior to their departure from Paris, the British miners' delegates met the delegates of the Miners' Union from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics now in Paris.

Soviet Workers Intensely Relief Drive. By JOHN PEPPER.

MOSCOW, July 25. — The refusal of the executive committee of the International Miners' Federation to give active support to the striking British miners, has evoked widespread indignation from the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Soviet press publishes many resolutions from workers' organizations of different cities, appealing for an increased and intensified campaign to support the British miners to prevent the isolation of the strikers.

NEGLECTED BY UNIONS, TRICKED BY MAYOR AND I. R. T., STRIKERS RENEW WAR UPON COMPANY UNION

NEW YORK, July 25. — Five subway strikers were nursing bruises and possibly worse injuries today as a result of an attack upon them last night by a squad of twenty-five police. Eye-witnesses and the strikers described the attack as "unwarranted."

The police, according to the witnesses, charged the strikers with blackjacks just as about a hundred of them, accompanied in many cases by their wives, were emerging from a hall where a mass meeting had been held.

The detectives arrested Anthony Guggino charging him with disorderly conduct and using "foul language" to an officer. Guggino was taken away unconscious and had to be sent to a hospital where it was feared he might be suffering from a fractured skull.

Mrs. Alexander Barton, wife of a striker, said she was standing in front of the hall before the attack and heard the detectives whispering mysteriously to each other. She said she overheard one of them say: "Don't give them any time—do it right away."

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 25. — With four wrecks on the Interborough Rapid Transit lines in 24 hours, the latest one at Battery Park, in which twelve passengers were seriously injured, the company nevertheless refused to take back the striking I. R. T. men of the Consolidated Railway Workers' Union and insisted they come back as individuals with provisional approval of the company union.

DEMS EXHUME STRIKING CORPSE OF TARIFF REFORM

Expect the Stink Will Blind Elephant

WASHINGTON, July 25. — The democrats have again dragged out the skeleton of tariff reform for use in the coming congressional elections. Its team mate will be "clean elections."

The political atmosphere will be disturbed by a battle between the two corrupt parties of capitalism. The pot will call the kettle black and vice versa. Perhaps the Teapot Dome will be revived.

The democrats have already opened the campaign. The republicans are hoping that some good angel will solve the agricultural problem before the votes are cast in the fall. Afterwards, until the presidential contest, the farmers can eat hay.

Illinois Steel Co. Mill Shuts Down

GARY, Ind., July 25. — The 20-Strip Merchant Mill of the Illinois Steel company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, has closed down throwing 150 workers out of their job. This is the second time within a week that this mill has closed down.

INSULL AIDED BOTH BRENNAN AND COL. SMITH

Reed Probe in Illinois Begins Today

An admission by Samuel Insull, head of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the gas company, elevated roads and other Illinois public utilities, that he gave \$100,000 to Col. Frank L. Smith, republican nominee for United States senator and head of the Illinois Commerce Commission that gave Insull a number of "favours," and about \$15,000 to George E. Brennan, democratic nominee for senator, is expected before the Congressional slush fund investigating committee that opens its sessions here today.

The committee, which is headed by senator James A. Reed of Missouri, will hold its inquiry in Judge Wilkerson's courtroom on the sixth floor of the Federal building.

Besides startling admissions on the part of Insull it is expected that the campaign managers for Senator William B. McKinley will admit expenditures of upwards of \$500,000. Campaign managers for Smith, are expected to admit that their campaign expenses ran to about \$250,000.

Upon arrival of Senator Reed in Chicago Saturday at the headquarters of the committee in the Congress Hotel, a conference was held behind locked doors with special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald investigating Cook County primary frauds. The nature of the conference was not divulged.

Reed it is declared has decided not to stress so much prominence on the amount of money spent on the primaries here as he did in Pennsylvania. He will seek to probe the methods used in Chicago elections, especially the employment of gunmen and other means to terrorize or intimidate voters.

The full committee at its sessions here will also decide whether the inquiry should be extended to Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. If the committee decides to go into the part played by the Ku Klux Klan in election primaries, a widespread investigation will then begin in Indiana.

Besides Insull, Frank L. Smith, who won the Illinois primary, will be one of the witnesses. Senator William B. McKinley, opponent of Smith, will not be present at the quiz owing to his illness in Washington.

Campaign Leaders Involved. Chester Willoughby, secretary of Senator William B. McKinley, Edward H. Wright, member of the Illinois Commerce Commission and colored Republican leader in the second ward, Roy O. West, treasurer of the National republican committee and prominent leader of the Deneen-Lundin republican faction, George E. Brennan, winning democratic nominee for the senate, and Charles V. Barrett, one of the leaders of the Crowe-Barrett faction of the Cook County republicans are among those that are to appear this morning.

Subpoenas for former Mayor William Hale Thompson, who was in jail (Continued on page 2)

Mellon Didn't Go Abroad for a Vacation



Here is a meeting of the Foreign Policy Commission that met just prior to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's trip abroad. Left to right they are: Secretary Hoover, Senator Borah, Secretary Kellogg and Secretary Mellon. Andy has gone to Europe to see what all the falling money is about.



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON Subpoenas have been issued for State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe (Right) and former mayor, William Hale Thompson (left), to appear before the senate slush fund committee investigating the Illinois primaries. These two made an alliance to support Col. Frank Smith who won the nomination. The committee sessions begin today.



ROBERT CROWE

INSULL AIDED BOTH BRENNAN AND COL. SMITH

Reed Probe Opens in Chicago Today

(Continued from page 1)
liance with the Crowe-Barrett gang and was the Chicago backer of the Smith candidacy, and State's Attorney Crowe have been issued. They will not appear as yet as they are on "vacations."

Thompson is vacationing at William Randolph Hearst's western ranch. Crowe is at Eagle Grove, Wisconsin. It is expected that as the quiz develops a number of Illinois Federation of Labor and Chicago Federation of Labor heads will be called in.

INSERT "A" 6 POINT.
Allen Moore of Monticello may be called, as he was campaign manager for Frank L. Smith. Henry I. Green of Urbana and Andrew Russel of Jacksonville who managed certain phases of the McKinley campaign may be called in to tell how funds were spent during the campaign.

Rev. Elmer Williams, who created a furor several months ago by accusing county and municipal governments of being in league with gunmen and gangsters and demanded a congressional investigation, will be given a chance to present whatever evidence he may have before the committee.

Palmer E. Anderson, United States marshal in Chicago, has instructed in writing each of the seven witnesses to appear before Senator Reed's committee to bring all cancelled checks, documents, letters, etc., that may have any bearing on the quiz.

Sensors Reed, LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator King of Utah will be at the quiz today. Senator McNary of Oregon and Senator Goff of West Virginia, who are also members of this committee, will not be in Chicago until Wednesday.

In the senatorial recount that is being made by County Judge Jerecki, flagrant discrepancies and evidence of vote frauds in both republican and democrat camps have been found.

CARMEN SUBMIT WAGE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION

Leaders Get Ready for Compromise Pact

The negotiating committee of the surface and "L" employes unions decided last Saturday to submit the wage dispute with the companies to arbitration.

The men have submitted a demand for a 5 cent hourly increase and the companies retaliated with a counter-proposal for a five cent hourly cut.

Since William D. Mahon, head of the International Union arrived in this city it was a foregone conclusion that every attempt would be made to keep the settlement out of the hands of the rank and file, who are hotly demanding a raise that would bring the rate up to the old scale.

Fatal Plane Crash in Spain.
MADRID, July 25.—Captain Gimenez of the Spanish air forces was mortally injured today when the plane in which he was flying with two companions crashed into the Puerto Piquer mountains. They were flying in a fog.

FRENCH CABINET ALL CAPITALIST POLITICIANS WHO GOT NATION IN WORLD WAR AND BANKRUPT PEACE

PARIS, July 25.—The only member of the new so-called "Government of National Union" who has not either been Premier or had a portfolio in some Ministry or is at all lacking in political experience is the Minister of Labor Andre Fallieres, son of the former President of the republic. As a Deputy from Lot-et-Garonne, born in 1875, he has been chiefly concerned in the Chamber with quarreling Socialists who had quoted his father. For example, when some one said, in an attack May 26, 1922, on the Poincare Government, which had just succeeded that of M. Briand, that on hearing of the election of M. Poincare as President his predecessor had exclaimed, "Poincare? Then that means War."

In addition to M. Fallieres, MM. Bokanowski and Marin have not previously held portfolios.

Poincare, The War Maker.
Premier Poincare, who also takes the portfolio of Finance, was president of the republic from Feb. 18, 1913, to Feb. 18, 1920, and was one of the few to serve out the complete term. Before that he had been Premier from Jan. 14, 1912, to Jan. 10, 1913, and has twice since been Premier, from Jan. 15, 1922, to March 26, 1924, and from March 29 to June 1, 1924, when he was succeeded for a brief period by Francois-Marsal.

A Conscriptorist.
Louis Brathou, the new Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, was Premier from March 22, 1913, to Dec. 2 of the same year, during which period the Three Years' Military Service act was revived.

Aristide Briand, who takes the portfolio of foreign affairs, which caused his undoing at the hands of M. Poincare in 1922, has been premier ten times. His first experience was from July 24, 1909, to October 30, 1910, when his government put thru the bill for "electoral reform;" his last was this year, from June 23 to July 17.

Paul Painleve has been premier three times, from Sept. 12, 1917, to Nov. 13, 1917, and in 1925, April 17 to Oct. 29 and Oct. 29-Nov. 22. He is now minister of war for the second time.

Connected with Vaitaon.
George Lygnes was premier in the brief presidency of M. Millerand, from Sept. 24, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921, during which time the Brussels and London conferences took place, and diplomatic relations were re-established with the Vatican.

Edouard Herriot, minister of education, has been premier twice during the administration of President Doumergue: from June 14, 1924, to April 10, 1925, and from July 19 to July 21 of the present year.

Boss of Colonies.
Albert Sarraut, minister of the interior, held the portfolio of public works in the Viviani government at the beginning of the world war, but gave it up on the reconstruction of the ministry in August, 1914. He has also been minister for the colonies.

Andre Tardieu, minister of commerce, was the first minister for the liberated regions in the last Clemenceau government.

Dr. Andre Queille, minister of agriculture, held the same portfolio in Herriot's short-lived government of this month.

Francis Leon-Perrier, minister of the colonies, aside from having been president of the general council of Isere, had the same portfolio in the last Briand Cabinet.

A Nationalist.
Maurpice Bokanowski was president of the finance commission of the chamber, whose figures overthrew the Leygues government in 1921.

Louis Marin, minister of pensions, was formerly secretary of the bureau of the chamber of deputies. He is the leader of the nationalist group at the Palais Bourbon.

ANOTHER MARCH OF I. L. G. W. U. STRIKERS TODAY

Seek More Time for a Reply to Injunction

NEW YORK, July 25. — Another demonstration of marching garment strikers Monday, such as the one last Monday that was met with police attack in which 300 pickets were arrested, is to take place according to an agreement with the police, it is announced. Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union after having conferred with police authorities, having given orders for orderly picketing and—it is said, a breaking up of large groups.

A police "escort" will be furnished the marchers between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m.

Meanwhile, the injunction obtained thru the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association by the Manufacturers' Industrial Council, is being fought by Morris Rothenberg, counsel for the union, who pleads that more time be given to prepare an argument against making the injunction permanent.

New York Strikers Continue Their War on Company's Union

(Continued from page 1)

company, saying that he had come to see about getting the men back to work.

Keegan told him that he could come back only as "Motorman Lavin" and as a member of Local 7 of the company union, and refused to receive him as representing anybody else. The company asserted, moreover, that they were interested in getting back only the motormen and switchmen, and the guards, conductors, power men and agents were not wanted.

When Lavin reported to the strikers outside the office, they yelled: "Back to the strike headquarters!" "All right, boys," said Lavin. "We're out till hell freezes over." And the men marched back.

Mayor Walker Tricks Men.
Previous to this renewal of the strike, the strikers denounced Mayor Walker for calling off an appointment for a conference. The mayor did this without even notifying the men, who learned of it from a reporter. "The reason given us for the cancellation," said Lavin, "was that the I. R. T. would not attend, hence Mayor Walker considered it would be a waste of time. Some of us think the wires were pulled."

James Walsh, strike leader, asserted: "We have met impartial mediators who were stockholders of the company. The general press reports have been misleading; they distorted our side and openly lied about us. I am the man who asked Mayor Walker to discuss this affair and I didn't ask for any conference with Interborough officials. Whether Mayor Walker has intelligence or not I don't know. But the mayor told the press that we wanted him as mediator. We didn't want him as mediator at all."

Ask Labor Union Support.
After the refusal to take the men back, the strike committee issued a statement attacking the company president, Frank Hedley, for double-crossing them. The statement asserted the men were counting on the support of organized labor and demanded that officials of the state and city governments do their duty in protecting the public against unsafe operation by criminal and inexperienced scabs.

Joseph Phelan, strike leader, said that the men were facing an endurance test for which they were not prepared. They had not been beaten by the Interborough, he declared, but by their own men who had gone to work a few at a time. "All you men are going back to be crucified," he declared at the meeting prior to the futile march back to work.

Pickets Get Recruits.
But after the answer of Keegan, a new spirit arose, the strikers putting on pickets. They declared that new recruits had come in and the strike would go on—"until hell freezes."

Japanese Unrest Grows As Riots Break Anew

TOKIO, July 25.—The general unrest in Japan manifested in the serious riots Sunday at Nagano, again was demonstrated yesterday when 400 villagers of South Iyomura, on the island of Shikoku, stormed the village assembly over a minor school question. The village head man and a number of councillors were seriously injured.

A force of fifty police were brushed aside and reinforcements of eighty were unable to handle the mob. Forty were seriously injured, many sustaining sabre wounds.

More than 1,500 farmers of Kumamoto, on the island of Kiusiu, demonstrated today before the prefectural government offices, protesting against the irrigation division rules.

Bolsheviks the World Over Will Profit By the Example of His Life

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE capitalist rulers confess to their own fear of the wonderful powers and great abilities of our dead comrade, Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, when they hail his passing as "a blow to the Bolshevik Party only second to the death of Lenin."

It may be said that Dzerzhinsky sent a double wave of fear slashing its way thru the bourgeois world; first as head of the "Veh Cheh Kah," the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combatting Counter-Revolution that safeguarded the proletarian dictatorship; and later as president of the Supreme Economic Council, directing the development of industry and the realization of socialism as a stage toward the Communist Society.

Time will give Dzerzhinsky his proper and high place among all those who served the Russian victory that tore down the outer ramparts of the capitalist fortress and gave the workers and peasants of the world a vantage point from which to press forward to the capture of the whole structure. It is not for the capitalist scribes to do honor to Dzerzhinsky by saying he was second to Lenin. They merely write thus in an effort to give the oppressors of mankind, whom they serve, some comfort in the belief that one of their greatest enemies has passed, to trouble them no more.

So they greeted the death of Lenin. They told themselves that with Lenin dead the Russian Communist Party would crumble into dust, the proletarian dictatorship rapidly dissolve and the Soviet Union be destroyed. Thus they reassured themselves.

But Leninism lived, as the capitalists have learned, the Russian Communist Party has grown, the proletarian dictatorship become as adamant and the Soviet Union more powerful than ever.

Dzerzhinsky lived nearly four years longer than Lenin to witness the successful development of the Bolshevik Revolution to which they had both contributed their every energy and ability.

One of the Moscow correspondents writes of the last tribute paid by the Russian workers to their dead comrade as follows: "Dzerzhinsky lies on a red-draped catafalque, surrounded with flowers and a motionless guard of honor, in the former Nobles' Club, now the House of the Labor Unions."

"His face is utterly serene, strong, resolute—this man who, his enemies say, has 100,000 deaths upon his conscience.

"Towards the narrow street, where the Nobles' Club is situated, marching columns of interminable length converge from every section of Moscow.

"A quarter of a million of his fellow citizens will pay a last tribute to Felix Dzer, and then a red-draped, open coffin will be carried to the Red Square and interred below the Kremlin Wall near Lenin's Mausoleum."

"One hundred thousand deaths upon his conscience," says this writer, and then adds: "Not even his bitterest enemies ever questioned the sincerity of his motives, not even his closest friends ever detected a spark of self-interest or ambition."

Dzerzhinsky had but one thing upon his conscience, and that was his loyalty to the revolution. Against the enemies of the revolution he invoked the short, sharp decrees of proletarian justice. Thus he triumphantly advanced the Bolshevik outposts of the new civilization, bringing life and happiness to the generations of workers of today and yet unborn, thru insuring the success of the revolution, even by taking the lives or the putting into prison of those who would resurrect the dead czarist regime.

Only the martyred dead of labor must weigh heavily upon the conscience of their capitalist murderers. What of those who plunged

MUSSOLINI SAYS ITALY 'THIRSTS FOR PROSPERITY'

Compares Fascist Rule with U. S. Government

ROME, July 25. — Mussolini has again made open declaration of the difficulty with which fascist Italy is restraining itself from making its imperialist gestures realities of international conflict. "We are thirsting for the riches and the prosperity so long denied us," sums up a recent pronouncement he made to newspaper correspondents.

Resembles U. S. Government.
Mussolini stressed the similarity between America and Italy. "The American government resembles the fascist state more than any liberal democratic government of Europe. Popular sovereignty is tempered by strong governmental authority. Universal suffrage elects the government but cannot interfere with its work as is unfortunately the case of European democracies."

Another Threat.
In the double-meaning way in which Mussolini usually makes his public utterances he once again, in a pacifying and threatening manner at once, he had the following to say about Italy's expansion. "Our colonial aspirations do not constitute a menace for anyone. Italy asks only what is indispensable to her and what is just that she shall have."

"It is certain that she will obtain fulfillment of these desires by a policy of peace and friendly agreements, since no nation would want to assume the grave responsibility of obstructing the achievement of such legitimate and, in reality, such unexcessive aspirations."

Delegates to Boston Socialist Party Meet Bewail Apathy in Ranks

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Delegates to the state convention of the socialist party here complained of the apathy prevailing in the party and of the inactivity of the organization.

At the convention the most progressive step was the decision to give full power to the New England district committee to withdraw the slate nominated at the convention & a bonafide labor ticket were placed in the field. This motion was followed by a speech by John MacLaren on the necessity of labor presenting a united front in the coming election campaign.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one demanding that Governor Fuller appoint an impartial investigating committee to look into the cases of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, another declaring its sympathy with the striking coal miners of England, another denouncing the pending anti-foreigner legislation, another stating the need of supporting the Passaic textile strikers, and one favoring recognition of the Soviet Union.

Thirteen Telephone Companies in Central Illinois in Merger

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—The merger of thirteen telephone companies in central Illinois into the Illinois Central Telephone Company was authorized by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Towns involved in the merger of these thirteen companies are Sullivan, Chillicothe, Washington, Axington, Hillsopolis, Niantic and Sparland. Several county lines are also included.

The new company was granted authority to issue \$233,600 common capital stock, \$387,725 7% preferred capital stock and \$362,900 mortgage bonds.

Typist Starts Channel Swim.
FOLKESTONE, England, July 25.—Mercedes Gletze, the London stenographer who has been heretofore thwarted in her efforts to swim the English channel, started a new attempt today shortly after noon. She is accompanied by a physician and attendants in a motor boat. The water was 63 degrees when she entered and a south-westerly breeze was blowing to make the water slightly "lumpy."

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

Cheering Together for a Union



The enthusiasm of the I. R. T. strikers some of whom are shown here while accompanying their leaders to a conference with Mayor Walker at City Hall, New York, lasted until the very moment of defeat. In a large measure responsible for the difficulty of their struggle is the lack of support the strikers have received from the organized labor movement.

ANOTHER "ARGUMENT" AGAINST INDEPENDENCE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Over 30,000,000 rubber trees will be planted in the Philippines this year announces the National Geographic Society in a report on the remarkable trade growth of the Philippines.

The report points out that sugar is the most valuable export of the islands at present and that in 1909 there was not a modern sugar mill on the islands, today there are 31 mills producing centrifugal sugar and that the islands rank tenth among the world's sugar producers.

French Veterans Demonstrate Against Uncle Shylock



Some 20,000 French war veterans paraded silently thru the streets of Paris in protest against the terms of the American debt.

DAILY MAIL IN MORE RAPS AT UNCLE SHYLOCK

Urges Cancellation of All War Debts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 25.—Altho some English papers are uttering words of caution against the policy of the Daily Mail, the property of Lord Rothermere, of launching attacks against the United States as a Shylock, that paper again utters an editorial blast in greeting Andrew Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury, demanding that the whole of the debts owed by Europe to the United States be cancelled.

"In the present disturbed state of European currencies and trade it may be necessary to explain to the United States government that while our payment of interest on our debt to the United States and the instalments on the principal is a gesture of good will, it cannot be maintained if Great Britain is to receive nothing from her debtors," the editorial continues.

Will Crush Industry.
"The burden will be one far beyond their capacity to bear; indeed, there is no example of a nation in ancient or modern times paying such an amount to a foreign country.

"If there is only the extremely remote chance of France and Italy being able to pay us any fraction of what they owe us, then our heavy payments to the United States must completely crush our industries.

May Flood U. S. with Goods.

"It must be remembered that practically every penny Germany pays in reparations, supposing she ever fulfills the terms of the Dawes plan, will go to the United States, not to the European allies of America, who fought, bled, and suffered and now sit overwhelmed with debt, with their economic structures shaken from the foundation to the summit by these violent currency troubles.

"In the long run we cannot pay the United States unless we export to her more than we import from her.

"As we said from the first, when this debt question was raised five years ago, it always has been our firm conviction, that we lose by it more than any other country, that there is only one solution to the problem, which is simultaneously to cancel all war debts between the allies and give Europe a chance."

PASSAIC POLICE ATTACK PICKETS AT LODI MILL

Girl Strikers Get Six Months in Jail

PASSAIC, N. J., June 25.—Legal terrorism is again being used by the mill barons to crush the textile strike. Police on duty at the Lodi picket line assailed Maggie Pitocco, 17. Maggie was marching in the line with about 300 other pickets at the entrance of the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, when Officer Louis De Rosa sprang across the street and wrenched her brutally from the line shouting: "You are under arrest, you damn!"

The men in the line were all hauled and did not witness the brutal assault unprovoked. Even the women in the line sprang at the police and a general melee followed.

The fight was over when Reta Verle, a striker, appeared on the scene and was knocked down by a policeman for inquiring as to the cause of the excitement. She was taken to a physician, who declared an immediate operation was necessary as the result of complications arising from the assault.

Maggie, with five other women and two men strikers, were arrested and arraigned before Judge McCarthy of Hackensack. Before they were able to get in touch with the strike committee quarters they were given heavy sentences and fines. Maggie was given six months for being beaten up by the police. The cases are being appealed.

Sesqui-Centennial Head Fined \$4 for Blue Sunday Law Violation

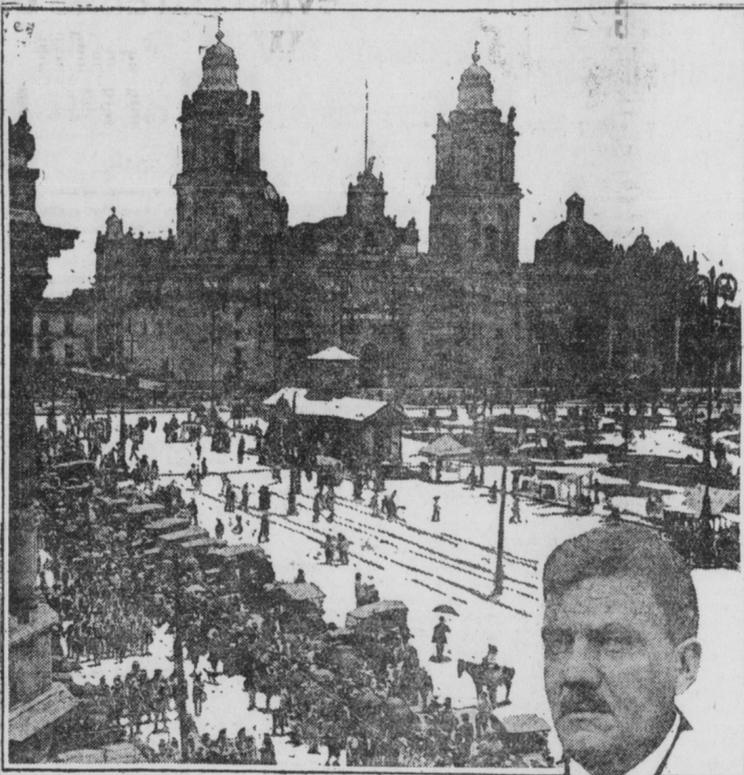
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—E. L. Austin, director general of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial exposition, was fined \$4 in a magistrate's court for violation of Pennsylvania's blue laws of 1794. Members of the Methodist men's committee of 100 brought charges against Austin of violating the Sunday blue law by operating the exposition on Sunday.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

Arguments for New Durkin Trial to Be Heard This Morning

Arguments for a new trial for Martin Durkin, who murdered the red-baiting Department of Justice agent Edwin C. Shanahan, will be heard before Judge Harry B. Miller this morning.

Catholic Boycott in Mexico Answered by Arrests



Above is shown a view of Zocolo Cathedral, Mexico City, where two catholic societies have been raided and their officers arrested for urging a "social and economic boycott" in Mexico in protest against the government's regulation of education which does not permit priests to be teachers of children. President Calles of Mexico is shown in the insert.

POLISH DIET GIVES POWER TO PRESIDENT

Extends Pilsudski Tool's Rule by Decree

WARSAW, July 25.—The government succeeded in rushing thru the Polish Sejm a measure giving sanction to presidential decrees by the president between sessions of the diet. This enormously increases the powers of the executive.

Re-introduced.
These rights for the President, summarily dropped in Tuesday's vote on the approval of the government's program, but confidently reintroduced today, gained the favor of deputies, including the Jews and the German minorities.

Power To Dissolve.
While they are limited to certain occasions, the president will also receive the right to dissolve the Sejm and to call new elections within ninety days upon the failure of any single government issue.

The right to rule by decree, won over the socialist and Slavonic minorities, caused surprise by reason of the sudden exhibit of strength by the government.

Joplin Gas Company to Buy Natural Gas Distribution System

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 25.—The Joplin Gas company has been authorized by the state public service commission to purchase the natural gas distribution system in Alba, Purcell, Neck City, Oakland, Royal Heights, Lake Side, Duenwig, Prosperity and Porto Rico, Mo., from the Kansas Natural Gas company. The cost of the properties is placed at \$32,744.

City Engineers of N. Y. Plan Joining Union of A. F. of L.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Seconding the action of the Chicago city engineers who joined the International Union of Technical Men, the engineers of New York City in the employ of the board of transportation are planning to organize and affiliate to the American Federation of Labor.

'Rote Fahne,' German Communist Paper, Hit for Anti-Monarchism

BERLIN, Germany, July 25.—The Communist organ Rote Fahne (red flag) has been suppressed for two weeks by order of the minister of interior on a charge of "slandering" President Hindenburg. The newspaper printed a poem comparing the president to a "monarchist bulldog" who will some day stretch the leash by which he is held—the constitution—and tear open the people's throats.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

AMERICAN COAL GOING TO BREAK BRITISH STRIKE; NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE LARGEST COAL PORTS

By LAURENCE TODD, Fderated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—American coal, both union and nonunion mined, is now flowing steadily into the British markets, due to the British miners' strike, which has been in progress since May 3. New York exporters estimate the shipments from this country, on account of the British strike, to be at least 2,000,000 tons. The department of commerce, which is watching the development of this trade, has not yet compiled its statistics of the tonnage shipped in the past month. It is convinced, however, that the total is very high.

Seab Coal.
Gas coals are the chief item in this new export of fuel. They can be used for steam purposes also. Ordinary steam coals have not been in so great demand. British industries are getting them from Germany, Belgium and Holland.

The department has learned, incidentally, that production in the coal mines of France, Belgium and Holland has broken all previous records. Half of the mines in Holland are state-owned, and these state mines are so efficiently operated that their gain in production has been greater than the gain in privately owned mines.

Take Market From British.
Orders from former users of British coal have come to the United States from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and northern Africa. American shippers have tried to see in this new business a permanent outlet for American coal, but the government experts do not believe that American coal can compete with German and British fuel after the strike is settled.

They say the German plan, of a low freight rate to seaboard for export coal, must be adopted in America before the coal of the United States can compete in the world market.

Norfolk, the Main Port.
Norfolk is the great port of shipment of American fuel to Europe. Two weeks ago the Chesapeake & Ohio, which carries a great share of this coal from West Virginia to tide-

water, had to place an embargo on shipments until its crowded terminal at Norfolk could be cleared. Baltimore has had a sudden increase in coal ships, and the same has been true of New York and Philadelphia. Baltimore handles the product of the western Maryland field, and some coal from Pennsylvania.

THOMPSON FINDS VAST RESOURCES IN PHILIPPINES

LOS BANOS, P. I., July 25.—Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, in his visit to the province of Mindoro, known as the "isle of gold," found that unexploited gold and coal deposits exist on the island and that vast quantities of gum copal, the basis of high-grade varnish, can be procured cheaply.

The barrier to the exploitation of these riches he found was malaria. Governor-General Leonard A. Wood has been seeking to use the United States army medical corps stationed in the Philippines to drain the swamps and rid the province of mosquitoes and thus open these riches for exploitation by American concerns.

In his visit to the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines here he found that the college had successfully extracted sugar of a grade as good as cane sugar from the native nipa palm.

Upon learning that vast quantities of sugar could be produced from these palms, he instructed the university to make out a detailed report as to the methods of extraction with all available data as to the cost of manufacturing on a large scale.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

1,000 MAY GO TO JAIL FOR PART IN VOTE FRAUDS

Grand Jury Seeks Morris Eller

One thousand election judges and clerks face prison sentences for their part in the vote frauds that were committed during the April 13 primaries.

Special State's Attorney Lloyd D. Heth has been selected by the Chicago Bar Association to conduct the prosecution of those involved in ballot-box stuffing. The Illinois Supreme Court ruled several weeks ago that Judge Jarecki could impose punishment on those involved without granting them jury trials. Contempt of court charges for not carrying out his instructions to count the ballots in accordance with the laws are to be made.

Sanitary District Trustee Morris Eller, boss of the 20th ward and union smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's right-hand man is being sought by special grand jury investigating vote frauds to tell what he knows of the 35,000 votes that were stolen in his ward. Eller is in Mackinac Island vacationing. When he is found he will be asked to sign an immunity waiver so that the grand jury may indict him.

Eller's 24 precinct captains are to appear before the special grand jury today. They will all be asked to sign immunity waivers.

Investigators searching for the books of the 20th ward republican organization controlled by Eller have declared that whatever books and records may be found will be of little value to the grand jury as records and books of the Eller organization were destroyed when the grand jury began to indict clerks and judges in that district.

BORAH MAY TAKE MEDIATOR'S JOB IN MILL STRIKE

Weisbord to Step Out of Negotiations

WASHINGTON, July 25.—If the mill owners will accept the mediation of Senator William B. Borah of Idaho, the Passaic textile strikers will be willing to submit the dispute to him, it is announced here.

A committee from the Passaic strikers visited Washington last week and asked Borah if he would act as mediator. Senator Borah declared he would do what he could, but that he had been informed that the mill owners would not listen to any proposals, so long as Albert Weisbord, the young collegian leading the strike, had any hand in the proceedings.

The strikers' committee returned to Passaic and after a conference with Weisbord, Senator Borah received the following telegram:

"I have just received word that you might lend your aid to a settlement of the Passaic strike. We welcome your aid and I assure you if settlement can be secured I personally will do everything in my power to help, even to the extent of completely stepping aside in settlement negotiations.—ALBERT WEISBORD."

What the developments may be is not yet known, but the offer of Weisbord to eliminate himself is expected to bring settlement nearer, especially if Borah will agree to act as mediator.

Sausages Heavily Watered in Mass., Health Head Finds

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Massachusetts sausage has been found to contain as high as 50 per cent water, declared Prof. L. B. Allen of the state department of health. It is not stated what action will be taken against corporations that are turning out half-water sausages.

'Frisco Prohibition Head is Suspended

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Colonel Ned M. Green, prohibition administrator at San Francisco, has been suspended from office by the treasury department pending an investigation into charges that he had liquor in his room and gave many wild parties.

New York I. L. D. Outing August 8

NEW YORK, July 25.—The New York section of the International Labor Defense will hold its outing at Pleasant Bay Park August 8. In addition to athletic events, the executive committee is arranging to have a moving picture taken of the affair.

Brooklyn Shot Gun Murder. NEW YORK, July 25.—Miss Caroline Sekol, 25, was shot and killed today in the front yard of her Brooklyn home. The slayer who escaped before the arrival of police, used a sawed off shot gun, according to witnesses.

UNTERMAYER TAKES JOB FOR I. R. T. STRIKERS; TO PROBE BRUTAL COPS

NEW YORK CITY, July 25.—Following the unprovoked and brutal attack by police upon the I. R. T. strikers yesterday as they were coming out of their headquarters, Edward P. Lavin, strike leader, visited the home of Samuel Untermeyer, who has written a letter to Police Commissioner McLaughlin, in which he states that he will act as special counsel for the strikers and demands a hearing on the affair, in which the police who did the slugging of both men and women are to be subjected to cross-examination.

'RED' GRANGE IN OPEN CONFESSION TO OUR REPORTER

BUGHOUSE FABLE No. 5. By Our Retiring Reporter.

The famous football magnate, "Red" Grange, was manhandling a cake of ice in front of a soft drink parlor when your reporter emerged wiping his face with his necktie. It was a hot day and thirsty.

"Is there any truth in the report that you kissed another man's wife in Hollywood?" I asked, without giving the light-footed fairy of the grid-iron a chance to look at his wrist watch.

"I never kissed a girl in my life," replied Grange, as hotly as he could, considering the proximity of the crystal chunk of frozen water. "Except,"



he added, "in my business relations."

"Would you be good enough to elaborate?" I suggested.

"Oh, hell," he answered, "if you are not a Kiwanian, a Rotarian, a Methodist or a composite of all three, you should know that kissing is encouraged by the Lip Stick Trust, and once a handsome fellow like myself gets famous he is besieged by publicity agents of all nationally-advertised products for the use of his signature."

"The Lip Stick Trust secured an engagement for me with Snappy Scenarios, Hollywood, and my principal duty in the studio was to kiss the heroine. It did not matter what brand of paint she wore on her lips. When it went off the profits went into the same pockets."

"After the osculatory exercise, which was accompanied by much roaring from the director—who kept saying to me: 'Pull the rough stuff'—the heroine was 'hot' repairing her injuries at the dressing table."

"Now, this is how I got in bad with the handsome wife of the oil duke. One day I forgot to wash my face after one of those wrestling matches. On this same day the oil duke's wife visited my studio. I was having a drink of near beer when the director blew his nose. I thought it was the whistle calling me to work, so I took fright and ran for the lot. Seeing this lady standing in front of the director, I mistook her for my heroine and kissed her savagely. She did not object. Not expecting an ex-ice man and football hero to use lip sticks, she forgot to take a bath before she returned home. The rest is history."

"What is your favorite amusement?" I asked.

"Delivering ice to my favorite bootlegger," he replied, as he swung the now thoroughly manured piece of ice on his shoulder and walked into the soft drink parlor.

Cardinal Bonzano Sails for Italy

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cardinal Bonzano, papal legate to the recent Eucharistic Congress in Chicago, has left on the liner Conte Biancamano for Italy.

TWO-YEAR PACT SIGNED BY THE A. W. C. IN N. Y.

Bosses Responsible for Work Done Outside

NEW YORK, July 25.—A two years agreement has been signed between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, and will be submitted to the membership of the union Monday for approval or rejection.

Union Guarantees Production Standard.

The union and the bosses issue a joint statement about the agreement, stating that it means uninterrupted production, guaranteeing no increase in the cost of production. The union guarantees production standards. It is said that an increase in the minimum scales of one or two dollars a week is included.

"The agreement places the responsibility directly on the manufacturer," said Sidney Hillman, "for all work done in outside shops. This provision strikes right at the source of so much trouble in the needle trades—the farming out of work to outside shops."

No Struggle.
L. J. Jaffee, spokesman for the manufacturers, declaring that the agreement would not increase costs, added, "I am highly pleased to have been part of the machinery which has averted a struggle."

The new contract continues the arbitration machinery with Jacob Binnikopt as "impartial chairman."

'LOCO' HEADS SELL INTEREST IN N. Y. BUILDING

Putting Screws On Big Financial Schemes

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sold its interest in the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, New York, to William H. Vanderbilt, Leroy W. Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust company and Harry C. Cushing 3rd who is related to the Vanderbilt family by marriage.

The Equitable is one of the largest office structures in the world and is worth \$40,000,000.

The brotherhood acquired control of the building last year. It is also reported that the union has relinquished most of its stock in the Empire Trust company.

Frenzied Finance.

Whether the engineers' union finds it expedient to curtail its financial operations due to stringency or merely seized a favorable opportunity to realize a profit on the deal is not certain. There are rumors that all is not well with the business ventures of the union, and that there is a growing feeling among the membership that nothing but disaster can result from the frenzied financial adventures initiated by the late Warren S. Stone, former head of the brotherhood and the founder of the organization's banking schemes.

Artificial Lungs to Aid Aviators in Altitude Flights

PARIS, July 25.—Auxiliary lungs enabling aviators to reach hitherto undreamed of heights has been invented by the French physicist Garsaux.

Artificial lungs, adjusted to a theostat, provide pilots with increasing amounts of oxygen as the plane climbs. Experiments have shown that aviators can stand a minimized air pressure corresponding to a climb of 50,000 feet.

Hindenburg Suppresses Rote Fahne and Club for Two Week Period

BERLIN, July 25.—The Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Party of Germany, has been ordered suppressed for a period of two weeks by the Hindenburg government. The Communist comic paper the Club was also ordered suppressed.

Both papers are suppressed for a poem entitled, "Beware of the Dog" in which Hindenburg is compared to a monarchist dog breaking the chain of the constitution.

Heat Wave Broken in N. E.

BOSTON, July 25.—The backbone of the terrific heat wave was believed broken in New England today following a severe electrical storm that swept the entire coast, from Connecticut to Maine, causing two deaths to add to the fifteen killed by the scorching weather and the thirteen drowned while seeking relief from the torrid spell.

Million Dollar Lightning Fire.

HARTFORD, Mass., July 25.—Fire resulting from lightning caused an estimated quarter of a million dollars' damage in the tobacco warehouse district here today.

Workers (Communist) Party

SOUTH SLAVIC PLENUM ENDORSES POLICY OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

At the plenary session of the South Slavic Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which was held in the middle of this month, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution on the Situation in the Party.
1. The plenum of the South Slavic Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party greets the correct policy of the Central Executive Committee of our party, which has laid the basis for unity and has stimulated all comrades, regardless of their former groupings, to action and to work to accomplish the consolidation of the ranks of our party, and moved the party to work among the masses.

2. The plenum of the South Slavic Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party states that the last party plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the party has laid the basis for the unity of the party and for the liquidation of the factional struggle which has been causing a great danger to the party and which has stood in the way of the development of its Communist activities.

3. Being confronted with a serious situation in the party and in the labor movement in general, and especially with the task of the party in mobilizing the working masses for the struggle against capitalism and its brutal representatives, Coolidge and the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor—the plenum of the South Slavic Bureau of the party declares that it will give its full support and will assist with all of its power to carry out the party policy among the South Slavic workers who are part of the working class of America.

F. Borlich, Secretary.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

ARKANSAS JAIL 'WHIPPING BOSS' LASHES INMATES

Prison Superintendent Denies Charges

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—Vigorous denial of charges that Winona Green, convicted slayer, and two other women prisoners who escaped from the state farm for women, at Jacksonville, were flogged when they were recaptured and returned to the farm, was entered here by Mrs. Julia Roberts, superintendent of the farm.

The mistreatment charge was contained in an affidavit, made by Mrs. Leona Bruce, of Conway county.

According to the affidavit, Mrs. Bruce, who was committed to the institution on an immorality charge, and later placed in the hospital, charged that she saw the "whipping boss" of the farm walk across the yard with a leather lash in his hip pocket; heard the blows and screams of the three women prisoners a few minutes later, and then saw the "whipping boss" leave the building with the strap. She declared that the three women prisoners later told her that they each received 13 lashes with the strap.

Spanish Prince Critically Ill.
HENDAYE, France, July 25.—The Spanish crown prince Alphonso is suffering from a serious attack of hemorrhoids which is growing daily worse, according to Madrid advices today.

RUSSIAN WORKERS WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By Wm Z. Foster

25c

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

Riverview Press Picnic Committee Will Meet Tonight

The Riverview Press Picnic Committee will meet at 19 South Lincoln St., tonight at 8 o'clock. All nuclei and language fractions must have their delegates present.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

Race to Complete Assessment Under Way

THE instructions to the party shop and street nuclei that they must complete the special 50 cents assessment for the united labor ticket by August 1, is resulting in increased activity by the nuclei to clear their records of this matter. Party members who do not pay the assessment by the first of August will not be in good standing in the party and not entitled at party meetings. It is therefore essential that every member meet his obligation in this respect and that the nuclei secretaries make the remittances to the national organization.

The list of the nuclei which have made the settlement since the last list was published are as follows:

| City | State | Nucleus | Amount |
|------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| Bridgeport | Connecticut | Street | \$6.50 |
| Hartford | Connecticut | Shop No. 1 | 2.00 |
| Chicago | Illinois | Street No. 27 | 7.50 |
| Long Cove | Maine | Street No. 1 | 4.00 |
| New York | New York | | 5.00 |
| McKeesport | Pennsylvania | Shop No. 2 | 2.00 |
| Milwaukee | Wisconsin | Shop No. 1 | 5.00 |
| Wauwatosa | Wisconsin | Shop No. 1 | 3.00 |

The balance of this fund is urgently needed by the national organization to push forward the party work in the election campaign. Every party member has not only the formal obligation under the party rules to pay this assessment in order to remain in good standing in the party, but there is the additional reason that the sum must be completed in order that the party work may not be slowed down.

The party is going forward in a big propaganda and organizational campaign. It is building its influence thru its political campaign. This work will only go forward with greater success if the party has the means to meet the many obligations and expenses in connection with its widespread activity.

"Every party member pay the assessment, every party nucleus settle by August 1," should be the slogan which is the center of the party activity during the remaining week of the month.

Boston & Maine Railroad Workers Seek Wage Increase

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—The Boston & Maine railroad workers in mechanical departments who are members of the Independent American Federation of Railroad Workers have petitioned for an increase of 6 cents an hour in wages and changes in rules and working conditions. Five thousand men are affected. B. & M. workers are the poorest paid of any on a Class I road.

Present schedules for mechanics range from 66 to 78 cents an hour. Helpers get 47 to 52 cents and laborers 38 to 40. The B. & M. has company unions for its different departments. It recently fired five company union committee men who complained to the United States labor department conciliator that the company union would not take up their grievances.

Boston Milk Wagon Drivers on Strike

BOSTON, July 25.—Three hundred milk wagon drivers are striking against the Alden Bros. plants for acceptance of union conditions. The workers are members of Milk Wagon Drivers' and Creamery Workers' Local Union No. 380. Intensive picketing is conducted. The few wagons that attempt to go out guarded, each by a policeman, do not deliver much of their loads.

Get a bundle to sell at the picnic! The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

NORTH CAROLINA DROPS PROBE OF WOMEN WORKERS

Investigation Feared by Bosses

NEW YORK—(FP)—July 25.—North Carolina isn't going to have a state survey of women in its industries after all! The welfare commission couldn't agree upon investigators and now Governor A. W. McLean has withdrawn his order for the study.

Bosses Fear Publicity.
This is the survey approved by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in their June convention. The mill owners at the time adopted a resolution expressing their interest "in any effort that promises service in constructive values to the life of the people of our state;" but added that their association "is not interested in efforts merely having for their objective agitation under any guise or name." The convention endorsed the offer of its executive committee "to advise the governor, that this association will be glad to co-operate with him and state authorities in making a survey of the employed women and children in North Carolina, and further to express to the governor our appreciation of his interest in the matter."

University Plans Probe.
North Carolina mill owners earlier refused the request of the University of North Carolina Institute of Research and Social Science to cooperate in their investigation of women in the mills. The Manufacturers' Association claims that this request "is still under consideration, and will probably be given final consideration at the next meeting." One of its members charged the university group with wanting to "meddle" and "agitate" for labor organization. He threatened to interfere with state appropriations to the institution. The college investigation is supposed to be going on in modified fashion.

More Federal Investigation.
Whether the state federation of women's clubs will ask the women's bureau of the United States labor department to make the survey remains to be seen. This body previously asked that a federal agency do the job but were finally switched to approval of a state investigation. The big mill owners objected strenuously to the proposed federal investigation.

Gary Kept Press Boasts of Police Record for 1926

GARY, Ind., July 25.—Every day the Gary Post Tribune boasts about some great accomplishments of the steel city of Gary. Recently it boasted about the police record of Gary.

3587 persons were arrested by the police in Gary for the first 6 months of 1926.

great accomplishment for the police department—is the opinion of the Gary Post Tribune.

We are rather inclined to see the other side of the question: 3,587 were charged with committing "crimes." More than one half for violating liquor laws.

We say that this record is a record of criminality of the steel trust. Give the steel mill officials including the honorable Mr. Gary, the same wages as the steel workers get, put them in the same house where the steel workers live, let them do for a while the same work as the steel workers are doing at the open hearth in the hot mills in the coke house and by-products plant—and they will not only get drunk but may be commit suicide.

Polish Parliament Gives Pilsudski Dictatorial Powers

WARSAW, July 25.—Marshal Pilsudski has been given dictatorial powers by the parliament. During a recess of the legislative body he is to have power to make any laws needed provided they do not deal with the army budget, loans or a declaration of war. He is given the right to govern the land until Dec. 21, 1927 without any parliamentary interference. The senate is expected to pass this proposal with a few slight changes.

Speed-Up Is Main Cause of Accidents

GARY, Ind., July 25.—At a recent safety conference called by Secretary of Labor Davis at Washington, D. C., the head of the Chicago Safety Commission declared that most industrial accidents were caused by speeding-up of production thru the "necessity" to reduce expenses. While production is speeded-up safety requirements are neglected—human life is very cheap.

Gary steel workers will agree fully with the conclusions of the Chicago Safety Commission. But what about compelling some regard for human life? In this respect the safety conference will not help. Only the organized power of the workers can force the corporations to pay some regard to the safety of the lives and limbs of the men at work in the mills.

NAIL DARK TALE ABOUT IS CIRCULATED ABOUT DZERZHINSKY'S DEATH

The Hearst papers have been carrying a London dispatch that tells of "reports" from Minsk and Riga that Felix Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the supreme economic council of the Soviet Union, who died recently of heart failure, "met his death thru poisoning." Also that "A number of persons have been arrested, including Sokolnikoff." A Riga dispatch claims that "Zinoviev, Trotsky, Kamenev, and Sokolnikoff did not participate in the funeral."

All direct dispatches from Moscow make no mention of these dark circumstances. Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, devotes a long paragraph in his story of the funeral to the presence of Trotsky there.

London Typist Fails In Attempt to Swim Across English Channel

FOLKESTONE, July 25.—Mercedes Gleitze, London typist, who started an attempt to swim the channel gave up after swimming nineteen miles. She was nine miles off the English coast when taken from the

Pittsburgh Police Terrorize Negroes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 25.—Protests are being made by Negro residents in the East End section against the vicious and malicious arrest bug which has bit the Pittsburgh police in water.

Police have been in the habit lately of arresting young Negro lads on the charges of disorderly conduct or as suspicious characters, holding them in jail over night and then have them fined in the morning on trumped-up charges.

These young lads are forced into filthy cells, where they must spend the night on account of their color.

WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER STUDY CLASSES BRING LABOR STUDENTS FROM ALL INDUSTRIES TO N. Y.

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Every one is listening intently. There are over 70 in the room and it is one of the summer's hottest days. The lecture is bristling with figures—millions and billions slung around, but not carelessly. The figures spell a fascinating story. It is the story of America today.

There are men and women students—most of them young. Nearly all are taking notes. Entries at the back of the room and the roaring traffic below in the street do not disturb their concentration.

All Industries There.
Miners, machinists, auto workers, railroad workers, upholsterers, office workers, a steel worker, a sales girl, a masseur, an actress, a gardener, a tool maker, shoe workers, a printing pressman, painters, paper hangers, garment workers, a barber, a food worker, a carpenter, a pencil maker, textile workers, a laundry worker, a draughtsman, longshoremen, a post-office clerk, housewives and one plain laborer—they are

They come from Canada, California—north, east, south and western United States: 45 out of the 75 from other places than New York City, that is where they are assembled. All are here for the two weeks' intensive training course at the Workers' School. Their time is precious and they don't want to miss a word of Jay Lovestone's sharp birds-eye views of America Today. His is the only lecture course.

Other faculty. William F. Dunne, William L. Binstone, Alexander Trachtenberg, Antony Bimba, Jack Stachel, D. Benjamin and Bertram Wolfe, school director. Students meet with these instructors in smaller groups to study American Social and Economic History; History of the American Workingclass; Marxism and Leninism; Organizational Methods and Problems; Party History and Political Parties; Teaching Methods and Content of Workers' Education.

Visit the "Trenches."
Supplementary activities of students includes visits to the Passaic textile strike area, the cloakmakers' picket line and strike meetings, to a co-operative camp over the week-end, and to New York union meetings of

various kinds. Most of the students have had several or many years' experience in the labor movement. Most are members of unions and not a few hold important posts in their unions. They have come to the Workers' School in New York for an intensive course of training that will help them be more intelligent and effective workers in the movement and their unions.

Japanese Good Scholars.
There are several Japanese students. One is a gardener who saved his money to come ever since he heard of the school from another Japanese worker who attended winter classes. He would not accept one of the scholarships offered students from the furthest points, he had to come from California. Some of the students have been sent by their unions or local political groups, which paid their \$25 fee. Many have been arrested in strikes. The upholsterer has been recalled because his union is calling a strike. One boy served in the Russian Red Army and one in the Hungarian Red Army. Another was in the Hungarian White Army.

The Workers' School was founded by the Workers' Party. It is developing a good deal of independence and hopes to greatly increase non-party attendance in its fourth winter season. Last session a third of the students were non-party workers. Outside teachers, including Scott Nearing, David Sapos, Robert Dunn, etc., are to give courses and an advisory committee of competent non-party educationalists has been formed. The attendance increase at the Workers' School has been phenomenal: a leap to 700 workers in winter season night classes within three years!

Where Is Russia Going?

By HARRISON GEORGE. ARTICLE IV.

By HARRISON GEORGE.
In previous issues we showed how an anarchist element in the I. W. W., by getting that organization to publish an attack on Soviet Russia, was injuring the organization before the eyes of the workers and voicing the philosophy of the petty bourgeoisie, a class whose sun has set.

But when an anarchist ventures so far into the maze of ideas as to say two words, he makes three mistakes. The writer of the article, stoutly upholding the interests of the petty bourgeoisie, goes quite as far as many of that class when forced to choose between the big bourgeoisie and the proletariat—and chooses the big capitalist class. It was thus that the attack on the Russian Communists, leader of the proletariat, takes the side of big capital by accusing these Communists of having "delayed capitalist economic development in Russia eight years."

THE small bourgeoisie always guesses that as long as the bourgeoisie as a whole is allowed to exist, that even though the big fellows get most of the gravy, some few drops will be left for the "cockroach business man." It is all very well in fine weather, with the working class "well in hand" and trained not to go outside the rules of bourgeois democracy to attack "predatory wealth" and "big business" with words. But let the proletariat lay violent hands on capitalist government, tear down bourgeois parliament with councils (soviets) of workers, soldiers and peasants, and start out to master the art of building, running and protecting a society in which all bourgeois, big and little, are to be as extinct as the dodo, and the petty bourgeoisie rushes to the aid of his former big enemy and scolds the former ally for "destroying civilization" or "setting back human progress."

The anarchist worker's article in the I. W. W. press says exactly the same thing when it lectures the Russian Communists because, so it says, "they have delayed capitalist economic development in Russia eight years."

First, let us imagine that the American Communists and their theory of transition were removed to the moon, leaving the I. W. W. without that element to which the anarchists within the I. W. W. ascribe the evils that beset mankind. Imagine that the I. W. W., instead of the 5,371 members which paid dues to it during May, had as many members as the Russian Communist Party, 1,025,000. Let these million wobblies tackle the job the anarchist writer in the I. W. W. press says is the "thing to do—establish the industrial state with its workers' self-government."

WHAT would happen? The capitalist government's armed forces would be battering down the occupied factories within an hour and, alas and alack! a "purely industrial question" would have to be settled with machine guns, and the I. W. W. would have to destroy the capitalist government or

be destroyed by it. How would it proceed? The I. W. W. would have to declare martial law, which is an unusual thing for a union to do, raise an army to put down counter-revolution, seize or censor the capitalist press to stop its incitation, jail its former socialist or liberal friends who insist on free speech and regular elections, set up machinery for winning the doubtful masses of workers and farmers, for dealing with spies and sabotage and foreign relations—create, in short, a whole set of institutions in addition to those needed to produce and distribute useful things.

TS there anyone who denies that this would be a government? It would have to win the support of the majority of the workers, by plainly advancing the interests of the workers, to forcefully suppress the capitalist conspiracies arising on every hand. That would be the dictatorship of the proletariat. The I. W. W. would have to establish such a system or they and their problems would be solved, together with a few well-placed bullets of the bourgeoisie, which has no utopian hobbies on its will to power.

Do the industrial unionist revolutionaries in the I. W. W. believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, or do they believe that by climbing on an anarchistic "wishing carpet" the workers can fly thru the clouds to the promised land and pass up reality, the transition period and its problems? We think they are mostly realists and opposed to anarchist fancies. We also think that they would do well to say so loudly enough to make an impression on the policies of the organization, and not allow workers to be deluded with the notion that their class can evade long and bitter struggle on the road from capitalism to Communism.

(To be continued.)

Navy Plans to Build Dirigible

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., July 25.—The construction of a giant airship nearly three times the size of the ill-fated Shenandoah is part of the navy's aviation program for the fiscal year 1928, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announced following a conference with President Coolidge.

The budget bureau will be asked to approve a five to six million dollar item for construction of a lighter than airship of 6,000,000 cubic feet.

"Red" Grange Named In Suit for Divorce

LOS ANGELES, July 25.—Charles A. Taylor, wealthy oil supply man of Beverly Hills, who named "Red" Grange in a cross-complaint to his wife's application for divorce, was ordered to appear in superior court next Thursday to give a deposition in the divorce suit.

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PASSAIC MILL BARONS FAIL TO FRAME WEISBORD

Breach of Promise to Be Quashed

PASSAIC, N. J., July 25. — The breach of promise suit brought against Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, by a "Rosalind Lapmore" has fallen flat and will undoubtedly be thrown out of court. This attempt to discredit Weisbord, which was engineered by Jacob Nosovitsky, failed miserably.

Henry Margoshes, attorney for the fictitious Rosalind Lapmore appeared before the New York supreme court and urged that the charges be quashed.

Margoshes handed the following statement to representatives of the press:

Nosovitsky Aids Bosses.
"On June 23, Mr. Nosovitsky came to my office with a young lady, whom he introduced to me as 'Rosalind Lapmore.' She told me her story, and I then dictated the papers. I had 'Miss Lapmore' sign and swear to them before a commissioner of deeds.

"The next day Nosovitsky came to my office with a man he introduced to me as Mr. Cohen, who, he stated, had served the papers on Mr. Weisbord at 52 Second avenue. I had Mr. Cohen sign the usual affidavit of service and he swore to it. I took it for granted that Mr. Cohen had sworn to the truth and that the papers had actually been served on Mr. Weisbord, and I filed the papers in the usual way.

Fictitious Addresses.
"On July 1, I was informed by the New York World that an investigation disclosed that the address given by Cohen as his residence, as well as the address at which he swore he served the papers, did not exist.

"On July 2, I visited premises known as 11 East 139th street, New York City, that being the address given to me by Miss Lapmore as her home, and found that she does not reside there and was not known at that place.

"Since the signing of the complaint Miss Lapmore has not called at this office, altho Nosovitsky informed me over the telephone that he would call. I have no means of getting in touch with her or with Nosovitsky.

Act As Attorney.
"In this case I acted as an attorney for a client regardless of the industrial aspects of this case. Should it develop that Mr. Weisbord was the innocent victim of a conspiracy then I can but deplore it, but at the same time must emphasize that the fault lies not with me but elsewhere."

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

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Body and Blood of Christ, Inc.

By Thurber Lewis

Sacco and Vanzetti

By John Dos Passos

The Fur Workers' Strike

By Moissaye J. Olgin

Call Western Union

By David Gordon

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Observe Bastille Day as Franc Flops



Military display marks observance of Bastille Day in France as usual. Above are the Moroccan peace delegates taking part in the exercises that were somewhat dampened by the severe financial crisis.

Co-operative Section NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER on page three.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT—ITS HISTORY AND POSSIBILITIES

The DAILY WORKER begins herewith the serial publication of "The Co-operative Movement—Its History and Possibilities," by J. Hamilton, Chairman of Executive, National Council of Labor Colleges, England.

A chapter of this very interesting and instructive work will be run once per week in our co-operative section. Those who miss the instalments can secure them from The Daily Worker Publishing Company. (Editor's Note).

Why Workers Should Study the Movement.

THE Co-operative Movement has not had the general attention given to it that its importance warrants. Quietly conducting its work and not, like the trade union movement, actively participating in the class struggle, it has too often been ignored by labor students. This attitude, however, is no longer excusable. The work of the movement, conducted essentially by and for the workers on its trading and productive sides, necessitates an intelligent appreciation of its possibilities and limitation. Its status in Russia and its relation to a workers' state; the development of international trading, as for instance between the Soviet government, Aros Limited, Centrosyus, and the C. W. S., all emphasize the necessity, in working class interests, for an intelligent study of the co-operative movement in its national and international aspects.

As Lenin, in the Russian co-operative paper, The Union of Consumers (Soyuz Potrebitelei), June, 1923, points out: "With us, so it seems to me, insufficient attention is paid to co-operation. It is doubtful whether all understand that since the October revolution, and independently of the new economic policy (or alternately thanks thereto) co-operation has acquired a most exceptional importance. . . . In the new economic policy we made a concession to the peasant as also to the trader, with regard to the principle of private trade, and hence the gigantic importance of co-operation (contrarywise to what some people think). Essentially speaking, the co-operating of the Russian population widely and deeply, and to an adequate extent in presence of the new economic policy, is all we require. . . . Out of co-operation and co-operation alone, which we formerly treated as a trading affair, and which we are entitled to treat similarly now, under the new economic regime—is not this all that is necessary for building up a complete socialist society? It is not the building of a socialist society, as yet, but it is quite requisite and adequate for the building thereof. Here is the very circumstance unappreciated by many of our practical workers. They look negligently on co-operation, without understanding the exceptional importance co-operation has, firstly from the standpoint of principle (the ownership of the means of production in the hands of the state), and secondly, in view of the transition to a new order by a possibly simpler, easier, and more accessible way for the peasant."

Whilst noting that economic conditions in Britain are very different from those prevailing in Russia, and that capitalist control is here much deeper rooted (particularly that of finance capital), nevertheless Lenin's main point of the lack of appreciation by many workers of the importance of the co-operative movement is quite true as applied to Britain.

Co-operative histories and publications have generally only circulated amongst co-operators; and they naturally treat the subject from the co-operative point of view—that of the consumer. Hence there is a need for dealing with the subject from a different standpoint—that of the organized working class movement; and it is from this point of view that this book is written.

Huge Joint Picnic

On Behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti

Under the Auspices of I. L. D. and Sacco & Vanzetti United Front Defense Conference

Palisades Del Rey Beach, Sun., Aug. 1, 1926

Prominent National Speakers: ED OWENS OF DETROIT, W. E. STEINECK, President of the L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council.

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CO-OPERATIVES MAKE GAINS IN SOVIET UNION

Increase Membership by 40% in Year

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 25. — Consumers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union now number 10,500,000 members, of whom 6,000,000 are peasants and 4,500,000 are townspeople. In addition there are producers' co-operatives—the agricultural with 5,800,000 members and the handicraft workers with 500,000. This represents a rapid growth since the war, but especially during the past year, during which the gain is estimated at about 40 per cent.

Agricultural co-operatives, which had a turnover of less than 60,000,000 roubles before the war, now have a turnover of more than a billion roubles annually. They own and operate 17,000 different enterprises, including oil factories, potato reduction plants, etc., that produce 50,000,000 roubles worth of goods and employ 50,000 workers.

Handicraft workers' productive co-operatives increased their turnover in the past year from 196,000,000 roubles to 464,000,000 roubles. One-fifth of the handicraft workers in the country are members.

Waukegan Boarders Maintain Co-operative

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—(FP)—A co-operative boarding house controlled by Waukegan men has been running for 10 years or more and is still going strong. It is operated and patronized mainly by Finnish workers, although no questions are asked as to nationality, religions or political faith. Meals are served at cost.

The Elanto Co-operative Assn. was started so unostentatiously that none of the 20 men I talked to on the wide porch knew when it began. All they knew was that it was organized by a group of men tired of moving about seeking good food and congenial meal-time companionship and that it has no connection with any other organization. It is managed by August Laine, who at the end of each week computes the cost of operation and divides it among those who have been fed that week. A general membership meeting is held once a month.

A membership fee of \$10 is charged to protect the association against jumping board. It is returned when a man discontinues his membership. For several weeks the rate has been \$6.50 for 21 bounteous meals.

Consumers Meet in Canada.

(Co-operative News Service.) The Co-operative Union of Canada, embracing consumers' societies, will hold its congress at Edmonton, Alta. August 2-3. The sturdy consumers' co-operative movement which has grown up on the prairies under the wing of farmers' co-operation will participate in this annual meeting.

RELIGION AIDS OLSON AND CO. SKIN WORKERS

Organization Needed to Better Conditions

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

Carl, a young worker, a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, works for Olson and Company, a picture frame manufacturing company. The shop is unorganized. There are about 80 workers in the shop. Most of them are young workers. They get from \$15 to \$20 a week. They must work nine hours a day.

Most of the workers in this shop are very religious. One day Carl approached one of the workers and spoke to him about conditions in the shop and the need to change them.

This worker replied: "This world don't amount to much and it is not worth struggling to make life better. God placed man on this earth on probation to see if he will follow his commandments. Our real life will begin in the other world, to which we all must eventually come."

Carl advised him to get all this foolishness out of his head. "Those ideas help the boss and not you. There is but one life. In the few years that we are alive we have to suffer under most miserable conditions. We must know that we have but one life and that it is our duty to better that life.

"To be able to achieve a better life we must get rid of these thought-out religions of another world and a life after the death. We must all unite into a strong union and fight for our rights."

Carl's talk was not in vain. The workers began to understand. Now that worker is doing his best to re-educate the workers in the shop to understanding the need for organizing to carry on a fight for better conditions in this life.

Hod Carriers' Local Passes Resolution Against the C.M.T.C.

By Young Worker Correspondent. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee local of the International Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union unanimously adopted the C. M. T. C. resolution.

At the regular meeting of our local on Friday, July 16, a resolution condemning the purpose and function of the C. M. T. C. was unanimously adopted by the local, and the delegates elected to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention, which will be held in Green Bay on July 29, were instructed by a motion, which was also unanimously supported, to speak and lobby for its passage.

The resolution read as follows: "Whereas, the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has called the attention of the entire organized labor movement to the fact that the C. M. T. C. is organized for the purpose of training young workers for the army to be used in the next war, and

"Whereas, the Military Training Camps Association, that is composed of large open shop employers, dominates the policy of these camps and does its best to see that the camps turn out scabs and strikebreakers, and

"Whereas, larger and larger numbers of young workers join these military camps because of the encouragement given them by the employers; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention condemns the purpose and function of the Citizens' Military Training Camps and opposes any move on the part of the employers to organically connect the A. F. of L. with the war department to further aid the bloody plans of the imperialists or to in any way help in the recruiting of young workers to serve as cannon fodder in the next war, and be it further

"Resolved, that we instruct our delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention to present this resolution, to work, speak and lobby for its passage, and be it further

"Resolved, that the delegates instruct the incoming executive committee of the State Federation of Labor to immediately wage a state-wide agitation and organization campaign against the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and be it further

First Wheat In. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 25.—The first three carloads of newly harvested northwest wheat came into Minneapolis today. They were Montana winter wheat of choice milling quality, high in test weight and protein content and were graded as top grade number one dark hard, selling at cash prices ranging from \$1.52 to \$1.56 a bushel.

Make Pay Roll Haul. NEW YORK, July 25.—Five armed bandits escaped in an automobile today with a payroll amounting to \$4,325 from the New York Linen Supply and Laundry company.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunny, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arrange to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. His Dad warns him of dangers, tobacco, drink and women—a little bashfully on the latter. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor.

II

When Dad took his business trips now he took them alone; that is, unless he could arrange them for week-ends and holidays. He didn't like going alone; and Bunny for his part, always had a part of his mind on Dad, and when Dad got back, he would hear all the details of how things were going.

There were six wells now at Lobos River, and they were all "paying big." Dad had four more drilling, and had deepened eleven of his old Antelope wells, and had a pipe line there, through which a river of wealth was flowing to him. On the Bankside lease he had six wells, all on production, and he had paid Mr. Bankside something over a million dollars of royalty, and had only got started, so he said. He had a good well on the next lease, the Ross-Wagstaff, and three more drilling, and out about half a mile to the North he was opening up new territory with the Ross-Armitage No. 1.

It was wonderful to see what had happened to the Prospect Hill field. All over the top of the hill and the slopes a forest of oil derricks had arisen, and had started marching across the fields of cabbages and sugar beets. Seeing them from the distance, in the haze of sunset, you could fancy an army of snails moving forth—the kind which have crests lifted high in the air. When you came near, you heard a roaring and a grumbling, as of Pluto's realm; at night there was a scene of enchantment, a blur of white and golden lights, with jets of steam, and a glare of leaping flame where they were burning gas that came roaring out of the earth, and which they had no way to use.

Yes, when you drove past, sitting in a comfortable car, you might mistake it for fairyland. You had to remind yourself that an army of men were working here, working hard in twelve hour shifts, and in peril of life and limb. Also you had to remember the pulling and hauling, the intrigue and treachery, the ruin and blasted hopes; you had to hear Dad's stories of what was happening to the little fellows, the thousands of investors who had come rushing to the field like moths to a candle-flame. Then your fairyland was turned into a slaughter-house, where the many were ground up into sausages for the breakfast of the few!

Dad had a big office now, with a manager and half a dozen clerks, and he sat there, like the captain of a battle-ship in his conning tower. Whatever might happen to the others, Dad took care of himself and his own. He had come to be known as the biggest independent operator in the field, and all sorts of people came to him with propositions; new, wonderful, glowing schemes—with Dad's reputation for solidity, he could organize a ten or twenty million dollar company, and the investing public would flock to him. But Dad turned all such things down; he would wait, he told Bunny, until Bunny was grown up, and through with this here education business. They would have a pile of cash by that time and would do something sure enough big. And Bunny said all right, that suited him. He hoped the "something big" might be at Paradise, for then he would have a real share in it. Dad said, sure, the Watkins ranch was his discovery, and when they came to drill there, the well would be known as the Ross Junior.

They had made no move there; they were waiting, because of an unfortunate slip-up in the negotiations for the land. An unkind fate had willed that Mr. Bandy, owner of the big Bandy tract, had been away from home on the day that Mr. Hardacre had collected his options; and when Mr. Bandy got back, and learned about all the sudden purchases, he became suspicious, and decided that he would hold onto his land. At least, it amounted to that, for he raised his price from five dollars an acre to fifty! What made this especially bad, the Bandy tract lay right next to the Watkins section; it was over a thousand acres, and ran near to where Dad and Bunny had found the oil—in fact, Dad thought the streak of oil was on Mr. Bandy's land, he couldn't be sure without a survey. They would wait, Dad said, and let Mr. Bandy stay in pickle for a few years. It was like a cat watching a gopher hole, and which would get tired first. Bunny asked which was Mr. Bandy, the cat or the gopher; and Dad replied that if anybody ever mistook Jim Ross for a gopher, he would just try to show them their mistake.

So they were waiting. Some day that mythical relative of Dad's, who was an invalid, was coming into those rocky hills and tend a few thousand goats; and meantime most of the ranches were rented to the people who had formerly owned them. Three or four were vacant, but Dad didn't worry about that; he would leave them to the quail, he said, and told Mr. Hardacre to have a man put up about a thousand signs over the whole twelve thousand acres he had bought, so as to impress Mr. Bandy with Dad's glutinous attitude toward small game.

BUFFALO FORMS CONFERENCE TO HELP WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Organized labor held a rousing Passaic Strike Relief Conference at Engineers' Union Hall. The spirit of the conference was that the big textile strike must be won.

The conference was called to order by Relief Field Organizer Ella Reeve Bloor.

Ray Leffe, of the Electrical Workers' Union, was elected temporary chairman.

Ellen Dawson, secretary of the strikers' committee, reported on the strike and the brave fight carried on by the strikers against the mill bosses.

It was decided to work for a house-to-house drive for milk for the strikers' kiddies. A committee was appointed to continue visiting unions and other organizations.

To Show Strike Movie. It was also decided to get the Passaic Strike Moving Picture here at an early date. A committee was appointed to see about a suitable hall. It was also decided to arrange a mass meeting and picnic.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Injunction Marches On

Officers and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, are prohibited by injunction from "in any manner impeding, obstructing, hampering or interfering with the continuance of the plaintiff organization, and with interfering with the contracts had by the members of the association with their respective employes . . . and from the use of coercion, force and violence."

Thus the arm of the law is again stretched out to help the employers defeat the efforts of the workers to secure more of the profits of their labor for their own use and enjoyment.

If the cloakmakers obey the injunction, the employers have a valuable weapon in their hands. Wherever the injunction has been used by the bosses and obeyed by the workers a lost strike has been the result.

The fighting history of the New York cloakmakers is a guarantee that they will not allow the declaration of a capitalist judge deter them from using the collective power of their membership to shut up the struck shops and keep them shut.

Nevertheless this legal weapon enables the bosses to drain money out of the union's treasury for the defense of the hundreds of pickets who are sure to be arrested. It is a dangerous weapon.

The injunction used in the strike of the Chicago cloakmakers helped to nullify the splendid stand they made. They defied the injunction and went to jail. The "good friends" of the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor, namely Len Small and his lieutenants, who ran a pardon mill for gangsters, let them stay there.

The injunction issued against the I. R. T. strikers at the request of the traction magnates helped to smash the strike. President Ryan of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, deplored the use of the injunction and went to sleep.

The story of labor struggles during the past years is a history of strikes, defeated by the use of government forces, whose activities were given a semblance of legality by the injunction. The reactionary labor officialdom, always looking for an excuse to stay out of a struggle, regarded the injunction as a godsend. If they would do any fighting it would be gesticulating thru lawyers in front of a judge's bench.

The only way to make the injunction unworkable is to treat it as Alex Howat, the Kansas mine leader, treated the Industrial Court Law of that state which, for a while promised to send Governor Allen, its author, to the White House. But Howat and his miners sent him to the bushes instead. Howat and his lieutenants had to go to jail. The sacrifice was not in vain.

To fight the injunction is the duty of all workers in support of the New York cloakmakers. While it is true that injunctions cannot make cloaks, they can put cloakmakers in jail and help break strikes.

The cloakmakers might do worse in this instance than paraphrase the Farragut slogan: "Damn your injunctions: We'll go right ahead."

A Dawes Plan for France?

Judging from Washington news dispatches, apparently inspired—if anything inspiring can come from a capitalist source—the international banking interests, dominated by Wall Street, feel that the time to slap a Dawes plan on France is not far distant.

The return of Poincare to power, even tho it may be temporary, has raised high hopes in the breasts of the financial overlords of the world. Poincare does not mouth any radical nonsense about a levy on capital as a method of solving the financial crisis. His solutions will be at the expense of the workers.

Poincare is a fascist sympathizer. If his physical qualities permit—and if he survives his first appearance before the chamber—he may essay a minor Mussolini role in France. There is no doubt that the House of Morgan will welcome his comeback. Morgan saved his political neck once before with a million dollar loan, just as he saved Mussolini in the chaos that followed when Benito had the socialist Matteotti murdered.

In all probability Wall Street will soon step in and stabilize the franc. The bankers cannot afford to allow things to go completely to smash in France. The shadow of the powerful Soviet Union looms ominously over the intrigues of the ruling classes and despite their hatred of each other, their clashing interests and mutual jealousies they prefer to crawl to the moloch of Wall Street rather than be trampled in the dust under the boots of their own working classes.

Welcome to the New Jesus!

An enterprising newspaper has induced a writer to sit down at his trusty typewriter and turn out a life of Jesus that will make the Anti-Saloon League gnash its teeth and draw on the smelling salts for succor.

The same story will produce healthy chuckles in the headquarters of the association for the modification, nullification or abrogation of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Hitherto the general opinion of Jesus would almost fit an honest member of the Womens' Temperance Union, provided there is an honest person in that brood.

The new Jesus, discovered by the Hearst press, took his drink like a little man, cracked jokes and went out with the boys. Where he went with them, the writer is discreet enough to leave a dark secret. Perhaps he felt that any wideawake Elk or Moose did not have to be told.

The reformed savior is away ahead of the old one. He is a good fellow and a 100 per cent American, when on the golf links or at the Follies with his steno. Perhaps, as our "With The Staff Column" hints he was mixed up in Aimee McPherson's begira to Mexico.



Stalin Reviews the British General Strike

THE CAUSES OF THE BRITISH STRIKE.

THE first question is what were the reasons for the British strike. How was it possible that England, that land of capitalist power and unequal compromise, was transformed recently into an arena of great social conflicts? How was it possible that "Great England," the "mistress of the seas" was transformed into a land of a "Bolshevist" general strike?

I would like to mention a number of circumstances determining the unavailability of the general strike in England. The time has not yet come when an exhaustive reply can be given to that question. But we can and we must mention a few decisive factors determining the unavailability of the strike. Of these circumstances we can note the following four as the most important:

1. Formerly England occupied a monopoly position among the capitalist states. As a possessor of a number of large colonies, and with a model industry, she was able to play the role of the "workshop of the world" and draw tremendous super-profits on the side. That was the period of "peace and prosperity" in England. Capital drew the super-profits, crumbs from these super-profits fell to the lot of the upper strata of the British labor movement, the leaders of the British labor movement were gradually won over by capital, and the conflicts between labor and capital are usually settled by means of compromise. But the further development of world capitalism, especially the development of Germany, America and in part Japan, appearing as competitors of England on the international market, undermined the former monopoly position of England. The war and post-war crisis struck still another serious blow at the monopoly position of England. The super-profits began to dwindle, the crumbs falling to the lot of the labor leaders of England began to be exhausted. The voices for lowering the standard of living of the working class in England grew louder and louder. The land of "peace and prosperity"

THE speech of Comrade Stalin on "The British Strike" will be published in three installments. It divides naturally in three parts—1. The causes of the British strike. 2. The reasons for the collapse of the general strike and 3. The lessons of the strike.

The latter section contains some inferences drawn by Comrade Stalin relative to the important tasks of the British workingclass, the Communist Party and the workingclass as a whole.

began to change into the land of conflicts, lock-outs and strikes. The British worker began to tend toward the left, oftener and oftener taking recourse to the Bolshevik method of direct struggle with capital.

It is not difficult to understand that in such a state of things the gross threat of a lock-out by the mine owners in England, could not pass without reply on the part of the miners.

2. The second circumstance consists in the rehabilitation of the international market relations and, along with it, the intensification of the struggle of the capitalist groups for markets. The post-war crisis is characterized by the snapping of nearly all the bonds between the capitalist states on the international market, resulting in chaos. At present this chaos, in view of the temporary stabilization of capital, is giving way to the former state and the old international market relations are gradually becoming re-established. If a few years ago the question was one of rehabilitating the workshops and factories and inducing the workers to labor for capital, then today the question is to secure markets and raw materials for rehabilitating the workshops and factories. In this connection the struggle for markets is increasing with fresh force, and in this struggle that group of capitalists and that capitalist state will win out, which has the cheapest wares and the highest technique.

BUT new forces are appearing on the market—America, France, Japan, Germany, the British Dominions, and the British colonies, having successfully developed their industries during the war, are now struggling for

markets. It is natural that after all this, the easy squeezing of profits from foreign markets, to which England had recourse of old, is now becoming impossible. The old colonial method of a monopoly in plundering markets and sources of raw material, had to give way to the new method of capturing markets by means of cheap wares. Hence the endeavors of British capital to cut down production, or in any case not to extend it too much. Hence the tremendous army of unemployed in England as a permanent phenomenon during the last few years. Hence the threat of unemployment, holding the workers of England in suspense, and arousing in them a militant temper. Hence that lightning reaction which the threat of the lock-out aroused in the workers in general and in the miners in particular.

3. The third circumstance is the endeavor of British capital to decrease the cost of production in British industry for itself, and to cheapen its wares at the cost of the interests of the British workingclass. It is no mere accident that the object of this fundamental blow was the miners in this case. British capital attacked the miners not only because the coal industry is in a bad state of affairs as far as technique is concerned and needs "rationalization," but mainly because the miners have always been and still remain the vanguard of the British proletariat. To bridle this vanguard, cut their wages and lengthen their working day, thus settling with that vanguard and then continue the job in the other ranks of the working class—therein lies the strategy of British capital. Hence the heroism with which the British min-

ers are conducting their strike. Hence that unexampled readiness which the British workers revealed in supporting the miners by the general strike.

4. The fourth circumstance is the domination of the conservative party in England, the most evil enemy of the working class. Of course any other bourgeois government would in principle have proceeded the same way in crushing the working class. But beyond a doubt only such sworn enemies of the working class as the conservatives could have so lightly and cynically challenged the whole British working class, when they threatened the lockout. It is today accepted as an absolute fact that the British conservative party not only wanted the lock-out and strike, but that it had prepared for it for nearly a year. It postponed the attack on the miners last July because it considered the moment as "unsuitable." But it prepared for the whole of that period, gathering supplies of coal, organizing strikebreakers, cultivating the proper public opinion, in order to strike at the miners in April. Only the conservative party could have taken such a "governmental" step.

THE conservative party wriggled in to power on the basis of forged documents and provocation. The very first day after coming to power, it used all its means of provocation to attack Egypt. For a whole year it has been conducting a direct war with the Chinese people, having recourse to all the tried methods of colonial plunder and oppression. It spares no means to prevent the rapprochement between the people of the Soviet Union and the peoples of Great Britain, gradually preparing for a possible intervention. Now it is attacking the working class of its own country, preparing this attack for a year with a zeal worthy of a better aim. The conservative party cannot exist without conflicts at home and abroad. Can one wonder, after this, that the British workers answered blow for blow?

Such are the essential circumstances determining the unavailability of the strike in England. (To Be Continued.)

WITH THE STAFF

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

SCRIPTURES MADE EASY FOR SCISSORBILLS

Chapter VI

(How Jesus Played Davy Crockett and Invited Himself to Supper)

"There was a rich man named Zacchaeus in the town, with such keen business ability that he got himself generally disliked. Being curious to see the distinguished visitor, he had climbed up into a tree.

"Imagine his surprise when Jesus stopped under the tree and commanded him to come down, saying, 'Today I intend to eat at your house.'

"The crowd was stunned. Some took it upon themselves to tell Jesus of his social blunder. Their protests were without avail. He saw in him a man of unusual generosity and a fine sense of justice, who needed only to have those qualities revealed by one who understood."

(Continued tomorrow)

THE WEEK'S WORST SELLER

The day he was bounced out of the back door of the French parliament, Joseph Caillaux's book, in which he elaborated what he would do as dictator of France, came off the press. It is called "The Rubicon." After he crossed it, he invited Herriot to write a sequel.

His Eminence Annoyed.

While accepting with reserve everything that comes over the cables, we are compelled to admit that there is probably a degree of truth in this dispatch:

"Growing opposition to Mr. Cook as a representative leader of the miners, owing to his fiery and unbridled utterances, was expressed anew today by the noted coal owner, Lord Londonderry."

The house of lords, as a whole, gave us all a laugh about the same time when they were so annoyed at having to spend four hours on the bill to lengthen miners' hours to eight underground that they applied closure to the debate. —J. S. Wallace in The Worker, Toronto.

From Little Essays on How to Make Government Unpopular.

The old hickory switch, and old-fashioned discipline, is suggested by John J. Tiggett, United States commissioner of education. The small boys of America, remarks Johnny Red, will all vote for Mr. Tiggett when they grow up—not before.

It Arriv'

Well, if something like 100 in the shade is the millennium promised by the Old Dock who said he could prove it by the hieroglyphics on the great pyramid, then July 20 was the date of its beginning. But if it ain't gonna rain no mo' and the heat continues all thru the said millennium, the Old Dock can make his millennium serve as a first rate substitute for hell.

A Day in the Rest Homes of Odessa

What Seamen Do While Ashore Has Been the Subject of Many Ribald Song and Story—But This is a Different Tale—It is the Simple Description Written by a British Tar of a Day in Soviet Institutions Where Russian Workers Spend Vacations.

JUNE 18, 1926—On the above date there was an excursion from the International Seamen's club to visit the workers' rest homes. The excursion party was composed of British seamen from the ships in the port. The rest homes are run by the Trade Union council for the benefit of the workers.

The workers have these homes to go to when their holiday comes around, so that they can recuperate their lost vitality. They get a fortnight, a month or six weeks holiday a year on full pay, according to the nature of their work.

THE first place that we visited was rest home No. 1, set in spacious grounds. This was a palace which formerly belonged to the Sha of Persia and in which he kept his harem.

The buildings are of oriental design, with domes and marble stairways. The gardens were wonderful, flower beds, fruit trees, and tinkling fountains all over the grounds.

Inside, the buildings were beautifully decorated, on the walls were some splendid oil paintings and valuable tapestries.

The workers here received us with enthusiasm, the only passport one needs, to the Russian worker's heart, is a union card. Most of them enjoying the rest here were workers from the different unions. Naturally they were greatly interested in the failure of the general strike, and the present miners' lockout. These are the workers who are donating a quarter of a day's wages to help their British comrades. International solidarity functions with them, even if national solidarity does not function with the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. We sat down to lunch with the resters finding the food fresh and of a good quality, and plentifully supplied.

One rester weighed out with a 22 pound gain after two weeks.

LEAVING No. 1, we got on the street car and rode along Proletarian boulevard. This long road is lined with workers' rest homes, children's homes, sanatoriums, all former palaces of the former bourgeoisie, now used for the benefit of the class who built them, i. e. the working class.

We got off the tram at No. 2, and were received with the same enthusiastic reception by the resters. We answered innumerable questions while on our tour of inspection. It is surprising how well informed the Russian workers are on all political and industrial matters. After our tour of inspection we sat down under the trees and had a good sing-song, finishing up with the International, and departing for Number 5.

STANDING in the middle of a beautiful park this mansion was the former home of "General Martinov," now used by the "Donbasse Miners"

for their holidays, (some change). We had dinner here at 3 p. m. The only thing that spoiled it was thinking of the dear old general, in company with other ex-soldiers, selling matches or playing organs on the streets of London.

From here we went across to No. 4, receiving the same wonderful goodwill and comradeship from the resters, leaving after one hour's pleasure for No. 2 rest home.

NO. 2 is situated on the cliffs facing the sea. Below us are dozens of houses in ruins, which was caused by the bombardment of the British fleet in 1920, after they had been chased out of Odessa by the Red Army.

"The sons of the Paris Commune" on that occasion, led by Andre Marty, refused to fire on the workers. It made me ashamed of my nationality to see the trade mark of British imperialism, and to have these workers whom the shells were fired at, falling over each other in their anxiety to make us feel at home.

Conditions in Union Coal Fields Grow Worse; Young Miners Work for Low Wages in Cities!

Working next to me in the shop on a drill press at forty-five cents an hour, is a big fellow. I knew by his actions that he was not used to working in a factory and the surroundings were new to him. So I asked him where he hails from. He told me he came from Herrin, Ill. and that he has worked in a Herrin mine for over 16 years, and now the mine has been shut down for over seven months and no jobs were obtainable in the coal mines around there except to go into the nonunion fields, and he would far rather work in a factory at 45 cents per hour than go into the scab mine.

Why is it that men like that, who have spent most of their lives in the coal mines are forced to go into the factory to work for low wages and damned hard work?

And this is not the only case . . . If one were to investigate the shops in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, etc., one would find thousands of miners who were driven from the mines by the latest drive of the operators to lower wages and worsen the conditions in the mines. And in order to lower wages they have to smash the union, or build company unions.

As soon as the hard coal strike was over, the coal operators started a drive on the soft coal miners' union. They did not come out and say that they were out to smash the union, or build puppet company unions, but they did it more skillfully. They started to shut down most of the union mines and opened up their scab mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia and Alabama, and today we find that more than two-thirds of the soft coal produced comes from the

scab fields, and with the help of the Coolidge rail rate fixing commission it is possible for coal to come from the Southern scab fields and successfully compete with coal produced in the Northern union fields on the Great Lakes and other northern markets.

With a situation like this facing the United Mine Workers' Union, what is to be done? How can we save the union?—For it finally evolves down to this—that the union in the soft coal regions is in danger, and what we can do to save the union is a question that we will take up in future articles.

—H. M.

French Communists at Dunkirk Rile Police by Appeal to Soldiers

PARIS, July 25. — The lockout by port authorities at Dunkirk, France, of the longshoremen, has been followed in its fortieth day by the importation of soldiers which have practically placed the water front under martial law. The 500 police which have been guarding the docks and warehouses are continued.

As the soldiers spread about the district they were met on all sides by posters signed by the Communist Party, urging the soldiers as workers to fraternize with the strikers and prevent scabbing. The police were called on and spent a busy day tearing down the posters. Next morning the posters were back in the same place.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

The Scab Sheets Slur.

Recently a local sheet published a slur against the "down and outs" on Trent Ave. commonly spoken of as the "skidway" where the employment sharks hold out and fleece honest workers by charging them for jobs at low wages and hard work with bad food and bad working conditions.

The write-up in question dwelt on the unreasonable yarns the unemployed would spin as one would sit on the running board of a parked auto.

Reporter's Foolish Tale.

His fantastic brain had it appear as if he had heard one of the unemployed tell a foolish tale of how he saved a ship from sinking after a big hole had been jammed thru the bottom of the ship by taking beef down to the hole, thus causing a whale to jam itself into the hole after the beef, then the wind-jammer crawls down outside and cut the whale in two, leaves its head in the hole of the ship while the rest of the whale floats away.

Many times I had been on Trent Ave the past few years but never once have I heard any such spewing off by lumberjacks or others. This morning as I walked down the "skidway" I looked closely for wind-jammers on the running boards of parked automobiles. The first man I saw sitting on a running board of a car was reading "Solidarity" an I. W. W. paper. The next man was reading THE DAILY WORKER, and the next one was not reading at all; neither did he have a mob of gaping hicks listening to a string of bull, but was sitting quietly taking no notice whatever of the throng as it passed to and fro.

Businessmen Lose Out.

Up town on Main and Riverside Aves. are many vacant business places, and more to be vacant soon from the appearance of the "selling out" and "getting out" signs. A little farther on I saw the owner of a corner grocery and soft drink store sitting in his place of business playing solitaire; not a customer in his place.

Down at the city employment office there were many men but very few poor jobs marked up on the boards.

The chamber of commerce was calling for \$40,000 for a campaign fund to boost Spokane. Spokane business is dead. Spokane jobs are almost impossible to get. Spokane's streets and Spokane's homes are filled with many idle men and women and the capitalist sheets and the chamber of commerce is poking fun at the idle workers and trying to get thousands of more workers here to starve and be sneered at by Spokane scab sheets.

Workers everywhere, when you see Spokane being boosted you should remember that Spokane is a good place to STAY AWAY FROM.

Government Cost High.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25. — The actual cost of the government last fiscal year ended June 30 increased \$55,344,427 over the previous year, totalling \$3,584,957,873. It was shown in the itemized list of expenditures made public by the treasury.

Now You Tell One

"It is my common practice to rehearse lines after retiring,"—Marjorie Rambeau actress named as correspondent by Mrs. Manton; Mr. Manton having been caught "coaching her" in her room.

MUNCIE EDITOR CHARGES KLAN RULES INDIANA

Appeals Contempt Case to Supreme Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MUNCIE, Ind., July 25.—George R. Dale, editor of the Post Democrat of Muncie, who is appealing a contempt case to the United States supreme court following an adverse ruling by the state supreme judiciary, reiterated his charge that the ku klux klan rules Indiana. Dale charges that the klan dominates the state by its control over sheriffs, prosecutors, police, mayors and even the courts.

Contempt Case.

With three others, Dale was indicted for violation of the state liquor law. He published an article in his paper in which he said the court was controlled by the klan. Judge Clarence Dearth of the Delaware county court then cited Dale for contempt, fined him \$1,000 and sentenced him to six months.

Dale offered to prove the charges he had published but the court declared that truth had nothing to do with the matter. Dale then appealed. He claims his life has been threatened by the klan many times.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.