The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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SEND $1,500,000 MORE TO MINERS

Hold Successful Labor Defense Conference

248 DELEGATES SET 300,000 MEMBERS AS GOAL FOR SECOND YEAR OF ACTIVITY OF I. L. D.

With 248 delegates from 38 cities reaching from coast to coast, the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense which ended its two-days' sessions yesterday listened to reports of the growth of the strength and influence of the organization which already contains 20,000 individual members and 100,000 affiliated collective members.

The numerous successful campaigns initiated and led by the I. L. D. and the cases it has already defended in the year of its existence including Sacco and Vanzetti, the Michigan Communist cases, the Pittsburgh cases, the Zeigler miners, the Passaic strikers and dozens of other large and small cases.

Resolutions protesting against the white terror in Poland and demanding the grant of general amnesty to the thousands held in prisons there, resolutions on the three appeals now before the United States Supreme Cout in the cases of Ruthenberg, Whitney and Fiske, a statement pledging renewed support of those class fighters still in prisons in the United States and the victims of American imperialism in Latin-America were unanimously adopted by the conference, delegates to which were present from points so divergent as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle and Galveston, Texas.

Adopt Program for New Year.

With enthusiasm the conference adopted a program for the coming year for an intensive organization drive to secure an individual membership of 50,000 and a collective membership of 250,000, under the direction of the new national executive committee, which now includes such well-known labor fighters and progressives as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Albert Weisbord, Charles Cline, Clarence Darrow and H. W. L. Dana.

The conference opened by the secretary of the I. L. D., James P. Cannon, elected Edward C. Wenthworth as temporary chairman, who turned over the gavel, after the credentials of all the delegates had been accepted, to the permanent conference chairman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had just come from the Passaic strike field. Wentworth and Ralph Chaplin were chosen was vice-chairmen and George Maurer, Chicago secretary of I. L. D., was made secretary of the gathering.

The report of the executive committee on the work of the past year was then given by James P. Cannon. He reviewed the growth of the organization in the past year, the difficulties it had to meet, the bad defense organizational traditions it had to overcome in the process of work, and the doubts in the minds of many workers which it had conquered by making deeds out of the words of the resolutions of the first conference a year before.

With facts and figures he traced the campaigns conducted by the International Labor Defense in its first year, indicating always the fact that I. L. D. constantly maintained its standard of nonpartisan and united labor defense. In the defense of the Pittsburgh Communists, the Fall River anarchists, the Zeigler miners, the Passaic strikers, and its work for numerous members of the I. W. W., the American Federation of Labor, for Sacco and Vanzetti, I. L. D. had lived up to the aim it had set at the first conference.

Maintains World Solidarity.

The organization had also maintained the spirit of international solidarity to which it had pledged itself. The campaigns for class war victims in Hungary, Luthuania, Poland, Britain and other lands was a testimony to this. And the reciprocal aid of the workers in other countries to the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti conducted here was adequate proof of the value of world-wide labor unity.

Comrade Cannon then analyzed the growth of the organization, with figures which showed that the membership in the last six months of the year had doubled over the figures for the first six months. Not only the sales of dues stamps, but the sales of literature had increased decisively. A careful compilation revealed an individual membership of some 20,000 workers in over 150 branches, and a collective affiliated membership of between 75,000 and 100,000 members. But what had been done up until now, said Cannon, was as nothing compared to what might have been accomplished. The organization was

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Morning Telegraph of Findlay, Ohio, is entitled to the animated piece of cheese for the most idiotic editorial published in these United States during the month of August. Under the title "Legion on Guard," the writer thanks the American Legion for protesting against the existence of an alleged school somewhere in Arkansas which is run by a mythical organization known as the International Workers of the World. No doubt the dumb scribbler had the I. W. W. somewhere in his confused noodle, but he makes matters worse in the next sentence by declaring that the Soviet government was partly responsible with the wobblies for the financing of this institution. This suggested partnership would make a hard-boiled anarcho-syndicalist wobbly as mad as any legionary.

* * *

"THE nation is fortunate to be guarded by an organization of patriots like the American Legion," continues the Morning Republican. Let us stop here to observe that the United States was once fortunate in having such patriots as Harry Daugherty, Jess Smith and other Ohio boys guarding its interests. Jess was so successful that he committed suicide when his "patriotism" was about to be discovered and Daugherty is now facing trial in New York for helping a confederate to "guard" Uncle Sam's interests to the extent of separating the jolly old soul from something like $7,000,000. Sure we are lucky, and we know it!

* * *

LEST there may be some doubt in the minds of our readers that Findlay is not entitled to the cheese, we hereby rest the case on the people's side by quoting the following excerpt from one of Calvin Coolidge's masterpieces which adorns the masthead of the Morning Republican. "One newspaper is better than a volume of criminal laws. One schoolmaster is better than a legion of bailiffs. One clergyman is better than an army with banners. These are our guarantees of international peace and progress." We hate to spoil the soup by adding more water, but if clergymen are so invincible why not release the standing army and allow the clergymen to take their place?

* * *

"IT is now a misdemeanor for an Italian citizen to leave Italy on a vacation," according to an article in the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent in Rome. Those who leave the country for a vacation find their names published in the press and branded as slackers. Mussolini will soon have the once sunny and gay land of Italy transformed into a huge prison. It is bad enough now, but it will be worse before it gets better.

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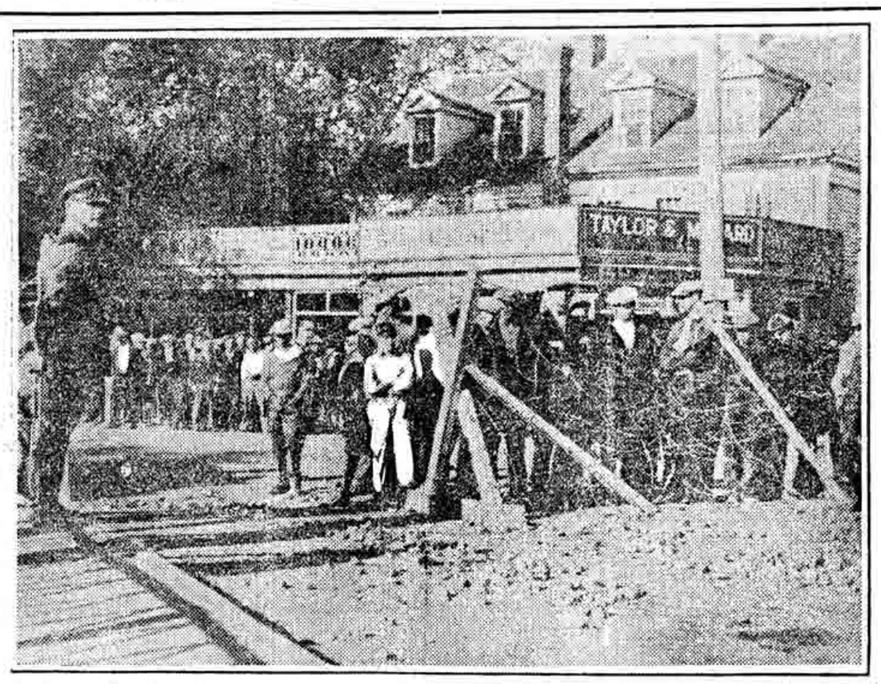
Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

REPORT THAT CHAMORRO HAS RESIGNED AND FLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—The Mexican consulate in Nicaragua has been closed, thus breaking off all relations between Mexico and Nicaragua. There are unconfirmed reports here that President Chamorro has resigned to flee the country because of continued victories of the revolutionists on both coasts. News of heavy fighting with the rebels gaining round in Nicaragua comes by telegraph from Guatemala and San Salvador.

State Troops Use War Methods on Strikers



Here is shown a barbed wire entanglement thrown about a textile mill at Manville, Rhode Island, near Providence, after state troopers had wounded five strikers by firing a volley into the ranks of a picket line. Tear bombs, rifles and barbed wire, complete war-time equipment has been brought into play in behalf of the mill owners in an attempt to break a strike of 3,000 workers.

MUSICIANS ON STRIKE HERE 3,000 STRONG

400 Movies Run Without Music in Chicago

A lengthy conference between James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians and former Judge George F. Barrett representing 400 moving picture theater owners "broke up in a riot" as the former put it, and indicated that the 3,000 movie musicians on strike since 1:30 Sunday morning will continue off the job. The union submitted wage demands for the ensuing year raising their pay from $82.50 to 86.00 per week. This the theater owners agreed to pay but when it came to a settlement of working conditions and length of contract the union balked.

President Petrillo told The DAILY WORKER that the owners have violated their contract and that that alone was the cause of the strike. When asked if the owners were out to break the union, he said he thot so but that "they haven't got enough money to do it."

Want 3-Year Contract.

The owners are demanding a three-year contract. The union insists on a one-year agreement. The owners have violated their previous agreement by attempting to withdraw musicians from theaters in which the agreement calls for no less than four men.

The union has no knowledge of scabs being used in any of the theaters as yet. President Petrillo said he didn't think the union would resort to picketing for a while. Concerning whether or not he would call upon other theatrical unions for assistance, he said it was not yet decided.

May Strike in Sympathy.

George E. Brown, vice-president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, said that the stage hands would be called out on sympathetic strike with the musicians if the latter require it.

Thomas J. Reynolds, president of the local union of moving picture operators said he had just returned from his vacation and had not yet got into the full details of the musicians' controversy. He said he was calling a board meeting of his union Tuesday afternoon. When asked about his attitude towards sympathetic strikes, Reynolds said, "As a good union man, of course, I am in favor of them if they have to be used."

The Bill Poster's Union announced thru their local president that they were not prepared to say as yet what action they would take to help the

(Continued on page 2.)

NEARING TO SPEAK ON BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS ON SEPT. 19

NEW YORK, Sept. 7. —(FP)—Scott Nearing, who is covering the British Trades Union Congress sessions for Federated Press, will speak on the congress and the general strike at New Star Casino upon his return. The meeting date is Sept. 19 in the afternoon and tickets are now selling. The New York Workers' School is arranging the affair.

Nearing will give two lecture courses during the next term of the school. One course is of three lectures: The British Labor Movement Crisis in the British Empire, and Conflict Between Britain and America. The second course is of four lectures dealing with Russia, the present crisis in France, Italy and Fascism, Germany and the Dawes Plan.

A free bulletin describing the term's courses may be obtained from the Workers' School, Bertram D. Wolfe, director, at 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

FASCIST RULE IS VICTIM OF INNER STRIFE

By G. ROSSI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, —(By Mail) — The most important event in the home politics of Italy in the last few months was the fall of Farinacci, the general secretary of the fascist party and his replacement by Augusto Turati (not to be confused with the social-democratic leader of the same name). Farinacci's resignation, which of course was forced upon him, was the culminating point of the fights which have been taking place in the corridors and antichambers of the various palaces in Rome, in which the ministry of the interior, the prime minister's offices and the offices of the fascist party are housed. After the Matteotti case came

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Expose Higher Ups in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 7. — Federal agents, working "under cover" in several large cities today were reported to be investigating a huge bootlegging ring with a view to exposing the "higher ups" in the murder of Don R. Mellett, Canton publisher.

4 Die in N. Y. Storm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Four persons are dead and scores are suffering from injuries today as a result of the torrential rainstorm which swept New York and the vicinity yesterday. The damage caused by the storm is estimated at almost $1,000,000.

MEXICAN LABOR SENDING ENVOYS TO A. F. L. MEET

Delegates Will Defend Calles' Position

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Three spokesmen of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit Oct. 4-16, and will defend the policies of the Calles government. They are Ricardo Trevino, general secretary of the Confederation; Juan Rico, secretary of the labor party, and Ezequiel Salcedo.

Trevino, as the actual leader of the labor movement since Luis N. Morones went into the Calles cabinet, will defend the Mexican revolution against the charge that it has interfered with freedom of thought and worship. His reply will be that it is seeking to establish for all Mexicans an equal liberty to think and to exercise religious freedom, and that the old clerical party is resisting this democratic movement.

The Mexican fraternal delegates will urge that no step be taken to break down the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in which the Mexicans are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Editor Falls Off Ship.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Eric Young, editor of the Koke, Japan, Chronicle, en route from Hongkong to Manila, is believed to have lost his life by falling off the steamer Polk, according to advices received here. Young is reported missing from the ship.

HALF NEW YORK UPHOLSTERERS' SHOPS SIGN UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—About 50 per cent of the upholsterers' shops struck here on Wednesday have already settled with the union on the basis of the 40-hour week, which was the main demand in the strike.

This is the first strike here of the Upholsterers' International Union since 1919. At the first meeting held after the walkout enthusiastic greetings were given the union officials, who pointed out that Local 76 (New York) had always been first in improving conditions in the trade.

An organization committee of the most active members was elected, and an energetic appeal was made to all workers in non-unionized shops to line up in the union.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

Soviet Workers Increase Aid to British Strikers

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it was resolved to remit to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain the sum of 3,000,000 roubles ($1,500,000), comprising the total sum so far collected by the assessment levied by the trade unions on the salaries of the membership and also an advance on the future collections.

The trade unions are responding unanimously to the invitation of the Central Council for a one per cent assessment for the aid of the British miners.

The above sum of $1,500,000 adds to the sum previously sent, approximately $3,000,000, making in all about $4,500,000 sent to the aid of the fighting miners of Great Britain from the Russian workers.

Trade Union Congress Opens

By EARL R. BROWDER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 7.—The British Trade Union Congress opened today with the General Council presenting a united front to critics of its policies in the general strike and the miners' strike.

To avoid the censure due the General Council for its betrayal of the general strike, it appears no report is to be made on the council's role in the strike except to mention it and make a mild defense of the general strike as a principle.

It is rumored that an agreement has been reached with the miners' executive to support a compromise resolution on the lockout, to be moved by Herbert Smith, pledging support to the miners, but leaving all concrete action to the various unions and keeping silent on the shameful role the General Council has played in the past.

On the subject of international world trade union unity, the General Council will ask full powers, but no instructions. The council will ask that the congress reject resolutions for more power to the General Council.

The council has issued a protest against the exclusion of Tomsky, and other members of the delegation of the Russian unions, by the Home Secretary, William Joynson Hicks, but the capitalist press remarks that the General Council is secretly grateful to the British tory government for its action in stopping the visit of the Russian delegates.

Miners For a Clean Sweep.

Rumors are current that the miners' delegates will vote against all present members of the General Council for seats in the new council.

Hamilton Fyfe, editor of the London Herald, labor organ, before whose office a demonstration was staged last week in protest of an editorial saying that the miners should have accepted the Samuels memorandum last May, has left the Herald. But his first act afterward was to celebrate his first Sunday by publishing in the capitalist paper, the Sunday Express, a bitter attack on the Miners' Federation and particularly against Secretary A. J. Cook.

* * *

British Government Takes Revenge.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 7. — In connection with the refusal of visas to the delegation from the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. the British Trade Union Congress, Melnichansky of the Central Council declares that the English capitalist class and its government is attempting by all means to isolate the struggling miners of Britain from the outside world. He says:

"The refusal of visas to our delegation is undoubtedly an act of political revenge against the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. for relief regularly sent the striking miners of England."

At a meeting in Manchester it is noted, John R. Clynes of the labor party, has characterized the barring of the Russian delegation as petty and provocatory interference in the rights of the toilers of England to establish connections on an international scale.

Owners Refuse to Negotiate

LONDON, Sept. 7. — The central committee of the Mining Association, the mine owners' organization, has endorsed the refusal of the owners' executive committee to negotiate a national agreement with the striking coal miners. The owners insist on district agreements each to be arrived at according to what they claim are special local requirements. The miners point out that this is merely a method of breaking up the Miners' Federation into sections and crushing them one at a time.

The refusal of the owners took the form of a refusal of the invitation of the government, made by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, that the owners meet in a three-cornered session, with the government and the miners, to negotiate a national agreement.

This throws the situation into a deadlock anew and renders futile the efforts of the Miners Federation, which had moved for a settlement, with the sole reservation that a national agreement be reached.

A. J. COOK SPEAKS FOR UNITY AT T. U. C.; ACCUSES UNION LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 7.—Renewed proposals for "one big union," to comprise all trades unions in Great Britain, brought forth an acrimonious debate in the Trades Union Congress here today.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made a harsh attack against leaders of other unions charging them with "abandoning" the striking coal miners. He declared an amalgamation of the unions into one union would strengthen the labor movement.

COMMUNISTS IN GREECE DEMAND CAPITAL TAXES

Condylis Recognizes Communist Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Sept. 7.—The Communist Party took immediate advantage of the change in governments here to obtain a permit for a demonstration and held a great mass meeting and parade.

The meeting passed resolutions which demanded, among other things, the right to free elections and proportional representation, heavy taxation of big capital to relieve the distress of the refugees and the unemployed, punishment of the backers of the Pangalos dictatorship, freedom of the press, increase of wages, eight-hour day, completion of the re-settlement of the refugees, and discharge of the present reactionary committee on refugees, which seeks to force them into strike-breaking and other obnoxious activities.

The refugees are a serious problem in Greece, consisting of uprooted families from the regions affected by the Great war and the Greek war with Turkey.

The Communists paraded past the Hotel Great Britain.

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Condylis Recognizes Power.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The London Times publishes with surprised editorial comment and veiled threats against the new government of Greece a telegram from its Athens correspondent giving the main features of an interview between General Condylis and the Soviet News Agency.

Condylis stated that the first object of the new provisional government, which had overthrown the dictatorship of Pangalos, would be to hold free elections, the speaker remaining for the present head of the cabinet of ministers as well as chief of the democratic party. He said he would settle the economic problem along the lines of social-democratic reforms, heavy taxation on big capital and relief for the poorer classes, the foreign policy to be one of peace.

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Monarchists Attack.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Atlantis, the Greek monarchist paper published here, launches an editorial attack against Condylis because of his announced plan to tax big capital for the benefit of the poor, and reported friendship for the Soviet Union. It denounces him as a "buck private" who secured his epaulets thru revolutions, and reminds its readers that the labor and Communist groups, towards which Condylis now inclines his policy, were formerly persecuted by him.

Atlantis emphasizes the fact that the committee for the re-settlement of refugees in Greece is an international affair, with representatives of several nations on it.

* * *

A Former Fascist.

The editor of Empros (Forward), Greek publication of the Workers' Party in Chicago, states that Condylis is really a former fascist; while war minister he persecuted labor unions and the Communist Party; he organized the "Pursuit Bands," a kind of fascist corps; he drove underground the world war veterans' organization, which was friendly to the Communists; he was the first to order troops to fire on the strikers in Cavallo.

The Empros' editorial states that Condylis' change of tactics is the result of the great growth and influence of the Communist Party in Greece.

COURTS ATTACK N. Y. CLOTHING TRADE UNIONS

Injunction and Damage Suit Acted Upon

Supreme Court Justice Welsh has handed down an injunction, which is novel in a way, forbidding the striking garment workers to picket within four blocks of the store of the Tailored Woman, Inc., at 632 Fifth avenue, one of the shops that cater to wealthy trade. Part of the court's declaration reads:

"Any such attempt to interfere with the employer's constitutional prerogative to conduct his business as he sees fit, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others, is obnoxious, as being, in effect, a wanton and malicious interference with another's business by those who have no justification for their conduct."

Another capitalist court attack on the labor unions was the judgment filed in the supreme court against the Furriers' Union of New York, in behalf of one Joe Cohen, who claims he is a fur cutter and alleges that he could not obtain employment without a union card, which the union denies him. The judgement was for $25,000. The suit was not defended in court and was made by a sheriff's jury.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Capitalists Doing a Good Business While Average Wage is $26

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A reflection of America's temporary industrial prosperity so far as capitalists are concerned was seen today in a report of the federal reserve board showing an increase of $694,000,000 in the amount of loans outstanding on August 25 as compared to the same date a year ago.

The total loans then were $14,069,245,000, the board announced, indicating that American business men are showing tremendous activity in expanding commercial enterprises. The increase in loans totaled $4,000,000 in the last week alone, the board announced.

At the same time American capital has had sufficient reserve funds to increase its holdings in investments by $144,000,000 over the amount held a year ago. This increase came solely, it was added, from an increase of $186,000,000 in the holdings of private and semi-public bonds, stocks and securities, as the holdings of government securities declined $42,000,000 in the same period.

COMPARES DRY LAW SPIES TO PROVOCATEURS

Light Wines and Beer Leader Pans Agents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In its efforts to enforce prohibition, the United States government is instituting a system comparable only to that which prevailed in Russia in the days of the czar, it was charged today by Capt. W. H Stayton, head of the organized wets here. Stayton referred to the policy of rewarding informers for information of violations.

To Spy on Tenants.

"In Russia for many years under the czar," said Stayton, "the janitor of every apartment house was a paid agent of the police whose duty it was to inform the police of the doings of everybody in the house.

"This gave the police, of course, a beautiful opportunity not only to regulate every action of the residents, but also to blackmail them. Everyone has heard of the 'agent provocateur,' the despicable spy who urges people to commit crime, and then either blackmails them or reports them.

Prohibition Spies.

"Many of our prohibition agents are nothing better than this now, and the present plan means that we are to add to our force of paid scoundrels a great body of rascally volunteers. What a contemptible business for the United States government."

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

That's what fascism has accomplished for the Italian workers.

* * *

WHILE the fascist regime in Italy has just put the finishing touch to whatever vestige of elective privileges remained in possession of the masses, the Soviet government is pushing an energetic campaign among the peasantry with the object of inducing them to take a more active part in politics. The Soviet government is not afraid of an educated peasantry and proletariat, because the only obstacle that stands between the closer relationship of the peasantry with the government is ignorance. Thus the Soviet government's budget for education is tremendous in proportion to its revenue, while the fascist government has clamped an iron lid over the masses and gives them neither the opportunity to learn nor the liberty to express themselves.

* * *

CHARLES CLINE, just released from a Texas penitentiary, where he spent over 13 years, walked into The DAILY WORKER office last Saturday and chatted with the staff. Cline's blue eyes twinkled as merrily as if he had returned from a trip around the world. Tho the best part of his life was spent behind prison bars, he is just as eager to serve the working-class movement as the day he went in. Cline was arrested while on his way to Mexico to aid the revolutionary movement against the reactionary usurper, De la Huerta. He has a great story to tell and we hope The DAILY WORKER will have a chance to let you in on it.

* * *

A HEADLINE tells us that the pope moves for a place in world politics. The old boy has been doing that for quite a long time and has succeeded rather well. He has had tough luck in Mexico, but the millions of American dollars that flow into his treasury console him somewhat for the spiritual coldness of the Mexicans. According to a fascist newspaper the vatican is ready to bargain with England on the Palestine question. The vatican also favors a seat for Germany on the league of nations tribunal, but will not support the Spanish claim to Tangier. The pope had a scrap with De Riviera recently and, furthermore, the pope does not want to hurt England's feelings. John Bull looks with a jaundiced eye at Spain's claim to Tangier.

248 Delegates Set 300,000 Members as Goal For Second Year of Activity of I. L. D.

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not yet well enuf welded together and completely mobilized. This was the task for the coming year.

"I. L. D. has taken its place in the labor movement," concluded Comrade Cannon, "and it has demonstrated its ability to mobilize thousands of workers of all opinions and affiliations in the working class under the banner of Labor Defense. It his given many of them their first lessons in the class struggle. Our work will not end quickly for it can end only when all workers in prison are released and none can any more be threatened with imprisonment. But that will only be when all workers are released not only from jail but from that gigantic prison which is capitalism."

Big Ovation for Cline.

Before discussion began on the report, Chairman Flynn introduced Charles Cline, who had but two weeks ago been relaeased from a thirteen year term he served in a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary expedition. Cline was greeted by a great ovation with cheers and applause, reaffirmed the faith he had always held, and which had always buoyed him up in prison, in the working class. It was this faith which enable him to stand up under the hell of a Texas prison for thirteen years. His thanks for release were to the working class and to such an organization as International Labor Defense which was developing the power that would free all the class war prisoners. Cline read the pardon given by the governor, with his own comments, while the delegates laughed when the governor declared that Cline had done no worse that the "immortal Travis, Bowie and Crockett" the heroes of Texas independence. "It took them thirteen years to find that out," said Cline.

Albert Weisbord, the young leader of the Passaic textile strike, followed Cline, the delegates rising and singing the International. Weisbord said that his own case or that of any other individual in itself was not of essential importance, for the class struggle would proceed with or without this or that person. But the need of defending prisoners for labor activities, of maintaing thier morale and courage, of snatching prospective victims from the clutches of the capitalist class was of great importance. The I. L. D., said Weisbord, was doing a great work and the cases in Passaic demonstrated this. It had become and should become not only a shield of defense but a weapon for offensives against the enemy.

Chairman Flynn "conscripted" Ralph Chaplin to speak. Chaplin spoke of the great faith of the men in prison and of the value of the International Labor Defense as a unifying instrument in defense work.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn began her talk by saying that a year ago, when I. L. D. had been organized, she was a skeptic. But her doubts were all removed now. The work of the I. L D., especially in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign was of great value to the working class. It had proved, in addition, that defense work was not something undertaken for sentimental reasons but that it was an essential and integral part of the class struggle.

Delegates Join in Discussion.

Discussion from the floor was then opened. From one city after another the delegates spoke of the development of the work of the International Labor Defense, of the obstacles that they had overcome and the successes they had achieved. Agreement with the report of the executive committee given by Cannon was universally expressed.

Cyril Lambkin, secretary of the Detriot I. L. D., then reported for the committee on the secretary's report. A resolution proposed was unanimously adopted. The resolution accepted the report of the executive committee and commended it on the fidelity with which it had carried thru the resolutions of the last conference. It recommended to the incoming committee that it conduct its activities along the same line, adhering to the same policy.

Carl Hacker, secretary of the Cleveland I. L. D., reported for the resolutions committee. Resolutions were adopted against the imprisonment of workers and peasants in Poland, after a speech by the representative to the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Committee of the Polish Sejm for Amnesty in Poland, B. K. Liebert; the demand for amnesty was endorsed and a cable sent to that effect to the Polish premier. A resolution of greetings to class war prisoners, assuring them of the untiring efforts that I. L. D. will continue in their behalf, was unanimously adopted, as were all the other resolutions. Resolutions of warm greetings were sent to Sacco and Vanzetti, to Eugene V. Debs and to Bishop William Montgomery Brown. A resolution protesting against the abrogation of the right of asylum for a number of Italian political refugees was endorsed. Calling attention to old and almost forgotten cases a resolution urged the workers to renew the struggles for the release of these old fighters. A resolution on organization was also adopted.

A few constutional changes were proposed by the constitution committee in the report of Robert Zalms, Boston I. L. D. secretary. Dues are to be as before, 10 cents per month with 15 cents as initiation fee.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, read the manifesto of the Second Conference to the American workers, and with some suggestions from the delegates, it was unanimously adopted.

Read Greetings to Conference.

Following the discussion, Comrade Cannon replied to some of the remarks made by delegates in their speeches. Telegrams and letters of greetings to the conference were read from the secretary of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid of England, from the Joint Board of the New York Furriers' Union, from Warren K. Billings, Matthew Schmidt, from Pablo Manalapit in prison in Honolulu, Robert Whitaker of California, from Passaic strikers and numerous others.

The second day of the conference heard a report by C. E. Ruthenberg, awaiting decision on his supreme court appeal, on the white terror in other capitalist countries. Ruthenberg pointed out the frightful situation existing in numerous European countries and the need for extending the hand of fraternal solidarity to these class war victims and prisoners. Harrison George reported on the situation in Latin-America, where American imperialism is instrumental in imprisoning scores of labor fighters and those who are battling for liberation.

The greatest part of the second day's session was taken up with organizational matters. Sharp and friendly self-critics of past activities and means of improving the structure and forms of activity of the I. L. D. Numerous suggestions in this direction were made by all the delegates. The discussion, which was led by Secretary James P. Cannon, took up all organizational questions from that of organizing the united front to the arrangement of a mass meeting and the sale of literature. In addition to this discussion, provision was made to take up local problems with a number of the delegates after the official adjournment of the conference.

New Committee Is Elected.

The last point on the agenda was the election of a new national committee. The announcement by James P. Cannon that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn had consented to serve not only on the national committee but as a chairman of the organization in place of Andrew T. McNamara, who is very ill, and had asked to be relieved from his position for a short time, was greeted with long cheers and applause. All the members of the former national committee were re-elected, together with Charles Cline, Albert Weisbord, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, D. J. Bentall, Robert Moxss Lovett, Harry W. Longfellow Dana, Charles Gray and Clarence Darrow. The executive committee was empowered to add to this number at its discretion. The national committee will meet today to choose the executive committee and other officers of the organization.

MUSICIANS ON STRIKE HERE 3,000 STRONG

(Continued from page 1)

musicians. In any case they had not been called on.

Asked about the next steps of the union to win the strike, President Petrillo said that a board meeting would be called Tuesday afternoon to decide upon this. "In the meantime, the men are going to stay out. For the moment, I see little chance of a settlement."

Another official of the union told The DAILY WORKER that the owners' association was "out to break the union. Their violation of the contract they had with us was their opening gun in an attempt to crush the union altogether in Chicago."

The first blood was drawn by the union when the Woods theater, showing a musical comedy dependent on an orchestra signed up with the union. The reason the Wood's musicians were called out was because the management also owns a moving picture house.

Not an instrument sounded in the 400 moving picture theaters thruout the city on Labor Day. The theater owners were boastful of their ability to attract the holiday crowds sans music, but union officials said reports to them told of in some instances loud-voiced dissatisfaction with the unusual silence for which they were paying prices that ordinarily include musical entertainment.

During the night session, the producers offered what they called "arbitration" to the union. The "arbitrator" was to be chosen from one of three men: the postmaster, a judge and a county hospital surgeon. It was six of one and a half dozen of the other for the union, none of the so-called arbitrators could have been suspected of any sort of sympathy for organized labor. The offer was turned down.

A spokesman for the union pointed out that the owners were trying to abrogate a contract. "We have been doing business with them," he said, "on the basis of honor. But we have discovered that doesn't work. We had a verbal agreement with the owners during the war and at that time they stuck to it. Now, however, they are out to smash the union and the first thing they have done is to ignore the agreement."

Incidental to the desire of the owners to break the union, the association is trying to uphold the stand of a group of smaller houses to take on less than four musicians as at present required. The union officials show the insincerity of this move by pointing to the fact the owners have made no move to reduce prices in the theaters in which they wish to cut the number of musicians used.

A union official told The DAILY WORKER, "we are getting a raw deal from most of the daily papers in Chicago." The plute press, which seems to feel it cannot afford to desert the cause of the owners, whose advertisements are an important source of income, have been carrying stories calculated to break the morale of the musicians. An afternoon paper carried a streamer on Tuesday saying that a settlement was near while The DAILY WORKER only a few minutes later was assured by the union that the settlement was a long way off unless the owners acceded to the union demands.

"Build Your Union!" Is Weisbord's Last Appeal to the Passaic Strikers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ALBERT WEISBORD, the youthful Communist leader of the Passaic, New Jersey, textile strike, has withdrawn from the struggle. On the eve of Labor Day he bade farewell to the 16,000 strikers with whom he had battled for nearly eight months against all the strength that the powerfully entrenched mill owners could muster against the mill workers.

Weisbord did not withdraw of his own volition. He wanted to stay and fight it out to the finish,—to the final victory against the Passaic front of the textile profiteers—a victory that must yet be won, and that will stimulate the workers in other textile centers to similar brilliant struggles.

* * *

Weisbord withdrew from the struggle as a condition imposed by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor for the admission of the great host of strikers to the recognized American movement.

The millions of American workers, organized and unorganized, will demand to know why Weisbord had to withdraw from the struggle.

He had come into this slave center of the textile industry and used his genius as an organizer to bring the workers together. It was only after weeks of preparation and in the face of a vicious cut in wages, that the Passaic workers went on strike. They didn't all come out at once. One mill followed another—the Botany, the Gera, the Forstmann-Hoffmann, the Lodi—until the mighty hosts were on the march in one of the most historic battles in all American labor history.

The Communist, Weisbord, was their leader. Weisbord, the Communist, was a successful organizer, a successful strike leader. That was his only crime. Thru actual achievements in the Passaic strike, he proved the lie in every attack that labor reaction, thru its conservative officialdom employing ancient methods in trade union work, has made upon the Communists.

The brilliant triumphs achieved by Communist leadership and militant methods in conducting the Passaic strike, threw an intensely revealing glare on the outworn tactics of the labor officialdom that denies the class struggle and knows only the war against the progressives.

* * *

The forced withdrawal of Albert Weisbord was merely another phase of the expulsion policy invoked by the labor officialdom to insure the continued rule of reaction, to maintain the treacherous "class peace" with the employers, the truce of surrender. Just as an effort has been made to drive Communists and forward-looking militants out of the miners' union, the machinists' union, the carpenters' union, the painters' union and some needle trades' unions, so is the effort made to eliminate Weisbord from the Passaic strike situation and, if possible, from the labor movement.

Weisbord withdrew from the Passaic strike situation on the eve of labor day, when the full strength of the Green regime in the A. F. of L. was busy assuring America's exploiters that American labor would not rebel against the heavy chains that shackle them.

President William Green was at the sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia and on Sunday at Carnegie Hall in New York City, pledging his listeners that "the rule of reason prevails," yet he marvelled that conditions, such as exist in the non-union coal fields "still prevail in a 'Free America.'" He gave the lie to himself. Secretary Frank Morrison was in Wisconsin defending the capitalist congress in Washington against "slurs and insults," that he says were unjustly hurled at this lackey of capitalism. Their views were hailed by the employers' press generally. The Chicago Tribune, while attacking the musicians' strike, gloried in the fact as expressed in a headline over an article by one of its financial writers that, "American Labor Is Still Feeling Gompers' Power." It hails with joy the declared fact that, "Another Labor Day finds the American labor movement still distinctly diverse from those prevailing in Europe."

The Chicago Daily News, the organ of the LaSalle Street bankers and the local "open shop" interests and Landis Awarders, greets with ecstacy "the creative spirit in trade unionism," that "frowns upon needless strikes and lockouts and abhors the propaganda of class struggle and destructive radicalism."

The Green-Woll-Morrison policies have the approval of the worst exploiters of the workers in their struggle to prevent the vitalization of the American trade union movement.

* * *

The farewell tendered Weisbord by the Passaic textile workers was labor's best answer to the Greens, the Wolls, the Morrisons, The Tribune, the Daily News and everything that they stand for. According to the strikers' official publicity service, "The meeting (held in the open air at Belmont Park, in Garfield) was one of the most important and dramatic held in a strike which has had many dramatic moments. The huge park was packed to capacity, over 15,000 persons managing to squeeze themselves into the premises, while other thousands jammed the windows and doorways of the adjoining hall and occupied verandas, roofs and trees across the road."

"Gustav Deak, the head of the strikers' organization formed under the standards of the United Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., presided at the farewell to Weisbord.

Weisbord is in Chicago attending the International Labor Defense conference. He now wears a watch with a case of white gold bearing on its back the inscription: "From the Passaic Textile Strikers to Our Organizer, Albert Weisbord, in Appreciation of Loyal Service in the Class Struggle, Sept. 2, 1926."

There was a fountain pen and a pencil from the five members of the United Front Committee, the staff leaders of the struggle with "From the U. F. C. to A. W." engraved upon them. There was a huge silver loving cup from the Lodi strikers, presented by a committee of Negro workers. And flowers! And huge placards displayed over the mighty farewell throng promising, "Weisbord, We Will Build a Strong Union as a Monument to You." And then Weisbord spoke:

"It seems that my head has been demanded for having faithfully and loyally served the interests of the strikers," he said. I am sure that there are many workers who will ask, 'What is it that Weisbord has done that he should be removed?" They will want to know if he is dishonest or disloyal. They will want to know why Weisbord can find no place inside the American Federation of Labor.

"These are questions that President William Green and all the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will find it very difficult to answer.

"I may be expelled from the Passaic textile strike, but I cannot be expelled from the labor movement.

"I shall continue to devote my life's work to the cause of the working class. I have no interests other than those of the workers. When it became necessary that I remove myself in order to pave your way into the American Federation of Labor and to victory over the mill bosses, I gladly pledged myself to do so. I am here tonight to carry out that pledge. As you are aware, when I came among you to organize you, I had no thought of organizing MY UNION. I knew it would have been insanity to organize an independent union. From the very beginning it was my aim to get you into the main body of the American labor movement, and in this connection we made several overtures to the United Textile Workers of America, but the U. T. W. was not ready at that time to take us in. Now that you have gained admission into the U. T. W. we can celebrate the realization of your first objective.

"That I am going away is not a sign of weakness. It is a sign of strength that I am able to leave you, satisfied that you are now powerful enough, that you have wise and trained leaders who have come up from your ranks, to assure the protection of your every interest."

* * *

Then Weisbord sounded the call:

Build your union!
Build your union!
Build your union!

* * *

Weisbord has helped batter a breach in the high wall of opposition erected by the American Federation of Labor officialdom against the organization of the unorganized.

The 16,000 workers in Passaic textile mills, unorganized a year ago, are today marching into the A. F. of L., an organized, militant body, an inspiration and vanguard for unorganized workers everywhere.

BOOK ONE of Oil A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

Was concluded in the issue of Saturday, September 4.

BOOK TWO

of this unusual work begins on

Monday, Sept. 13th

If you have read the first part of this splendid novel —or not—

Be Sure to Read the Second Part of "Oil"!

Don't let your sub expire—subscribe to be sure to get every issue!

FAIRY TALES for Workers' Children

by

HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN

With over twenty illustrations and four color plates by LYDIA GIBSON.

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TAKE A RIDE

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Party

at the Forest Preserve

Sunday, September 12

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

BATHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit.

75 Cents

pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in jail.

BRITISH MINE UNION LEADERS TO NEGOTIATE

Conference Authorizes National Agreement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The conference of miners' delegates has given authorization to the executive to "take necessary steps to submit proposals for setting up a natipnal agreement for the mining industry."

Executive May Compromise.

Just what this means seems to be dependent on whether any reservations are made by the executive on wages and hours. If the executive, which has before shown signs of weakness, as in the churchmen's proposals, should negotiate an agreement, even on a national scale, retreating from the standpoint of sturdy opposition to the longer work day and reduced wages, there is certain revolt ahead from the rank and file, which has voted against compromise on both.

Some workers are warning against the influence of the labor party leaders, the right wing MacDonald-Thomas group, which is doing everything possible to force the miners into a compromise that can be presented to the Trade Union Congress which opens Monday in the disguise of a "victory."

The Vote.

The card vote of the delegates was 557,000 for authorizing negotiations on the basis proposed, to 225,000 against. Of the delegates, voting individually, the vote was won by a majority of 330 out of 2,000. The executive will arrange a conference without delay, with the government, prior to negotiations with the mine owners.

* * *

Huge Coal Shipments from Poland Helping Break British Strike

MOSCOW, Sept 2 (By Mail).—The captain of the steamer "Spartacus," which has just arrived in Leningrad, reports:

More than 200 steamers are lying in Danzig harbor loading coal for Great Britain. The work of loading is continued day and night. There are so many vessels there that the Polish exporters have been compelled to pay for the waiting time of the steamers because the harbor is not built to load so many ships with coal simultaneously.

A. F. of L. Holds up Statement on British Strike Relief Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. has decided that he will make no statement of the amount of money he receives for the British strikers' relief fund until the total has reached a high figure. Most of the sum pledged have not yet reached his office.

Airplane Sleeper Has Porter for Capitalists

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Berlin to London air service is increased now by addition of a night "sleeping car." It has berths for four passengers, a porter, and wireless telephone. It is built of aluminum, and is an "Albatross" biplane. Others will be in use shortly.

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

DEMISE OF VALENTINO CRACKS CHURCH BOYCOTT

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—Valentino's death has resulted in a vogue for his old pictures. The Church's prohibition of moving pictures as part of the religious boycott against the state has failed to prevent great crowds wherever the sheik is on the screen. The government itself is considering prohibiting "The Four Horsemen" because of gratuitous insults to Germans contained in it.

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION

Storm Expected to Put Out Strike Betrayers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 7.—When the Trade Union Congress meets this week at Bournemouth British labor faces many issues of grave importance. To deprive the congress of the right to hear the message of the Russian labor unions, who have contributed about $3,000,000 so far to the aid of the striking miners, the British government has announced that it will not permit M. Tomsky, of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions, to land.

Stom Expected.

The congress, however, is expected to be the stormiest ever held, with the right wing leader, J. H. Thomas, and the apparently united members of the General Council, striving to head off attacks upon them from betraying the general strike in May, and hindering effective support of the miners ever since.

Observers indicate that a strong fight will be made to replace the General Council members with more militant workers who respond to the unquestionable militant rank and file.

Right Wing Against Unity.

The right wing, it is certain, will make an effort to break off the bonds of unity between the English and Russian workers, which was set up previously by the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee.

An avalanche of criticism is probably due to the General Council for its attitude in the Paris conference of the Anglo-Russian committee, where British delegation refused to discuss the question of relief to the British miners, and by putting their pride before their duty demanded that the General Council of the Soviet Labor Unions withdraw their public statement on the general strike betrayal by the General Council.

These and other matters, wherein the strength of the left wing, or National Minority Movement, is expected to have a telling effect, will make the congress of enormous importance.

War Department Head Guilty of Defrauding

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Benjamin F. Falter of Chicago, formerly head of the textile branch of the surplus property division for the war department, today was found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government in the filing of false claims of goods sold to the Universal sales company of New York.

He will be sentenced Wednesday, the maximum penalty is two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

COURT PART OF LEAGUE SHOWN BY DISCUSSION

Powers Chew Over U. S. Reservations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—The fifth reservation, proposed by the United States as a condition to its entry to the world court, proved a difficult pill to swallow for the representatives of 37 powers, signatory to the world court, in conference here to pass upon the American reservations.

Wants Boodle, Not Burden.

Representatives of France, Belgium and Italy all attacked this reservation, declaring that the United States is seeking a special and privileged position. "Does America want all of the privileges of a member of the council of the league without having any of the burdens of a member?" queried Sir Cecil Hurst, British delegate.

The Belgian delegation suggested that the world court be asked to decide whether unanimity or a majority is required to accept the United States reservations.

British Want Obscurity.

Sir Cecil Hurst suggested that it would be better not to ask the court for an opinion on this matter now, but let the question remain obscure for the time being, at the same time giving the United States assurances that it would have all the privileges before the world court that would be given to a member of the league council, no more and no less.

"Then we can see what the United States really wants," said Sir Cecil. "The fifth reservation is the most difficult of many very serious difficulties, but why not let the United States come in on a basis of equality and leave the details to the future?"

All Depends on What It Means.

"There is a great divergence between the wording of the fifth reservation and what Senator Walsh says it means," said the Czecho-Slovakian delegate. "If Senator Walsh is right, then the solution might be easier."

M. Fremageot, French delegate, objected to the proposal of Sir Cecil that details be left to the future.

"I think it is never wise to leave anything obscure," he said.

Oh, Certainly Not!

"The United States has not seen fit to join the league, yet the league is a very potent machine and certainly the United States won't want to hinder the proper functioning of this machine," responded Sir Cecil.

The discussions were replete with references to the league and continual comparisons were made between the United States' position and that of a member of the council of the league, which proves that the two institutions are closely linked.

$122,000,000 Profits Made by Big Railways During Month of July

For the month of July the first 78 railway systems of the "Class One" lines report a total net profit of $104,850,000, compared with $85,041,000 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of $19,809,000. In June these same roads had a net profit of $96,664,000.

On the basis of the 78 so far reported, all the Class One roads are estimated to have received approximately $122,000,000 net profit in July, compared with $99,462,735 last year in July, and $107,335,654 for June this year.

DAILY WORKER GREETS NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO DESTROY FASCISTI

The DAILY WORKER has addressed a letter conveying good wishes and fraternal greetings to the conference of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. It is as follows:

* * *

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1926.

Pietro Allegro, Secretary,
Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America,
New York City.

Dear Comrade:—Our DAILY WORKER sends fraternal greetings to the conference in New York of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

It is hoped that your gathering will strengthen the struggle of the American working class against the fascist oppression of the workers, not only under the Mussolini tyranny in Italy and in other European countries where the workers are now suffering under the heel of the fascist outlaws, but also here in the United States of America.

May this conference result in the enlisting of the broad masses of the working class, native as well as foreign-born, into this movement against fascism.

Down with fascism!

Long live the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America!

Fraternally yours,
THE DAILY WORKER.

Reparation Payments Endanger Production in the Other Nations

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Carl Friedrich von Siemens, chairman of the German railways administrative board, in commenting on the report of Reparations Commissioner Gilbert, remarks as follows:

"In the Dawes agreement Germany's contention was admitted that she can meet the payments, not in gold, but only in kind; this, in turn, being dependent on the readiness of other nations to buy German goods.

"The extent to which Germany will be able to transfer the heavy demands in the coming years to other countries, depends on the world's economic development and the readiness of other countries to purchase German goods."

It is noted that of America's share of the reparations so far paid, 33,000,000 marks was paid in goods.

Spanish Deport Worker from Colony They Want

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIER, Sept. 7.—The Spanish representative here nearly precipitated a general strike by arresting and ordering deported to Spain a member of the Spanish Workers' Union. The union met at midnight and called out all workers in the cafes. A procession marched to the Kursaal and only by the trickery of the representative, who held the crowd in conversation while the man was shipped aboard a warship, was the deportation accomplished.

Warships of various powers are flocking into the port here. There is friction between the French and the Italian-Spanish combination. The Italian consul has made a formal protest against articles in the French paper, Depeche Marocaine, which attacks Mussolini's scheme to support the Spanish annexation of Tangier.

The best way—subscribe today.

RAILWAY UNIONS PLEDGE BRITISH MINERS' SUPPORT

Ben Tillett Declares Wall Street Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Ben Tillett of the British miners' relief delegation announced on the eve of the delegation's departure for England that 21 standard railway unions in the United States had pledged to the strikers in the British coal fields their full financial support.

The American unions made the decision, which Tillett said means millions of dollars for the British miners, at a recent conference in this city.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has issued thru its grand officers a strong appeal to the membership and to local unions to help the British strike, said Tillett.

The British delegate stated in his address that Wall Street's bankers are getting a firmer and firmer grip on the British government and are backing the conservatives in their attempt to smash the unions. He said that a national election at this time would put the Labor Party in power.

No Cancellation, Says President's Friend; Treasury Gets Witty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Both from Coolidge's summer fishing grounds in New York and the officials of the treasury, come cold and clammy comments on the proposal of Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in Wilson's cabinet, that the war debts be cancelled.

Coolidge, thru his usual "friends" says that loans made in good faith should be repaid, not altogether an original observation, but adds that if the government has any money to give away, it ought to be given to Americans, not to foreigners.

Treasury officials sarcastically suggest that the only way cancellation can come about is for the holders of liberty bonds to donate them to the foreign governments, tho they are held against the United States government. This government, says the treasury, is merely the trustee for the bondholders, and apparently has no other responsibility toward the bondholders but to act as a collection agency. The bondholders themselves must do the cancellation, according to this peculiar idea.

They Do Sell Oil Stock, Why Not Shares in God

NEW YORK, Sept 7.—If you survive capitalism until after Christmas you will see on all of the bulletin boards and car cards a real modern up-to-date selling campaign, the commodity offered the public being a rathed elusive and evanescent stuff called "salvation."

The International Advertising Association, composed of men with fertile brains who make a living selling people what they don't want, can't use, and have a hard time paying for, is setting its members a stunt by guaranteeing that they will sell religion for three months beginning Dec. 25. One hundred preachers will assist in writing the slogans. Rev. Dr. Chas. Stelzle has been appointed director of the work. He says he will deal not only with heaven and hell but also "the attitude of the church toward present day problems."

AMERICA GETS WHACK AT LOOT FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The American government has received $5,934,771.48 as its share of German reparations under the Dawes plan, it has been announced by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Winston. Payments were made in two installments, the last being received Tuesday.

POLISH CONSUL RECEIVES CALL FROM WORKERS

Lodge Protest Against Polish Terror

A delegation consisting of Wm. H. Holly, an attorney of the Chicago Liberal Club; Sam Cohen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and George Maurer and B. K. Gebert of the local branch of International Labor Defense, visited the Chicago consul of the Polish republic to demand, in the name of their organizations, amnesty for the many political prisoners in Poland.

Admit Many Prisoners.

In conversation with the delegation the counsel, Mr. Kurnikowski, admitted there were many political prisoners in Polish jails, saying, however, that this was done because they were "a danger to the state."

The chairman of the delegation, George Maurer of the I. L. D., invited Mr. Kurnikowski to speak at a mass meeting at Ashland Auditorium on Labor Day to explain the status of political persecution in Poland. But the consul excused himself by saying he would be busily occupied that day.

Shoot Down Workers.

B. K. Gebert pointed out to the consul the terrible conditions under which class-war prisoners are held in the jails of Poland and that workers were on more than one occasion shot down in the streets.

The consul's only explanation for this was that "economic conditions are very bad."

Mr. Kurnikowski promised the delegation that a resolution of protest they gave him would be handed to the Polish ambassador for forwarding to the Polish government.

RUSSIA

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER

This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic. $.25

A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER

This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the literature on Russia—essential to understand what is happening there "for the first time in history." Cloth, $1.00

NICARAGUA TO LEAVE LEAGUE IF REBELS WIN

U. S. Cruiser Added to Hospital Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—Threatening immediate withdrawal of Nicaragua from the League of Nations if the present revolution against Chamorro succeeds, the revolutionary junta here sent a cable yesterday to the League of Nations and warned it against supporting the tyrant of Nicaragua in his protest against alleged Mexican aid to the rebels.

* * *

U. S. Helps Chamorro.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 7. — The heaviest fighting of the rebellion has taken place at Coseguina on the west coast. The government forces claim a victory. There were about a hundred killed and many wounded.

On request of President Chamorro the American gunboat Tulsa, stationed at Corinto, sailed for the scene of action to take care of the wounded.

Mussolini Monkeying with Balkan Politics May Ally to Roumania

ROME, Sept. 7.—Premier Averescu of Roumania is in conference with Premier Mussolini this week over the proposed treaty between the two countries guaranteeing the frontiers of Roumania.

Roumania emerged from the war in military control of more than twice as much territory as she had when she entered it. Annexations of Bulgarian, Hungarian and Russian lands were made. There is great unrest in all these conquered districts because the Roumanian land system is a relic of feudalism and probably the worst in Europe.

Bessarabia, the portion of old Russia now ruled by Roumania, is particularly mistreated, as the peasants long for the freedom they observe across the border and are continually being dragooned by the large army stationed among them.

Italy supports Roumania against Jugo-Slavia and may bargain with her to break the Balkan alliance. On the other hand, some observers expect Italy to guarantee the frontiers of Roumania in such a way she may decide that Bessarabia is outside of them.

Censorship Hides the Fate of Hankow; Army of Canton Presses on

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—As a desperate measure to keep the victorious Cantonese army from capturing Hankow, famous river port of China, marshal Wu Pei-Fu, northern war lord, is reported today to have opened the dykes protecting the city from the Yangtze river. Only meager advices regarding the situation are reaching Shanghai because of censorship imposed by Wu.

It is claimed from Canton that the Cantonese army has already captured Hankow. If Wu was winning, even holding his position, he would be glad to tell the news. That he is silent and using censorship indicates he is losing.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

Trade Unionist Writes About "A Matteotti Murder in Cuba"

ARTICLE III.

(By a Cuban Trade Unionist)

Yesterday we told of the assassination of Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the Havana Federation of Labor, at the hands of the Machado government, whose fascist regime is engaging in a campaign of white terror against the labor movement of that island "republic" which has come under the despotic control of the National City Bank and the Washington government, represented by General Crowder of the U. S. army. The present article tells of the growth of fascist white terror in Cuba.

Fascism in Cuba began with the regime of General Machado, who took office on the 20th of May, 1925.

During the electoral campaign in 1924, Machado promised the Cuban people that if he got elected he would do away with all fraud and would kick out all the old crooks and corrupt politicians who were robbing the people for many years (this is the same old story of all new aspirants) and that he would construct good highways, railroads, schools, etc., and that he would give the people heaven on this earth. The people were tired of the old politicians and hoped in the promises of the new adventurer, and so elected Machado in the November elections.

Machado Pledged to Wall Street.

After Machado was elected and before he took possession of the presidency, Machado was called before the Wall Street magnates to be examined. The Wall Street magnates questioned Machado on several matters pertaining to Wall Street interests in Cuba—such as, what action he would take in regard to radical activities and strikes in Cuba. To this Machado's answer was—"No strike will last over 24 hours in Cuba, because I will break them all." This is taken from Machado's speech as quoted by the New York press. In view of the satisfactory examination, the Wall Street magnates passed him and placed Machado in Class A, and allowed Machado to become president of Cuba. He took office on the 20th of May, 1925.

Three months after the 20th of May, Machado and his co-partner of the dictatorship, Zayas Barzan, started their fascist work which Machado had promised to Wall Street.

The fascists of Cuba not only kidnap radicals and labor men, but they shoot and kill their political opponents.

The First Victim.

The first victim of Cuban fascism was Senor Armando Andres. Armando Andrew, a commander of the Army of the Independence of the Republic, who fought against the Spanish tyranny, an ex-captain of the Havana customhouse, and ex-representative to the congress, a political opponent of Machado, and the editor and founder of the daily paper, "El Dia," was shot at the front door of his house on or about the 15th of July, 1925.

Twenty-seven bullets perforated the body of Armando Andres. Right across the street from the house of Armando Andrews, was an empty house. This house had been hired by the government so that it could hide the assassins in it. It was from this house that all the shots came. The assassins had an automobile ready to run—which they did, with the protection of their co-partners, the policemen.

The First Repression.

The first repression of Cuban fascism began in August, 1925, and culminated with the destruction of the Factory Union—the most radical union of Havana. It had shop control in all the refreshment and beer factories of Havana and in some match and soap manufacturing plants, as well.

This repression began when there was a strike in some of the plants where the union had shop control. At that time, Senor Blanco Herrera, president of the New Ice Plant, Tropical, and Palatino Beer Co., and Senor Zorrilla, superintendent of the International Beer company, gave a few thousand dollars to the fascist government for the destruction of the union. Zayas Barzan, the secretary of the interior, issued an order for the closing of the Factory Union's local and declared that the union was illegal. He issued, also an order for the arrest of 52 of its members (all present and past leaders) and warrants for 190 deportations of foreign-born members of the organization.

Troops and Police Destroy Unions.

President Machado appointed a military supervisor over each plant and the policemen threw a few bombs in different places of the city to intimidate the workers and to change public opinion. After a short struggle, by the union against the magnates and the bomb throwers of the fascist government, the strike was lost and the union was destroyed.

The order for the 52 arrests was not accomplished because some of the wanted ones went to Mexico and some others were hidden in some parts of the republic. Neither were all of the 190 deportations carried out, because most of them fled and only 60 were deported. The rest of the deportations are still pending.

The 12 members arrested, together with Julio Antonio Mella and Alfredo Lopez, were charged with the violation of the explosives law. The two latter ones—Mella and Lopez, as I have already said above, were not members of the union but they got arrested and were framed just the same as the rest of the prisoners.

The Next Victim.

The next victim of Cuban fascism was Enrique Varona. Enrique Varona has been very active in the labor movement. He helped to organize the railroad workers' union of the North of Cuba Railroad, of which he became the president later on. In the first part of April, 1925, a strike was called on this railroad (the North of Cuba R. R.) and Varona was railroaded to Camguey county jail.

Imaginary charges were placed against Varona and six months later Varona was tried on these charges and acquitted by the court of Camaguey. Varona returned to his home town, Moron, to live in his proletarian hut with his dear wife and his beloved children, but he lived there only three days. On the third night after his release from jail—at ten o'clock, right in front of his wife and children, with whom he was going to the theater—Varona was shot to death on the streets of Moron, across the street from the Soldiers' Barracks. The assassain fled this time, too, with the support of the co-partners of the crime—the policemen and soldiers.

The Next Repression.

The next repression of Cuban fascism was the destruction of the railroad brotherhoods of Camaguley, Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. This organization was a branch of several locals of the general railroad brotherhoods of Cuba, and embraced all the lines that the Cuban Railroads company owned from Stana Clara to Santiago.

During the first part of 1926, the Cuban Railroad company—an American outfit—broke its agreement with the employes and started an open shop drive which the company succeeded in, thru the aid of the fascist government. On April 14, the railroad workers called a strike on all the lines, stations and shops of the Cuban Railroad company to force the American magnates to comply with their contracts.

Soon the fascist government of Cuba with all its forces of destruction, went to the front to protect the American interets. The honorable President General Gerardo Machado, Morales, and the Honorable Secretary of Interior Rogerio Zaya Barzan, started their fascist atrocities against the Cuban workers in order to save the interests of the no less honorable American magnates, who own hundreds of miles of Cuban railroads, and enslave thousands of Cuban workers.

Labor Under Imperialism.

But these fascist atrocities did not surprise the Cuban workers any longer, because we know the relationship of the fascist government of Cuba with the American magnates. Their relationship is undoubtedly that of master and servant. The honorable Mussolinis of Cuba had put into practice their humble sentiment of love and respect for all the great and good American magnates who allow thousands of Cuban workers to work for them, providing they do not belong to a union and keep their mouths shut about such annoying occurrences as the recent open ship drive.

A few days after the strike call, the honorable fascists of Cuba appointed —as they always do—military supervisors for all the lines, stations and shops of the Cuban Railroad. Two hundred men were railroaded to jails and warrants for the arrest of hundreds of others have been issued by the honorable secretary of the interior. The president of the Brotherhood of Camaguey, and the whole executive committee were thrown into the rotten and lousy jails. Their friends have ben intimidated and even their legal attorney, Dr. Gonzalos del Cristo, was arrested a couple of times.

Engineers, conductors, and firemen were taken from their beds at night and placed on the engines, and were made to work by the force and violence of armed soldiers. After a short, hard struggle the strike was broken by the strikebreaking fascist government of Cuba. The halls of the brotherhood were closed, the union was destroyed, but the interests of the Cuban Railroad company had been saved by the fascist government of been clubbed in this strike by the fascist government of Cuba.

Besides the many workers who have been clubbed in this strike by the agents of the fascist government, which cases are too many to describe here, an American citizen was killed after the strike. This was Thomas Grant who was an engineer in the Cuban Railroad company where he worked for many years. Thomas Grant, due to his many years of residence in Cuba, became familiar with the Spanish language and the railroad workers appreciated him very much, and made him their leader.

The Murder of Thomas Grant.

As the fascist government always is selecting the leaders to be their victims, they selected Thomas Grant, too. And so the American citizen, Thomas Grant, when he was coming off the train in Ciego de Avila, a small country town, on the 15th of July, 1926, was shot to death and fell like a hog in the slaughter house.

Were Thomas Grant an American citizen of the exploiting class, the Washington government soon would raise hell about it, and no doubt the Washington government would send a few notes to the fascist government of Cuba, and even probably collect an indemnity from the fascist government. But because of the fact that Thomas Grant was an American citizen of the working class, the Washington government will remain indifferent and silent.

The Mussolini of the Antilles.

The dictatorship of Machado is worse than the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy or of Primo de Rivera in Spain. Its atrocities do not fall short of those committed by other dictators across the Atlantic Ocean. Their strikebreaking agencies are as well organized as those of Mussolini of Italy, Primo de Rivera in Spain, and William J. Burns in the United States.

The atrocities of Cuban fascism are too many to be described here and need a book to write them in, which I may do later when I leave this country.

Workers (Communist) Party

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ENTERS THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS

IN a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

MICHIGAN—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14th:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th Dist., William Moollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.

PENNSYLVANIA—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Partenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL TO PROVIDE SHORT COURSES THIS MONTH ON COMMUNIST THEORY

As part of the drive for new members now being carried on in the New York district, the Workers Party has requested the Workers' School to begin short courses in the Fundamentals of Communism, the Organization, Role and Tasks of the Workers Party, in September. Altho the regular winter courses do not start until October, two such four-week, once-a-week courses will start on September 7 and September 8 respectively, at 8 p. m. The course to begin Tuesday, Sept. 7, will have D. Benjamin, assistant director of the school as its instructor and the course beginning Sept. 8, to run on Wednesday nights will have Bert Wolfe, school director, in charge.

The Workers Party in the New York district is making it obligatory on all new members, who have joined since the membership drive began, and all older members who have never gotten any training in this subject, to take the course. For this reason, no fee will be charged by the school but it will receive direct compensation from the party organization.

Membership Course—4 Weeks. For New Members in Party.

The outline of the course follows:

Lesson I. What Kind of Society Are We Living In?

A. Why the capitalist class is strong.
1. Monopoly of means of production.
2. Splendid organization.
3. Control of state power.
4. Monopoly of culture and training.
B. Why the capitalist system is weak.
1. Class struggle.
2. Anarchy of production.
3. Machinery and employment.
4. Crisis, overproduction, commercial wars.
C. What the capitalist system is coming to.
1. Imperialist wars.
2. International organization of and deeper exploitation of working class.
3. Oppression of farmers, colonies, minorities.
4. Waste and decay. (Fetters upon further development of society—danger of rebarbarization.)

Lesson II. What Kind of Society Do We Want.

A. What is Communist society?
1. No class struggle.
2. Planned production.
3. No state and no wars.
4. High state of production and culture for all.
B. Why we must have dictatorship of proletariat before we can have Communism.
1. Meaning of dictatorship of proletariat.
2. Necessity of dictatorship of proletariat.
3. Historical function of era of dictatorship of proletariat.
C. Why the dictatorship of proletariat must take form of Soviets.
1. The real nature of parliamentary democracy.
2. The real nature of Soviet democracy.

Lesson III. What is Role of C. I. and its American Section, W. P.?

Introduction: W. P. is a section of a world party, the C. I.
1. Advanced section.
A. Its relation to the working class.
2. Organized detachment and organizer.
3. No interests separate from the working class.
4. Interested in immediate struggles of and final emancipation of the working class.
B. Its role in the class struggle.
1. To unify workers on basis of revolutionary struggle.
2. To furnish workers with necessary experience from which they can become more class conscious.
3. To lead the working class in its struggles, development and fight for emancipation—to point out mistakes and necessary lessons.
4. To inspire, enthuse and give confidence to the working class in its struggle.
5. To furnish proletariat with allies.
6. To lead to victory and organize the victory during the period of the dictatorship.
C. How the party is organized.
1. Meaning and significance of shop nucleus, factory district nucleus, street nucleus.
3. Unit, sub-section, section, district.
4. The C. E. C., national convention, E. C. C. I. and Communist International. (We belong to an international party.)

Lesson IV. How Can We Win the Masses for the Revolution?

A. Working in the shop thru the shop nucleus.
B. Working in trade unions.
1. Meaning of trade unions.
2. Importance of trade unions.
3. Our fractions and trade unions.
4. Organizing the unorganized.
5. Class struggle vs. class collaboration.
6. Amalgamation. Trade union unity.
C. Work in fraternal organizations, language clubs, sporting clubs, factory committees, etc.
D. Work among women, youth, Negroes, farmers.
E. The importance of labor party campaign.
F. Immediate demands. Why?
G. Importance of taking part in electoral campaigns and parliament.
H. Who is a real Communist?
1. One who belongs to the party.
2. One who is an active member.
3. One who is a mass organizer.
4. One who is disciplined. Democratic centralization.
5. One who is advanced theoretically and applies it.

CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN TO INCREASE BALTIMORE DAILY WORKER READERS

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—The Workers' (Communist) Party of Baltime is in the midst of a campaign to increase the circulation of The DAILY WORKER in the Maryland district. The following letter has been sent to members and sympathizers of the party urging them to support the campaign:

Dear Comrades: Do you know what a strong DAILY WORKER means to the existence of our party? It means that we will be better able to get new members in the party, it means that we will get into our party people who will be attached to our party, thru a press, which they will recognize as their press. Are you the party member who does not care if the party grows or not or are you the one who wants to see the party grow and grow. You must be the latter one or you would not be a member of the party.

Lenin said in relation to the Russian press, "a paper is what we need above all" and we can say the same thing in relation to the English press. Lenin said this in Russia and we say it in America.

Local Campaign.

In order to give you a chance to do the real work this time we are giving out the call for a local campaign for The DAILY WORKER.

There is going to be held a big affair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and there is also going to be organized a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club and only those who get a certain amount of subs will be able to become a member of this club which will be an honorable position in the city of Baltimore. Are you going to be a member of the club?

Banquet.

In order to become a member of the club, and in order to be let into the banquet, free of charge, you need only get $10 worth of subs to The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Young Worker, Imprecor or any others of the English party press. That is, you must get $10 worth of subs for any of these papers or a donation of $10 for them. Well known national speakers will be at the banquet, and there will also be a fine program.

Get to work—the campaign ends on Sunday, Oct. 17. Subs must be given to the city literature agent (DAILY WORKER) in order to count; and send them in, let's keep The DAILY WORKER agent busy sending in the subs.

Chicago Russian Fraction of W. P. Meets Thursday

A very important meeting of the Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 9, at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St. Election to the district convention will be held. Other important reports will be discussed. Beginning at 8 p. m.

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

JOHN CASPER AGAIN IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT DAILY WORKER DRIVE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The first day of the Special District Daily Worker Drive brought a batch of eleven subs. Ten of these were secured by comrade John Casper, who won the race in District Five during the National Daily Worker Drive.

Tom Ray, of McDonald, started in with one sub.

The subs secured by comrade Kasper included two for twelve months each, seven for six months each and one Young Worker sub for twelve months.

Ambridge sends in good news that the comrades there are on the job and that they will soon be heard from in the campaign.

So also in Avella, Pa. The Avella miners know what the Daily Worker means to them. They were slow in the last campaign. But the promise comes from them now that they expect to make up in the Special Daily Worker Drive.

Watch the Daily Worker for further reports.

Dunne in Minneapolis on Friday, Sept. 10

On Friday, September 10th at 8 p. m., the workers of Minneapolis will assemble in Moose Hall, 43 S. Fourth Street, to listen to the statement of the Workers Party on the farmer-labor movement and the issues confronting the workers in the fall elections.

William F. Dunne, the principal speaker, is sure to draw a large attendance of working men and women, as he is an able speaker on issues and problems confronting the working class.

Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party, Minnesota District No. 9, will preside as chairman of the meeting.

A nominal admission charge of ten cents is set and the advance sale of tickets has already reached encouraging proportions.

This is the first of a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the Workers Party on the farmer-labor movement and the fall elections, to be addressed by speakers of national and international prominence in the labor movement. Following the meeting with William F. Dunne announced above for Friday, Sept. 10, the workers of Minneapolis will hear J. Louis Engdahl, Sept. 24th, Bertram D. Wolfe, Friday, Oct. 8, and C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, on Sunday, Oct. 31st.

FIVE MINERS SERIOUSLY HURT IN VIOLENT BLAST AT MOUNT CARMEL, PA.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Sept. 7.—Five men were critically injured and several others slightly injured in a violent explosion at the Reliance shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, near here, today. All of the injured were taken to the Shamokin State Hospital.

OPEN SHOPPERS WARN OF UNION DRIVE RESULTS

Fear Auto Industry May Be Organized

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Warning has been issued to its members by the Employers' Association of Denver against the campaign begun by the machinists', metal workers', carpenters', upholsterers', and teamsters' and chauffeurs' international unions to organize the men in the automobile and garage industry. One of these circulars, issued by the Denver anti-union group of employers, has reached the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists.

"Up to this time," says the circular, "they have made no material headway in organizing mechanics in Denver, at least. But in eastern cities they have met with better success, and the automobile industry faces the necessity of so organizing its forces that it will be prepared for whatever may come.

"he organizing of taxicab, motor bus drivers and truck drivers is part of the campaign and is backed by the machinists. Next comes the organization of auto plants, including three international organizations—the upholsterers, and sheet metal workers—to secure the membership of body trimmers, wood working mechanics and sheet metal workers.

"And last, but not least, the Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America are gaining membership thru an intensive drive. This union is dominated largely by the Communist element. So it needs no stretch of imagination to see what the consequences would be, should organized labor establish the closed shop in the automobile industry. . . . Organized labor must not get control of the industry, for it will mean another transportation strike as of 1922, with the automobile transportation thrown in."

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

EXPOSE LIE FACTORIES WHICH TURN OUT ANTI-SOVIET FAIRY TALES, NAME THEIR MANAGERS

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (By Mail).—The campaign of lies carried on by the international bourgeois and social democratic press against the Soviet Union is directed from Warsaw and Bucharest with the assistance of Russian white guardists. The object of the campaign is undoubtedly to draw international public opinion away from the military preparations of Poland against Lithuania and the concentration of Roumanian troops in Bessarabia.

Three Lie Factories.

The Soviet press points out that there have long been offices in Riga, Stockholm and Prague where specially invented communications concerning the Soviet Union are fabricated. For instance, the head of the bureau in Riga is one Karabtchevswy, publisher of the magazine, "Mir," who provides foreign correspondents with information about the Soviet Union.

The foreign correspondent of the Times, Urch, fabricates his "special telegrams from Russia" in Karabtchevswy's bureau. Amongst the employes of the bureau in Prague there is a certain Block who is a Bessarabian emigrant and leader of the Russian section of the semi-official Prager Presse, and a certain Bolgovski, correspondent of the Europapress agency, and a certain Magerovski, an employe of the official Czecho-Slovakian telegraph agency.

Stockholm Lie Bureau.

The head of the bureau in Scandinavia is a member of the French mission, a Russian white guardist, Sheresheveski, alias Sergei Chessin, alias Serges de Chassin. One of his assistants is a certain Zion, who is permanently in London and who publishes in the Stockholm Tidningen "correspondence from Moscow."

This lie factory forged the well-known "telegramme" purporting to be from Chitcherin to Burov upon the illegal transportation of repatriated Russians over the frontier of the Soviet Union. This forgery was carried out on the order of the Bulgarian government. The declaration of Chitcherin that the Soviet Union would be compelled to take action against persons arriving in Russia without permission and especially against the ship's officers responsible for this traffic was issued by the forgers as a threat of the Soviet Union to take reprisals "in particular against ex-officers."

Twisted Stories.

The same forgers, in reporting upon events at the Polish-Lithuanian frontier, put instead of Poland the Soviet Union. That is to say, they did not report that Poland was mobilizing against Lithuania, but that the Soviet Union was sending troops to the Polish frontier.

The latest inventions concerning alleged insurrections in the Soviet Union, arrest of persons guilty of attempts upon Soviet leaders, etc., have as their object the covering up of the preparations for an attack on Lithuania. The worth of these inventions may be judged by the fact that even Milliukov has issued a warning against slanders issued from Riga and Stockholm.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Arthur Billquist, baritone; Harry Anderson, tenor.
8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; Little Joe Warner, gloom chaser; Marie Wright, popular songs.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Thomas Fisher, Chicago, Ill.	$ 1.00
Y. W. L. members, Superior, Wis.	8.25
Lenin Memorial Meeting, Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
Frank Ranta, Clinton, Ind.	3.00
A. Schlemmer, Chicago City, Minn.	1.00
J. Kunkler, Chicago, Ill.	8.00
Steve Sovick, Kansas City, Kan.	2.50
Alfred Dreschael, Maspeth, L. I.	3.00
J. Leopold, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif.	5.00
James Moran, Lone Pine, Calif.	5.00
W. E. Carpenter, Santa Monica, Cal.	.50
J. Beirak, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
A friend in Duquesne, Pa.	5.00
Esther Mendel, New York City	25.00
A Friend in St. Louis, Mo.	5.00

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

POVERTY DRIVES MOTHER AND FOUR YOUNG TO DEATH

Husband Can't Support Family on Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—Crushed by poverty and hunger and with eviction from their modest home staring them in the face, Mrs. Edna Fuller, 39, gave up the struggle here today when she huddled her five children ranging from 2 to 11 years into one room, locked the door and windows and turned on the gas.

Her Husband Returns.

When Otto Fuller, 40, the husband and father, a night watchman, returned to his home he found his wife and four of the children dead. Winfield, 11, was found barely alive. He was rushed to the University of California Hospital, where physicians are endeavoring to save his life. Fuller has offered his own blood for a transfusion operation that may be necessary.

Struggling With Poverty.

The family had been struggling with poverty for months, Fuller told police, and he believes his wife became temporarily deranged when she resorted to her desperate act. A pitiful story of privation and misery was told by Fuller. He said his monthly salary was $65 a month.

$35 for Rent.

"Thirty-five of this," he said, "went for rent and on the remaining $30 the family for months had gotten along as best they could.

"It was agony for me to see them suffer so," he told officers.

He was frantic with grief and was on the edge of collapse.

Charge Bankers' Trust Officers With Larceny

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Fifteen indictments, ten of which charge larceny after trust, three a misdemeanor and one another felony, were returned by the grand jury investigating the case of President W. D. Manley and other officers of the now defunct Bankers' Trust Co. of this city.

When the trust company collapsed it caused also the closing of over 100 banks, most of them in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Over $20,000,000 was lost in deposits, capital and surplus in the Georgia banks and over $10,500,000 in Florida. More than 110,000 depositors had their entire life's savings swept away.

The defendants are under $16,000 apiece in bonds. An attempt has just been defeated to have Manley declared incompetent, and sent to a sanitarium, thus preventing prosecution.

Herrin, Ill., Mine Resumes Operations

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 7.—For the first time since April 15, last, work has been resumed at mine No. 7 of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, which is regarded as the backbone of Herrin's coal industry. The mine employes about 700 men. The Bobby Dick mine announced it would start immediately.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH SUPPORT FIGHT AGAINST NEW BOSS OFFENSIVE

PARIS, France (By Mail) — It is only the Communist Party here which is carrying on a consistent and sincere fight against the government of Poincare, Briand and Herriot, just as it did against the not much less reactionary governments of the smashed left bloc.

The Young Communist League of course is helping the party carry on its fight against the new indirect taxes, the transferring of state monopolies to private exploitation, the continuance of the wars in Morocco and Syria, the wholesale dismissals of the government employes and reductions in their salaries, the prepared Dawes plan for France which also has the sanction of socialists like Paul Boncour and Philip Snowden, the new inflation of the franc, etc.

In this situation the most important slogans raised by the party are: The nationalization of the banks, the confiscation of the rich, the state monoply of foreign trade with workers' control, the cancellation of the international debts, the dissolution of the chamber (parliament) which was elected against Poincare and is now supporting him, and for a workers' and farmers' government.

At the same time the Young Communist League also issued a stirring call to the young workers, peasants and soldiers to organize their defense against the offensive of the capitalists, calling especially on the boys on the army and navy to fight for their right to organize themselves and read the workers' press and telling them: "Don't shoot on the workers when they are on strike! Don't let yourself be used as strikebreakers! Fraternize with the toiling masses in their struggle against oppression! Fraternize with the peoples of Morocco and Syria."

POST OFFICE RETURNS WORKERS PARTY MAIL IT PRESERVED 2 YEARS

By just now returning to national headquarters in Chicago a letter sent August 7, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-four to Wm. Johnston, 11 North Square, Boston, Mass., the United States postoffice has somewhat further demonstrated its incapacity and inefficiency.

Both the address of the sender and that to which the letter was intended to travel are even now, after two years in the mails, plainly legible on the envelope, as is also the dated postmark. But before the government of Morgan and Rockefeller got around to deliver it, Johnston had moved.

The envelope contained material for the Foster-Gitlow presidential campaign in 1924.

Young Workers League of New York to Hold Youth Meet on Sept. 10

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The New York Young Workers' League will celebrate the 12th annual international youth day with a big mass meeting and concert in Central Opera House on Friday, Sept. 10. Comrade Lovestone, member of the central executive of the Workers (Communist) Party; Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League; Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, besides other prominent speakers, will address the meeting.

The Young Workers' League of America is rallying the young workers and students for a militant struggle against preparations for war. In New York City the league is arranging a series of open-air meetings thruout the city. A big open-air demonstration will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Union Square Park at 6 p. m., after work. The league will wind up the week of Sept. 3 to the 10th by a mass meeting in Central Opera House.

Polish Child Describes Situation

By MANNY MANKIN.
Young Pioneer.

THE government of Pilsudski is trying to make the people of Poland believe that they want peace. What Pilsudski really is plotting for is to get control of all the countries around Poland. He is also trying to destroy the mass membership of the Polish (Communist) Party, but the workers and peasants of Poland can see right thru his plans. The more things he does to destroy them, the more members they get into the party. The Workers (Communist) Party of Poland is regarded as illegal by the Pilsudski government and anyone found with any party literature in their possession, the penalty for this crime is from four to ten years at hard labor. There is practically no freedom of press in Poland. If any paper comes out it is either censored or is confiscated by the Pilsudski regime. All the schools are under Pilsudski, and they are taught whatever the dictator wants them to know.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

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

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack tSachel, N. Kay and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Open air demonstrations on corner of Division and Main Sts., Sept. 7 and 8. I. Greenberg and Benjamin, speakers.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. date has bene changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmes will be speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sept. 11, 8 p. m. Speakers: Lovestone and Darcy.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

By JOHN HAMILTON.

CHAPTER IV.

The Rochdale Pioneers and Their System.

IT is of interest to note why revolutionary trade unionism and chartism collapsed. The early trade union movement failed mainly because economic conditions bred intense competition amongst the workers. Chartism mainly failed because it had no organized industrial strength of the workers to support it.

The seed of the pioneers eventually took root and bore fruit, for the Rochdale Pioneers' store in 1844 saw the beginnings of a movement destined to have a great effect on the working class, not only in Britain, but over the whole world. In some instances, indeed, the movement has developed with much greater success abroad.

Alexander Campbell and His Pioneer Efforts.

Alexander Campbell claimed to be the first propounder, in 1822, of the theory that profits, since they represented a surplus charged to the customers over the actual cost of the goods, should be distributed to the purchasers after the books had been periodically balanced. He had lectured in Rochdale, and was consulted by the pioneers when their famous Equitable Society was being formed.

Other societies preceded Rochdale by paying dividend on purchases; e.g., The Meltham Mills Society, near Huddersfield, established 1827, and the Lennoxtown Society, 1812. Charles Howarth, who explained this idea to the Rochdale weavers, made it the recognized system of profit distribution in Co-operative Societies, and the success of the system in Rochdale gave it new impetus and made possible the growth of the movement.

The Rochdale System.

The system adopted was "that the profits made by sales should be divided among all members who made purchases in proportion to the amount they spent." The initial capital was £1 apiece, subscribed, in weekly subscriptions of 2d., by the 28 trade unionists, chartists and Owenite socialists who formed the original members. Owen's teachings can be plainly noted in the aims of the society, for these included, besides the establishment of a store for the sale of food, "the building, purchasing, or erecting a number of houses, in which these members, desiring to assist each other in improving their domestic and social condition, may reside; the manufacture of articles, or purchase or rent of land, in order to employ members who were out of work or underpaid;" and further, "that as soon as practicable this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government; or, in other words to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies."

Many industrial districts followed the Rochdale example. The purchase in bulk and co-operative distribution of food and other essential commodities were plainly perceived by the workers to be an advantage. The development of the trading side generally submerged the ultimate aims, and the idea of self-supporting colonies faded from the vision of British co-operation.

Economic Reasons for Success.

The success of the trade union and co-operative movements after 1850, was due mainly to the enormous economic development, which, aided by improved means of transport, opened out the interiors of the vast continental markets. Hence increased demand for labor-power to produce commodities, and decreased competition amongst workers, allowing them to organize more effectively. Dives could afford a few more crumbs for Lazarus!

The repeal of the corn laws in 1846 cheapened food, altho the factory lords signalized their political triumph by a 10 per cent all round reduction in wages. As the more fare-seeing of the chartists had previously pointed out, the landlords were not the only enemies of the workers. One of the most important of the factory acts was passed in 1844, and this was followed by the ten hours' act in 1847. Legal protection was given to the friendly societies, and to a small extent co-operative societies, in 1846. All this tended to assure the skilled craftsmen of a better standard of life. Real wages mounted steadily and surely upwards, not to decline until the formidable rivalry of Germany and America developed in the eighties. The result was the growth of reformism, and organizations based on that tactic—co-operation and trade unionism.

"British labor entered upon a long period of comparative material comfort and extreme intellectual stagnation."

(To Be Cointinued)

SOUTH A HEAVEN FOR EMPLOYERS; LOW WAGES RULE

Macon Boasts of $9.00 Wage for 60 Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MACON, Ga., Sept. 7.—Macon is one of the cities of the "New South"—not that it is young, but what the boosters term "forward looking" in the industrialization that is making the agrarian South of old hum with factories, mills and large industry—with labor working at the lowest possible level of wages.

$9 to $18 Wage For 60 Hours.

The city council has voted 30 to 1 to exempt new industries from taxation for five years. In addition attractive publicity is put out extolling the benefits to be derived from the low wages paid to labor. There are 17,000 wage earners in Macon, and they get from 15 cents to 30 cents an hour, with the working week being sixty hours, or from $6 to $18 a week.

Lincoln McConnell, manager of the Macon chamber of commerce says that the South is the paradise of factory exploitation. He states that while only 45 per cent of the total capital employed in the cotton goods industry, exclusive of small goods and laces, is in the South, the South produces 52 per cent of the total value of the country's output and shows 115 per cent efficiency against the 87 per cent of the North.

Low Average Wage in South.

The average annual wage in North Carolina is $671; in South Carolina, $656; in Alabama, $597; and in Georgia $590. The percentage of labor cost in the finished product runs 17 per cent in North Carolina; 16.6 per cent in South Carolina; 14 per cent in Alabama, and 13.3 per cent in Georgia.

Small Labor Turnover.

An instance of how southern capitalists count on a small labor turnover in spite of the miserably low wages, is shown in the citation made by McConnell of a Macon man who opened a furniture factory four years ago. He pays his men workers 30 cents an hour. During the four years he has employed a force of 80 men, and his labor turnover in the four years has been only six men.

Within the last year, there have been opened eight new industrial concerns, a cement plant, a box factory and a brick plant have been started with outtside capital entirely.

Cleveland I. L. D. to Have Banquet to Hear Report of Convention

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Local Cleveland of the International Labor Defense is arranging a novel affair at which a report of the convention just held in Chicago on Sept. 5th and 6th will be made by Carl Hacker, local organizer.

It will be a semi-banquet to which all members are requested to come and bring along those non-members whom they feel might become members by hearing a report on the past years' activities of the I. L. D. and also the plans for the coming year.

It will be held at the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut Ave. on Sunday evening, Sept. 19th, beginning at 7:30 p. m. The members and their friends who attend will be seated at tables which will be set up thru the entire hall in banquet style. A small admission charge of 25c will be made in order to cover the cost of the hall and also the expenses of the delegate to the convention.

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

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HAT FRAME MAKERS TAKE STRIDE TOWARDS NEW LOCAL IN CHICAGO

Substantial progress towards the reorganization of the hat frame makers in Chicago was made Monday night at a meeting held in Douglas Park Auditorium. The crowd was quite enthusiastic, and practically all of those present who had not already lined up, did so on this occasion.

The meeting heard P. Ginsberg, Chicago representative of the General Board read a copy of the agreement with the employers made in New York, where the union is well established. After reciting conditions, wages and hours vastly better than any prevailing for similar work in Chicago, he asked them why they could not do as well here as was done in New York. He pointed out also how the organized frame makers in Chicago five years ago were able to demand and get the forty-four hour week, whereas now they have to work 48½ hours.

Start With Treasury.

Executive board member Leshitsky of Local 47, the men's local in Chicago of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union informed the new members that the treasury of the old frame makers' local here is intact and will be turned over to the new local as soon as it is ready for action. He urged women as well as men to join, as they need and will receive from the union the same protection.

In addition to these two speakers, Louis Klein, the organizer of Local 47 and Anna David, the organizer and secretary of the Millinery Workers' local in Chicago also spoke. Brother Klein assured the frame makers of all possible aid from Local 47.

Solidarity Needed.

Secretary David explained her presence at the meeting, pointing to the fact that altho in another trade, she was in the same industry, and that as the bosses had a solid organization in the industry, the workers should have one also. Furthermore, a worker has always something in common with another worker, there are two main classes, workers and employers. She outlined the three main tasks of the workers at this meeting. The first is to all join the union. The second is to become, every one of them, organizers for the union, by bringing into it their fellow workers on the job. The third is to keep the organization intact once it is started.

Hat frame makers of all sorts, both wire frame makers and buckram frame makers, and the blockers who work on hats are to come into the new local now being organized. Another meeting will be held Tuesday, Sept. 7, in the hall of the sixth floor, 166 West Washington St.

MAY STRIKE BIRMINGHAM STREET CARS

Bosses Reject Outside Arbitration Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7. — A strike is brewing on the streetcar lines here, after a rejection by the company of the wage demands of the union for "top wages" of 57½ cents an hour, otherwise known as the "Memphis award." The company refuses to pay more than 52 cents. The present "top wage" is 50 cents.

The company also rejects arbitration, J. S. Pevear, operating vice-president of the electric company, saying:

No Outsider Wanted.

"No one impartial to both sides can be found to make the third member of the arbitration board, and the company will not place its safety in the hands of an outsider who knows nothing of its financial status."

Pevear insists that the company is "too poor" to pay more without, as usual, "an increase in fares." So he comes forward in defense of the "public." He adds that "conditions are different in Memphis."

Difference Favors Birmingham.

The union agrees that Memphis conditions are different, but points out that the difference lies in the fact that the Birmingham company is better off, transporting more people per car mile than in Memphis. Therefore it ought to be able to pay at least as much as Memphis, which is all the union asks.

The offer of the company to give 52 cents as a top rate was turned down unanimously by both motormen and conductors, the vote being 850 to nothing.

NEGRO PORTERS' UNION TELLS OF YEAR'S ACTIONS

Message of Unionism Carried to Many

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Its first anniversary is being celebrated by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The union has in its first year of existence won over half the 12,000 maids and porters employed by the Pullman Co., challenged successfully the employe representation plan, or company union.

What Has Been Done.

General Organizer A. Philip Randolph sums up the year's achievements of the brotherhood:

1. Forced the company to call a wage conference in February under company union and grant porters and maids 8 per cent wage increases, raising pay from $67.50 to $72.90 per month.

2. Forced company to revise time sheet.

3. Forced local officials to be more attentive to porters and maids.

Message of Unionism.

4. Carried message of labor unionism to over a million and a half black and white workers from Aug. 25, 1925, to Aug. 25, 1926. Over 500 meetings held, with 100 to 2,500 or more at each. Thousands of Negro workers who had never heard about organized labor before addressed. Over 60,000 heard the general organizer speak on the cause of black labor at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia.

5. Central labor bodies told of porters' case and that of Negro workers generally.

6. Secured entrance to many Negro churches and endorsement of various Negro organizations, clubs, etc.

Put Out Literature.

7. Distributed over three and a half million pieces of literature.

8. Brought the porters' plight to the attention of university and college groups and to conventions of many organizations.

9. Over 75,000 miles covered by organizers.

10. Brought persons of importance to speak to porters' meetings for education of the workers. Many trade union officials and officers of railway brotherhoods have been among the speakers.

Women's Auxiliaries.

11. Established women's auxiliaries in New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oakland, Los Angeles, Denver, Omaha, Salt Lake City.

A great mass meeting, at which all friends of the porters were invited to attend, was held in New York on the anniversary.

Chandelier Assemblers on Strike in New York Ask Council to Assist

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The workers in the 100 per cent strike of the chandelier fitters and assemblers belonging to Local 261 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are looking forward to the Building Trades Council here for support. They are also forming an alliance with Platers' and Polishers' Local No. 42 (A. F. of L.) for support in the strike. J. Mead, international representative of the I. B. E W., is actively in charge of the strike and the negotiations.

The strike started August 25, and about 500 men are out. They have picket lines around the various shops.

The union demands a 40-hour week, $1.13 per hour for mechanics and $35 per week for helpers. At present the helpers receive $18 to $20, while mechanics get $28 to $32 while working from 48 to 52 hours per week.

Philadelphia Furriers Fight For Forty-Hour Week; N. Y. Gives Help

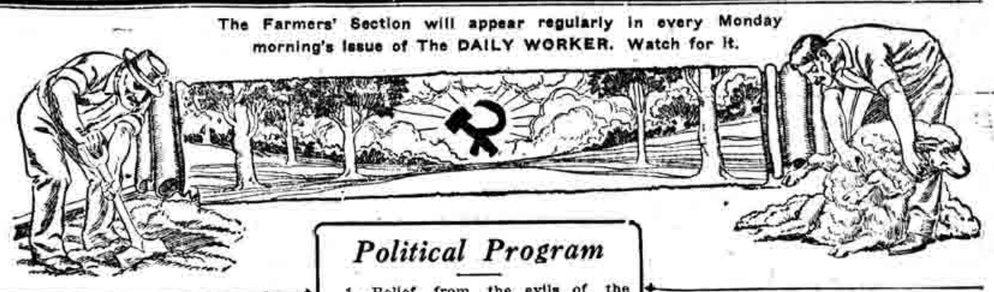
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Philadelphia fur workers are following the New York workers' lead by refusing to work Saturdays. The New York agreement has been accepted by the Philadelphia market, including the 40-hour week provision.

The workers will seek back pay for Saturdays worked since June 19, when the New York agreement was signed. The International Fur Workers and New York Joint Board Furriers are supporting the Philadelphia workers' stand and will help if a strike has to be called to enforce the pact.

Fifty-Four Per Cent of Reparations Paid in Goods by Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—According to the report of Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent general of reparations, nearly 54 per cent of the second year's payments of Germany on reparations has been paid in deliveries of commodities.

The total payments amounted to about $290,360,000, and the delivery in kind (of goods) covered about $156,318,000. More than one-third of these deliveries were of coal, coke and lignite. Other products were of dyestuffs, drug products, chemical fertilizers, coal by-products, agricultural products, timber, sugar, etc.



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

SOVIET UNION'S COMMISSION AT GREAT RAM SHOW

Breeders' Association Gives Them Banquet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7. — A sheep buying commission representing the agricultural commissariat of the Soviet Union, and the Amtorg Trading corporation were principal guests here of the eleventh annual ram show and sale of the National Woolgrowers' Association.

Government and Amtorg

The members of the commission are Michael S. Pereferkovitsh, manager of the bureau of animal industry in the commissariat of agriculture, J. V. Slodkevitchc, animal husbandman of the same department, Stephen S.Odinzow of the agricultural department of the Amtorg.

The commission stated that the need of buying sheep for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics does not come, as many suppose, from the scarcity of the animals there, but is due to the desire of the government to improve the breed. The wool of Russian sheep is rather coarse, and for this reason extensive purchase of Rambouillet rams are to be undertaken, as the wool of this type is fine and silky.

Commission Feted

The Salt Lake chamber of commerce gave a dinner on August 31 to the U.S.S.R. commission; the Rambouillet Association was the host on August 30, the opening day of the ram show, of this commission and several other distinguished foreign buyers.

The sale itself is the largest ever held. F. R. Marshall, secretary of the Woolgrowers' Association says, "There are more genuine top sheep here than we have ever seen at a ram sale before."

Concentrate Credits for Soviet Farmers

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The economic conference of Soviet Russia, after examining the question of the distribution of the funds intended for the relief of poor peasants, as a means of supporting them in their economic struggles, has decided to adopt the principal of concentration of these credits in those regions where agriculture has been least reconstructed (as compared with the pre-war level), and of applying these funds with the best possible effect. Concretely, these funds are to be disbursed in productive credits to co-operative as well as non-co-operative farmers.

The credit funds are made up of special budget assignments, contributions from the profits of the Russian Agricultural Bank (Rosselbank) and other sources. The amounts loaned to individual farmers are not to be in excess of 200 roubles, and in exceptional cases 300 roubles. For collective farms the amounts of the loans are to be fixed by local agricultural boards in consultation with local agricultural credit societies.

At the same time the economic conference established the conditions of the loans and the terms of repayment, the rate of interest and the responsibility for the loans.

Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial wokers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

Urge Compensation for Farmers Up In France

PARIS (By Mail).—The question of the introduction of a law for the compensation of tenant farmers by landowners for improvements effected by them during the period of lease has ben discussed in France many years. Such a law is opposed by the landlords, and insisted upon by the farmers. Some economists consider such a law subversive to private property, and they also urge the material difficulties associated with the introduction of such a measure.

However, the measure is practically feasible, since the actual compensation for amelioration already exists in the price which a new tenant has to pay after the expiration of the lease, when he has to pay additional rent to the owner for the improvements effected by his predecessor upon the farm. In the absence of such a law of compensation the landlord may be tempted to change his tenant at the expiration of the lease, with detrimental effect to the property. Such cases have already taken place.

* * *

Strike of Peasants.

PARIS (By Mail).—Eight hundred peasants organized into a dairy syndicate in the town of Mass, who supply milk to the cheese factories, have gone on strike in view of the cutting of prices. The peasants of the adjacent agricultural commune have declared their solidarity with the strikers.

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

PRICE OF WHEAT TO BE LOWER IN 1927—FORECAST

Department Prepares Farmers for Shock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — The world market situation for wheat next year will not be materially different from the present, with the result that American wheat will remain on a world market basis, the department of agriculture announced today.

The is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States and the carry over next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields, such as occurred in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the wheat area of the world, foreign competition will probably be about on a par with the present year, the department's survey indicated.

Increase Exports.

If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter wheat 14.4 per cent, as indicated by reports up to Aug. 1, and abandonment and yields are average, a winter wheat crop around 573,000,000 bushels will be produced, about 9 per cent less than harvested this year. With this average yield next year and an increase in acreage as large as that indicated there would be a surplus for export and additions to carry over of about 200,000,000 bushels. In 1924 exports amounted to 255,000,000 bushels, while last year, when there was a relatively short crop, exports totaled only 92,000,000 bushels.

Lower Prices.

"Farmers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the 1925 crop, when prices were on a domestic basis," the department warned today. "Under normal conditions they should expect, in 1927, prices more in line with world prices.

"The effect of the present year's larger supply upon prices is already evident in the relationship between prices in the markets in the United States and Liverpool."

The department's experts further said farmers in sections which normally have a large corn acreage should also keep in mind, in making a shift to wheat acreage, that the present unfavorable situation for corn is not likely to be repeated next year.

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SUBWAY STRIKE TO WIN A REAL LABOR UNION

I. R. T. Men to Join The Amalgamated

By EDWARD P. LAVIN
Leader of the Subway Workers' Strike Against the Company Union of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

"The leaders of the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York, the I. R. T. workers who went on strike some weeks ago, have been in constant conference with James H. Coleman and P. H. Shea, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

"The men on the I. R. T. have been organized to an extent and the leaders are now confident that within a few days they will be affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The leaders consider this is splendid news for the workers, coming so near Labor Day, the day set aside for the laboring classes.

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APPEAL FOR U. S. MEDIATION WITH ERIE MARINE CO.

Union Heads Charge an Attempt to Bribe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Striking freight handlers of the New York Marine Co. are appealing to the federal railroad mediation board for a hearing. The 800 strikers, organized by Union Representative Henry J. Chapman into the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, demand an increase in wages from 50 to 75 cents an hour, an eight-hour day, and recognition of the union.

Pickets remain near the piers where they left Erie Railroad freight cars loaded with fruit. Thomas Reilly, a strike leader, challenges Mason Grimes, president of the New York Marine Co., to cause his arrest for charges Reilly makes that two company men offered him money to leave town or get the strikers back to work.

Reilly says that he and Secretary Burns of the new local union were first offered $400, but had the sum increased to $3,500 each. Calls were traced on these offers to the offices or homes of Erie Railway officials and the contracting company, the workers assert at strike meetings.

Big Six Wants Higher Scale; Lynch Opposes a Strike, Offers Nothing

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Big Six Typographical Union of New York has rejected the compromise offer by publishers on the workers' wage demands. The union seeks $6 a week more pay, six and one-half-hour days except for the "lobster trick"—midnight shift—of six hours.

Negotiations have been going on for three months. The agreement expired June 30. International President James M. Lynch, who has handled negotiations for the last two weeks, says that the union will not strike, but he does not indicate what the next step will be.

Chicago Politician's Home Greeted by Bomb

The home of Morris Eller, republican politician, boss of the 20th ward and a trustee of the Chicago sanitary district, was wrecked by a bomb early Friday morning. Altho no one was injured, the home was partially wrecked. The bomb had been placed near the side door and threw the Eller family out of bed. No reason has been found for the attempt, altho it is supposed that Eller's connection with the at times violent politics of Cook county offers a fairly adequate clew.

WORKING CLASS MOTHERS DIE AS WAGES DECLINE; GHASTLY TOLL SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(FP)—Maternal death rates in the United States increase in proportion as the husband's earnings fall, says the report on the mortality rates of mothers, just issued by the Children's Bureau. The study was conducted by Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury, and it covers all available information as to why mothers die at the time of childbirth. It finds that these deaths among mothers at childbirth are almost wholly preventable.

Wages Fall and Mothers Die.

"As with infant mortality also," says the report, "poverty is found to be an important factor in maternal death rates, these increasing as the husband's earnings fall, probably because of lack of proper facilities and adequate care for the poor mother.

"Color and nationality are also important factors in maternal mortality. In the birth-registration area for 1921 the Negro maternal death rate was 67 per cent higher than the white rate. On the other hand, the rate for foreign-born white mothers was slightly lower than for native white mothers . . . The rate was lowest for mothers born in Russia, and next to lowest for mothers born in Italy. At the other extreme were the rates for mothers born in Ireland, Great Britain, Canada, Hungary and Germany."

Why Not Government Aid?

The substance of the bureau's recommendations is that all mothers be provided with "skilled assistance before and during childbirth." This implies freedom from the pressure of poverty. Negro mothers, and the mothers in white families living at the poverty line, cannot afford skilled help.

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

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Coming Around to It

Signs are multiplying that a diplomatic accord may be reached between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States in the near future.

That powerful financial and commercial interests in this country are openly and secretly urging recognition is no longer a doubtful matter. Such an important organ of big business as the *New York Journal of Commerce* is conducting a campaign for recognition and several emissaries with credentials from influential quarters in Washington have recently visited Moscow, ostensibly to gaze in rapture at the weird architecture of the church of Saint Basil, but really to have a chat with Tchitcherin about the business of getting the two countries on official speaking terms.

According to news dispatches from Moscow, the Soviet Union is willing to discuss payment of the Kerensky debt, tho most of that money was spent by the "orphan" Bahkmeteff, in his efforts to overthrow the Soviet government.

Diplomatic and commercial relations with the United States are necessary to the Soviet Union and American business men stand to make large profits from trade with the workers' republic.

The entire indebtedness of the Soviet Union to the United States, including claims of private concerns, is less than half a billion dollars. When the U. S. S. R. puts in a bill for damages caused by the invasion of Russia by American armed forces under the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the difference between the two bills may be worth considering. It should not be forgotten that this invasion was without congressional sanction, illegal even under the elastic rules of international usage and an attack on a country then in friendly relations with the United States.

Sooner or later the American government must recognize the Soviet Union. It is the most stable government in Europe. Even the most optimistic of the "emigres" have given up hope of overthrowing the rule of the workers and peasants. This is a bitter pill to swallow for international capitalism, but business is business. So the American capitalists will grasp the hand of the "bloody Bolshevik" even as the British capitalists did when the latter came to the conclusion such a policy was more profitable than financing counter-revolutions and paying spies to blow up bridges and wreck plants in Russia.

The state department has often declared that the chief obstacle in the way of an accord with the U. S. S. R. was a recognition by the latter of its indebtedness to the United States. This indebtedness is a mere bagatelle compared to what France owes the United States government, yet the American ambassador to Paris has not been recalled. The real obstacle to recognition never was a disinclination of the Soviet government to take a realistic view of the debt question, but the opposition of certain American interests that the administration dared not oppose.

It appears now that the forces favoring recognition are strong enough to force the administration to give serious consideration to their demands.

That such a development is considered probable in the near future is still another sign of the growing power and stability of the Soviet Union.

The Colonel is Clean!

The republican state campaign committee of Illinois will support Col. Frank L. Smith for the United States senatorship, despite his besmirching with the slush funds distributed by Samuel Insull, Ira Copley, Studebaker, public utility magnates and other interests who were benefited by Smith's benevolent action as chairman of the Illinois commerce commission.

This polluted candidate will be supported in the elections by the G. O. P. machine against the somewhat less polluted George E. Brennan, democrat. But Brennan is less polluted, not because his political morality is higher than Smith's, but for the simple reason that it was not necessary for Insull to expend as much money on Brennan's primary fight as he spent in putting Smith over. Insull turned two hundred thousand iron men loose in behalf of Smith and only fifteen thousand for Brennan. Both won and no matter which of the two is elected Insull will be the victor.

THE DAILY WORKER would be as strongly opposed to those two errand boys of capitalism as it is now if they never had received a penny in campaign contributions from the big utility men. All capitalist candidates serve the interests of capitalism as a whole. Against the true interests of the working class they are united. Sometimes the capitalists quarrel over spoils and they subsidize their favorite politicians to do their fighting.

Certain interests in Illinois politics prefer **Frank L. Smith.** Others prefer Brennan. Insull is big and wealthy enough to purchase both, so he can now sit back and let the voters amuse themselves.

The workers, still influenced by reactionary leadership, are participating in the election shell game presided over by the capitalists. One set of labor leaders suport Frank L. Smith, tho covered with slush. Another group are behind Brennan. Whichever of the two wins the workers will lose.

Owing to the alliance between the reactionary labor leaders and the capitalist politicians the workers of Illinois will not fight a congressional campaign this year under the banner of a united labor ticket. The Workers (Communist) Party has urged a united front of all working-class organizations in the congressional elections, but it was a voice crying in the wilderness as far as the leaders of other groups are concerned. Therefore, the Workers (Communist) Party has entered the campaign under its own banner and nominated J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, as the standard bearer of the interests of the working class against the two puppets of Samuel Insull and capitalism, Brennan and Smith.

Valentino's estate was stripped to the bone when he died, but a few days of pitiless publicity sent hundreds of thousands of movie fans to see him again on the screen. It is reported that half a million dollars will go into the safes of his relatives as a result of this curiosity. The art of publicity is great.

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British Leaders Endanger the Coal Miners' Strike

The Anglo-Russian Committee for world trade union unity recently met in Paris. Because of the attitude of the British delegates, nothing was accomplished to aid the British miners, tho the Soviet delegates had proposed relief to the miners be the work of the conference. The following is the resolution of the plenum of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions on the Conference, adopted after the report of Andreyev, chairman of the Soviet delegation:

* * *

AFTER hearing the report upon the conference of the Anglo-Russian committee in Paris and upon the work of the delegation of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the plenum of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions ratifies the actions of the delegation during the conference.

The plenum pointed out that the British delegation to the Paris conference took up an attitude contrary to the interests of the broad masses of the British miners. The chief question is that of supporting the heroic struggle of the British miners. The striking miners, their wives and children, are suffering the greatest need and privations. All the forces of the bourgeoisie—the government, the mine owners, the police, strikebreakers, and espionage organizations—are directed against the miners.

THE hypocritical "friends" are attempting to cripple the will to struggle of the miners and to spread defeatism in their ranks in order to force them to surrender. The miners are in great need and it the duty of every honest supporter of the worker's cause to regard the support of the miners as the chief task.

It is for this reason that the central council took the initiative in calling together the Anglo-Russian committee and proposed the question of support for the British miners as the one and only point on the agenda, a support which would oppose the insolent attacks of capitalism not only in words but also in deed.

THE Soviet Labor Unions have done everything within their power to this end. They considered it necessary to increase the amount of support, and to enlarge the campaign to include the whole international proletariat. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

But altho the privations of the miners have become very great, and the attacks of the bourgeoisie have become particularly sharp, the

British delegation refused to discuss the question of supporting the miners.

The central council regards this attitude as wrong both in substance and in form.

FORMALLY, this attitude is wrong because the answering telegram of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress accepting the offer of a conference made no protest against the agenda proposed by the Soviet labor unions which contained only one point, the question of supporting the miners.

In substance this attitude of the British delegation is the continuation of that policy of capitulation and sabotage pursued by the leaders of the general council during the general strike which damaged the working class movement and above all the interests of the miners severely.

THE plenum of the central council wishes to place the fact on record that thru this attitude the British delegation must take the responsibility for any lack of sufficient support for the miners.

The plenum is of the opinion that the demand which the British delegates placed before the Soviet delegates calling for the withdrawal of the declaration of the central council of the Soviet labour unions in connection with the British general strike is more than unfounded.

The central council sees no reason to alter its analysis of the British events and the role played by the general council and its present leaders in it. Particularly as not only the history of the strike, but also the attitude of the British delegation at the Paris conference fully corroborates the basic contentions of this declaration.

THe plenum wishes to place the fact on record that the refusal of the British delegation to discuss the question of support for the British miners and its covering of this refusal by the demand for the withdrawal of the declaration of the central council of Soviet labor unions is in fact a step towards the breaking up of the Anglo-Russian committee and an attempt to make the international campaign of assistance for the British miners impossible.

Altho the working masses of Great Britain and other countries are closing in more and more round the banner of unity, altho the possibilities of activity for the Anglo-Russian committee are becoming ever greater and altho the working masses are regarding the Anglo-Russian committee with ever more sympathy, nevertheless the leaders of the British trade unions have taken the responsibility for the first step towards breaking up the committee.

THE plenum declares that the responsibility for this step rests absolutely and completely on the shoulders of the British delegation n the Anglo-Russian committee.

The plenum is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Soviet labor unions despite the attitude of the British delegation to prosecute the idea of the unity of the trade union movement with all the means at its disposal. For the Soviet labor unions the Anglo-Russian committee is not a block of leaders, but the embodiment of the friendship and solidarity between the working masses of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

THEREFORE the central council of the Soviet Labor unions in the conviction that the maintenance of the Anglo-Russian committee is necessary in the interests of the international proletariat, will continue to demand from the Anglo-Russian committee an active support of the workers against the capitalists, a support not in words but in deeds. This is the only honest working class policy.

The plenum is of the opinion that it is the duty of the Anglo-Russian committee to use all the means of its power to support the miners. The plenum considers a refusal of this support to be tantamount to an indirect support of the capitalists and all class enemies of the proletariat.

THE plenum stresses the necessity for a complete freedom of mutual criticism inside the Anglo-Russian committee. The central council of Soviet labor unions as an organization of the victorious proletariat of the Soviet Union has had immense experiences of the class struggle and its labor unions have conducted victorious general strikes against the enemy more than once. It will not keep silent when the incorrect policy of the leaders of the central council damages the cause of the working class struggle.

The central council makes not the least demand to be allowed to "interfere in internal matters." It wishes to assist the British proletariat both materially and ideologically.

THE central council observes with indignation the strikebreaking attitude of the Amsterdam International and the leaders of the International Miners' Federation and the other international organizations who for the sake of the bourgeoisie have refused deplorably to support the heroic British workers.

The plenum of the central council considers it necessary to continue the energetic campaign of assistance for the British miners.

FASCIST RULE IN ITALY IS SHOWN VICTIM OF INTERNAL STRIFE

(Continued from page 1)

to an end, Farinacci was superfluous and was removed.

Altho the censorship prevents any discussion and any explanation of this matter, the Farinacci affair is causing the government much worry. There have been conflicts between fascists in various Italian towns, in Turin, in Genoa and other places. Thus, in Savona, the opposition succeeded in taking possession of the town hall, the sub-prefecture and the premises of the fascist party and the fascist trade unions. The plot was suppressed in time by the police, the carabinieri and the militia.

In Naples also, there were serious encounters between the official fascists and those of the opposition in consequence of the death of Captain Padovani who had been excluded from the party and who died under peculiar circumstances. It is further a telling fact that Farinacci was called upon by the prefect of Milan to leave without delay that town, in which he had come together with his friends. In Trieste also there were a number of sharp conflicts between the public forces and fascists, which even led to shots being fired in the streets of the town.

Fascists Grab Funds.

The chief scandal, however, was caused by the fascist press and by the authorities in connection with the collapse of the Agrarian Bank of Parma.

In this collapse, some of Farinacci's friends from Cremona, a town in the neighborhood of Parma, were involved. The responsible director of the bank was Count Lusignani, one of the most famous businessmen, who had only recently declared himself a fascist and had understood how to procure the friendship and protection of Farinacci in spite of the most violent opposition of a section of the fascists of Parma.

Merely an Incident.

The breakdown of the bank in itself is of no special importance. It was merely a case of several millions which were squandered by a few financiers and political businessmen, that is to say of an event, which is by no means anything peculiar under the fascist regime. Farinacci's opponents, however seized the opportunity and embarked on a violent campaign of agitation. Matters were brought to light which otherwise might have been left in the dark. Among other things, Farinacci's friends were accused of having embezzled money of a charitable institution in Cremona, and Farinacci himself was accused of having pocketed money for his paper "Il regime fascist." (The Fascist Rule.) The methods were revealed by which he extorted subscriptions and assignments of money from the agrarians of Cremona according to the amount of their possessions. Altho Farinacci's opponents work on the same lines, all this was dragged into the light of day in order to injure Farinacci. The money affairs of a certain Max Bondi and a certain Cupini are connected with this matter; the financial collapse of the latter was a breakdown in grand style, in which Deputy Balbo, one of Farinacci's intimate friends, played a disgraceful part.

Struggle Developed.

At the same time another struggle developed between the leaders of the fascist corporations (trade unions) and the leaders of the association for industry and agriculture. The new trade union law and still more its regulations, make the unions absolutely dependent on the political authorities and rob them of all autonomy and all freedom of action, whilst in reality, the associations of employers retain the greatest freedom of action. The leaders of the corporations tried to offer resistance, either to satisfy the masses to some extent or to pacify their discontent or to do justice to their natural desire to defend their own power. Consequently there were some lively discussions in the bosom of the great council; Deputy Rossoni, general secretary of the corporations, talked in threatening language, whilst in private conversation he did not even hesitate to make some very cutting remarks about the Duce and some of his chief collaborators. Another leader of the fascist unions even dared to speak of a general strike! It is a matter of course that the landowners and the industrialists met with success all along the line.

Points of Dissension.

The last great point of dissension was the question as to whether the (proletarian) tenant farmers should belong to the association of the landowners or of the agricultural workers. In reality, a political problem is in this case concealed under the mantle of a legal problem, because, as a matter of fact, the agrarians wish to prevent any alliance between the tenant farmers and the agricultural workers by forcing the former into the organizations in which they themselves are of course masters. Article 5 of the trade union regulations had already decided the question according to the will of the landowners. The fascist trade unionists succeeded in bringing the matter up again for discussion. It is however very doubtful whether they will attain their end.

Increasing Discontent.

The struggles to which we have referred are in reality extremely important, because they are symptoms of rapidly increasing discontent among the masses of the petty bourgeoisie with the oligarchic and plutocratic rulers who are now completely and openly in control of the government and of fascism. They are symptoms of deep clefts between the centre and the periphery.

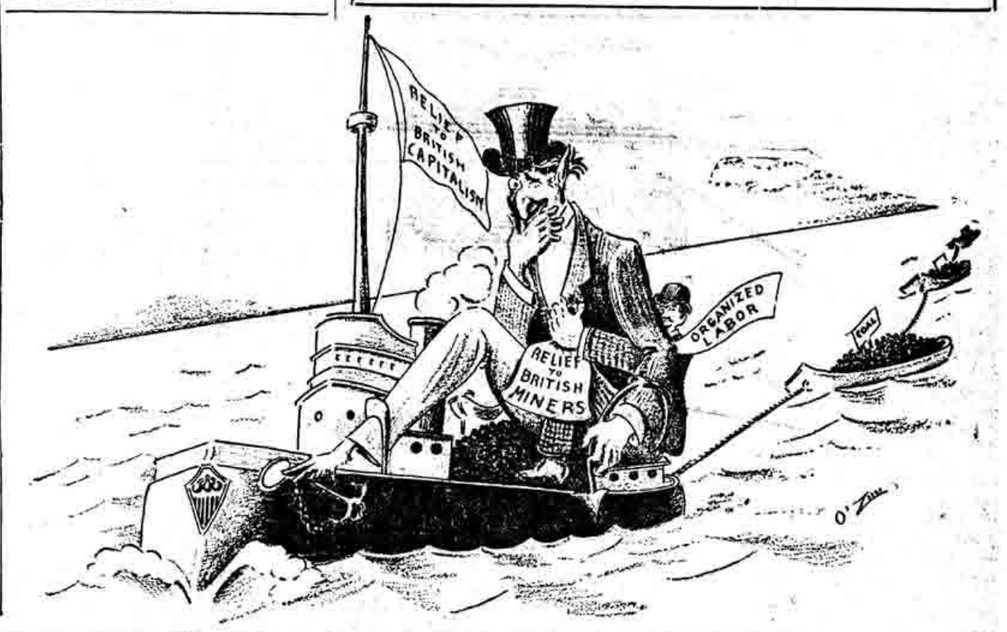
The central power is today, in the hands of the financiers and is represented in politics by an oligarchy consisting of former nationalists who have gone over to fascism and have become its spiritual masters and leaders. The government is under the domination of the triumvirate Federzoni, Rocco and Volpi. The two first were originally nationalists, protagonists of an absolute regime, the legitimate power of which is not traced back to divine right but to the right of the stronger. The third is the representative of the Banca Commerciale, the confidant of Italian and foreign high finance. His assistant, who takes a rather less important place, is Belluzzo, the Minister for national economy, an engineer, who is exclusively in the service of the capitalists. Mussolini appears everywhere as the headpiece and the sign-board. He is in reality nothing more nor less than a prisoner . . . a voluntary one of course.

Economic Condition Worse.

The politics in this affair are of necessity politics of great oppression and of ever increasing exploitation of the masses. The economic position is getting worse in spite of all fascist "reconstruction." The trade balance shows an alarmingly increasing deficit, the lira continues to fall. In the last two months, it has fallen far more than ten points and, as compared with the pre-war lira, it is not worth more than 18 paper or 14 gold centesimi. In order to relieve this condition and to keep exports going, there is nothing to be done but to reduce the cost of production by cutting down wages, and that at a moment when the Italian people are already almost faced by starvation.

Of course these matters do not only affect the masses of workers and peasants; directly or indirectly, the small property owners, the merchants, indeed innumerable members of the petty bourgeoisie are hit by the reduction of incomes, the increase of the prices of food, the increased burden of taxation, etc. They are beginning to recognize that the enthusiasm, with which they greeted the fascist cause, was devoted to a lost cause. The government, however, continues its policy with all the means in its power. The suppression of the elected municipal councils and the replacement of them by administrators nominated by Rome, the suppression of the chambers of commerce, the restriction of the field of activity for lawyers, the prevention of the activities of all non-fascist associations, all this cannot but subject the petty bourgeoisie to pressure. The discontent of these circles is expressed both in the movement centering round Farinacci and in the movement of the fascist professional unions.

Puzzle,—Which Is the Scab?



All Who Raised Their Hand

MILSTEIN (seeing the fists raised): Alright, all hold up your hands. The agreement with the fur bosses is carried