

Minority Meet Indicates Labor Turns Left

(By EARL R. BROWDER.)
(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Third Annual Conference of the National Minority Movement, the left wing of British trade unions opened at Battersea town hall yesterday with 793 delegates representing over 900,000 members present, and more arriving from the provinces. This tremendous turnout signifies deep changes in the British labor movement.

The conference adopted an open letter to the Trades Union Congress, due to meet September 6, at Bournemouth, demanding that the trade unions put an embargo upon coal and give the utmost financial help to the British miners.

A resolution on the general strike was adopted, condemning the capitulators, both right and left and declaring to remove the bankrupt leadership of the general council.

The conference received a letter from A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, declaring that the miners can win if they are supported by the Trade Union Congress, and calling on the Minority Conference to demand action.

Great enthusiasm greeted the news that the safety men had been withdrawn from the mines of the Derbyshire district.

Fraternal delegates are present at the conference from the Red International of Labor Unions, from Germany, France and Czecho-Slovakia.

"If It's War They Want..."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A great clamor is coming from the rank and file of the miners, in view of the open union-smashing stand of the mine owners and the government, for a withdrawal of the safety men from the mine properties.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners, declares that the conduct of Winston Churchill during the negotiations the miners' executive had with the cabinet, was as openly insulting as that of the mine owners in the recent conference.

Government to Send Troops.

COOK declares that he has information that the government is determined to send troops into the mining fields to reinforce the swarms of special police previously sent to break the strike and intimidate the union pickets.

These police have clashed with the miners at several points and several miners have been wounded, while arrests are made wholesale in an unsuccessful effort to break the strikers' mass picketing.

A. F. of L. Executive Drafts Report; Hope to Settle Three Disputes

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 29.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here, is considerably occupied in drafting its report to the federation convention which is to be held in Detroit beginning October 4.

Much of the report deals with the swarm of jurisdictional disputes, some "settled" and others in the process of adjudication. Though the Sheet Metal Workers have yet to accept the award made in the dispute over metal trim with the Carpenters, the council will "point with pride" to this settlement.

The several years' dispute over tool sharpeners between the Tunnel and Subway Workers International and the Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, is settled, it is announced, "with satisfaction to both sides."

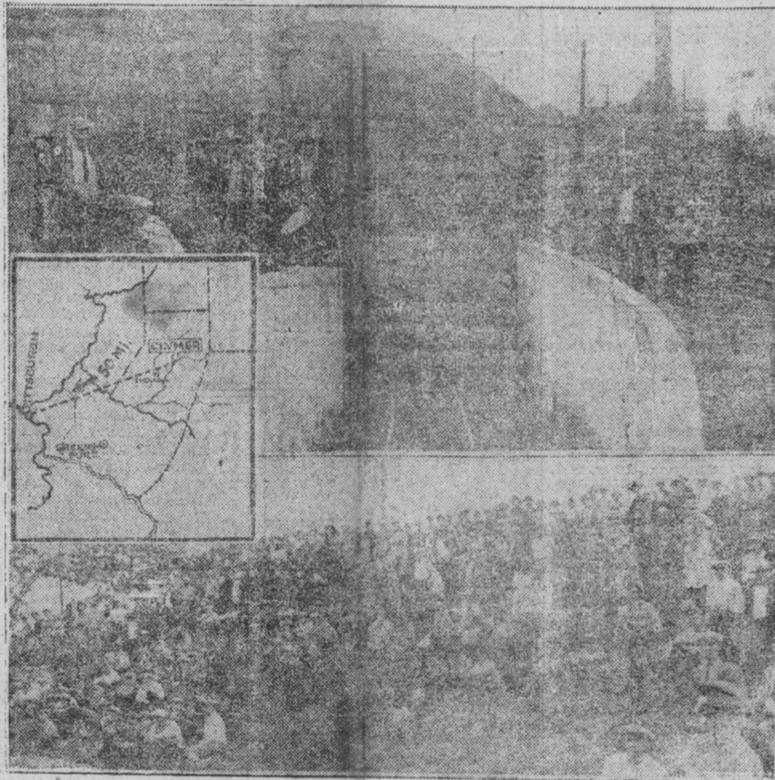
The dispute between the Bricklayers and Plasterers, President Green is "hopeful" of settlement by Green's appointment of Elihu Root, one of the most notorious of the "old guard" of republican politicians, as chairman of a board of adjustment together with representatives from both unions involved.

Indiana Warden Chosen Jailer of Cook County Threatens Harsh Rule

Edward J. Forgarty, for 14 years warden of Indiana state penitentiary and a non-resident of Cook county, has been made jailer of its county jail by Sheriff Hoffman on recommendation of the citizen's advisory committee.

Forgarty while still in charge of the Indiana prison was decorated by the warden of the Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. When notified of his appointment to the Cook County Jail, Forgarty said, "Prisoners are in jail to be treated as such and not fondled or caressed." Many charges of graft have been made against his predecessors, and the amount of bootlegging which takes place in the Cook county jail has become a national scandal.

When 46 Met Death in Mine Blast Families Wait at Clymer Shaft to Claim Their Dead



These photos, taken Thursday and rushed from the scene to this paper, show scenes at the mouth of the Clymer Mine of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation at Clymer, Pa., down which 56 men went to work the day before and but 10 escaped alive in an explosion that wrecked the mine. Forty-six bodies have been accounted for. Upper photo shows the mouth of the mine thru which rescue crews came and went in removing the bodies. Lower photo shows the sorrowing crowd on the hillside waiting to claim their loved ones. Map indicates location of Clymer and the mine.

Must Choose Between Peasantry and Freedom Says Farm Union Head

STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 29.—(FP)—"The difference between the Farmers' Union program of cost of production for the producers of farm products and the program offered the farmers by the financiers is the difference between the hope of independence thru intelligent organization on the one hand and economic slavery and peasantry on the other," Pres. Milo Reno, Farmers' Union of Iowa, told Illinois farmers at Indian Acres park near Streator.

CALL STRIKE ON ANOTHER LANDIS AWARD BUILDING

Council May Stop All Non-Union Jobs

The Chicago Building Trades Council Saturday called out on strike all union craftsmen employed on the \$12,000,000 Jewelers' building on Wacker Drive. This is the second strike within a week on Landis award construction.

Nearly all the structural ironwork is up on the Jewelers' building, but the ornamental ironworkers will interfere somewhat with its completion by joining in the strike. All the plasterers, cement finishers, tile setters, pipe coverers, electricians and lathers have quit.

Will Bricklayers Strike?

The carpenters do not belong to the Building Trades Council and may continue at work. The attitude of the bricklayers can not be ascertained until working hours Monday, but union bricklayers remained at work when the Landis award job at Monroe and Clark St. was struck by the council on August 23. At that time Delegate Haley of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union told a representative of THE DAILY WORKER that he "didn't know a thing about the strike. So far as the bricklayers are concerned, there is no strike."

More Strikes Coming.

It is freely rumored that more Landis award construction will be struck Wednesday, following a meeting of the Building Trades Council Tuesday. The Landis award contractors held a meeting Friday after which they issued a statement that they were doing 41 per cent of building construction work in Chicago, which contradicts their statement last week that they do five per cent.

Building trades' officials state that they do not regard the Landis award seriously any longer, and take the attitude that the strikes now going on are technically against the use of non-union labor.

COOLIDGE MAY RAISE BAN ON ARMS TO MEXICO

Sheffield Urges More Drastic Action

BULLETIN. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—The Mexican government is contemplating a policy of even greater severity than that yet displayed toward the clergy should the Catholic leaders continue their present defiant attitude, it was stated today by an official spokesman.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAUL SMITHS, New York, Aug. 29.—That Coolidge is planning more drastic action against Mexico in behalf of the oil and mining interests was foreshadowed in an unofficial statement issued to newspaper men by the official spokesman at the summer White House after Secretary of State Kellogg conveyed Ambassador Sheffield's views on Mexico to the president.

It was strongly hinted that one of the demands made by the Knights of Columbus, namely, a lifting of the arms embargo, would be complied with just as soon as Coolidge feels that the anti-catholic section of the voting public has forgotten about the active campaign waged by the Roman Catholic machine in the United States for intervention in Mexico.

To Use More Subtle Methods.

Coolidge cautiously wishes to avert an overt act against the southern republic. He hopes to gain his ends by diplomatic means and thru the exercise of pressure by the Wall Street bankers. Economic strangulation he believes is a more effective means of forcing the Calles administration to agree to the oil magnates' demands than armed intervention. The rich pickings in the south American market that are now falling into the lap of American commercial interests would go elsewhere if the United States undertook the task of carrying the stars and stripes from the Rio Grande to the Panama canal.

Enable Catholics To Arm.

On the other hand, the lifting of the embargo would enable the Catholics and reactionary agrarians to arm themselves. Tho' the present government is strong, repeated rebellions would seriously weaken its power. The policy of the administration in the event of a serious uprising would be of benevolent neutrality to the counter-revolutionists, according to information gleaned from quarters close to the state department.

A one-hour strike by all union workers thruout the federal district, which

Telegraphers' Strike In Soviet Union Hits British Concessionary

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—The strike of the operators at the 22 stations of the Indo-European Telegraph company continues. London, is using the lines of the Eastern Telegraph company in the emergency, paying an excess charge of 500 pounds daily to evade the Soviet Union route and the wage demands of the Soviet trade union.

The five-day strike has cost the concessionaries a total loss of 25,000 pounds sterling. The salary raise demanded by the strikers would have amounted to only 1,350 pounds per year.

GANG CALLS COPS TO END MEETING OF FUR WORKERS

Indignant Membership Censures Milstein

Reactionaries belonging to the Milstein machine called in two detectives of the Chicago police force and with their aid broke up a meeting of the Fur Workers' Union held Friday at 30 south Wells St.

Most of the members present were so indignant that they went to another hall and adopted a severe vote of censure, demanding that Milstein be prohibited from speaking at the next meeting.

Deliberate Obstruction.

The trouble started just as the secretary began to read the minutes. A Milstein gangster, Abe Rosen, denounced the presence of Max Mendelson and Chas. Grosman, both of them technically under charges filed by their opponents in the right wing. The hall rang with cheers as speaker after speaker of the progressive group arose and argued for a motion to permit all members under charges to remain.

After full discussion the cry went up for a vote, and Milstein, seeing that he was beaten, sent a call for the police. Two officers entered and threatened to arrest everybody, and also ordered the hall cleared. The room was jammed to the doors, and in the midst of a discussion over an announcement that the meeting should go to a larger hall, Milstein declared it adjourned, to reconvene Tuesday.

Goldberg Speaks.

Nearly all of the crowd thus ejected went directly to the Freshet Hall at Kedzie and Roosevelt and there held another meeting. This hall was jammed with fur workers, and addresses were delivered by Goldberg and left wingers, who described the underhanded methods used by the right wing to get rid of all each on hand and demoralize the union during the

Farrington Signs \$25,000 Contract With Peabody Co.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, left for Europe to represent the American Federation of Labor as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress with a long-term contract with the Peabody Coal Company, at a salary of \$25,000 a year, in his pocket.

This, the most sensational exposure of labor treachery in many years came to light when the old feud between John L. Lewis, head of the international union and Farrington, his old enemy flared up anew.

Largest Coal Mining Company.

The Peabody Coal company is the largest coal mining corporation in Illinois. There is reason to believe that Farrington has been on the payroll of this company for the last ten years. He admitted that he was offered a \$25,000 a year job with the company ten years ago. The charges of the radicals in the union that Farrington was in the employ of the coal owners are now verified with a vengeance.

Secured the Evidence.

John L. Lewis, thru his inside connections in the coal operators' organization in Illinois, secured a copy of the contract between Farrington and the Peabody company, also a copy of a cablegram and letter from Farrington to Peabody. As Lewis is trying to have his man Sneed elected president of District 12, in the hope that he may be able to carry the district in the next election for international president, he decided this was the opportunity of a lifetime to get rid of Farrington.

Lewis Exhumes the Axe.

Lewis invited Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Miners' Union to Indianapolis and showed him the evidence against Farrington. The international president urged Nesbit to take immediate action.

Farrington was in Paris seeing the sights preparatory to leaving for England to attend the trade union congress on Sept. 6. With William Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' brotherhood, Farrington had visited Geneva where they had made arrangements to furnish a room in the headquarters of the labor annex to the league of nations in honor of Sam Gompers.

A Cable to Paris.

On instructions from Lewis Nesbit sent Farrington the following telegram: The contract signed by Jack Peabody and yourself and a cablegram and letter from you to Mr. Peabody are in the hands of John L. Lewis, international president. The same will be brought to the attention of the district board. I am instructed to ask you to come home immediately to defend yourself or to tender your resignation as president. Cable me your intentions to Springfield."

Get It Coming and Going.

In the meantime things were moving in Springfield, Illinois, where the headquarters of District 12 are located. Farrington lives in Indianapolis but his office is in Springfield. Lewis lives in Springfield but his office is in Indianapolis. Both charge the union for the expense of traveling to and from their homes to their offices which they do quite frequently. Farrington has now built a splendid mansion in Springfield, to which he will undoubtedly move since he has openly decided to work for Peabody.

Coal Company Denials.

While the officials of District 12, acting on instructions from Lewis were communicating with Farrington, the officials of the Peabody Coal company were busy denying that Farrington was in their employ. They did not deny that he had signed a contract with them. They stated emphatically that the labor leader was not now and never was in their employ. It is reported that Jack Peabody, who negotiated the contract with Farrington, cabled to Paris for permission to make the matter public.

The Jig Was Up.

When both realized that the deal could no longer be kept a secret Farrington and the coal company admitted the facts. Farrington and the Peabodys expected to keep the contract a secret so that Farrington with the aid of the Len Small machine, the assistance of John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and his own corps of paid disorganizers in the district office, could succeed himself as district president. He would then be in a position to turn the Illinois organization into a gigantic company union, chiefly in the interest of the Peabodys.

A Brazen Labor Faker.

When Farrington received Nesbit's cablegram he sent the following reply: "I have a profound regard for the members of the district board but I deny them the right to command me to return to defend myself or to demand my resignation. I have done nothing to warrant either and I certainly have a right to change my employment at my convenience and after (Continued on page 2)

OHIO MINERS FACE AN OPEN SHOP BATTLE

Operators to Open on the 1917 Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Ohio Coal Operators' Association has met in this city and unanimously decided to open their mines on the 1917 scale. Union men who today get \$7.50 a day will be offered jobs at \$5 a day. This is the offer to the 30,000 miners who have been idle in this state for months or years.

The operators decided that there was nothing to negotiate, since the district office of the United Mine Workers refused to send any representatives to confer with them.

Attacked by Sections.

The mines at present operating under the Jacksonville agreement will be regarded as in the "favorably located districts." Whether an attempt will be made to tamper with the wage scale there immediately in conformity with the decision, has not been stated. Probably they will be allowed to continue on the present scale for a time, until the 30,000 miners have been put to work on the 1917 scale and then the fight will begin to reduce them.

The coal operators accuse the miners of breaking the agreement. They say that the miners have migrated to fields where the union rate is not in force, thereby breaking the agreement with the operators. First the operators close down the mines, and starve out the men. The men in self-protection are forced to go to West Virginia and Kentucky to get work. Once there, they are accused of breaking the agreement. The miners of Ohio face a battle.

McKENNA ASKING INDIANA STATE FEDERATION AID

Chicago Carpenters Give a Thousand Dollars

Paul McKenna, of the delegation of British labor leaders now in America to secure financial aid for the striking British coal miners, is traveling fast and talking much, meeting many engagements in the industrial and mining towns of Illinois and Indiana.

Anton Johannsen, chairman of the Chicago Federation of Labor and in charge of McKenna's tour in this part of the country, revealed that the British miners' spokesman was yesterday making a flying trip to Vincennes, Indiana, to address the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Dates have been arranged for him on the way, before and after his speech at Vincennes. He speaks at union meetings in St. Louis, and on Friday addressed a miners' mass meeting in Gillespie. McKenna is himself a miner, and came directly from the working face of a coal mine to office in his union. He is now the agent of the Scottish Miners' Federation and a member of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and therefore is quite at home in a crowd of coal diggers.

McKenna is expected in Chicago again this morning, as he has two meetings to address tonight. He starts then for New York, to sail with the rest of the delegation which must reach England in time to attend the British Labor Congress and important conferences of the miners' unions.

Friday night Carpenters' Local Union No. 13 of Chicago voted a thousand dollars for British miners' relief, and last Wednesday night Machinists' Local Union No. 126 voted \$200, and Machinists' Local No. 829 raised \$25 for the same purpose. It is expected now that Chicago unions will be able to contribute altogether something over \$25,000.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN thieves fall on each other, honest men should rejoice and keep their eyes and ears open. The Chicago Tribune, for the second time in two years angered the Chicago Daily News by casting reflection on the authenticity of that paper's dispatches from the Soviet Union. The Trib. claimed credit for exploding a story emanating from Riga to the effect that Russia was about to dump 600,000,000 bushels of wheat on the world market, last year, Canadian farmers were about to sell their grain at disastrously low prices when the Tribune stepped in with the "facts" and saved them money. Now Canadian farmers are alleged to have thanked the Tribune for the "facts."

THE Tribune, which prints more obvious lies about Russia than all other Chicago papers combined, attributed its ability to save the Canadian farmers money to its decision not to assign any more correspondents to Moscow until the Soviet censorship is raised, on the ground that only the unvarnished truth appears in its column.

THIS angered the Daily News which keeps the public fairly well informed about doings in Russia thru its representative Mr. Junius B. Wood. The News says that its correspondent is never required to change his text or sent out adulterated news. The censorship is a mere formality and has not been exercised since Lenin's death, when the government announced that it wished the news to be first made public thru its representatives in foreign capitals.

THE News further states that misinformation about conditions in the Soviet Union rarely comes from Russia but is concocted in border states. The most mendacious of these lie factories is situated in Riga, says the News, taking a direct slap at the Tribune and at Donald Day the champion propagator of them all. The yarn about the 600,000,000 bushels of wheat did not come out of Russia, the News insists but from one of those hotbeds of anti-Soviet propaganda on the border. The News publishes fairly reliable news about Russia not because it likes the Soviet Union any better than the Trib, but because it is a better newspaper.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI went and gobbled one quarter of an egg, but he apologizes for the guzzle giving as his reason the friggidity of the climate here compared to that of his native land. Nothing like a hard-boiled egg to produce heat. The young christ container is on his way west. If he meets with Aimée McPherson, we fear that his chaparron, Mrs. Besant will be looking for another god. Aime has knocked the devil out of so many men on the west coast that she is not likely to find much trouble in ferreting out a hidden christ. In a such a frail and handsome person as Krishnamurti.

HERE is an example of cold-blooded cruelty taken from an article in "Labor" by its London correspondent: "A coal mine owner from Nottinghamshire, whose men agreed to return, is authority for the following: Before our conference with the miners we gave the leaders tea. They asked permission to carry away the fragments of food. That were empty. In my judgement, two-thirds as starvation is spreading." Now read the next paragraph.

MR. J. H. Thomas, political secretary of the National Union of railwaymen, and dominant personality in the British Trade Union Congress decided that this was a good time to pay a visit to Canada. You may remember that Thomas left England after he helped defeat the miners in 1921, and visited the United States. At that time he was met on the pier by a delegation of seamen, firemen and members of the Irish American (Continued on page 2)

NAVAL POWERS BUILDING FOR ANOTHER WAR

Subs France's Specialty; Britain for Cruisers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Rumors that another naval disarmament parley is being considered by the state department sent statistical sharks hunting for figures on the naval-building accomplishments of the powers that participated in the Washington conference.

Since that time Great Britain has built or is building eighteen cruisers, ten submarines and two destroyers. Her naval budget for the past three years amounts to the enormous total of \$871,500,000.

Fears Submarines.
British diplomacy considers cruisers as defensive vessels, but brands submarines as offensive. The reason for this jockeying with terms is Britain's vulnerability because of her heavy shipping interests and the ease with which her food supply could be cut off by undersea boats.

England is worried lest her two rivals in the Mediterranean should increase their naval strength to the danger point.

Big Naval Program.
PARIS, Aug. 26.—Since the Washington conference France has built or started to build 36 submarines in addition to several light cruisers and destroyers.

The naval appropriations for the past four years have amounted to 4,792,140,000 francs.

Japan's Large Budget.
TOKYO, Aug. 26.—Japan has spent \$355,000,000 on naval construction during the past three years. In addition to this huge sum the navy department is asking another allotment of \$320,000,000 for replacement purposes.

Heavy Drain on Purse.
The naval budget is a heavy drain on Japanese resources, but the country's policy is imperialistic and it is felt that a strong navy is needed for the expected clash with the United States. The imperialists also need a strong sea force to use as a constant threat against China.

Mussolini Secretive.
ROME, Aug. 26.—Mussolini refused to divulge the figures on naval building since the Washington conference. He made it quite clear, however, that Italy would build as many destroyers and submarines as she could afford or build on borrowed money.

STILL NO STEEL RAISED IN LOOP BUILDING STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

union workers in trades where unions have contracts. Even the Landis award contracts do not compel organized craftsmen to associate on the job with nonunionists in their own trade, except under special circumstances, shortage of labor, failure of the union to provide sufficient men, and 48 hours' notice.

Officials of the citizens' committee to enforce the Landis award announced Saturday that they were ready to furnish nonunion building workers. They expect to receive such notice on breakers to finish both the Jewelers' building and the job at Monroe and Clark St., and were only waiting word from Starrett-Dilks, the contractors, before sending them down to work. They expect to receive such notice on Tuesday.

Steel Work Stops
Tiling for the floors is being accumulated in the 22-story office building at 100 West Monroe street, on which the Chicago Building Trades Council has called a strike. Some of the tiling is going into the floors. The bricklayers are still at work.

But the hoisting boom at the top of the structure is pulled up and lashed to its standard, the slings are idle, no structural iron workers are in evidence. About all that can be done without iron workers, apparently, is to build the walls up to the height at which the steel frame stands.

No Publicity.
None of the parties concerned have anything to say for publication. The Chicago Building Trades Council just now adopts a policy of silence, and the contractors aren't talking to labor papers.

One of the armed guards who yesterday told a representative of The DAILY WORKER that he was hired by the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award was in a less talkative mood when approached by the same reporter today. He scowled, waved his arms, and announced that there must be "no trespassing."

There are still about a dozen guards in plain clothes, and an additional uniformed city policeman is on duty at the entrance to the half-finished building.

FARRINGTON TAKES \$25,000 JOB FROM PEABODY COAL COMPANY

(Continued from page 1)

nearly ten years of careful consideration I have decided to do so. A proper announcement will be made at the proper time."

Admitted Signing Contract.
Farrington then admitted that he had a contract with the Peabody Coal company in his pocket. "Jack Peabody and I signed the contract in New York City on July 2nd, the day before I sailed for Europe," said Farrington to a newspaper interviewer. "I had an offer about ten years ago practically identical with the present one, from Frank S. Peabody."

Must Think of Family.
"I have been working for the miners for more than 20 years now and have been president of the Illinois district for 12 years. I am getting a salary of \$5,000 a year. I am 53 years old and have a wife and three children, the youngest of whom is two years old. Naturally I must consider my family and the future."

"However, my accepting the executive position with the Peabody Coal company, in which my duties will be chiefly concerned with relationships with the miners and their problems, I firmly intend and expect to be able to continue by efforts to ameliorate the position of the workers and to promote a clear understanding and good will between the men and the owners."

Blames John L. Lewis.
Farrington lays the blame for the present exposure on the shoulders of John L. Lewis, international president, who it was Lewis that saved Farrington from being ousted by the membership of district 12. About two years ago District 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party, published a pamphlet entitled, "On a Labor Faker's Trail" which exposed Farrington's connections with the Peabody Coal Company, with Frank L. Smith, now under fire for accepting election bribes to the tune of \$150,000 from Samuel Insull, and Farrington's expulsion of local unions for coming out on strike to save Tom Mooney from the gallows in 1919.

Threatened Local Unions.
This pamphlet was circulated among the bituminous coal fields and in the election that took place in December 1925, Farrington threatened to lift the charter of any local caught distributing the pamphlet. Farrington in a public statement to reporters in his luxurious quarters in a Paris hotel declared that wages of the American miners were too high. This \$25,000 a year company tool, and \$5,000 a year union official thinks the miners could accept a cut of \$2.50 a day, so that the union operators would be in a position to compete with the non-union operators. Illinois coal miners now know what to expect from their dearly beloved president when he openly appears as a "labor reconciliator" for the Peabody Coal company.

Will Spill More Beans.
That Farrington will tell more of the truth about Lewis is beyond doubt. Lewis sold out the miners in the Somerset, Pennsylvania coke fields in 1921. He has wrecked the international union, until there is little left of it now. By attacking Farrington now, he expects to dodge responsibility for his own treason. He believes that the miners will be so outraged against the treason of Farrington that they will forget about the man who had Alex Howat, James B. MacLachlan, Duncan MacDonald and other courageous leaders expelled from the union and the districts they had built up either wrecked or turned over to company stoopigeons.

Farrington Betrayed Howat.
Farrington who once aided Howat, but merely as a move in his own fight on Lewis, supported the latter in refusing Howat a voice at the last miners' convention in Indianapolis. And when William F. Dunne, then editor of the Butte Bulletin, and delegate from the Silver Bow Trades Council to the Portland convention exposed Farrington from the floor, it was William Green, secretary-treasurer of the miners' union who paced the platform while delivering a rabid speech against Dunne that ended in the latter's expulsion from the convention for telling the truth about the two fakirs, Farrington and Lewis.

Abd-el-Krim to Exile.
CASA BLANCA, Morocco, Aug. 28.—Abd-el-Krim today will leave Morocco forever. He is bound for perpetual exile on Reunion Island. He and a party of 24 are aboard ship Abda which will bear them to Marseilles this afternoon.

Forest Fires in Spain.
SAN FERNANDO, Spain, Aug. 29.—Forest fires which are raging in the pine forests of this vicinity, due to the prolonged drought, are menacing several small villages.

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO BE PRESENTED AT CHICAGO MEETINGS

Sept. 1, 1919 is the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, which were the first expressions of the organized Communist movement in the United States.

Chicago was the scene of the struggle of the left wing of the Socialist Party, which resulted in the formation of the Communist Party.

C. E. Ruthenberg will deliver a lecture on the events leading up to the formation of the Communist Party, in 1919 and the history of the development of the party during the past seven years at Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd. on Wednesday, Sept. 1 at 8 P. M.

Comrade Ruthenberg was a member of the Left Wing Council which led the fight for the Communist party and was elected national executive secretary of the Communist Party of America at its first convention.

The meeting Wednesday will be under the auspices of Section 4 of the Chicago organization of the Workers (Communist) Party, which is the successor of the Communist parties organized Sept. 1, 1919, thru which the Communist forces in the United States were united.

The meeting is open to the membership of the party and those sympathizing workers who wish to know the struggle principles upon which the Communist Party was built and the development of the policies of the party during the seven years it has carried on the fight for a revolutionary workers' struggle in the United States.

revealed in letters exchanged between the pair.
Says Lewis is Coward.
In his statement issued in Paris, Farrington declares that Lewis has not the courage to tell the miners that their wages are too high. But Lewis with Farrington declares that there are two miners in the industry to every one needed.

If Farrington sold out to the Peabody Coal Company, Lewis has allowed former union mines in West Virginia to run open shop without opposition. Lewis wrecked the West Virginia district and forced the former leadership of that district out. Van Bittner, one of Lewis' most willing tools is now in charge of that district under a provisional administration.

Getting Out From Under.
Acting-president Fishwick of the Illinois Miners Union, who was implicated with Farrington in the latter's war on the progressives during recent years stated that he would bring Farrington's cable message before the district board today. Fishwick issued a statement deploring factional strife and urging unity. All the labor crooks that Farrington was surrounded by are now trying to get out from under. They hope by separating themselves from Farrington to escape the wrath of the betrayed miners.

Peabody Confirms Story.
Stuyvesant Peabody, yesterday confirmed that Farrington was under contract with the company at a \$25,000 a year salary. Peabody issued a flat denial of the story on the previous day.

When Farrington learned that a copy of his contract with Peabody was made public he cabled to William Green, president of the A. F. of L. offering his resignation as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union congress. Hutchison, the other delegate, is just as crooked as Farrington.

Wanted To Secede.
During the 1921 bituminous strike Farrington attempted to make a separate agreement with the Illinois operators and secede from the international union. This attempt was frustrated by the Communists and the radicals. Later on Lewis, who then denounced Farrington, lined up with the latter in expelling the leaders who helped save the union from disintegration.

Term Expires in April.
Farrington's term of office expires next April. The district elections which are held biennially will take place in December of this year. According to J. W. James, member of the miners' legislative committee at Washington, Farrington had asked the Peabody Coal Company to keep the contract a secret and that he felt he could best serve the miners' interests if he continued as president of the state union.

When Farrington married John L. Lewis' stenographer, the Peabody Coal company gave the couple valuable wedding gifts.
Workmen Are Fired.
The question arose over a strike in the match company's plant, called because of the discharge of workmen. The company obtained decisions and injunctions against the strikers, but the workmen's arbitration boards continued to issue contrary rulings. It is expected that the supreme court will rule in favor of the match company.

The frequency of labor disputes is indicated by a statement in the local newspapers that there are 2,400 applications for injunctions pending in the courts against arbitration board decisions in the federal district.

Forest Fires in Spain.
SAN FERNANDO, Spain, Aug. 29.—Forest fires which are raging in the pine forests of this vicinity, due to the prolonged drought, are menacing several small villages.

Gunboats Steam to Protect Wall Street's Nicaraguan Interests



Two U. S. warships have been stationed at the two Nicaraguan ports, Bluefields and Corinto (indicated on map above). This performance happens frequently. Wall Street intrigue and maneuver in Central America begin revolutions and offer the excuse to send U. S. battleships to protect "American life and property." President Chamorro, above, is a creature of United States capitalism.

COOLIDGE MAY RAISE BAN ON ARMS TO MEXICO

(Continued from page 1)

will be up all transportation and industries, has been ordered by the executives of the Federation of Unions.

The strike will take place when the supreme court decides the question placed before it by the Mexican Match Company as to whether the supreme court or workmen's arbitration boards constitute the highest tribunal in Mexico in labor disputes.

The match company is a subsidiary of the International Match Corporation of New York.

Workmen Are Fired.
The question arose over a strike in the match company's plant, called because of the discharge of workmen. The company obtained decisions and injunctions against the strikers, but the workmen's arbitration boards continued to issue contrary rulings. It is expected that the supreme court will rule in favor of the match company.

The frequency of labor disputes is indicated by a statement in the local newspapers that there are 2,400 applications for injunctions pending in the courts against arbitration board decisions in the federal district.

Forest Fires in Spain.
SAN FERNANDO, Spain, Aug. 29.—Forest fires which are raging in the pine forests of this vicinity, due to the prolonged drought, are menacing several small villages.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

THOMAS is now in Canada but refuses to discuss either the general strike or the miners' strike. He was willing to talk about the damage done to the British coal mining industry by the reparations burden forced on Germany. All Thomas is concerned with are his own personal interests which are bound up with the interests of the empire. He is a mill stone around the neck of British labor.

WE have not heard that the officials of the New York State Federation of Labor bothered themselves with the Passaic strike or the problem of aiding the British miners but they did not forget to put in a good word for citizen military training, forgetting no doubt that the soldiering they encourage will be used to break strikes as well as defend the gold of the House of Morgan against foreign foes.

THE United States has no mandate over Persia or over Hungary. Yet American finance governs both countries. In Persia Mr. A. C. Millsbaugh and his fourteen American assistants have been running the shah's realm for over three years while Jeremiah Smith is holding the fort for Horthy in Hungary. With 6,000 employees on his staff in Persia, Millsbaugh should be in a position to build up as good a political machine as the one fashioned in Illinois by Len Small.

Wisconsin Primaries to Register Swing to Left in Balloting Sept. 7th

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERRILL, Wisc., —(By Mail)—
The state and county fairs are holding the center of the stage in Wisconsin this week and then next Tuesday, Sept. 7, comes the primary election.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the primary campaign is the disintegration it has exposed within the LaFollette forces. This decay set in shortly after the original "Bob" LaFollette died and the struggle developed for his place in the sun.

It is declared that a pact was made even before LaFollette's remains were put underground, that LaFollette, Jr., was to be the candidate for the unexpired term of his father, the Governor John J. Blaine was this year to contest the seat held by U. S. Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, while Attorney General Herman L. Ekern, who superintended the placing of the elder LaFollette's name on the ballot as presidential candidate in 1924, was to make the race for governor. From every indication the pact has been carried out to the letter up to the present time. LaFollette, the son, was sent to the senate to take his father's seat. Blaine is now battling for Lenroot's place and Ekern is the contender for the governor's chair that Blaine will vacate in order to go to Washington.

In the meantime, however, the LaFollette, Jr. Blaine-Ekern outfit is being denounced by the more radical wing of the late LaFollette movement as "the Madison ring" (state capitol) and is being opposed in the primaries by the candidates of this faction.

Thus Fred R. Zimmerman, secretary of state, who styles himself a "LaFollette progressive," is battling the LaFollette conservative Ekern for the governorship. One of Zimmerman's campaign cries against Ekern is for an investigation by the 1927 state legislature into the alleged LaFollette, Jr.-Blaine-Ekern appeal to rich road building contractors for campaign donations and their support of Ekern for governor in return for Ekern's continuance, if elected governor, of a road policy "which fattens the purses of the road building contractors."

Ekern returns the attack by declaring that Zimmerman's proposals for raising money for road building would "loot the highway fund of between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000," stressing the charge that Zimmerman "would charge the millionaire owner the same on his expensive car that the workers and farmers pay on their cheap cars."

Thus the tug-of-war proceeds, all claiming to be the only true and anointed followers of the late LaFollette. An echo of late alliance between the railroad brotherhoods of the now defunct Conference for Progressive Political Action and the LaFollette "progressives" is heard in the clash between Congressman John C. Shafer and D. B. Robertson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Robertson has withdrawn his endorsement of the LaFollette congressman for re-election declaring that Shafer "had repudiated the progressive policy of Wisconsin and had joined the reactionary stalwart republicans in an effort to defeat Governor John J. Blaine for the United States senate."

Congressman Shafer, delivers himself of the following hot rejoinder in reply:
"The Madison ring (LaFollette, Jr.-Blaine-Ekern) slate of candidates has repudiated the government ownership plank of the presidential platform of the late Senator LaFollette. Do you construe my standing now where the senator and I stood in 1924 for government ownership of railroads, and my showing the voters of Wisconsin that the Madison ring candidates have cast aside that plank and have pledged themselves on national railroad legislation to a policy of returning the control of transportation rates to state railroad commissions, as a repudiation of progressive principles. In this connection I would suggest that you inform yourself upon the policies and actions of the present railroad rate commission of Wisconsin, which has generally increased public utility rates in Wisconsin, and has not decreased them."

"This present railroad commission was appointed entirely by Gov. Blaine, now candidate for the senate, and the Madison ring lands its actions and promises a continuance of its present work."

The primary elections will reveal just how deep-seated these divisions among the late LaFollette leaders have permeated to the masses of LaFollette voters. A swing to the left of large numbers of former LaFollette followers would indicate a growing basis for independent political action in Wisconsin and the formation of a labor party.

They will show whether the masses reflect the thunder of huge motor trucks carrying prize cattle and produce to the state and county fairs for exhibition, or whether they respond to the appeal of thousands of bankrupt and tens of thousands of mortgaged farmers, many of whom are being driven off the farms and into the crowded industries in the great cities. My prediction is that the Wisconsin primaries will register a swing to the left.

BOSS CLEANERS DISAGREE OVER STRIKE ENDING

Union Rejects Terms; Fat Boy Would Give Courts More Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., August 29.—A division of opinion between the Retail Cleaners' Association and the Master Cleaners and Dyers, which complicates a condition of discord among the master cleaners themselves, is the most recent development in the cleaning and dyeing strike covering all Lake county, Indiana.

The Retail Cleaners are meeting today to discuss grievances with the union and also with the master cleaners.

The Master Cleaners met with the union representatives August 27 in the Indiana Hotel, Hammond, and offered their terms: No recognition of the union, right to lay off men at will, straight time on Saturday, and the 44-hour week without extra pay for overtime. The union rejected them. There was discussion among the employers at the meeting.

Against Long Hours.
The strikers' chief grievance is long hours. They are determined to strike until such conditions as exist, for example, in the "Sanitary" cleaning and dye works are abolished. Leo Oalling, owner of this plant, occasionally kides his workers along with a little gift of thirty cents to make them forget that for a wage of \$30 per week in some cases they work from 7 a. m. to 2 a. m. The girls in his plant are also compelled to work twelve or thirteen hours a day.

Manager Assaults Worker.
E. C. Wilfong was hired to solicit for the "Progressive" Dye Works in Gary, and when he objected to an insult directed against the union just before the strike started, he was struck by the manager. The same manager was afterwards arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

Partial to Business.
The Carnegie pensioner did not attribute some of the contempt which the masses in the United States have for law to the obvious partiality of the lawmakers and the judges to the side which butters their bread, that this side does not produce either the bread of the butter.

Judges who accept pensions from the blood-stained hands of steel manufacturers cannot be expected to execute the confidence of the masses in the fairness of their judgments.

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

CHICAGO LABOR CHEERS MEXICO AT MASS MEET

Mexican Consul is Given Great Ovation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

North Side Turner Hall echoed with applause last Friday night when Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago, rose to speak at a meeting, called under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to demand "Hands off Mexico!" The meeting convened at almost the very moment when Secretary of State Kellogg was announcing to capitalist newspapers that James R. Sheffield, U. S. ambassador to Mexico, is soon to discuss with President Coolidge proposed government action against Mexico's oil and land laws.

It was a spontaneous tribute to the nation south of the Rio Grande, which for so many years has stood like a rock against the onrush of U. S. imperialism, and which is now rallying so unmistakably to the defense of its great revolutionary achievements of 1910-20, in the face of reactionary rebellion initiated by the Roman Catholic church.

Resolution Sent to Calles.
A resolution of greeting to the Calles government, proposed from the floor, was carried unanimously, the resolution pledging support to President Calles against Wall Street and Washington, and expressing complete solidarity with the Mexican government in its firm stand against the present clerical rebellion.

The meeting also authorized its chairman, Manuel Gomez of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, to wire President Calles in its name, as follows:

Mass meeting of Chicago workers called by United States section of All-America Anti-Imperialist League, expresses to you its unanimous approbation of your government in sternly resisting catholic rebellion. We are confident that intransigence on part of yourself and Mexican masses will completely defeat reactionary catholic attempt to split national revolutionary ranks and thus weaken Mexico in face of American imperialism.

Working Class Gathering.

It was a working class crowd that gathered at North Side Turner Hall to hear Senor Lupian and the other speakers appearing with him on the platform of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. These speakers likewise represented working class organizations; they included Murray E. King, managing editor of the American Appeal (socialist party organ); William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER (Workers [Communist] Party); and Carl Haessler, director of the Federated Press (American labor's only daily news service.)

Dominated By Few.

"Under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz," he declared, "all Mexico was dominated by a handful of landed aristocrats, while the great mass of the people lived in peonage. The entire state of Morelos, one of the richest in the republic, was owned by seven families. The church was part and parcel of this semi-feudal system and was itself one of the richest landlords, despite the constitution of 1857 and the reform laws, which had been allowed to lapse.

"When the old regime was finally overthrown by the people, and the revolutionary constitution of 1917 adopted, it was only natural that there should be a settling of accounts with the church. The constitution does not touch upon the question of religion as much but only legislates against the church as a political institution, as well as denying it the right to hold property and to build up a hierarchy of foreign priests."

Catholic Defeated.
The consul went on to say that the catholic revolt has already met decisive defeat, thanks to the energetic attitude of the government and the strong support of the workers, intellectuals and all progressive elements in Mexico. "Reports of riots and other disturbances in Mexico," he said, "are for the most part brazen fairy tales. Mexico is perfectly quiet."

To Continue Campaign.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section), which has headquarters at 106 N. La Salle street, Chicago announces its intention of continuing its Hands-off-Mexico campaign. The league stands for independence for all U. S. colonies and semi-colonies, withdrawal of all American troops from foreign soil, abrogation of special privileges to American capitalists abroad, equality of Negroes with whites in the United States, etc.

In addition to the Hands-Off-Mexico campaign, the league is at present conducting a campaign for immediate, absolute and complete independence for the Philippine Islands.

Stove Explosion May be Fatal.

Fire originating from a kerosene stove explosion late today burned Mrs. Alberta Kostela, 35, and her baby son, Arnold, so badly both are expected to die.

Spanish Typhus Epidemic.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Aug. 29.—An epidemic of typhus has broken out in a number of villages near here, due to a contaminated water supply. Several deaths have been reported.

CANTON TROOPS CAPTURE YOHOW IN DRIVE ON WU

Feng Yu-Hsiang Allied with Kuomintang

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, Aug. 29. — The Kuomintang (National Peoples Party) army on the northern front is advancing steadily. The government announced today the capture of the city of Yohow, the last point of military importance in the province of Hunan to be held by warlord Wu Pei-fu, the chief agent of British and American capital in China.

The immediate objective of the southern army is Wuchang, the center of the iron and steel industry of China. Just across the river from Wu-chang lies Hankow, in Hupeh province, a great commercial and shipping city, for years the chief support of Marshal Wu and now his headquarters.

Nationalist Groups Unite.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29. — The utmost concern prevails here among foreign business men at the news from Canton that the Kuomintang party and the Krominchun, the army of Feng Yu-hsiang, have reached a complete accord, by which common military action against the generals supporting the foreign powers has been assured, and a common political policy made certain by the admission of Feng to the Cantonese central executive committee. These reports, if true, indicate that Marshall Feng has recognized the government at Canton as the constitutional power in China, and has put his splendidly trained troops at its disposal.

The foreign consuls express great apprehension at the growing strength of the Kuomintang, particularly as the treaty situation, already badly strained, will become impossible if the Canton government proceeds with its policy of complete abrogation of all treaties granting extra-territorial rights.

Foreign capital in Shanghai is under two dangers at present. One is from the textile strike of ten thousand workers, which it is admitted by mill owners is growing worse. Clashes between pickets and strikebreakers yesterday resulted in the death of three nonunionists.

The other cause of anxiety is the uncertain attitude of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, military governor of five provinces near the coast, and in control of the city of Shanghai. Sun was supposed to be an ally of Wu Pei-fu, but his army is going over to the Cantonese side and he himself refuses to take action at present to support Wu.

ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE TO CONVENE OCTOBER 15

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 29.—The next All-Union Conference of the Communist Party has been convened for October 15. Upon the order of the day are the following: Bukharin's report, questions of international politics; Rykov's report, the economic situation; Tomsky's report, the result of past work and immediate problems of the labor unions.

U. S. AVIATORS, WARSHIPS HELP CHAMORRO FIGHT

Revolutionists Capture Nicaraguan City

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 29.—Revolutionists against the tyranny of Emiliano Chamorro, the friend of American banks, who really rule this country, overpowered the government garrison at Cosiguina, killed four of the enemy in the fight, and started a march towards the center of the country.

The rebel army is reported to be small, but it has with it a quantity of arms and ammunition landed two days ago at Cosiguina, a Pacific seaport.

The ship with the munitions made two attempts to land them, the first time at Corinto, out of which it was driven by bombs dropped by American aviators in the pay of the dictator, Chamorro, and the second and successful attempt a few hours later at the smaller town of Cosiguina. The American allies of Chamorro are Captain J. C. Rutledge, formerly of the U. S. army, and L. J. Clay. Both are now majors in the Nicaraguan constabulary.

Other American army officers serving the despots of Nicaragua are Major Calvin Brooks Carter, now a colonel in the Nicaraguan army, and three American assistants who have just been commissioned majors.

Chamorro Tells His Boss.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Dr. Salvador Castilla, minister of Nicaragua, complains officially that Mexico is aiding in the munitioning of the revolutionists now fighting against President Chamorro. He states that he has a cable from his government that on August 23 part of the crew of a Mexican steamer was captured at Corinto. It had disembarked several revolutionary officers and a thousand rifles with a few pieces of artillery. The ship was said to have sailed from the Mexican port of Salina Cruz with the good wishes of the local Mexican army officers. The dictatorship of Chamorro is not recognized by the Mexican government.

The United States navy department has ordered the gunboat Tulsa to steam to Corinto and the cruiser Galveston to proceed to Bluefields, on the eastern coast of Nicaragua, "to protect American lives and property against the revolutionists."

Spain and France Now Quarrel Over Rifian Loot in Tangier Row

PARIS, Aug. 29.—France is disturbed at the Spanish demand for Tangier, now officially before the powers signatory to the pact of the Algeiras, by which Tangier was made an international zone.

France received the note from Spain, it is said, several days after it was given to the United States and other powers. The French also want Tangier and do not want Spain to have it.

Spain's plea that Spanish control there is necessary to prevent contraband trade in arms to the Rif, the war with which Spain claims was prolonged by this smuggling, is countered by France's assertion that this difficulty can be overcome by giving Spain the job of police control of the international zone. Belgians now do the police work.

France is jealous of any control over Morocco by the league of nations, and puts out the slogan, "Don't forget the sultan." The so-called Sultan of Morocco has proven a tractable figurehead in France's imperialist grab in the Rif when the fight was with the Rifians. Now that the Rifians have been crushed, France intends to use the sultan as a stalking horse against her recent ally, Spain, and insists that only the sultan has the right to say how he wants "his country" administered.

Church of England Fears That Canada Will Quit

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 29.—The Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, bishop of London, the second highest ecclesiastic in the state church of England, hurries about Canada trying to preserve it for King George.

"Do not let us hide our faces from the real danger," he said to his audience here, "I know perfectly well that not all Canadians are as loyal to the British empire as those of Toronto and Ontario."

The bishop stated that he was afraid Canada would join the United States if so many "Gallicians, Poles, and God knows who" continue to populate her western provinces.

Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

2. Suppression of the National Minorities.

THE national minorities in Poland, with the exception of their bourgeoisie, are completely without any rights. This means that more than a third of the population of Poland is oppressed.

Poland has 29,000,000 inhabitants, of which even according to the unreliable statements of the government more than 11,000,000 are Ukrainians, White Russians, Jews, Germans and Lithuanians. More than half of the area of Poland is inhabited by a population in which the Poles only constitute a minority. Despite this, however, the nationalities of these districts are treated as minorities.

This oppression is most strongly directed against the millions (five to six millions) of the Ukrainian and White Russian peasants in those districts which are militarily occupied by Poland (the so-called Eastern frontier districts).

Close Down Schools.

ONLY in the course of last year all Lithuanian schools and over 1,000 Ukrainian and White Russian schools were either closed or turned into Polish schools. By a brutal policy of colonization the Ukrainian and White Russian peasants are deprived of their land which is then given to Polish settlers,—not poor peasants, but former officers, sergeants and gendarmes. The White Russian and Ukrainian peasants who protest against these measures, are kept down by means of military punishment expeditions.

Every year these districts are attacked by horrible waves of terror with mass executions and mass arrests. The soldiers murder and burn down the villages. Alone in the course of May, 1925 in very few districts of White Russia by the activity of one single agent provocateur 3,000 peasants were arrested, the majority of whom is still in the prisons of Novogradek, Vilna, etc., although the person really responsible—the agent provocateur Jancevitch—has in the meantime made a full confession on his shameful activity.

MEXICAN CLERGY SUPPORT CAPITAL, SAYS UNION HEAD

Issues Statement of Facts to Labor

Ricardo Trevino, secretary of "CROM" of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, sent a message on the religious struggle to all working class channels of publicity throughout the world, which reads in part as follows: "The Mexican National Trade Union center is supporting the government because it is a question of carrying out constitutional law."

"The catholic priesthood left the churches as a protest against these laws, which compels them to register with the local authorities who are responsible for the maintenance of the churches as national property."

"These same laws forbid the priests to meddle in politics. The priests thereupon joined hands with international capital in order to secure the repeal of Articles 27, 123 and 130 of the constitution."

Try to Cripple Trade.

"With the same object in view the priests are also endeavoring to cripple business life."

"The Trade Union National Center opposes these maneuvers and is using its efforts to frustrate the attempt against the business life of the nation."

"We are able to assure you that the government and the trade unions fully respect religious liberty."

Sheffield Will Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Ambassador Sheffield will return to his post in Mexico, Secretary of State Kellogg announced in a formal statement after he had a conference with the ambassador on the situation in Mexico.

Sheffield Felt Piqued.

Rumors of differences of opinion between Sheffield and the president were attributed to pique because of Coolidge's action in consulting Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Sheffield's predecessor and the man who, with John Barton Payne, brought about the agreement with Obregon that resulted in recognition, on Mexican problems.

His Anger Cooled.

Sheffield felt humiliated because of what he fancied a slight, but since his return his ire has been soothed. Skeptical newspaper men regard this unofficial explanation as a cloak to cover up serious disagreements over Mexican policy.

Not Many Workers Try to Enter United States

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The National Industrial Conference Board makes public statistics on immigration which show that during the last fiscal year, 1925-6, only about 10,000 more common laborers entered the country than left it. The failure of workers to rush into America was not at all due to the immigration law, as very few of the countries actually filled their quota. It is, however, possible that the general immigration has been restricted by the law; the board gives figures as follows:

Immigration of aliens during the fiscal year ended June 30, was 304,488, as compared with the 294,314 the previous year. Only 76,992 aliens, or 17 per cent less than in 1924-25, left the United States, leaving a net gain in population of 227,496. This is 64 per cent less than the net immigration during the fiscal year 1923-24, the last before the new restrictive law became operative.

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

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

er officers, sergeants and gendarmes. The White Russian and Ukrainian peasants who protest against these measures, are kept down by means of military punishment expeditions.

Every year these districts are attacked by horrible waves of terror with mass executions and mass arrests. The soldiers murder and burn down the villages. Alone in the course of May, 1925 in very few districts of White Russia by the activity of one single agent provocateur 3,000 peasants were arrested, the majority of whom is still in the prisons of Novogradek, Vilna, etc., although the person really responsible—the agent provocateur Jancevitch—has in the meantime made a full confession on his shameful activity.

We will give here some illustrations on how the Ukrainian peasants are taken to prison:

In Wolynia the political police recently organized an organization of terror and espionage under the name of "Unkoto"—"Ukrainian Nationalist Cossacks' Union." By spies, members of this organization, secret military groups were formed for which native peasants were mobilized who were afterwards arrested for "forming secret organizations" and "Communist activity." In March of this year such arrests took place all over Wolynia.

Other spies, mostly former military persons of the Petlura army (Ukrainian White Guards) try to induce the population to immigrate to Russia and ask them to sign their names into lists. The peasants have also to pay money to these spies, who later on give the lists to the police. Then the peasants are arrested as "dangerous revolutionaries." A number of spies occupied themselves with so-called illegal smuggling, of peasants to the Soviet Union, having their victims arrested at the frontier by the Polish police.

The administration authorities in Lutsk and the authorities of justice are well informed about these provocative measures of the police, but have not the least intention of undertaking anything against them.

(Continued Tomorrow)

FAIRBANKS IN FAVOR OF STATE-OWNED FILMS SINCE TRIP TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Douglas Fairbanks, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, told interviewers that he was in favor of government ownership of moving picture film production and distribution since his trip to Russia, during which he was impressed with the manner in which the film industry was conducted there.

"I must admit," said Fairbanks, "that I was just a little scared in Russia. They were kind to the last word, but I got an idea from some looks that some of the people put me in the capitalist class, and Russia's no place to be in if you are in the capitalist class."

'SALAD KING' OF SEVENTY IS GAY LOTHARIO

'Hot Dog' Would be Better Sobriquet for John

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29. — John Franklin Howard, seventy-two-year old "salad king" of Haverhill, Mass., has disappeared again.

The "salad king," who disappeared after the death of his second wife, Mrs. Eleanor Baumbach Phillip Howard, whom his sons charge he married bigamously, showed up yesterday in Puebla, but has again dropped out of sight.

Sons Not Involved.

Howard's two sons, John and Albert, were arrested when their father disappeared have been released on the intervention of the American embassy, which declared that there was no evidence of their being connected with the fadeout of their father.

Nova Scotia Miners Put Their Small Wages Into Passaic Children's Fund

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 29.—As an example of the way in which the rank and file of the labor movement come with all they can spare from their meager wages to the support of the striking textile workers, the relief committee publishes the following letter and list. The letter is from the collector, and the contributors were workers in two collieries, No. 2 and No. 4, of the Caledonian Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada. It is as follows:

"Dear Brothers and Comrades: I, Comrade George Troicuk, did the best I could and collected some money for the poor textile strikers' children."

The contributors were: George Troicuk, \$1; John Kazmir, \$1; Sebastine Charvink, \$1; Fred Kicureciak, \$1; Albert Sabesberger, 25c; Joe Mylecko, \$1; Frank Kuta, 25c; John Yakuboski, 50c; Mike Serameta, 50c; Joe Nalepka, 50c; Joe Dobranski, 50c; Frank Kovalski, 25c; Edward Kovalski, 50c; William Turner, 25c; Anthony Makahone, 25c; Dave Borshulak, \$1; Mike Curtis, 25c; Anthony Kubik, \$1; Sam Kavlok, \$1; George Havylyuk, \$1; John Irsau, \$1; Mikifer Kolomijec, \$1; Felip Koval, \$1; Mikifer Kurmincuk, 50c; Ivan Lenloy, \$1; Jakim Kantyment, \$1; George Marko, 50c; Andrew York, \$1; Jim Lipin, 50c; Peter Kolcon, 25c; Helen Hublik, 25c; Peter McCurly, 25c.

Nicaragua Makes Protest.

GENEVA, Aug. 29. — The league of nations secretariat today received a protest from Nicaragua, declaring its territory had been violated by a Mexican warship, aiding Nicaraguan revolutionists. The league secretariat has cabled to Mexico for an explanation and has advised all members of the league.

GENERAL WOOD INCITES MORO DEMONSTRATION

Bloody Clash Narrowly Averted by Troops

MANILA, Aug. 27.—The unexpected trip of Governor General Wood, who is traveling in advance of Colonel Thompson, Coolidge's personal investigator, keeping a day or two ahead of the investigator, is exciting some astonishment and indignation.

Wood Incites Moro War.

Filipino tell newspaper men accompanying Colonel Thompson at Zamboanga, where there was nearly a battle between 1,800 Mohammedan Moros and the christian Filipinos when the Thompson reception was staged, that General Wood had been there the day before and purposely arranged with the Moros to cause the clash, in order to make a demonstration against Philippine independence.

It is asserted that General Wood called a meeting of 300 Moros and got them to turn out in an anti-independence demonstration. The result was that the 1,800 Moros, armed with pistols, knives and daggers, were on a point of a bloody clash with the Filipinos, only being held back by the troops of the constabulary.

Nobody Likes Bacon Bill.

While the Mohammedan Moros desire United States rule in order to be guaranteed polygamy, and hate the Filipinos, who make them pay taxes, which is against their religion and economic interest, none want to have the Moro country separated from the other Philippine Islands as the Bacon bill provides.

It is now proposed that the Bacon bill, being so completely opposed, be modified so as to allow for complete American administration thru the governor-general in Manila, without dismembering the archipelago. The proposal is aimed at the same result as the Bacon bill, to avoid the restrictions on land holdings made by the Filipino legislature, in order that the American rubber companies may obtain enormous rubber plantations.

Fear Uprising.

Some Americans in Mindanao and other parts, fear that an anti-imperialist uprising may occur if the present conflict is not quickly quieted, and urge that a congressional commission cover the same tour as Colonel Thompson is making and bring proposals to congress.

Fascists Abolish All Municipal Elections to Stifle Opposition

ROME, Aug. 29.—A council of ministers of the fascist government to be held next Tuesday is said to be due to adopt a decree absolutely abolishing all municipal elections. Already a fascist decree earlier in the year abolished elections in villages of less than 5,000 population, of which there are 8,000.

The central fascist government appointed the rulers of these villages. Then it extended the system of what is called the "podestats" or chief magistrates to include a great number of other places than villages. These magistrates have arbitrary power.

Rome was placed under an appointed governor; Naples under a commissioner, also appointed; and the same sort of treatment has been accorded to Milan recently.

The coming decree abolishing municipal elections comes before the selected class of women, to which the last session of parliament granted the franchise, have a chance to vote. Under the grant only the "better class" women were allowed to vote. There was no general grant of suffrage. Now this is set aside and in addition nobody in Italy's towns and cities will have any voice in local administration.

BULGARIA REPLIES TO JUGO-SLAV DEMAND FOR SUPPRESSION OF RAIDERS

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Bulgaria has replied to the Jugo-Slavian note demanding the suppression of the Bulgarian Comitadj, assuring Jugo-Slavia of her desire for peaceful relations, but avoiding any definite undertaking, according to a Central News dispatch from Belgrade.

INDIAN MINERS MAY JOIN WITH BRITISH STRIKE

Send Relief Out of Piti-ful Wage

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Bengal miners, numbering 250,000, are organizing to strike in sympathy with the million British miners on, the London Daily Herald, labor's paper, announces from its special Indian correspondent. The leader of the Northwestern Railway strike of last year has been engaged from the Punjab to help the miners. The Indian workers have already given up each a day's wage to help the organization work.

Women Slave Beside Men in Pits.

Sixty thousand of the quarter of a million miners are women working underground in the pits, the Daily Herald writer asserts. The Washington agreement limits the time these women may work to 54 hours a week underground, but the mine owners often force them to work as many as 30 hours continuously, so that the operators save the charges of frequent shifts going up and down the shaft. The workers make only a few cents a day, but they have contributed already 750 pounds (\$3,750) to the British miners.

Owners Want Same in England.

The Sunday Worker, labor's Sunday paper, has an article by A. Panda, who claims that British mine owners want to force their workers down to the coolie level of Indian miners. The Indian miners have no trade union, he says. "I have seen men go down the pit at 6 p. m. and come up again at 6 a. m. Women and children, too, work these long hours, carrying heavy baskets of coal."

"In 80 per cent of the mines the method of haulage is extremely primitive, and every ounce of coal is got out with the pick in a temperature often as high as 90 degrees. No attempt is made to weigh the coal dug by each man. The number of tubs is counted and an average weight taken. The contractor reaps a fine harvest, of course."

"The workers 'economize' by living ten and twelve in a room."

Mustapha Kemal Hangs 4 More Plotters

LONDON, August 29. — Mustapha Kemal today rules unopposed in Turkey. The four chief opponents of Mustapha Kemal have been sentenced to death and their hanging took place just before dawn today, according to dispatches to the Daily News from Constantinople.

The four were: David Bey, former finance minister; Hasim Bey, former minister of education; Helmi Bey, former deputy; Nail Bey, former secretary of the unionist party.

Once these men were national heroes in Turkey and Mustapha Kemal was their subordinate. They made their first mistake, however, when they led Turkey into the world war on the side of the central powers, and since that time their power has declined, and with their decline there has come the ascendancy of Mustapha Kemal.

Plan to Restore King.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Colonel Plastiras is en route to Greece to negotiate for the restoration of ex-King George to the throne, according to a dispatch received here today from Belgrade. It is reported that preparations are being made in Jugo-Slavia for the entrance of the Greek royal family into Greece.

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

Just Arrived!

Attractively bound copies of the INFRECOR (International Press Correspondence) giving full proceedings of the

Sixth Session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International

February-March 1926

Invaluable material for the revolutionary worker, student and especially

For All Party Functionaries

Only a limited number have been received and all purchases filled in order received.

60 Cents, Postpaid.

EXILED GREEK WORKERS GIVE TO STRIKERS

Send Aid to British from Island Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Greece, (By Mail) —How the appeal of the British miners for relief to carry on the fight against the combined assault on their wages and hours by the mine owners and the government is reaching the hearts of the workers everywhere, the following letter is shown as written to the British miners' relief committee in Athens, from 19 revolutionary workers who, exiled by the Pangalos dictatorship of Greece to the island of Amorgos, respond as follows to the appeal to aid the British miners in order that the mine strike may be won:

Their Letter.

Dear Comrades:—We, the 19 workers exiled to Amorgos Island, heard that the English miners, continuing for almost three months now their struggle, are in need of the help of the workers of all the world.

Being ourselves workers, and having many times found ourselves on the verge of starvation when fighting our battles against the bosses, we understand that even here on this deserted island where we find ourselves, we should not fail to respond to the appeal of our English brothers.

Go Hungry to Give.

We have no money of our own. We are compelled to stay without food many days each week. And when we do eat, our meal consists of stale bread alone. From what the workers send us, taking it from their own mouths, we have decided to send 400 drachmas (about \$6.00) to our English brothers. Our nucleus resolved to stay hungry two days for this.

This sum is small, we know, but we hope it will arouse those, who being the leaders of the General Confederation of Labor of Greece, forget how sacred is the duty of solidarity to our striking English brothers.

(Signed) The 19 exiles in Amorgos

Much Ado for Little.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Four young bandits invaded the offices of the Harmony Company cafeteria during the height of the noon-day rush, hand cuffed three girls and three men employees, beat up a payroll messenger, ransacked a safe and obtained \$300 for their trouble. They escaped by the simple expedient of walking to an elevator and stepping out into Van Buren street, where the noon-hour crowds swallowed them up.

ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

The General Strike and the General Betrayal

By John Pepper.

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

25 Cents

The British Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons

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

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British Labor Bids for Power

By Scott Nearing.

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

10 Cents

NEW!



On the first booklet on the subject:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

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A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

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Next Saturday

September 4th

Special Labor Day Issue

With unusual features on the American labor movement.

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Workers (Communist) Party

BIG ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS CHANGED

CERTAIN organizational requirements have made it absolutely necessary to make a few changes in the big election campaign meetings as already announced in the DAILY WORKER. The meetings as finally arranged are given below. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER should note carefully the meetings in his city and see if they have been changed.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Editor
DAILY WORKER
on

Democracy
and
Corruption

J. LOUIS ENGAHL

Editor
DAILY WORKER
on

The Workers
and the
Old Parties

BEN GITLOW

Candidate for Vice-
President of the U. S.,
1924 elections, on

What Can the Work-
ers Expect from
the Elections?

C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary
Workers (Com.) Party
on

What a Workers'
and Farmers' Gov-
ernment Could Do
for the Workers and
Farmers

NEW HAVEN
Wednesday
Sept. 1.

TOLEDO
Monday, Sept. 13.
Iota Hall, Grant Hotel,
Jefferson near Erie

NEW HAVEN
Wednesday
Sept. 29.

BUFFALO
Thursday
Oct. 14.

BOSTON
Thursday
Sept. 2.

PITTSBURGH
Tuesday, Sept. 14.
N. S. Carnegie Musio
Hall, Ohio & Federal St.

BOSTON
Thursday
Sept. 30.

ROCHESTER
Friday
Oct. 15.

WORCESTER
Friday
Sept. 3.

NEW HAVEN
Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WORCESTER
Friday
Oct. 1.

BOSTON
Saturday
Oct. 16.

ROCHESTER
Saturday
Sept. 4.

BOSTON
Thursday, Sept. 16.

ROCHESTER
Saturday
Oct. 2.

WORCESTER
Sunday
Oct. 17.

BUFFALO
Monday
Sept. 6.

WORCESTER
Friday, Sept. 17.

BUFFALO
Sunday
Oct. 3.

NEW HAVEN
Monday
Oct. 18.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Sept. 7.

ROCHESTER
Saturday, Sept. 18.

CLEVELAND
Monday
Oct. 4.

PHILADELPHIA
Thursday,
Oct. 21.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Sept. 8.

CLEVELAND
Monday
Sept. 20.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Oct. 5.

BALTIMORE
Friday
Oct. 22.

MINNEAPOLIS
Friday
Sept. 10.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Sept. 21.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Oct. 6.

PITTSBURGH
Saturday
Oct. 23.

ST. PAUL
Saturday
Sept. 11.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Sept. 22.

WOLFE

CLEVELAND
Sunday
Oct. 24.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 12.

MINNEAPOLIS
Friday
Sept. 24.

ST. PAUL
Saturday,
Oct. 9.

TOLEDO
Monday
Oct. 25.

ST. PAUL
Saturday
Sept. 25.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 26.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Oct. 10.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Oct. 26.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 26.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 26.

TOLEDO
Monday
Oct. 11.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Oct. 27.

WEINSTONE

PITTSBURGH
Tuesday, Sept. 28.

PITTSBURGH
Tuesday
Oct. 12.

MILWAUKEE
Saturday,
Oct. 30.

BALTIMORE
Wednesday, Sept. 29.

BALTIMORE
Wednesday
Oct. 13.

TWIN CITIES
Sunday,
Oct. 31.

PHILADELPHIA
Thursday, Sept. 30.

PHILADELPHIA
Thursday
Oct. 14.

IRISH, RUSSIAN, TURK QUOTAS TO STATES INCREASE

Change Will Depend On President's Proclamation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Immigrants admissible to the United States from Germany will be less by about one-half than under present law if President Coolidge carries into effect plans contemplated by congress in enacting the Immigration Act of 1924.

The quotas of several countries will be cut, many others, including the United Kingdom Ireland, will have their quotas increased.

In Effect July 1.

The changes are engrossing the nationalities affected, altho not operating until July 1, 1927.

Congress provided a new basis for figuring quotas, based on "national origin," as described in paragraph (B) of Section 1 of the 1924 act, thus:

"The annual quota of any nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and for each fiscal year thereafter, shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin—bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100."

President Proclaims Quota.

It was further provided that the secretaries of state, commerce and labor jointly should report to the president the quota of each nationality, the president to proclaim the quotas on or before April 1, 1927.

As far as could be learned those officials have not yet taken up the matter, nor have the quotas been figured. A table prepared when the legislation was under consideration explained approximately the manner in which the national origins arrangement would affect certain countries.

Germany, which this year can send 51,227 here, would be entitled, on the basis of the statistics gathered, to only 22,018 after July 1, 1927.

Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain and Ireland would jump from the present total of 62,574 to 91,111.

There would be increases for Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Syria, Turkey and others.

Decreases for Others.

There would be decreases, in addition to Germany, for Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Jugo-Slavia, Australia and Switzerland.

The law provided that if the proclamation is not made on or before April 1 of next year the quotas proclaimed shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning before the expiration of ninety days after the date of the proclamation. One clause has this provision.

"If for any reason quotas proclaimed under this subdivision are not in effect for any fiscal year, quotas for such year shall be determined under subdivision (a) of this section."

Some question has been raised as to whether the president must issue the proclamation and executive order, but this has not been decided.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

CO-OP PICNIC IN SOUTH DAKOTA HELPS SPREAD OF FARM SOLIDARITY

FREDERICK, S. D., Aug. 29.—A picnic was arranged jointly by the three co-operatives of Frederick, namely, the co-operative store, elevator, and shipping association and was held on the 15th of August at Lyra Park. This occasion turned out to be what we term a "howling success." The weather did its part to make it so and the attendance of a mixed crowd of farmers and business men numbering over 3000 showed that at least some feeling of co-operation was prevalent.

The program for the day consisted of speeches by various men. H. Tangen of Frederick, secretary of the Equity Elevator gave the opening address. He gave a brief history of the three co-operatives of Frederick and statistics which proved rapid progress in each case. Then Miller of Aberdeen, secretary of the Farmers Fire and Tornado Insurance Co. gave some very interesting points from his personal experiences in connection with co-operation and encouraged it emphatically. Watwood of Deadwood expressed his views on militarism which were directly in opposition to it. He also declared his non-support of such Americanism as that which Morgan and Mellon advocate.

Brookhart Speaks.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, the main speaker of the day outlined very vividly the economic conditions of the farmers and suggested as well as talked on means of bettering them. He stressed the benefits of co-operation and at the end of his address endorsement was voted by the adoption of a favorable resolution. He outlined and explained all the different co-operatives of Europe which he has investigated personally. Of the various types he pronounced those of Russia and Denmark the most satisfactory.

Farmers' Economic Status.

His talk was primarily on the economic conditions which discriminate against the farmer and he laid much stress on the fact that future as well as present production and distribution should and must operate on a co-operative basis. He cited a very interesting illustration:

"And you notice now," said the speaker, "that the Ford statement always carries down at the bottom item of something like this, 'Cash on hand \$350,000,000 dollars.' Ford is never going to be at the mercy of Wall St. He is going to be his own bank and that is what the farmer must do, organize your own co-operative banking institutions."

"Yet there is not a law in the land or any state which will permit you to do this, to handle your own credit in a co-operative bank."

Loan Bill Turned Down.

He referred to laws by legislation for the farmers as a way out of the present situation and he also outlined a bill which he had introduced in the senate but which had not been passed because it made a provision for financial aid to the farmer by the formation of a corporation with a capital of \$1,500,000 loaned by the government.

The principal underlying the passage of this bill would have been the possibility of amending it and thus creating a co-operative reserve bank. He concluded his speech with an appeal for the election of co-operative men to congress and a president to join them.

Resolution.

The resolution read by A. L. Putman and unanimously adopted read as follows:

WHEREAS, American industry under the domination of the great financial houses of Wall street, operates against the farmers and those who produce the wealth of this nation, making it ever more difficult for the real producers to earn a living, and

WHEREAS, The large mass of American farmers as well as the workers in the industries cannot get rid of this domination by monopoly and solve any of their basic problems except in their own interest, and

WHEREAS, We believe that genuine co-operation offers a great means for the farmers and other producers to better their economic condition:

and also serve to educate them to fight in their own interests, therefore, be it

Favor Co-ops.

RESOLVED, That we, in Co-operators' Picnic assembled on this 15th of August, 1926, at Frederick, S. D., favor co-operative efforts as one great means in bringing about a solution of the farmers' problem and we will upon all farmers in S. D. and throughout the country to form real co-operatives in marketing farm products and also in buying needed industrial products, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we favor the organization of the individual agricultural co-operatives, both selling and buying into centralized agencies, and urge co-operation between farmers' co-operatives and the consumers co-operatives of the city workers, so as to make co-operation in fact as in name an effective weapon for the nation's producers in fighting monopolistic control of agricultural and industrial products.

Organized Farmers Praise Wheat Pool

By C. McKAY, Federated Press.

MONTREAL (FP)—"Are we not justified in believing that the wheat pool by putting co-operation in place of unrestricted competition has maintained prices and thus benefited the non-pool, as well as the pool farmers? Last year Canada had a record wheat crop. Ordinarily this would have meant price declines through excessive selling competition."

This is a quotation from a report of the wheat pool directors made to the annual meeting of the Manitoba members the other day.

The Consolidated Pool, covering the 3 prairie provinces, handled 190,000,000 bushels of wheat during the crop year ending July 31. Up to the close of the crop year the pool had paid on wheat \$1.40 a bushel, No. 1 Northern basis, Fort William. A final payment has yet to be made. The handling of pool wheat cost 1.28c per bushel, an increase of .21c over the previous year, due to higher carrying charges paid to country elevators.

The best way—subscribe today.

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Loan Bill Turned Down.

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Resolution.



This Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of the DAILY WORKER. Watch For It.

GROWTH IN FARM TENANCY.

(Figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture)

Since 1920 tenancy has increased in 13 farming states as follows:

	Number of Tenants		Per cent of total farms operated by tenants	
	1925	1920	1925	1920
Minnesota	51,083	44,138	27.1	24.7
Iowa	95,396	89,046	44.7	41.7
Missouri	85,030	75,727	32.6	28.8
North Dakota	26,096	19,918	34.4	25.6
South Dakota	33,046	26,041	41.5	34.9
Nebraska	59,299	53,430	46.4	42.9
Kansas	70,001	66,701	42.2	40.4
Arkansas	125,899	119,221	56.7	51.3
Louisiana	19,567	11,381	60.1	57.1
Oklahoma	115,498	97,836	58.6	51.0
Texas	281,222	232,309	60.4	53.3
Montana	10,226	6,507	21.9	11.3
Wisconsin	29,936	27,285	15.5	14.4

UNITED STATES FARMERS MAKE AN AVERAGE WAGE OF \$648 FOR YEAR

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of \$24 in the annual wage of the average American farmer for the farm year 1925-26 still leaves him far short of the wages paid in industry, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. The department finds that after allowing for a conservative interest return on the farmer's investment the average farm family earned only \$648 for its labor and management.

The farmer's pay, the department says, is still nearly 30% below that of 1919-20. In the same period the average wage paid in manufacturing industry has fallen about 10%.

The department estimates the gross income from agriculture in 1925-26 at \$12,415,000,000 compared with \$12,003,000,000 in 1924-25, an increase of about 4%. The 1925-26 total is made up of \$9,891,000,000 cash income from sales of farm products and \$2,524,000,000, the value placed on food and fuel produced and consumed on the farms.

The gross income includes \$3,577,000,000 for dairy and poultry products, \$2,746,000,000 for meat animals, \$1,682,000,000 from the cotton crop, \$1,625,000,000 for fruits and vegetables and \$1,565,000,000 for grains. According to the department increased income from potatoes, dairy products and meat animals more than offset declines in income from grains and cotton.

The council is called upon to reconsider and if a public hearing is not held the chamber of commerce will support litigation to prevent enforcement.

I. W. W. Executive to Sell Building Used as the Headquarters

The headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 3333 Belmont avenue, together with the printing plant, is to be sold pursuant to a decision of the general executive board, it is announced in Industrial Solidarity, official paper of the organization. The board is taking the step, it is declared, because ownership "under the stress of existing circumstances is an obstacle to progress, and our object first, last and all the time is to use every bit of energy for working class industrial union organization."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to Speak at Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 29.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York City will be the principal speaker at a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting to be held at the Ukrainian hall, 525 1/2 West Rayen avenue, Friday, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the International Labor Defense Council of Youngstown.

The case of these two Italian workers has attracted great attention amongst the steel workers, and it is expected that a large attendance will be had at this meeting.

Business Kicks on City Scale

ATLANTA (FP)—Resolutions adopted by the Atlanta chamber of commerce condemn the recent city ordinance fixing a scale for all skilled union city employees. The board termed the ordinance as "illegal, hurtful to Atlanta citizens—bolshhevik and revolutionary." It is further charged that the ordinance would completely unorganize the city departments, while Atlanta is advertised as an open shop town.

The council is called upon to reconsider and if a public hearing is not held the chamber of commerce will support litigation to prevent enforcement.

BERTRAM WOLFE DATES IN CAMPAIGN TOUR

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, will spend about a month on a wide tour of the Middle West and West, speaking in all the largest centers of population, as part of the election campaign of the Workers' Party. His dates are as follows:

- St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 17
- Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 18
- Omaha, Neb. Sept. 19
- Denver, Colo. Sept. 21
- Salt Lake City, Utah. Sept. 23
- Los Angeles, Cal. Sept. 25
- Portland, Ore. Sept. 29
- Tacoma, Wash. Oct. 1
- Mt. Vernon, Wash. Oct. 2
- Seattle, Wash. Oct. 3
- Spokane, Wash. Oct. 5
- Minneapolis, Minn. Oct. 8
- St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 9

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

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

Accounts and Supplies Dept.

The best way—subscribe today.



Read it today on page 5.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

A Visit to the Waukegan Youth School

By PAUL LETTLER.

Anyone visiting the Waukegan school of the Young Workers League

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

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

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

How To Prevent Next War.

This is the 12th anniversary of the beginning of the "war to end war." Do you remember that slogan? Do you remember the millions who gladly laid down their lives in the faith that that great aim might be accomplished? How can the statesmen of the world sleep o' nights, if they remember that unredeemed pledge to the boys of Flanders' fields?

The war clouds are hanging heavy over Europe. Frederic Palmer, noted war correspondent, predicts European war in the near future. Hector Bywater, noted naval authority, forecasts war between the United States and Japan in 1931. How do you like the prospects?

Will we be involved in the next world war? We will. Those who now control the United States government now have more than \$10,000,000,000 invested in foreign countries, scattered in every quarter of the globe. Will these investors fight to protect these \$10,000,000,000? They will not. Have you ever heard of an international banker fighting in any war?

Who will fight to protect these investments? You will or your children will—unless you wake up to the fact that your representatives in congress must be made responsive to you and not to selfish interests. Remember this on election day.

But the statesmen say: "How can we prevent war? All our peace programs have gone awry."

Nothing could be simpler. Merely provide that in the event of war the first troops sent into the front line trenches shall be composed of the following: The diplomatic corps, the international bankers, all jingoistic publishers whose newspapers yell for war, all munition makers, and all generals and admirals who make militaristic speeches and denounce every honest effort to promote peace. The regulations should also provide that the regular army will march in immediately behind these gentlemen to see that they do not run away or hoist the white flag.

If those who make wars were compelled to fight them, we would soon see the dawn of universal peace.

—The Minnesota Union Advocate.

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

MEN DISPLACED BY NEW FOUNDRY MACHINE UNIT

Much Unemployment About New Castle, Pa.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Boggs Foundry and Machinery Company has installed a new moulding machine unit and where they formerly employed 150 skilled moulders they now employ 50 laborers at laborers' wages. They employ many boys in the work. The skilled workers received \$8 per day on the average. The moulding machines turn out about 78 per cent perfect castings.

The superintendent was highly pleased with the work of the machines, and as he chortlingly said: "No need to worry as in the old days whether the moulders come out to work in the morning or not. Let the machine do the work." The machines press the sand into form much the same as the machines in a tableware factory presses the glass into form in a steel mold.

N. Y. C. is Government. The New York Central Railroad has taken over the powers of government in the Hocking Valley coal district. They now have 50 private police, who police the entire valley. They can thus protect their scabs and pay strict attention to any attempt on the part of organized labor leaders who have a desire to organize the workers of the valley.

Much Unemployment. There is much unemployment in this part of the country. The machinery is being taken out of a large railroad car building plant here and being taken to some other city—either Sharon or Butler, Pa. The large Standard Steel Railroad Car Building Works at Butler, Pa., is shutting down on the 21st of the present month. This will throw out of work hundreds of workers, as it is one of the biggest railroad car building plants of the country.

SHOE WORKERS OF LYNN MAKE WAGE DEMANDS

Boot and Shoe Locals Compelling Action

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 29.—Both the lasters' local and the stitchers' local of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have appointed committees to confer with the manufacturers for a 25 per cent wage increase, after first referring it to the executive board of the craft, as provided in the boot and shoe workers' constitution. The stitchers' local voted unanimously for the increase.

Other Crafts Join Move. The niggerhead operators have had their increase confirmed by the state board, and the wage demands of the lasters and stitchers is expected to be followed by similar demands from other crafts.

The stitchers also voted to call a mass meeting of all stitchers in Lynn, to include both the unionized and the unorganized workers of the craft, to get united action in support of the wage demand.

Reactionary Element Opposes. Meanwhile, both the making room local of the Boot and Shoe Union and the packers' and finishers' local have called for meetings and it is expected similar wage demands will be brought forward in both meetings. The reactionary element in the union is bitterly opposing the wage movement.

The stitchers' local also sent a communication to Governor Fuller, demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, and appointed a committee to gather strike relief for the British miners.

Typographical Union Convention Sept. 13, at Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 29.—The 71st convention of the International Typographical Union opens in Colorado Springs for a six-day period Sept. 13.

Bentleyville, Pa. Has Rousing I. L. D. Picnic

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.—International Labor Defense of Bentleyville, Pa., held a picnic on Aug. 1 which was very successful. The attendance was between 300 and 400, despite a rainy day. The net proceeds were \$55.10, which were sent to the International Labor Defense of the Pittsburgh district.

COURT THROWS OUT PETITION OF FAKE BODY

Designers' Mutual Aid Injunction Vacated

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 29.—Supreme Court Justice Crain's decision to vacate a temporary injunction against the Designers' Union of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board was yesterday hailed by Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, as confirmation of the union's contention that the Designers' Mutual Aid Society, in whose name the injunction was sought, "is simply a fictitious thing invented by the Industrial Council of the manufacturers' association for the purpose of having an excuse not to recognize the union designers' local."

Mutual Moonshine.

Hyman declared: "It is our contention, and has always been, that the Mutual Designers' Association is non-existent and has no membership of real designers."

The injunction will have the effect, Morris Rothenberg, of counsel for the union, declared, of a limitation upon attempts of corporations to obtain a wholesale injunction in labor disputes.

The Lawyer's View.

"Justice Crain's decision in denying the application for an injunction sought by the association against the cloakmakers is of considerable legal importance," Rothenberg stated, "in that it upholds the point made by counsel for the defendants that a membership corporation cannot sue for an injunction on behalf of its members. In other words, a corporation suing for an injunction must produce satisfactory evidence that its corporate rights, as distinguished from the rights of its members, are being violated. The decision will have the effect of a limitation upon attempts by corporations to obtain a wholesale injunction in labor disputes."

Eight more settlements were made by independent manufacturers were made by the union, bringing the total settlements to date up to 168. A non-union shop employing 300 workers and operated by the Mayer Cloak Company at Woodside, Long Island, was closed yesterday when the workers walked out to join the strike. This was one of the largest non-union shops in the industry.

Wholesale Arrests Continue. Seventy-five striking pickets were discharged in Jefferson Market court by Magistrate Frederick Marsh when he found charges against them of disorderly conduct were not substantiated. It was the second day of wholesale arrests at the express order of Captain Cornelius Carmody of the West 30th street station, since Magistrate Marsh has been sitting. Marsh freed 300 pickets Monday when they were brought before him.

Industrial Survey of N. Y. State Only a Capitalist Trick

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—First hearings by the state industrial survey commission appointed when the state legislature refused practically all labor bills in the last session have begun in New York City. The commission is investigating industrial and labor conditions throughout the state, particularly in trades affected by proposed legislation.

Over 100 bills relating to labor were presented at the legislature, which refused to act without what it called an expert investigation. Organized labor is inclined to call the act of the legislature a dodge.

Evade 48-Hour Bill. Amendments to the state workmen's compensation act were included in the bills. The present act allows appeals to the courts, which often delays awards months or years while the injured worker, or dead worker's dependents, wait in need.

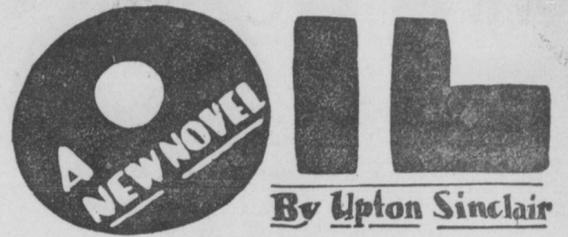
The Women's Trade Union League, Consumers' League, and other bodies interested in the enactment of a 48-hour bill for women workers are particularly bitter against the appointment of the survey commission. The bill has been twice passed in the senate, only to meet defeat in the assembly.

Chicago Painters 637 Send \$300 to British Miners' Strike Relief

At the last meeting of Chicago Painters' Local 637 the matter of donation to the strike relief of the British miners was taken up by the report of Delegate Olson of the action taken at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. A motion was made and carried to donate \$300, which was sent at once thru the A. F. of L.

Suspend Coppers Who Beat Up Shackled Boy

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—A San Francisco police corporal and two policemen have been suspended for beating up a newsboy without provocation and then arresting three bystanders who objected to the manhandling of the handcuffed boy. John Haley, the patrolman who started the rumpus, was intoxicated. All three police officers were in uniform and on duty.



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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is a success and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil and the well becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. Now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms and at the same time the men in the oil field under the inspiration of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, named Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Dad attends a meeting of the federation and realizes he has no chance to buck up against the huge combine he faces there in attempting to advance the interests of the men. The strike is called and Dad, along with the rest of the operators, takes the thugs and guards supplied by the association to "protect property."

VI

Back in school, Bunny had to get his news about the strike from the papers, and these did not give him much comfort. The papers thought the strike was a crime against the country in this crisis, and they punished the strikers, not merely by denouncing them in long editorials, but by printing lurid accounts of the strikers' bad behavior. On Tuesday morning you read how several truck-loads of oil workers—the despatches did not call them strike-breakers—had been brought in to the Excelsior Petroleum Company's tract, and how at the entrances, they were met by howling mobs, which cursed them, and called them vile names, and even threw bricks at them. The Employers' Federation issued a statement denouncing this rule of a peaceful community by riot and the statement was published in full.

Next day it was the turn of the Victor Oil Company, which concern had brought a train-load of men to Roseville, and from there to Paradise by automobiles, with armed guards to defend them. There had been more mob scenes; and also fights between the deputies and strikers at various other places. It was not long before several strikers were wounded, and a couple of deputies badly beaten. The Federation issued an appeal to the governor to send in militia to protect them in their rights, which were being jeopardized by lawless criminals, organized to defy the State of California, and cripple the country on the eve of war.

Nine people out of ten read these things in the papers and believed them. Practically everyone Bunny knew believed them, and thought he was some kind of freak because he hesitated and doubted. Aunt Emma, for example; she just knew the strikers were born criminals, and German agents besides, or at any rate in league with German agents, and what difference did it make? The ladies in the clubs had inside information, right from headquarters, for many of them were the wives of influential men, who learned what was going on, and told their wives, and the wives told Aunt Emma, who was thrilled to be the inside as her brother-in-law's social position entitled her.

And Bertie who was still worse, the very princess of all the tight little snobs you ever knew! Bertie went around with the younger set, and these likewise knew everything, but without having to wait for anyone to tell them. Bertie had condescended to visit one of her father's oil wells now and then, and there she had noted a race of lower beings at their appointed tasks—creatures smudged with black, who tipped their caps to her, or forgot to, but in either case stared with dumb awe, and beneath their lowering brows showed signs of intelligence that was almost human, and filled Bertie with uneasiness. She had visited Paradise once, and spent a night at the cabin, and patronized Paul and Ruth while they waited upon her, and both of them, sensing this, had been frozen to silence, and Bertie had condescended to admit that they were very decent working people, but she couldn't comprehend why her brother persisted in making intimacies of such. "My God," stormed Bunny in a rage, "what are we?" And that, of course, was disgusting of him—to remind his sister that their father had been driving mule-team in a construction camp once upon a not very long time, and why was it any better to drive mules than to build houses? Bertie said with dignity that her father had raised himself by innate superiority; she knew he had "good blood," even though she could not prove it. Bunny answered that Paul and Ruth might have "good blood" too, and they were certainly in the way to raising themselves.

It was a subject about which the two would never cease to quarrel. Bertie insisted that Paul patronized her brother, and presumed upon his good nature, taking towards him an intolerable attitude of superiority. Paul had taken to calling him "son," as he heard Dad doing, and such impudence was that! Bertie referred to her brother's friend as "your old Paul"; and, said Bertie, "your old Paul has gone and turned traitor to Dad, and it's just what I told you all along, you can't trust such people." And when Bertie found that Bunny was half-heartedly sympathizing with Paul, and yearning towards the "mob" himself, she called him a perfect little wretch, an ingrate, and what not. Their father was risking his life, staying up there among those outlaw mobs, something which none of the other operators did—they remained in their offices in Angel City, and let their agents break the strike for them. But Dad, of course, was influenced by Bunny, with his silly, sentimental notions; and if anything were to happen to him up there, Bunny would carry the responsibility all his life.

(To be continued)

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

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MILL WORKERS LINING UP FAST IN THE A. F. OF L.

To Stage Big Meeting to Launch New Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 27. — The transfer of members from the United Front Committee of Textile Strikers, built up out of the strike of the Passaic mill hands under the leadership of Albert Welsbord, into the United Textile Workers Union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor was proceeding at such a rapid rate yesterday that there were scarcely enough application blanks.

The committee under the leadership of W. Jett Lauck that is supervising the organization of the A. F. of L. union announces that a mass meeting will be held at an early date to officially launch the United Textile Workers' Union in Passaic. President William Green of the Federation is to be invited to speak.

The day, to be arranged by local sympathetic organizations, including the Committee of Associated Parishes and Societies, will be given over "to rejoicing over the coming of industrial liberty and democracy to Passaic."

The force of the American Federation of Labor, the committee declared, will be thrown behind the new union, and the Federation will continue and intensify its support of strike relief.

To Make it National Issue.

"Preparations are being made to make this question a national one," said members of the Lauck committee after a conference with Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers. A national committee will be formed with organizations in the principal states and cities. Funds will be raised to support the new Passaic union. Mass meetings will be held throughout the country to protest against the autocratic attitude of Mr. Forstmann and other mill owners, and congress will be memorialized with requests for a withdrawal of tariff favors from the Passaic mills unless their owners agree to the fundamental standards of American democracy."

McMahon Scores Mill Bosses.

President McMahon, said: "The declaration of the mill owners that their employees may not affiliate with any organization without consulting the mill owners is feudalism and makes peons of the workers."

"Was the high protective tariff created to give Mr. Forstmann and those who think with him the right to take from the American consuming public large profits while they are keeping the workers who produce for them in a state of pauperism?"

Must Rush Relief To Passaic.

Alfred Wagenknecht, strike relief chairman, expressed himself as favorably impressed with the way the work has proceeded of organizing the strikers into the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union in the textile industry, but stressed the urgent need of relief being rushed to Passaic at once to enable the striking textile workers to hold out and carry on the fight against the autocratic and arrogant mill bosses. Strikers' children and families are in grave danger of suffering from lack of milk and food unless organized labor and labor sympathizers again come to the aid of the beleaguered strikers with money for milk for the strikers' children and food for their families. Send contributions to General Relief Committee, 743 Main Avenue; Passaic, N. J.

WEISBORD'S STATEMENT.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 29. — Albert Welsbord, strike organizer, issued the following statement to-day in connection with the recent police attacks on strike pickets:

"Continuing his Cossack tactics, Chief Zober ordered his police to club in the heads of innocent strikers and their sympathizers who were peacefully walking from the hall at 25 Dayton Ave. going about their business. Nobody knew whether the lines of twelve that were being formed were going to picket the gates of the Botany, nor did anyone know what gates were going to be picketed, but without making a single inquiry or desiring to find out anything the police began their brutish attacks. It seems that again Zober has displayed his anxiety to send the Constitution of the United States to hell.

To Continue Fight.

"The picket lines that were broken up were going to picket several gates of the Botany mill where before police had refused to allow picket lines to picket. These gates were only recently opened. Never having been opened before the workers had never attempted to picket them. Now, however, quite a number of scabs come out of these gates and the denial by the police of the right to picket here means that the mill owners can send all of their scabs thru these gates. Under Sheriff Morgan the practice was established of having a picket line of twelve, not at three gates only, but at every gate that was open. These things Chief Zober conveniently overlooks but we shall not permit him to overlook them for long. The tests are going on. We shall try to get the most prominent people we can from New York City to continue the tests. Legal action will be taken and we shall again prove to the entire country that industrial despots ensconced in Passaic will do anything in their power to become political despots and kaisers unless the union can defeat them."

METAL POLISHERS HOLD SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS IN CHICAGO TO WIN FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

In a series of mass meetings held in different parts of Chicago Local No. 6, of the Metal Polishers' International Union is rousing the workers in that trade to organize into the union and take part in a campaign for the forty-four hour week and a higher rate of pay.

Metal polishers at present work forty-eight or forty-six hours per week, and get \$1 per hour. Those who do piece work can make as much as \$1.10 or \$1.30 per hour. These wages, as compared with those of other trades demanding the same amount of skill, are quite low. The reason the building trades have been able to get their dollar and a half an hour is because of organization, says Business Agent John Werlik of Local No. 6 of the Metal Polishers, and the same thing can be done by the polishers.

Werlik stated in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER that his union was pretty well organized in and around Chicago, but that a still more complete solidarity should be obtained at the present time when fairly steady employment makes a favorable condition for growth.

Makes a Man of You. The Metal Polishers' International Union has much to offer the workers. It has already demonstrated its usefulness by changing the entire status of its members. Formerly a worker in this trade was regarded by his employer as unskilled labor. He was paid starvation wages; he worked a ten or twelve-hour day; he was allowed no washing-up time; there were no blowers installed to carry away the dust that results from his operations and that cuts his lungs to pieces if it is breathed for long. He was also at the mercy of arbitrary dismissal by the boss.

500% Raise in Wages. Now the metal polisher gets, not such a wage as he should, but about four times what he did get in the days before the union, and puts in an eight-hour day at the most. Polishing rooms are no longer dark holes anywhere out of the road, but must be open to the sunlight and must have at least some arrangements for carrying away the dangerous dust. There are grievance committees which the boss has to consider.

One of the most important fights of the union at present is to force the Illinois state factory inspection to function in this matter of blowers. ed to picket them. Now, however, quite a number of scabs come out of these gates and the denial by the police of the right to picket here means that the mill owners can send all of their scabs thru these gates. Under Sheriff Morgan the practice was established of having a picket line of twelve, not at three gates only, but at every gate that was open. These things Chief Zober conveniently overlooks but we shall not permit him to overlook them for long. The tests are going on. We shall try to get the most prominent people we can from New York City to continue the tests. Legal action will be taken and we shall again prove to the entire country that industrial despots ensconced in Passaic will do anything in their power to become political despots and kaisers unless the union can defeat them."

Nobody Loves a Scab Except the Boss When He's Fighting Strikes

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. DUBOIS, Pa., Aug. 29.—Smiles for the scab when the boss needs him. A ride in the boss' car and a big cigar. Jim Caseley, president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co., wanted to start up shaft No. 2 at DuBois on the 1917 scale. The old employes wouldn't scab, so Jim went several miles down the line to the little village by old shaft No. 1—now abandoned—and loaded up his car with scabs, five of them. All smiles for the scabs up to then. Jim drove them to shaft No. 2 and they started on the job. But they didn't get very far. Several carpenters who had been making repairs in the shaft saw the scabs coming. "Take 'em out or we quit," the saw and hammer men told Caseley. The boss grumbled, but he gave in at last. No work for the scabs, no more use for them. So no more love for them. They had a long walk home.

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Farrington is Caught With the Goods

The story published on the front page of this issue which exposes Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, in contractual relations with the Peabody Coal company at a salary of \$25,000 a year, is one of the most sensational exposures that ever shook the American trade union movement.

That Farrington was a servant of the Illinois coal operators has long since been proven by his own actions. Circumstantial evidence pointed the accusative finger at him. His open alliance with the reactionary republican machine, his war on the progressive elements in the union, his expulsion of active members who tried to make the operators live up to the terms of their contracts with the union—all those things have proved, to the satisfaction of the more intelligent and progressive elements in the union that Farrington was but a tool of the bosses while he was drawing a salary of \$5,000 a year, in addition to a large expense account as president of the district organization.

Nevertheless Farrington could hitherto deny the charge that he was the coal operators' man. He could attribute the reflections on his honesty to radicals and Communists. But now he has been caught with the goods and all avenues of retreat have been cut off. Even his own cronies, his closest partners in treachery and betrayal are forced to quit Farrington's sinking ship. They stayed with him while he was serenely riding the waves, but now that the sea cocks are opened those labor rats are scurrying for the life boats.

In a series of articles published in THE DAILY WORKER two years ago, Farrington's relations with the Peabody Coal company were exposed. No fresh evidence was necessary to prove the case against him. But it takes a good deal to open the eyes of the workers, particularly since Farrington had a way of opening the heads of members whose eyes were opened to his perfidy. With his gangsters, patronage from the official machine and from Len Small, and the assistance of John L. Lewis, International president, Farrington has been able to hold office regardless of how the members voted.

"Vote as you damn please, I'll be your president anyhow!" This was Farrington's defy to the members of District 12 during the biennial election two years ago.

The admitted treachery of Farrington is not a matter that affects the Illinois miners alone. It is a problem for the entire membership of the international union, in the anthracite regions as well as in the bituminous fields.

Farrington's treachery must not be considered as something that affects Farrington alone. It is indissolubly intertwined with the reactionary machine of the international union, with John L. Lewis in particular and with Lewis' aids and abettors thruout the length and breadth of the organization.

No labor leader could be more venal than Farrington. But he has nothing on Lewis. Farrington has repeatedly betrayed the miners of Illinois, but Lewis has betrayed the coal diggers in every state in the union. Farrington does his dirty work more crudely than Lewis. The latter is a greater menace to the mine workers' union because he is more subtle in his methods.

Farrington is thru as president of the Illinois Miners' Union. He cannot survive this exposure. He will now function openly as the operators' paid hireling. He will no longer be drawing two salaries for this work. To waste time fighting Farrington except insofar as it is necessary to expose his duplicity for the enlightenment of the rank and file would be like throwing water on a drowned rat.

The miners must make use of the Farrington expose to get rid of the arch-traitor John L. Lewis and his corrupt machine. Lewis wants William Sneed, a reactionary, to succeed Farrington as district president. The Illinois miners know that Sneed is not one whit better than Farrington. The Illinois miners must put up their own progressive ticket and clear out all the corrupt brood that is now sucking the life-blood out of the union and systematically wrecking it. Like Farrington they see \$25,000 a year jobs with the coal companies as their reward for reducing the coal diggers to slavery thru the open shop or the company union.

The Illinois miners must not be fooled by Lewis' exposure of Farrington. Lewis is doing this as a campaign dodge to save his neck in the coming elections. He knows that the candidacy of John Brophy of Pennsylvania will sweep the union and sweep him out of office unless he succeeds in drawing a red herring across the trail.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America will be better served by forcing Lewis to take his place on a coal company's payroll with Farrington and other renegade mine leaders, than by allowing him to continue in office to complete the task of wrecking the organization.

More Slugging in Passaic

Tho no intelligent worker ever gave credence to the stories by the Passaic mill owners and their kept police and judiciary that their opposition to the strikers was purely and simply on the basis that Communists were engaged in the strike and in leading positions of direction, and that it was not a bona fide American Federation of Labor strike, such a notion is now absolutely and completely liquidated by the refusal of the mill owners and their legal tools to give any more consideration than before to the strikers even tho the textile union of the American Federation of Labor has practically taken over the control and direction of the strike.

Not only do the mill barons refuse to deal with the A. F. of L. in an attempt to come to a settlement of the walkout but the bestial cossacks, who conducted a veritable reign of terror in the strike zone from the inception of the strike, are not one wit less brutal or inconsiderate today.

The continued slugging of pickets, the regular stream of arrests, the beatings of women who came to the strike scene from liberal and 'respectable' organizations in New York, is proof enough that opposition to the strike did not originate primarily because Communists were engaged in it, but because fifteen thousand workers had enough of the spirit of solidarity and militancy to go out on strike for the most elementary demands necessary for even a half-decent living. Only continued solidarity will win for the strikers even the modicum of standing and consideration that has been won by workers elsewhere. In the past, by similar bitter and hard fought battles.

The Case Against Military Training Summed Up

Part and Parcel of Military Program—Strike-Breaking Institution—Congressional Appropriations Grow—"Building Men" is Twaddle—The Perfidy of the Labor Officialdom—the Working-Class Opposes Military Training.

By THURBER LEWIS.
(Concluding Article)

IN the six articles we have devoted to the question of civilian military training in the United States our opposition to this method of extending militarism has not been based on a pacifist attitude. We have opposed civilian military training on the following grounds:

1. It is part and parcel of the military machine being erected in the United States as the instrument of growing American imperialism.

2. The program of military training of which the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are vehicles is ambitious. The War Department makes no secret of its intention to extend military training to include the greatest possible number of American youth. The logical outcome of a continuation of this policy will be to turn every school and workshop into a veritable barracks.

3. Aside from its strictly martial purpose, military training is entirely to the advantage of the employing class and calculated to contribute to the weakness and disorganization of the workers as a class. It fosters and develops a spirit of discipline of a kind valued greatly by mine superintendents and factory foremen. Discipline and obedience exacted for the benefit of the master class is not only not a help but a distinct disadvantage for the workers.

4. The creation of a gigantic military reserve such as military training will in time result in catastrophe for the labor movement. Reserves may be called upon not only to shoot down strikers in time of industrial conflict, but are liable to mobilization for industrial duty for the purpose of crippling the economic resistance of the workers.

Are Made Attractive.

ONE of the worst features of military training in both the schools and summer camps is the fact that it is made attractive. To a certain extent there are physical benefits to be gained by the recruits and however much routine and propaganda is connected with the business, the fresh air of a country place, the regular hours and the physical exertion make for health and are no doubt a decided relief especially to young workers cramped up in stuffy, smelly shops year round.

ADDED to this is the lurid and deceptive nature of the War Department publicity that gets the lads to the camps or in the campus barracks by hook or crook. We have dealt with samples of this and also the fact that the monetary advantages to be gained



KARL LIEBKNECHT
No one has distinguished himself in the struggle against capitalist militarism as the great martyr, Karl Liebknecht, whose name will always be remembered by the World's youth.

by poor students in the schools are a factor in swelling the ranks of the R. O. T. C.

Congressional Appropriations.

THE only thing that prevents the camps from adding to the annual recruiting total in larger numbers is the limitation imposed by the fact that the congressional appropriation grows much more slowly than the jingo desire. For them this is a sad fact and they use every possible influence to make it otherwise. There is a large body of public sentiment that must be taken into account especially by congressmen when they feel that another war would do them no harm. Con-

sequently the military appropriation can be boosted only gradually. But the point is that it is being boosted. Every year it jumps several million and always more and more young lads to become wards of the war department for thirty days of the year in the campus, or if in school, to wear uniforms each semester.

Not Interested Except in Soldiers. BUT we have taken pains to make clear that the chief interest of the War Department is NOT the physical or mental well-being of its recruits—except insofar as it is necessary for a good soldier to be strong and fit physically and of a certain mold mentally.

So that the physical training in the camps serves two purposes: It is necessary for soldiers to be fit; and the promise of this fitness is a strong urge to the lads and a big help to the War Department press agents.

"Building Men" is Twaddle.

THE War Department is far too wise and ancient a political institution to spend its hard earned appropriations on anything except preparation for the blood baths it has been created to prepare for. All the twaddle spoken by the great men of the country from President Coolidge to President Green about military training "building men" cannot confront this fact and face it out.

An Anomaly.

ONE of the anomalies of the situation, however, is this: While the chief supporters, as we have very well shown, of military training in this country are the biggest financial and industrial combines of capital in the land—the American Federation of Labor is also on record in favor of Citizens' Military Training Camps. At the El Paso convention of 1923 a resolution to this effect was passed. In April 1924 Samuel Gompers submitted a resolution in the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation of which he was a member, urging "all citizens to continuous co-operation with the Military Training Camps Association and the civilian aides to the secretary of war in encouraging young men to volunteer for the Citizens' Military Training Camps." Readers of these articles will recall the identity of the association referred to by Gompers. That organization of war profiteers and jingoes was able to say, on the strength of Gompers' resolution: "The above resolution has extreme weight, since the National Civic Federation has a most distinguished mem-

bership in its executive council and upon its executive committee eminent publicists, jurists and educators together with the heads of great business corporations and an equal representation from the presidents of the largest associations, brotherhoods and unions of wage earners."

President Green's Visit.

THEN, only a few days ago, President Green, Gompers' successor, accepts an invitation extended by the secretary of war to become the guests of General Summerall at the Plattsburg Military Training Camp. He and members of the executive council of the A. F. of L. stayed five days and issued statements completely endorsing the military training camps.

What does this mean? It can mean only one thing. That the officialdom of the organized labor movement in this country, consciously or unconsciously as the case may be, are in league with the worst militarists and jingoes in building a vast military system. The result of this process, if it is allowed to continue, will be the making of the organized labor movement into a willing auxiliary of Wall Street.

Working Class Opposes War.

BUT in the ranks of the working class one does not find this overwhelming enthusiasm for military training and preparation for war. And it is precisely here, in the ranks of the workers, that the greatest opposition to militarism is to be found. And why not? Their strikes are broken by soldiers. It is they that must feed the cannon when the masters declare war. It is they that are called upon to supply the recruits for armies that go to Nicaragua, Haiti or China to "protect American lives and property"—which, translated, means American investments. The only genuine and effective opposition to war and militarism must come from the working class.

Oppose Military Training.

MILITARY training camps and military drill in schools and colleges are part of a well-laid scheme to militarize the youth of the country. One does not have to be very class-conscious to realize that the best interests of the working class are served by opposing them. The working youth of the country must be taught to see thru the deceptions of the War Department, the paternal encouragement of their employers and the perfidious actions of capitalism's lieutenants in the ranks of the workers.

ALMOST BILLION FOR U.S. STEEL IN 11 YEARS

Gold Sweated Out of Unorganized Labor

The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the past eleven years have been in the vicinity of a billion dollars, according to a tabulation recently made by Dow, Jones and Company.

This gigantic open-shop industrial octopus has squeezed this fabulous sum out of the sweat and blood of its slaves, in addition to princely salaries to figurehead officials and a large secret fund for spies and anti-labor activities in general.

Stockholders Get Theirs.

The exact sum earned by the corporation in the years from 1915 to 1925, inclusive, is \$978,837,250.

It has paid to holders of the stock in this time \$415,637,294, or less than 42 1/2 per cent, so that the surplus in that period has been increased by \$563,299,456.

Funded Debt Reduced.

Working capital has been increased by more than \$311,000,000 and funded debt reduced by \$124,000,000—a total for these two items of \$435,000,000. In consequence of the reduction in funded debt annual charges have been reduced by \$7,315,641—from \$33,321,990 to \$26,006,349—a saving equivalent to \$1.44 a share annually on the common stock.

Added to Surplus.

In the eleven years a recent tabulation by Dow, Jones & Co., shows United States Steel has added to surplus a total of \$571,658,637, of which \$185,000,000 was appropriated for plant expenditures and the remainder, \$386,658,637, held in profit and loss surplus. The difference of slightly more than \$8,000,000 between surplus earnings and total additions to surplus is due to adjustments made from time to time.

How the corporation has used this \$571,658,637 is shown in the following table:

Property acct., increased.....	\$234,343,776
Working capital, increased.....	311,182,553
Funded debt, reduced.....	124,057,750
Advanced mining royalties, etc., net, increased.....	13,017,086
Invests in real estate, inc.....	17,769,755
Deferred charges, inc.....	1,111,367
Subsid, stock not owned by U. S. Steel Corp., dec.....	15,323
Total gains.....	701,497,712
Misc. reserves, increased.....	129,839,075
Net gains.....	571,658,637

Krishnamurti, Hindu "Messiah," Denies He Performed Miracles—Yet

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. — Jiddu Krishnamurti, the "new messiah," arrived today on the Majestic with Mrs. Annie Besant, theosophist leader, for his widely heralded appearance before the international congress of theosophists in Chicago.

The thirty-year-old Hindoo, hailed by 100,000 followers as "the vehicle thru which the world teacher, head of all faiths and inspirer of all religious progress, speaks as he spoke thru the body of the disciple Jesus 2,000 years ago," was extremely averse to doing any speaking whatsoever to day. He was aloof, and regarded it as an imposition that he should be questioned by reporters.

However, he went so far as to deny that he had ever performed miracles. "I haven't performed any yet," he said, "but I may be called on to do so at any time." This was in slight opposition to a statement by Mrs. Besant that "at times he does speak with the voice of the great teacher."

E. P. A. Continued by Decree.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 29.—The privy council met with King George at Balmoral Castle today for the purpose of renewing the proclamation declaring a state of national emergency existent as a result of the continuance of the coal strike.

K. C. Payroll Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Shooting as they approached, four bandits today held up Morris Rosenberg, owner of a store at Cement City, near here, and escaped with a payroll of \$3,500 in cash.

Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

The Church of England doesn't like the British miners now on strike. It isn't praisin much these days to give the diggers any raise.

The sacred reason you'll not miss, if you run down the printed list, which lets profane figurers know where royalties on coal do go.

The church's scrip is wholly ample to hold a large and generous sample of filthy lucre what won't rust, yet puts the miners on the bust.

For England's soul, the good church pleads; in graft of royalties it leads. They put the dukesses in the shade, and incomes of the nobles fade, when English churchdom takes its toll of unearned income bled from coal.

The Nazarene, 'tis often said, had no down pillow for his head. But bishops, so the coal lists tell, has gold enuf to pave all hell. The miners gotta trust hereafter; for ourrust cash the priest's the graft.

Life and Work in the Soviet Union

5. How Russia is Building Socialism. By ANISE.

JULY 25.—It's a fairly dry and long little booklet—the Soviet primer on "How we are building socialism in our land." Most of what it tells is known already to anyone who has followed Soviet building for the past five years. Yet it contains in such good compact form the entire policy of the Communist Party in the organization of the nation's life, as expressed again at the last congress, that it is worth not only reading again but keeping on file.

The author disposes rather brusquely of all who say that workers' and peasants interests are opposed. For the average peasant, he says, state socialism is better than capitalism, since it is only the rich peasant who expands under capitalism, while the poor and middle peasant is helped more by co-operation.

The worker thru state industry and the peasant thru co-operation, are hand in hand building the socialism of the future. This is the chief theme of the little book.

State Industry Grows.

THE growth of state-owned industry in a worker-controlled state, states the booklet. "And since 1921, our state industry has grown much faster than private industry. From 1921-22, the total production of state industry was only \$50 million roubles. In 1924-25 it reached 2 billion 600 million. This year it was hoped to reach our billion, and while it will fall somewhat below this, due to grain export falling below expectation, yet it will be very far in advance of the previous year.

"Private industry has also been increasing, but in steadily less proportion. Two years ago state industry made up 63 1/2 per cent of all production, co-operative industry 3 1/2, handicrafts 2 1/2 and private capitalist production 3 1/2. Now state production has risen to 71 per cent, co-operative production to 5 1/2 per cent, while private capitalist production has dropped to 1 1/2 per cent of all production.

"State industry has now reached the stage of building new factories or the old ones are no longer enough. This year we are building 117 new factories and mills, and spending over 100 million roubles on these new constructions together with capital repairs to old factories. Our chief present aims in industry are two: To extend new construction and to raise the technique of old factories.

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

WE must now consider the proper line for our industrial development. The capitalist world, for instance, would like to sell us cotton goods. But we say: Not so much cotton goods, but machinery for making cotton goods. Not so much automobiles and tractors, but machinery for making these things. The capitalist world wants to make us dependent on it. But we wish to be independent. This is very important to us; otherwise some day the capitalist world will suddenly demand the old czar's debt from us, the interest on which alone is a billion roubles a year, and we should have to come under their power or be strangled for want of goods.

Policy of Industrial Development.

AT the past party congress there were two theories about the kind of imports we should encourage. The minority wished to admit frankly that Russia is an agricultural country, export grain and import manufactured goods. But the majority decided that this would play into the hands of capitalist nations and place us in subjection to them, and that we must in every way strive to develop our industry to meet the needs of the country.

"In this our metal industry is most important. For a long time this industry lagged far behind all others. But in 1924 suddenly, industry, transport and agriculture all began to need machines, rails, ploughs, reapers. So the metal industry more than doubled in a single year, but even then did not reach more than had pre-war. This year we expect to bring it to 83 per cent of pre-war. Some branches are far above pre-war, as for instance, farm machinery and implements, which is 120 per cent of pre-war.

Imports Below Exports.

"It is also our policy to keep our imports below our exports. This has been argued by many, who think it unimportant. But the majority decided that it is very important. For if we sell 100 roubles worth and buy 125 roubles worth, then clearly we must pay for the 25 roubles with gold. And that means we must send gold out of the country and injure the

soundness of our chevronets. All of us remember how sick we got of those paper roubles. It is necessary to have enough sound money in circulation than to import more foreign wares.

"Some people think that it is useless to speak to peasants about state industry. But industry is very important to the peasant. First, because its growth lowers his own taxes; last year the farm tax went down from 322 millions to 235 millions while the tax on industry went up from 804 millions to 1,341 millions. And second, because improvement in state industry means improvement of peasant technique thru better and cheaper ploughs, implements, wares of all kinds.

Co-operation—the Peasants' Road to Socialism.

"While the worker is building socialism in the state industry, the peasant is no less building it in the village thru co-operation, which, under a Soviet state, is also the road to socialism. Under czarist Russia, co-operation dealt with capitalist trusts and thus expanded capitalism, but under our union, it deals with state factories and thus expands state industry, while it also serves as the channel whereby state goods can reach the people without middleman's profiteering.

"In October, 1924, there were two million members of co-operatives in the U. S. S. R. outside the Ukraine. In June, 1925, only eight months later, the number had doubled to four million. This was the result of the party policy of strengthening co-operation. We still must bring the quality of co-operatives up to the quantity. There is still graft, waste, even profiteering practices which are unworthy the name of co-operation. With these we must fight, knowing that in building co-operation in the village and making it efficient, we build the road to socialism.

"Co-operation is of three kinds: in trade, in production, and in credit. Each of these, as it develops, leads also to the other. The commune is the complete form of co-operation and all co-operatives should keep it in mind, trying to draw their members

Lacks of the Present Day.

IN planning for the future, we must not forget the chief lacks of the present which are (1) unemployment; (2) high retail prices; (3) goods famine. But in fighting all these the chief weapon is increase in our state industry, both the big central industry and the smaller local municipal industries. The number employed in heavy state industry has increased from 1924 when it was 1,520,000 workers, till now it is 2,300,000 workers. In all our industry, large and small, we have now over seven million workers. At the same time the number of unemployed has sunk only slightly from 760,000 to 715,000, as many peasants kept coming from the country in search of work in the expanding industry.

"One reason why there is not enough goods for the demand is that the peasant no longer pays so much money to landlords and government. His taxes in 1913 were over ten roubles per person, but in 1925, only 3 1/2 roubles. Also he has no rent to pay to landlords. This money paid to landlords and czar, went abroad in large amounts. Today, the peasant wants to buy wares with it. So that, even when our industry passes pre-war production, that will not be nearly enuf for the peasant. Meantime we must fight high retail prices, which comes from this goods scarcity, by means of our co-operatives.

Party Congress Decisions.

"The Fourteenth Congress of the party decided: to strengthen the monopoly of foreign trade and the growth of state industry; to build the Soviet Union in the direction of economic independence; to enforce economy and rapid turnover in state and co-operative trade; to emphasize improved technique in our industry; to assist the spread of small local Soviet industry and local initiative; to assist farming thru spreading improved methods, industrializing farming and strengthening co-operatives and collective groups.

"In all these matters the workers in state industry and the peasants in their co-operatives, are building socialism."