

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Great enthusiasm greeted the news that the safety men had been withdrawn from the mines of the Derbyshire district.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

"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 in 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 swarms of jurisdiction at 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 announced, "with satisfaction to both sides."

The dispute between the Bricklayers and Plasterers, President Green is "hopeful" of settlement by Green's appointment of Ellhu 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

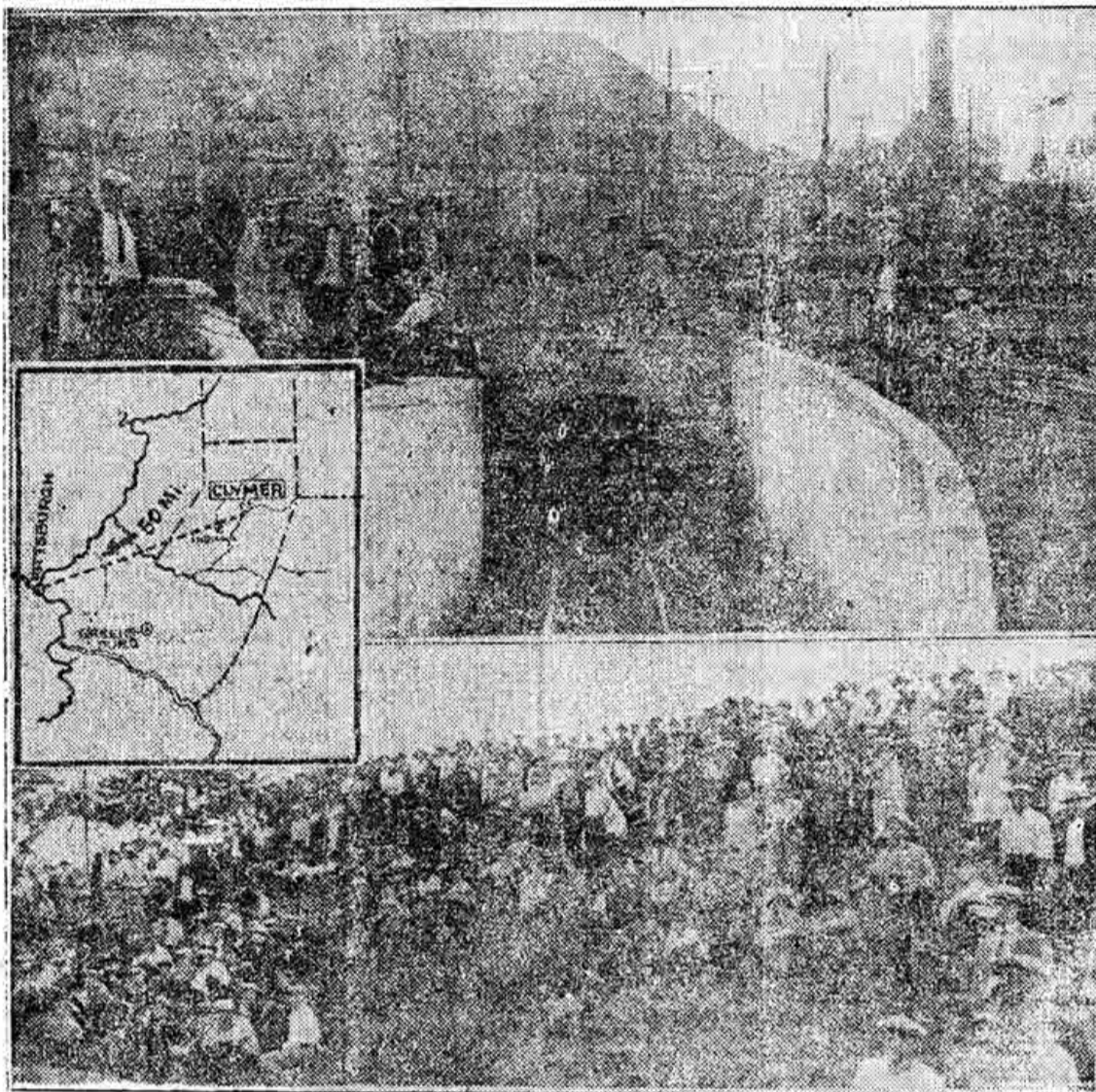
Edward J. Forgarty, for 14 years warden of Indiana state penitentiary and a non-resident of Cook county, has been made jailer of its county jail by Sheriff Hoffman on recommendation of the citizen's advisory committee.

Forgarty while still in charge of the Indiana prison was decorated by the pope with 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, the 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-

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### 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 Cailles 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 one of benevolent neutrality to the counter-revolutionists, according to information gleaned from quarters close to the state department.

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### 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 Freiheit 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 cash on hand and demoralize the union during the strike

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## 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 Hutcherson, 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 tho his office is in Springfield. Lewis lives in Springfield tho 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 organizers 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

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## 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. 839 raised \$25 for the same purpose. It is expected now that Chicago unions will be able to contribute altogether something over \$25,000.

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### 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 columns.

THIS angered the Daily News which keeps the public fairly well informed about doings in Russia thru its representative Mr. Julius 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 those lie factories is situated in Riga, says the News, taking a direct slap at the Tribune and at Donald Day the champion prevaricator 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 apologises for the guzzle giving as his reason the frigidity 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 Almee McPherson, we fear that his chaperon, Mrs. Besant will be looking for another god. Almee 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 demonstrated to us that their stomachs were empty. In my judgement, twenty Cooks cannot hold them much longer, 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

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# 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 defensive. 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 \$865,000,000 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-Dikks, 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 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party, published a pamphlet entitled, "On a Labor Fakery 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 "labor reconciler" for the Peabody Coal company.

**Will Split 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 stoogelegions.

**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 rapid speech against Dunne that ended in the latter's expulsion from the convention for telling the truth about the two fakirs, Farrington and Lewis.

**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 lead 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.

# Gunboats Steam to Protect Wall Street's Nicaraguan Interests

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 the mines are overdeveloped, 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 denouncing 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. Hutcheson, 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 union.

When Farrington married John L. Lewis' stenographer, the Peabody Coal company gave the couple valuable wedding gifts.

**Framed Zeigler Miners.**

Early in the year Farrington placed the finances and legal staff of the district office at the disposal of the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Illinois, when the coal operators of Zeigler, the Ku Klux Klan and the sub-district officials decided to get rid of Henry Corbishly, progressive mine leader and president of local 592, which was a thorn in Farrington's side.

When a K. K. K. gunman killed a progressive miner and a sub-district official was hurt in the subsequent rioting, the prosecutors charged the progressive miners with the trouble and succeeded in convicting Corbishly and several others.



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 aid off 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 tie 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.

The size of THE DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

**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.

**THE United States has no mandate over Persia or over Hungary. Yet American finance governs both countries. In Persia Mr. A. C. Mills 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, Mills 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 Ballotting Sept. 7th

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MERRILL, Wis., (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.

... This 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

appointed 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 lauds 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 mortgage 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; One Case of Violence

(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 Osling, 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.

# WILLIAM TAFT DISCOURSES ON LAW AND JUDGES

Fat Boy Would Give Courts More Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POINT AU PIC, Murray Bay, Quebec, Aug. 29.—William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States supreme court and pensioner of the Carnegie estate, declared in an interview that serious defects existed in the administrative machinery of American criminal law, but that he was pleased to note an awakening of public interest in this particular sphere of governmental activity.

**Would Give Them More Power.**

The burly ex-president would have the judges clothed with more autocratic powers. It is not well, he thinks, that those suspected of crime should be protected by so many constitutional shields. Convict them first and try them afterwards. That would be Mr. Taft's ideal procedure.

Taft admitted that the American people did not hold the law in very high esteem. He blamed this on our mixed population. The English are bred to respect law, as was demonstrated in the general strike. If such a thing occurred in the United States Taft declared there would be much bloodshed.

**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, but 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 excite 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

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 penance. 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.

**Steve 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.



# 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

**J. LOUIS ENGAHL**  
Editor  
DAILY WORKER  
on

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

**C. E. RUTHENBERG**  
General Secretary  
Workers (Com.) Party  
on

*Democracy  
and  
Corruption*

*The Workers  
and the  
Old Parties*

*What Can the Work-  
ers Expect from  
the Elections?*

*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. 18.

**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**  
Monday  
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  
Oct. 10.

**DETROIT**  
Tuesday  
Oct. 26.

**MILWAUKEE**  
Sunday  
Sept. 26.

**TOLEDO**  
Monday  
Oct. 11.

**CHICAGO**  
Wednesday  
Oct. 27.

**WEINSTONE**

**PITTSBURGH**  
Tuesday  
Oct. 12.

**MILWAUKEE**  
Saturday,  
Oct. 30.

**PITTSBURGH**  
Tuesday, Sept. 28.

**BALTIMORE**  
Wednesday  
Oct. 13.

**TWIN CITIES**  
Sunday,  
Oct. 31.

**BALTIMORE**  
Wednesday, Sept. 29.

**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, Yugo-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 call 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.



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:

State	1925	1920	Per cent of total farms operated by tenants	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	19,587	17,381	60.1	57.1	
Oklahoma	115,498	97,826	58.6	51.0	
Texas	281,222	232,309	60.4	53.3	
Montana	10,256	6,507	21.9	11.3	
Wisconsin	29,936	27,285	15.5	14.4	

## COOLIDGE HAS NEW SCHEME TO FOOL FARMERS

### Agricultural Secretary Goes West With Dope

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Following a series of conferences on farm policy which President Coolidge has had at his vacation camp, Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine is going west to tell the farmer the administration's future program. That is expected to be the burden of an address the secretary is to deliver before the Farmers' Union at Osawatimie, Kas., Sept. 6, and the subject of a later conference of Kansas newspaper editors at the home of William Allen White of Emporia. Coolidge hopes to frame some sort of compromise program that will promise something to the farmers while leaving the heavy cream to the eastern manufacturers.

**BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.**

Every reader around New York should attend the

## Daily Worker Picnic

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5  
Edenwald Park,  
New York

(No admission charge)

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

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

# WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

## A Visit to the Waukegan Youth School

By PAUL LETTLER.  
Anyone visiting the Waukegan school of the Young Workers League is deeply and favorably impressed. It is quite obvious that the body of 29 picked students is thoroly intent on learning as much as possible. In the class room there is no shifting about, no babbling of tongues, no passing of notes, no noise or disturbance. Instead there is quiet, order, attention, discipline—self-imposed discipline. There is no need for nagging or rapping by the comrade teacher. Virtual unanimity of will, purpose and action animate the personnel of the school—from the teachers down to the most backward pupil. Lectures are concise, coherent, well thought out and indicate thorough and conscientious preparation on the part of the two instructors.

**Theory and Practice Combined.**  
In the holding of the classes everything proceeds as per schedule and arrangement. The time for covering the various subjects has been laid out before hand and is rigorously adhered to. The courses deal with nearly every phase of Communist theory and practice, starting with Marxian economics and the elements of Leninism, down to the organization of shop nuclei and the distribution of literature. There are classes in public speaking and labor journalism. Lectures are given on special subjects. Every lecture is followed by as thorough a discussion as time will allow. In fact the constant complaint of the students, and it is one that is heard on all sides is that the time is insufficient to adequately cover the subjects.

In addition to its regular class work, the school carries on semi-educational work such as the holding of open air meetings, the getting out of weekly

## 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.

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

The headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 3323 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.

## 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—boishevik and revolutionary." It is further charged that the ordinance would completely unionize 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.

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# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## 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 Weisbord, 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 employes 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 Weisbord, strike organizer, issued the following statement today 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

## 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 linguistic publishers whose newspapers yelp 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.

## 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 this 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."

They had a long walk home.

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 latters' 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 crafts, 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 latters and stitchers is expected to be followed by similar demands from other crafts.

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 \$85.10, 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 with 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 thruout 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.



(Copyright, 1935, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "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 fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms 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 Bertles who was still worse, the very princess of all the tight little snobs you ever knew! Bertles went around with the younger set, and these likewise knew everything, but without having to wait for anyone to tell them. Bertles 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 Bertles 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 intimates 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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