

CHINESE SMASH IMPERIALIST FOES

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE following editorial excerpt reads as if written by Arthur Brisbane. The index finger of circumstantial evidence points to Arthur. Firstly, because the article is stupid, and secondly because it appears in a Hearst paper.

THERE is so much imbecility packed into those few lines that it is almost beyond human ingenuity to select the exact spot to land the first crack on Switzerland was not attacked because every Swiss keeps his catapult in order but because Switzerland had nothing worth stealing or grabbing.

IF we could leave Valentino and the chiropractors alone this column would be in a fair way to stand in the good graces of a considerable number of readers. We have the chairs groaning for breath, but the Valentino fans show no sign of surrender.

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Mill Town Stirred by Strike War

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MUSICIANS MAY CALL NATIONAL STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF CHICAGO

While the condition of the strike of 3,000 musicians in Chicago remained unchanged with no sign of a settlement late Wednesday afternoon, John G. Gamble, vice-president of the Musicians' International Union, here to assist the local officers in the conduct of the strike scouted the possibility of a national strike of musicians in which stage hands, movie operators and other theatrical unions might join.

Gamble arrived here Wednesday morning and immediately went into conference with James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Musicians' Union.

Strike-Breaking Coal from America Is the Biggest Obstacle to the British Coal Miners' Strike



BRITISH MINER: "Must I loosen this excellent grip of mine on this damned coal baron only because that American brother of mine bombards me with scab coal?"

JOHN L. LEWIS TOOL SOLD OUT TO OPERATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker) COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—Echoes of the Frank Farrington scandal were heard in Ohio when the executive board of District 6, U. M. W. A., unseated President Robert Marshall of the important Hocking Valley sub-district for alleged corruption by an operator.

Several months ago the pro-Lewis president of the Bellaire sub-district, the most important in Ohio, with 17,000 miners, was removed on similar charges. A president of the Ohio miners' union was removed from office a few years ago for alleged corruption.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO GREETSEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF W. P.

The Workers' (Communist) Party of America has been complimented on the Seventh Anniversary of its founding in a telegram just received by the national office from the Mexican Communist Party. The message reads as follows:

DETROIT LABOR BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Detroit labor is giving its full support to the campaign under way locally to raise funds to aid the Passaic textile strikers. The Detroit Federation of Labor has given its full endorsement to the drive and its officials are assisting in the work.

Four New Unions.

At the last conference for Passaic relief four new unions affiliated bringing the total up to 19 in addition to 16 other organizations and the Federation. The new affiliations are Street Carmen's Local 26, Metal Polishers' Local 1, Moulders' Local 453 and Carpenters' Local 420.

Blaine Beats Cal's Man in Wisconsin by Slim Margin

(Special to The Daily Worker) MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.—Senator Irvin Lenroot, pro-world court and stalwart Coolidge supporter, became a cropper in last Tuesday's primary contest when Governor John J. Blaine won the G. O. P. senatorial nomination on an anti-world court and wet platform.

The Blaine was victorious, Lenroot gave him a closer run than most people expected. Predictions are being made that the LaFollette family machine is doomed for the scrap-heap because of its defeat.

BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER APES A. F. OF L.

Apologizes for Strike; Asks Collaboration

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Sept. 8.—Arthur Pugh, president of the British Trade Union Congress, at its opening session again exemplified the character of the General Council that betrayed the general strike of last May, when in his leading address, he upheld the point of view that the general strike was "industrial and not political," renouncing thereby the struggle for power by the workers.

Logically extending this refusal to recognize the final end of the class struggle, Pugh made a bid for class collaboration in harmony with the so-called "new wage policy" of the American Federation of Labor, in the form of a request of a "scientific wage policy for generally acceptable principles of division of the products of industry among those who have a claim upon it."

It was apparent that Pugh's speech to the 700 delegates was far more apologetic toward the capitalist class for calling the general strike than toward labor for betraying it when it was on the point of success.

"Given the set of circumstances as they existed on May 1, a stoppage of a national character was inevitable. The choice lay between action by a controlled and disciplined body or industrial chaos and disorder. "Purely industrial."

"The supreme lesson of the national strike is the clear evidence it adumbrates that the trade union movement retains its belief in the essential rightness of democratic methods. It was not the unions but the government which endeavored to convert the industrial struggle into a political conflict. When the unions combined their forces last May they were not invoking any new principle of industrial action but simply asserting more effectively on a larger scale the traditional trade union refusal to accept dictated terms of employment, whether from employers or the government."

Referring to the future policy of the trade union movement Mr. Pugh continued: "A scientific wage policy for the unions requires to be brought out in relation to some generally acceptable principles for determining division of the product of industry among those who have a claim upon it. This is especially necessary in regard to nationalized industries. Has not the time arrived for us to consider how we can apply the principle of a living wage or basic wage correlated to the index of national production and aiming at an equitable distribution of spending power in relation to family needs and the cost of living?"

"An inquiry along these lines seem to me to be an indispensable preliminary to any claim we may make for the establishment of a legal minimum of wages adjusted to human needs." The natural result of recognizing that the capitalist "has a claim" is to levelled.

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI IS APPOINTED SOVIET UNION MINISTER TO MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, one of the leaders of the Russian revolution, has been named minister to Mexico, succeeding Stanislaus Pestkowsky. She will be the first woman diplomat ever accredited to Mexico. Ambassador Pestkowsky is leaving immediately for Russia and his successor will arrive in October. M. Pestkowsky recently attracted rather wide attention when he delivered a speech here attacking the United States and declaring that Latin-American progress would be furthered best when Latin-America had freed itself from the influences of the "colossus of the north."

Cantonese Whip Wu Pei-fu, Rout British Marines

(Special to The Daily Worker) SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 8.—The situation in the fight of the Chinese for national liberation from foreign imperialists has developed two outstanding features, the sweeping victories of the Cantonese liberation armies in central China, and the intervention of Great Britain, which evidently intends to wage open war upon the Cantonese.

After marching northward from Canton thru Hunan province, gaining support as they marched, the Cantonese have engaged the forces of the imperialist puppet, Wu Pei-fu, all along the central valley of the Yangtze river, captured Wuchang on the south bank, crossed the river and carried the arsenal at Hanyang, and then captured Hankow, known as the "Pittsburgh of China," which lies on the north bank of the Yangtze in the province of Hupeh.

Heretic Fighting. The advance of the Cantonese has been marked with fine strategy and heroic fighting. It has met with success against the resistance of the combined forces of the reactionary Wu Pei-fu and foreign imperialist forces, the latter acting under the claim of "protecting" their interests. Reports are that sixty British marines which landed at Hankow from the British cruiser Carlisle, when they attacked the Cantonese in an effort to stop the advance against Wu Pei-fu, were driven off by the Cantonese with heavy losses.

Battle For Hankow. The battle for Hankow was bloody and desperate, an estimate of 20,000 killed being reported. All observers agree that the Cantonese fought with great heroism. This and wholesale desertions of Wu's troops and many of his generals accounts for their successes.

At Wuchang artillery was used at close range. The Cantonese, after capturing it, crossed the river and opened a hot artillery fire upon the fortified hill guarding the arsenal at Hanyang. Then they followed this up with a heroic frontal assault on the fort and captured it, the arsenal and iron works. Other forces then began the attack on Hankow.

Soldiers Desert Wu. The armies of Wu Pei-fu are dissolving before the victorious Cantonese or going over to the Canton forces. All Wu generals except Wu himself, favored surrendering the Hanyang arsenal to the Cantonese.

It should be remembered that the armies of both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are formed upon the feudal principle, each subordinate general contracting an alliance for cash with the higher command. The private soldiers owing no allegiance to the higher command, but to their particular general, are evidently falling away from Wu Pei-fu, either from their soldiers being won over to the nationalist cause or from a conviction that it is best to fight on the side of the winning Cantonese.

Whip The British. One of these generals of Wu Pei-fu, General Yang-sen, has clashed with British naval forces far up the Yangtze in the province of Szechuen, and beaten two British gunboats and an armed British merchant ship in a battle at Wanshen, 400 miles west of Hankow and 200 miles further inland than the Yangtze is navigable for anything but gunboats of light draft. From this incident the British are advocating British intervention on a large scale, undoubtedly to try to crush Canton.

Washington Hears Its Friend Wu Is Having Bad Luck with China

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—General Wu Pei-fu, leader of the central Chinese army, is determined to continue his war with the Cantonese, but his chief officers are discussing peace terms, according to a dispatch to the state department today.

The fall of the Hanyang arsenal, one of Hankow's chief defenses, placed the city at the mercy of the Cantonese and spelled Wu's doom, the dispatch indicated.

Three Prisoners Escape. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 8.—Three prisoners, one a murder suspect and the other two under reformatory sentences, escaped from the Wayne county jail early today after prying loose the steel bars over a small window.

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

SOVIET UNION WARNS CHANG ATTACKS UPON RAILWAY MUST CEASE

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has dispatched a note to the Chinese legation demanding that Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian commander, cease his aggressions against the Chinese Eastern railroad.

This is the second time in the past few months that the Soviet government has found reason to complain of these aggressions.

M. Tchitcherin's note declares that Chang Tso Lin has attempted to seize the Eastern railroads and steamships and has threatened to close Soviet schools.

M. Tchitcherin's note declares China has grossly violated the treaty with Russia in a manner which is "unqualifiably intolerable." He points out that the Chinese government has created serious difficulties for future relations and concludes by stating that the Soviet expects a speedy reply from China indicating that urgent measures have been taken to correct the situation.

The Soviet press interprets the Chinese situation as most serious. "If the storm breaks in Manchuria it will certainly involve other countries," said Izvestia. "The workers of the world will face a terrible danger of war."

CENTRAL CHINA VICTORY AID TO CHINESE LABOR

Canton Government a Friend of Unionism

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(FP)—Collapse of the power of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in central China under pressure from the armies of the nationalist government at Canton, which has always been strongly pro-labor, has again turned the attention of labor leaders throughout the world to the Chinese situation.

The Canton government was established by the late Sun Yat Sen, who studied the European and American labor movements and who attempted to begin the emancipation of the Chinese working class when he established the first Chinese republic. Since the Russian revolution it has been on friendly terms with Moscow, under the policy established by Dr. Sun and maintained by his successors. During the past 16 months the Canton labor organizations have conducted an effective boycott, amounting to a blockade, against British commerce at Canton, Hongkong and other ports of southern China. This boycott is due to the massacre of peaceful strikers by British police at Hongkong. It has cost British trade hundreds of millions of dollars.

U. S. Has Same Policy. American policy in China has supported British and Japanese policy in favoring the reactionary military chiefs, Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-fu, against the progressive and radical forces of the Canton government on the one hand and the people's army of Marshal Peng in the north-west.

Now that the reactionaries are losing ground, trade union leaders in China who have been persecuted during the past six months are expected to resume their activity. The triumph of the progressive armies seems likely to usher in a period when millions of Chinese will enroll in a permanent trade union movement.

COIN PROFITS IN SCAB COAL FROM AMERICA

3,000,000 Tons Weekly From West Virginia

By GORDON CASCADEN (Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—Children of British miners are starving because their daddies are striking against longer hours. But American capitalists are particularly happy. They have good reason.

Coal companies suffering from over-production and railroads with stocks tumbling are now paying large dividends as a result of large shipments of coal to break the British miners' strike. Business men generally are getting increased profits.

Scab Coal Boom.

R. G. Dun and company, nationally known authority on business conditions, in discussing Baltimore trade conditions, predicts that the turnover for the latter half of 1926 will exceed the record established by the corresponding 1925 period.

Norfolk and Newport News business reports are even more optimistic. They prove that all previous records for booms in that community have been broken.

The shipment of coal to crush the British mining communities is the reason for all this "prosperity."

Crocodile Tears.

Yet the shipment of this coal to crush the British mining communities is responsible for the shedding, by the Baltimore Sun, of these "crocodile tears."

"Most Americans, regardless of whether they are employers or employed, will think first of the suffering in the British mining districts and second of where the deeply involved responsibility for that suffering is located."

This virtuous morning newspaper has not yet started a campaign to raise funds to which employers making money out of the "suffering in the British mining districts" might contribute "conscience money."

Baltimore business men, with railroad and coal mine shareholders, might top the list.

One Month Beats All Last Year.

Coal exports from here last month, according to financial reports, reached a "surprising total." In that one month they were higher than the total of all the shipments during the twelve months of 1925.

This country, at all times, sends considerable coal to other countries.

But in 1925 the total of American coal exports to Great Britain were less than 3,000 tons. In the first month of the British strike, Baltimore shipped more than ten times that quantity to British ports. The June shipments of coal from the United States to Britain reached 465,000, while, according to a conservative figure, they rose to 1,354,000 tons during July.

A Vulture Speaks.

The coal business with Britain is now so extensive that J. G. Bradley, president of the West Virginia Coal Association and past president of the National Coal Association, made a special trip to that country. He has just returned, according to a New York newspaper, "from a six-weeks stay in England, where he observed the coal situation and obtained first-hand information regarding it from distinguished sources."

"The force of public opinion," according to him, "is largely out of sympathy with the miners." He points with pride to the American method of conducting mine strikes, in separate districts, one at a time, instead of on a national scale like that in Britain.

While Bradley talks about the situation overseas, former United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, head of the Consolidated Coal company of Elkins, West Virginia, "predicts a steady increase in the volume of orders during the next month or so."

Scab Coal Company Prospers.

The Consolidation company is the largest producer of soft coal in the United States. It has reserves sufficient for 200 years with production at the average rate of 10,840,000 tons a year.

Watson and other coal barons are mightily pleased at the outlook, for coal prices are also rising.

At this time of the year there is comparatively light demand for coal. But coal production in Northern West Virginia reached its peak for the year during the first week of August.

It was thought that would end the rise. But each succeeding week has seen a breaking of the previous week's record.

3,000,000 Tons a Week.

More than 2,250 railroad cars were produced in that one section of West Virginia in a single day, or at the rate of 600,000 tons a week. This brings the total output of West Virginia mines, in conjunction with the output of Southern West Virginia mines up to a mark not far short of 3,000,000 tons a week.

Many companies have actually been sold up during August. Very little free tonnage is available. Prices are higher than two months ago and they are rising.

SCAB COAL SHIPS BY THE SCORE LEAVING U. S. PORTS TO BREAK THE STRIKE OF BRITISH MINERS

By GORDON CASCADEN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—Many ships every day are leaving Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, and Baltimore, with their hatches filled and their decks piled high with American coal to break the British miners' strike.

Many of these steamers clear for Queenstown, Ireland, where they get orders to proceed to English, Scotch, Welsh or other Irish ports.

NORFOLK SAILINGS.

Among the boats carrying coal cargoes from here within five days are: Steamship Penhill (British), for United Kingdom with cargo of coal. S. S. Devon (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal. S. S. Hog Island (United States), for Genoa, Italy, and Marseilles, France, with cargo of coal.

S. S. Torrhead (British), for United Kingdom with cargo of coal. S. S. Cadore (Italian), for Italy, with cargo of coal. S. S. Westlea (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal. S. S. Tiberton (British), for Avonmouth, England, with cargo of coal. S. S. Agios Adannis (Greek), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal.

UNDER ALL FLAGS.

S. S. Ellaston (British), for United Kingdom, with cargo of coal. S. S. Johannes Maersk (Danish), for Nuevitas, with cargo of coal. S. S. Scotland Maru (Japanese), for Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, with cargo of coal.

ALMOST ALL FOR ENGLAND.

S. S. Sheland I (Norwegian), for Port of Spain, Trinidad, with cargo of coal.

S. S. Eina Maru (Japanese), for Hamburg, Germany, with cargo of coal. S. S. Marstenen (Norwegian), for St. John, N. B., for orders, with cargo of coal.

S. S. Romera (British), for Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, with cargo of coal. S. S. Professor (British), for England, with cargo of coal. S. S. Jos Magne (French), for Oran, with cargo of coal. S. S. Treherbert (British), for Santos, Brazil, with cargo of coal.

TO HOLD BRITISH MARKET.

S. S. Penolver (British), for Pernambuco, with cargo of coal. S. S. Melmore Head (British), for Puerto la Plata, with cargo of coal. S. S. Benguela (British), for Las Palmas, Cuba, for orders, with cargo of coal.

S. S. Scoresby (British), for River Platte, South America, with cargo of coal.

BALTIMORE SHIPPING.

Here are boats leaving Baltimore with coal cargoes during the same five days:

S. S. Medmenham (British), for Dublin, Ireland, with cargo of coal. S. S. Siberian Prince (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

S. S. Lady Astley (British), for Swansea, Wales, with cargo of coal. S. S. Leersum (Dutch), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Anglo Peruvian (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

"FOR ORDERS."

S. S. Nirve (Italian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Lingfield (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Admiral Hastings (British), for Port Said, Suez, with cargo of coal. S. S. Isage (Italian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Kassala (British), for Ibibicu, Brazil, with cargo of coal. S. S. Reedpool (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Euphobia (British), for Belfast, with cargo of coal. S. S. Corinthic (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

WHAT IS AMSTERDAM UNION DOING?

S. S. Sirrah (Dutch), for Birkenhead, England, with cargo of coal. S. S. Norefjord (Norwegian), for Oslo, Norway, with cargo of coal. S. S. Seapool (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Manchester Commerce (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal.

UNENDING AND SHAMEFUL.

S. S. Alaska (French), for Havre, France, with cargo of coal. S. S. Epsom (British), for Alexandria, Egypt, with cargo of coal. S. S. Louvain (Belgian), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Pengreep (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. San Giuseppe (Italian), for Venice, Italy, with cargo of coal. S. S. Buckleigh (British), for Queenstown, for orders, with cargo of coal. S. S. Beta (Italian), for Cartagena, Italy, with cargo of coal. S. S. Sydfold (Norwegian), for Havana, with cargo of coal.

Chinese Smash Imperialist Foes

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sunk two small boats of troops of General Yang-sen. The troops seized two ships of the same company to hold them for compensation. When the British sent their gunboats, the Cockchafer and the Wigdon, and a converted merchant vessel the Kiawo, loaded with marines, to rescue the ships, the Chinese repulsed them with heavy losses not yet reported in detail. Because of shallowness of the Yangtze at this point, the British are unable to send larger war vessels further west than Ichang.

British Atrocity.

It is reported that in the battle the British shelled the city of Wansien, which has a population of 150,000, without regard for the non-combatant women and children and the civilians generally, who had taken no part in the action of the troops.

British and French marines have landed at Hankow in the center of the conflict and are barricading with barbed wire and other material the British and French concessions and the Hankow bund. All communication has been cut off between the native and foreign settlements.

Guard Shanghai.

At Shanghai, so strong has been the enthusiasm among the Chinese at the advance of the Cantonese, the foreign imperialists have taken alarm and have called out 2,000 foreign volunteers to suppress any sign of revol-

MILLTOWN STIRRED BY STRIKE WAR

Constabulary Charged With Brutality

(Continued from page 1)

1922, in the textile strike in the Pawtucket valley; the fourth time was also in 1922, during September, in a street car strike.

The list of wounded in the night of battle now number eight, besides those suffering from tear gas bombs thrown by the state troopers and deputies. Many of these gassed victims are women, girls and boys, who were in or near the scene when the state police began hurling the poison gas over the throng of about 2,000 people.

Young Workers Lead.

The youthful working class elements among the crowd took the lead in battling, following the provocation by the troopers and deputies. Almost all of the civilians wounded are boys of from 17 to 21. Aram Auclair, 17, an electrician and nephew of the Woonsocket mayor, was sitting in a machine parked a quarter of a mile away, when struck in the jaw by a bullet from the troopers, firing at random.

Mike Lamaki, 17, a textile bleacher, was shot in the leg by three different bullets. He is a striker. Victor Rageotte, 27, a butcher, was shot through the shoulder. Armand Pontbriand, 15, was shot twice in the leg. John Rymanaki, 21, had two fingers shot away.

Provoked Crowd.

Shots from the troopers shattered windows in a restaurant where customers were eating. Another volley went directly into the crowd and wounded three. So angry was the crowd at the unprovoked attack, that it met the advance of the troopers and police with a rush of its own, led by young men of 17 or 18, who forced themselves right into the bullying officers' faces, throwing stones and hurling imprecations.

What had angered the crowd particularly, was the tear gas bombs, tossed at random, choking many girls and women, some of them clerks in stores in front of which they fell. One of the proprietors had to be carried out unconscious.

Population Resentful.

The population is highly resentful of the conduct of the troopers. Even the pastor of St. James church, the Rev. Lessard, said: "According to the law the troopers had no right to shoot at the people. It is terrible."

The Providence News, in an editorial, scathingly denounces the state constabulary, and points out that it behaved illegally. Moreover, the militia were illegally called out. The editorial, entitled, "those who administer the law must observe the law," speaks in part as follows:

Deliberately Brutal.

"In the first serious test to which it has been subjected, the new state constabulary behaved at Manville last night exactly as its bitterest enemies predicted it would behave. It proved itself to be a body not only contemptuous of the people's civil rights but utterly incapable of keeping its head in a crisis. Without warning, without a reading of the riot act, as provided by statute, the troopers took to their guns, firing first by way of intimidation, and wounding one person as a result, then firing with deliberate brutality into a crowd which their previous conduct had exasperated. That the casualties were as light as they were—though they are no light matter to the wounded and their families—can be described only as providential."

Not Justified.

"For the methods and acts of the state police their command must bear full responsibility. That command cannot maintain that last night's warlike demonstration was justified as a means of protecting the Manville mill. Earlier in the day loomfixers had actually been in the mill and removed their tools. They had done this in an orderly legal way, making no attempt whatsoever to injure the mill or anything in it. Had they been inclined to destructive action that would have been the time for it."

Strikers Denied Their Right.

"The bridge at Manville which was the scene of last night's fight is the sole of a public highway. It is the sole avenue between the homes of hundreds of the strikers and the mill in whose neighborhood they desired to exercise their legal right to picket peacefully. When Col. Chaffee and his men denied the strikers the use of this public highway for a purpose which the law recognizes as proper, they were usurping a power which the statutes of Rhode Island do not give them."

"That was not the only instance where the law was ignored by the state officers last night. The calling out of the state militia was also accomplished in an illegal fashion."

Officers Break the Law.

"It is of the highest importance to the people of Rhode Island that the public peace should be preserved. It cannot be preserved if officials charged with administering the law do not themselves scrupulously respect every detail of it."

America's Workers Must Learn Now How to Aid Striking British Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

IT was pointed out in this column recently that the organized American labor movement ought to contribute \$5,000,000 in aid of the striking British coal miners. It was shown that it could do it and hardly miss it.

At the time this demand was made, the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics had raised their total to about \$2,500,000.

American labor with its boasted flivvers, radios, victrolas, cottages in the suburbs—"the working class with the highest standard of living in the world"—ought to do at least twice as good. Five million dollars might be expected from about 40,000,000 of workers "receiving the best wages on earth," to quote the speeches of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. That means an average of about 12 1/2 cents per worker, the price of a good cigar, a couple of packages of chewing gum, less than the price of the cheapest movie, the most of half a gallon of gasoline.

But the American working class has signally failed to make good. Its total contributions so far will not reach half a million dollars, perhaps not much more than \$100,000.

In the meantime the workers of the Soviet Republic have pressed forward more and more. They are now close to \$5,000,000 in their total of contributions to the British strikers. They have just sent 3,000,000 roubles more (\$1,500,000) to England to help the strikers battle hunger, the weapon of the mine owners and Baldwin's Tory rule.

The Soviet workers are gradually lifting their standard of living out of the depths in which it was held under czarism. They pause temporarily to give their British comrades a helping hand in the struggle which, if lost, gives aid and comfort to the developing czarism in Great Britain. The Soviet workers are conscious of the class war and all its implications.

All the time American labor slumbers, doped by the sweet chloroform of honeyed phrases. Labor Day ored it wholesale. America is fed on phrases. The constitution and the declaration of independence are overflowed with them. Meaningless phrases. Empty words. The prostitute press gushes sugared praise. There is no working class, it says. The workers, if there are any such, belong to the middle class, with its car and its cottage, facing the future carefree and contented. So argue the enemy employers and most of the labor officials.

Of course, the facts prove something entirely different. But even a slave or a serf may be lulled into semi-contentment. The collections for British strike relief have proved that this is so in America.

The American Federation of Labor is going thru the cheap formal-

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Time has proven the contrary and the liberals who were scratching Farrington's back a few years ago are now branding him as a traitor.

THE socialists have formed a dual anti-fascist league in New York for the simple reason that the parent body refused to be dominated by them. This news is taken from a socialist organ in New York which is edited by James O'Neal. The same journal tells us that a fellow by the name of Cohen won a suit (not a suit of clothes) and \$25,000 against the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. We are inclined to regard Cohen with suspicion since this neat sum was awarded him by a capitalist court.

DOCTOR NORMAN THOMAS of the socialist party is rather angry with Congressman LaGuardia because the latter has returned to his foderbin in the G. O. P. He always belonged there, but the socialists are so willing to grab any political slut that makes eyes at them, that "Brother LaGuardia" was readily accepted as a bedmate of the Reverend Norman Thomas and sundry other socialists and near-socialists during the LaFollette boom. LaGuardia did not espouse socialism. He didn't have to. All he had to do was to say nasty things about the House of Morgan and his words had made him whole.

DOCTOR THOMAS believes that Dr. Farrington's removal from the presidency of District 12 of the U. M. W. of A. is not an unmixed blessing. For one thing the temporary administration is less "progressive and courageous" than Farrington's and, lo! Moses! "It will not let Adam Coal-digger continue to write the best editorials in America in the office of the Illinois Miner." Adam Coal-digger is none other than Oscar Ameringer, a pot-boy of Farrington. But what can

'FREE THEM ALL!' IS SLOGAN AT I. L. D. MEETING

Enthusiastic Gathering Hears Noted Speakers

"We must weld our forces together so that at the next annual conference of International Labor Defense we shall have on this platform not only Charles Cline and Albert Weisbord but also Sacco and Vanzetti and Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and the scores of other working class fighters who are in prison today," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn at the mass rally of International Labor Defense held at the Ashland Auditorium following the adjournment of the conference of the organization. The several hundred workers gathered at the meeting stood up, cheering and applauding this declaration.

Chaplin Speaks.

Ralph Chaplin, himself a former class war prisoner in the famous I. W. W. cases during the war, was the first speaker to be introduced by chairman James P. Cannon. Chaplin spoke of the importance of the International Labor Defense and the success attained at the conference.

Chaplin was followed by B. K. Gebert who pictured the persecution of workers and peasants in Poland under the regimes of Witos and then of Pilsudski. A resolution demanding general amnesty in Poland was adopted by acclamation.

Negro Workers' Support.

A. L. Isbell, chairman of the Chicago American Negro Labor Congress, who spoke next, pledged the support of increasing numbers of Negro workers to the cause of labor defense. The imprisoned soldiers of Houston, Texas, who had asserted their rights following the war were a part of the prisoners of American big business, and the persecutions of Negroes that are still going on made it necessary for them to unite with the white workers for common defense.

Paul Bucha, a thirteen-year old defense enthusiast from Hammond, Indiana, told of the activities of the children in that city for the I. L. D. and that the police there were not only afraid of the children "overthrowing the government" but had actually arrested four of them. The audience laughed and applauded as Bucha told how the children outwitted the Hammond police.

Cline Cheered.

Charles Cline, a free man for two weeks after serving a thirteen-year term in a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary expedition, was given a tremendous ovation by the audience. Cline told the story of the events leading up to his arrest and exposed the manner in which he and his Mexican comrades had been framed up by the Texas bourbons. He reiterated his faith in the power of the working class and called for continued support in the struggle for the release of all class war fighters.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was applauded when she told of how her doubts as to the efficacy of International Labor Defense had been rapidly removed in the last year thru the work done by the organization. "We must not allow our fellow workers to be snatched from the ranks of labor by the capitalist class and imprisoned in their dungeons. We must unite our power and our solidarity will make it difficult indeed for workers to be so easily seized and buried alive," she said.

Ruthenberg Speaks.

C. E. Ruthenberg, who is awaiting decision on his Supreme Court appeal, urged all workers to unite in the International Labor Defense to free those who dared to challenge the might of the ruling class.

"Shield and Sword."

A contrast to Charles Cline, just released from prison, was Albert Weisbord, facing the courts next month on charges arising out of his activities in the Passaic strike which he led. Weisbord was given another tremendous ovation by the assembled workers. "Not only must the I. L. D. be a shield of defense but it must become a sword of offense against our common enemy," said Weisbord.

A good collection was taken up for the I. L. D.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

An unusual book

A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel Binding \$1.00 POSTPAID

CUBA SUFFERS IMPERIALIST WHITE TERROR

Unions Crushed and Unionists Killed

By HARRY GANNES.
Alfredo Lopez, the secretary of the local Federation of Labor of Havana, disappeared on the 20th day of July, 1926, and since no trace has been found of him.

The disappearance, arrest, and oftentimes open murder of labor and revolutionary leaders in countries dominated by American imperialism is not an uncommon occurrence. The disappearance and probably secret murder of Alfredo Lopez is not at all surprising when we remember that Lopez was charged with being the author of a pamphlet criticizing the strikebreaking activities of President Gerardo Machado, the outright tool of American imperialism and particularly of General Crowder, the personal representative of Wall Street in Cuba.

Crushes Railway Union.
Machado had succeeded, thru the use of the most brutal and terrorist methods, in crushing the railroad brotherhood of Camaguey. Local organizations of the railroad union were raided, members were indiscriminately arrested and held under cruelly illegal and wantonly brutal conditions. Machado's role as chief scab most glaringly puts him in the limelight as the puppet of American capitalism in the breaking of the railroad union. All the railroads in the north of Cuba are controlled by United States capital. Undoubtedly Machado's orders were to crush the brotherhood as a safeguard for American profits. Lopez, active labor leader, was picked as one of the foremost organizers in Cuba.

This was not Lopez's first taste of Machado's fascist methods. Lopez had often been arrested, questioned, bullied, but was usually set free on pressure from the working class.

Not the First.
Neither is the murder of Lopez the first act of open brutality on the part of Machado's Wall Street governmental machinery in Cuba.

Julio Antonio Mella, now an exile in Mexico, is another victim of American imperialism in Cuba. The memory of Mella's illegal imprisonment and hunger strike has hardly slipped out of the day's news when Wall Street adds a deeper hue to its already black record in Cuba by the murder of Lopez.

"Independent" Only in Name.
The independent Cuban government, dominated by a subservient group of Wall Street bootlickers, is one of the most groveling supporters of American imperialism. Every possible penny of profit that can be wrung out of the Cuban workers and peasants finds its way into the coffers of American bankers.

The exploitation of the Cuban workers and peasants is carried on wholesale under the foremanship of President Machado. His entire state machinery is at the beck and call of the American investors: the United States Fruit Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company and last, but not least, the National City Bank. These in reality are responsible for the murder of Lopez.

Same in Peru.
Machado in Cuba does not stand alone as the willing and servile tool of American imperialism in the exploitation of his own people. Wherever American imperialism does not outrightly own the land, whether it be in Central America, South America, or elsewhere, it does not overlook protecting its investments by the corruption and subsidization of the local dictator. The dictatorship of Peru is just another such example of the terroristic rule as that of Machado in Cuba.

First Mella, and now Lopez. But the crimes of Machado and the American investors in Cuba has not ended with Lopez. No organization of the workers in Cuba is safe in the face of the strikebreaking, union-smashing, openly terroristic activities of General Crowder's Cuban government.

Cuba is a small country, a semi-colony lying in the shadow of the United States' right. Cuban workers must have help to fight the Machado-Crowder-Sugar Trust terror.

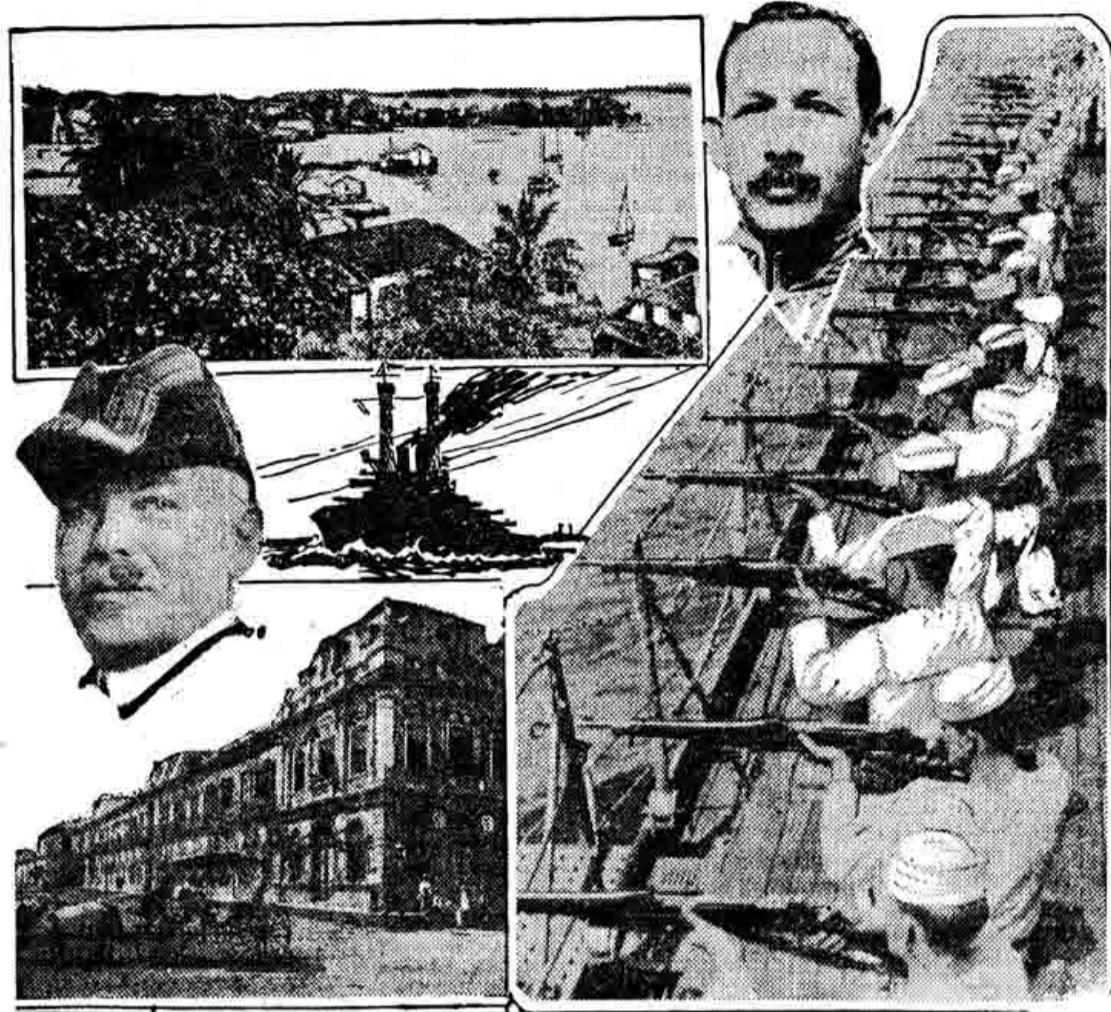
The unopposed success of the bloody deeds of Machado will mean the extension of this method of subduing workers wherever the American dollar collects the sweat of the workers.

Cuban Workers Heroic Fighters.
The Cuban workers and peasants have always exhibited a determination to fight unrelentingly against American domination and exploitation. That's why Lopez was murdered. To crush the tyrannical cooperation of American imperialism with the union-destroying, murdering Machado dictatorship, the united protest of the workers everywhere effected by American imperialism is necessary.

The murder of Lopez will not stop the heroic efforts to stem the worst type of exploitation rampant in Cuba. But the murder of Lopez cannot go unchallenged by the entire working class of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

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

Marines Land, Warship Watches in Nicaragua As Revolution Threatens Wall Street Interests



Here are views showing men and places involved in the latest disturbance in Central America in which again American marines are hastily dispatched ostensibly to "protect American life and property," but actually to put down the rebels and to keep in power President Chamorro of Nicaragua, a tool of Wall Street whose chair is threatened. At the top: View of Bluefields and Chamorro. Other photos show U. S. marines in South American waters, Rear Admiral Latimer, and government palace at Managua.

VENEZUELAN LABOR UNION IN AN APPEAL AGAINST OPPRESSION BY TYRANT GOMEZ, IMPERIALIST TOOL

Because of the white terror regime in Venezuela under the dictatorship of General Juan Vicente Gomez, the Venezuelan labor union is compelled to maintain its chief center of activity in New York City. The DAILY WORKER is glad to voice the protest of the Venezuelan workers in their letter printed below, and to point out that American labor has a duty to perform in opposing the imperialist oppression of the Venezuelan people by the United States, for which Gomez is the willing tool. The same could be said for Dictator Orellana of Guatemala.

Blessed by Rome.
The bloody rule of Gomez in Venezuela with its repression of the workers, has proceeded under the blessings of the catholic church, for the catholic religion is there joined with the state. The rule of Gomez has been so malodorous that Mexico severed relations with the Venezuelan government.

But the United States government has no quarrel with Venezuela and no capitalist papers of the United States have wept crocodile tears over Venezuela as they have over the supposed "rights" of catholic priests in Mexico.

A. F. of L. Does Nothing.
Nor has the American Federation of Labor done anything to protect the Venezuelan Labor Union, with which it is affiliated thru the Pan-American Federation of Labor, from American imperialism. Instead, it has stifled Venezuelan labor protests thru its control of the Pan-American Federation congress. The Venezuelan Labor Union's letter is as follows:

4 Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York, August 19, 1926.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER: Taking for granted your passion for the liberty of all peoples, we of the Venezuelan Labor Union have recourse to your periodical in behalf of a nation cruelly oppressed, in which, owing to monstrous and swaggering tyranny, no proper use of the press can be made.

Genuine Tyranny.
Venezuela has no lack of lofty credentials among the peoples of America; she has a right to a patent of honor; and it is with reason that she appeals to all republics for moral and material aid. There is now in South America a people in grief under the lash of governmental abuse; their arms, in the name of all that is pitiful, are raised for help; but for every one that ventures to speak up against such tyranny, there is sudden seizure, the burden of chains, and incipient seclusion in some dungeon, where often enough he is flogged to death.

In the name of the martyred and silenced people of Venezuela, our organization begs you to give space in your periodical for their complaints, that we may thus secure the attention of America, that all humankind may hear it, that magnanimous souls may be moved to come to the help of those who have the undecidable duty and the most decided purpose to break a way toward the light thru the jungle of social venality.

Want Support.
We wish to count upon the material and moral support of those for whom patriotism is a noble and vibrant matter, in order that in the near future our banner of protest may flutter under a favorable American sky.

It is a disgrace to America that there are to be found anywhere such acts of the magnitude of those which successively occur in Venezuela with the knowledge and sanction of the civilized world.

Hires Journalists.
Human dignity, a well-conceived Americanism, and the most elemental

MEXICANS NAB GROUP INTENT ON MISCHIEF

Eight Lose Lives in Attempted Overthrow

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—An attempted counter-revolutionary movement in the state of Colima has been frustrated and eight of the leaders executed and forty persons arrested, according to a dispatch to Excelsior.

Further executions may take place, it is said.

The Excelsior also reports that a party of rebels is operating near Las Vegas, and that trains from Mexico City and Vera Cruz are operating under a heavy guard.

Federal Deputy Moza Ledosma was mortally wounded, Domingo Cuencia, a local political leader, was killed and two others were seriously wounded in a pistol battle in Guadalupe, according to reports received today.

The battle occurred as Ledosma passed the headquarters of his political opponent and there was an exchange of words preceding an exchange of bullets.

Identify Only Six of 48 Victims of Movie Fire in Irish Town
DUMCOLLIER, Ireland, Sept. 8.—Deadly silence prevails in this stricken village, broken only by the tramp of feet, sob and an occasional hysterical shriek as attempts are made to identify the dead of the disastrous fire in the improvised motion picture theater here.

The charred remains of 48 bodies lie in coffins in the houses and stores and all day a continual procession of relatives and friends filed before these bodies striving to identify them from rosaries or trinkets which were found upon them.

Thus far only six of the 48 bodies have been identified.

Spain Leaves League as Germany Enters It

MADRID, Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the king's council it has been decided to send a note to the league of nations withdrawing Spain from membership in the league. The note will rebuke the league for showing Spain no consideration, while not mentioning Spain's demand for Tangier, and citing that Spain's "traditions, prestige and importance" as the mother country of twenty Latin-American countries deserved a better treatment.

Germany Enters League.
GENEVA, Sept. 8.—Germany will enter the league of nations at once. President Hindenburg has signed the appointment of German delegates, among them Stresemann.

Dies Attempting Animal's Rescue.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Attempting to rescue two kangaroos when fire destroyed part of a warehouse where two hundred trained animals were stored, Tom Collins was burned to death today. Collins' body was found beside those of the beasts he tried to lead to safety.

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

S. P. RAILROAD SENATOR IS A BORE ON FLOOR

Press Gallery Groans at His Re-election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(FP)—Triumph of Senator Sam Shortridge of California in his campaign for re-nomination at the hands of the republican voters of his state has been met by groans from the veterans of the senate press gallery. Not because Shortridge is a reactionary, whose devotion to the service of the Southern Pacific Railway and to the big banking magnates of California is canine in its completeness.

The senate has always had its majority of servants of big business. The reason why newspaper correspondents hoped that Shortridge would be lost somewhere outside the Golden Gate is because he is the dullest bore among all the tiresome persons in that assemblage.

He Takes Punishment.
Tall and cadaverous, with a solemn horse face which is apparently incapable of a glint of humor or a gleam of enthusiasm, Shortridge rises in the midst of almost every serious debate to ask, pompously, some silly question. Sometimes he repeats his query three or four times, in a measured tone and with slow gestures which he considers impressive to his fellow-senators. Usually his question stops the debate for five or ten minutes, because he never is satisfied with an answer such as the mental quality of his interruption warrants. Jim Reed of Missouri once became so irritated at the show-off tactics of the Southern Pacific senator that he remarked that "No man in human history has ever been so wise in fact as the senator from California looks." Whereupon Shortridge assumed a lordlier pose than before.

Don Chafin Paroled.
Parole of Don Chafin, former sheriff of nonunion Logan county, West Virginia, from Atlanta penitentiary, has been granted by the federal parole board. Chafin applied for release last June, but another indictment was hanging over him, due to his activities as partner in a bootleg enterprise, and the parole was delayed until that indictment could be quashed. Chafin's downfall after nearly a score of years of terrorism in Logan was not due to his lawless intimidation of trade unionists who ventured into that corner of the coal fields of West Virginia.

Big Bill Coolidge, head of the Island Creek Coal company, dominating the Logan field, saw to it that Don was elected sheriff year after year, on the democratic ticket. The Island Creek and other coal companies, thru their county associations, supplied Don with funds for the hiring of a private army of deputies, with which he patrolled the road entering the county from the north, searched every passenger train that arrived, and dragged strangers from hotel beds in the middle of the night to explain their errands in his bailiwick. Occasionally they killed a man, and often the miners whom they jailed were beaten. None of these acts brot any punishment from the federal authorities.

Don Gets Too Fresh.
But in the campaign of 1924, Chafin tried to carry his county for Davis against Calvin Coolidge. He had a delegate in the national convention in New York City, and felt that it was up to him to arrest or drive into hiding all voters who would not support the democratic nominee. His strong-arm methods aroused the republicans, and as soon as the machinery could be set in motion they had him indicted and convicted on a bootleg conspiracy charge. Chafin seems to have considered that federal liquor laws did not apply to his territory.

His release after a little more than a year in prison is credited to "Big Bill" Coolidge, cousin of Calvin. The coal operator visited his cousin in the White House last May, and made a request that his friend be turned loose. Then "Big Bill" went home to Boston and reported that the White House would be all right on coal matters.

Missouri R. R. Gains Trackage.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Missouri Pacific railroad today was authorized by the interstate commerce commission to acquire control, by purchase of capital stock, of the Marlona & Eastern, a coal carrying road in Williamson county, Ill.

2 Workers Entombed in Sewer.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Jack Hammond, 32, was dying this afternoon and Everett Graham, 22, was in a hospital seriously injured as the result of being entombed in an eight-foot sewer excavation. Firemen saved the men from asphyxiation, but Hammond was crushed by tons of earth.

Another Arrest in Hall Case.
SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Another arrest in connection with the Hall-Mills murder mystery is believed imminent today, following a guarded statement by special prosecutor, Alexander Simpson.

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

FIVE DIE IN LABOR DAY WRECK IN HEART OF CITY; BIG CRASH AT JUNCTION

An overloaded excursion train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was visited by death as it was bringing Labor Day vacationists from Wisconsin towns late Monday at Clybourne Junction. Five persons were killed and more than half a hundred seriously injured when another train hit the rear car and sent it crashing thru the one before it, telescoping them and imprisoning the terror-stricken passengers in the twisted iron and splintered beams.

The driver of the suburban train that crashed into the death cars has been held responsible. The engineer, however, in his own defense said he was following instructions to go slow, proceeding at no more than ten miles an hour when suddenly the lights of an oncoming train blinded him and next he knew he was upon the other train.

The scene of the wreck revealed that not only were the cars overloaded, people being forced to stand in the aisles, but that both the cars in which the greater number of victims were killed and injured were of wooden construction.

WOODEN COACHES RESPONSIBLE FOR HOLIDAY DEATHS

Coroner's Jury Lays Blame on Road
An engineer in bad health and over-crowded ancient wooden coaches are held as the real causes of the Labor Day wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Clybourne Junction that took a toll of five lives and severely injured more than 50 holiday passengers, by members of the coroner's jury now investigating the disaster.

Coroner Blames Road.
The officials of the road, after an investigation conducted by them, have laid the full blame on the engineer of the suburban train that crashed into the fated rear coaches of the death train. But the coroner's jury has heard evidence to show that the engineer had been in poor health for years and had poor sight. Coroner Oscar Wolf, after he viewed the wreckage said it was a marvel to him that so few people were killed.

Antiquated Coaches.
He openly laid the burden of the blame on the Northwestern road for using the antiquated wooden coaches to care for surplus fares on holidays. The coroner charged that if steel coaches or even more durable wooden had been used, no one would have been killed and few injured.

Reading Road Wins Race to Acquire 219 Mile Pa. Line

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Around a 219-mile railroad, extending from Tamaqua, Pa., to Campbell Hall, N. Y., will center one of the biggest railroad fights the interstate commerce commission has encountered since it rejected the Van Sweringen billion-dollar railroad merger.

This became known today when the commission gave notice that it would conduct hearings, beginning tomorrow, on the application of the Philadelphia & Reading to acquire control of the Lehigh & New England by lease and other trackage arrangements.

This apparently insignificant road, which is devoted largely to freight movement, was a prize for which five great systems angled for months and which the Reading finally landed.

Daugherty Trial Gets Under Way in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general of the United States, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, opened today in federal court before Judge Mack.

The defendants, both officials during the Harding administration, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The morning session passed without the acceptance of a single juror. Fifteen were questioned and five definitely rejected.

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 bulletin.
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—Ann Post, contralto; Little Joe Warner, character songs.
8:30 to 10:00—Hazel Nyma, accordion; Axel Christensen, jazz piano king and pianologue; Jimmie Eggert, popular songs.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

MORO TROUBLE IS ARTIFICIAL SAY FILIPINOS

Independence Committee Accuses General Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—With regard to alleged conflicts between Filipinos and Moros in the Philippine Moro region, V. G. Bunnell, head of the Washington office of the Philippine Commission of Independence, has the following statement:

The reported strife between Filipinos and Moros in Zamboanga and Jolo during the visit of Colonel Thompson in these places was the result of an attempt on the part of the enemies of Philippine independence to impress the president's envoy with the supposed hatred between the two peoples, according to advice we have received from our Manila office. In fact, a Filipino ex-governor of one of the Moro provinces charged Major Fletcher of the United States army with being responsible for it.

It Sounds Familiar.
This is not the first time that similar efforts have been made, for the alleged hatred between Filipinos and Moros has been invoked time and again, especially since the introduction of the Bacon bill, as an argument against independence and for the separation of the Moro region from the rest of the Philippine archipelago. The reported conflict is the same, even—the same music, staged in the presence of Colonel Thompson and for effect in the United States, and in so far as the Filipino people are concerned, they are satisfied with the comfortable knowledge that Mr. Thompson and the American people have too much common sense not to see thru it.

Wood in Plot.
And despite the assertion of Governor General Wood that the Zamboanga affair, according to Manila dispatches, was so serious that only the presence of Major Fletcher and his troops prevented actual clash, the same dispatches state that Colonel Thompson dismissed it with the statement: "I am sure it was only a misunderstanding which has now happily ended."

The following facts and figures taken from the official records of the bureau of non-christian tribes of the Philippine government will show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Filipinos and Moros can live together peacefully if undisturbed by outside influences, as proven during the Harrison regime, when the Filipinos were permitted to manage their own affairs, including those of the Moro region:

Americans Cause Killings.
From the period beginning July 15, 1903, to December, 1913, before the Filipinos came in control, there occurred 152 encounters between the Moros and the constabulary. During the period from January, 1914, to October 15, 1921, the Harrison regime, only 20 encounters occurred. Taking only a short period of two years of the Wood administration, beginning October 16, 1921, more than 25 encounters have already occurred. At least 17 have occurred up to August, 1923.

Worse Now Than Ever.
From July 15, 1903, to December, 1913, as a result of these encounters, 1,565 casualties are recorded, while during the Harrison administration, running for a period of about seven years, only 373 casualties occurred, and during the administration of Governor-General Wood up to August, 1923, less than two years, 163 casualties have happened. Under the previous administration up to 1913 the average encounters between the constabulary and the Moros per year was 20, while during the Harrison administration it was only three, and under the Wood administration up to August, 1923, it increased to nine.

Wood Makes Trouble.
Under the previous administration prior to 1913 the average number of casualties per year was 208, while under the Harrison administration it was only 63, and under the Wood administration up to August, 1923, it increased to 89.

These statistics speak for themselves and show beyond any doubt that at least the relations between the Filipinos and the Moros during the Harrison administration, when the government of Mindanao was in the hands of Filipinos, were more cordial than at present, let alone the greater progress attained during that period compared with that which preceded it and the present one.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

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House—North Side, Chicago, Ill.
Price \$3.900
I BUILD 6 rooms; tile bath; hardwood floors; furnace; built-in features. Central 2503.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS VARIETY OF NEW COURSES

Starts in Chicago on First of October

The Workers' School of Chicago will commence its 1926-27 courses on or about October first. There will be two terms, a fall-winter and a spring session, each term to last two to three months. The subjects to be given on the first term are listed below, together with a tentative list of teachers.

The subjects will be both of an elementary and advanced character, in order to reach the mass of party and Y. W. L. members and also those students who have been in the previous classes. The Chicago Workers' School is particularly desirous of reaching and enrolling into its classes the intelligent, awake, non-party workers as one of the means toward making such elements sympathetic to and finally members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Many Subjects.
The curriculum for the first semester is one which, because of its variety, breadth and extreme importance to the workers now, should bring into the classes numerous enrollments.

- 1. American Imperialism, teacher Gomez.
- 2. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, teacher Arne Swaback.
- 3. Elements of Communism, teacher Bittelman.
- 4. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, teacher Simons.
- 5. Communist Party Organization and Functioning, teacher Abern.
- 6. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, (class held on South Side), teacher Kaplan.

The following course will possibly be given:
7. Present Temporary Stabilization of Capitalism, teacher Oliver Carlson.

Classes in English for the foreign-born workers and also a class for Worker Correspondents are to be organized.

Education For Class Struggle.
The location of the various classes, the exact dates of opening for each of them, the cost of enrollments, teachers, together with additional information on the character of the subjects and the classes of the Workers' School will, announces Com. Martin Abern, school director, be issued to the press within two or three days.

The Workers' School of Chicago is not a mere academic institution. It exists to equip class-conscious workers with a knowledge of history, economics, politics, labor organization, etc. in order that they may better participate in the workers' struggles against American Imperialism.

Any worker desiring information on the Chicago Workers' School and on the ensuing fall term may write or telephone Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln St., Telephone Seeley 3563.

First of Four Campaign Tours Planned by the Workers Party Comes to End as Second Starts

The first of four campaign tours planned by the Workers (Communist) Party leading up to the congressional elections in November, comes to an end when William F. Dunne fills his last date speaking at Milwaukee, Sunday, Sept. 12. Last night he spoke at Detroit, Mich.; tonight in Chicago, Friday night at Minneapolis, and Saturday night at St. Paul.

J. Louis Engdahl will open the second tour at Toledo, Ohio, Monday night, Sept. 13, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie. Engdahl speaks Tuesday night, Sept. 14, at the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio and Federal Streets, in Pittsburgh. Then he goes on to New Haven, Conn., for Wednesday night, Sept. 15, covering the remainder of his dates according to the schedule below.

The dates for the third tour by Ben Gitlow, the vice-presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 elections, and the fourth tour by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party are also given below:

J. LOUIS ENGDahl Editor DAILY WORKER on <i>The Workers and the Old Parties</i>	BEN GITLOW Candidate for Vice-President of the U. S., 1924 elections, on <i>What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?</i>	C. E. RUTHENBERG General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party on <i>What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers</i>
TOLEDO Monday, Sept. 13. Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie	NEW HAVEN Wednesday, Sept. 29.	BUFFALO Thursday, Oct. 14.
PITTSBURGH Tuesday, Sept. 14. N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio & Federal St.	BOSTON Thursday, Sept. 30.	ROCHESTER Friday, Oct. 15.
NEW HAVEN Wednesday, Sept. 15.	WORCESTER Friday, Oct. 1.	BOSTON Saturday, Oct. 16.
BOSTON Thursday, Sept. 16.	ROCHESTER Saturday, Oct. 2.	WORCESTER Sunday, Oct. 17.
WORCESTER Friday, Sept. 17.	BUFFALO Sunday, Oct. 3.	NEW HAVEN Monday, Oct. 18.
ROCHESTER Saturday, Sept. 18.	CLEVELAND Monday, Oct. 4.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Oct. 21.
BUFFALO Sunday, Sept. 19.	DETROIT Tuesday, Oct. 5.	BALTIMORE Friday, Oct. 22.
CLEVELAND Monday, Sept. 20.	CHICAGO Wednesday, Oct. 6.	PITTSBURGH Saturday, Oct. 23.
DETROIT Tuesday, Sept. 21.	WOLFE	CLEVELAND Sunday, Oct. 24.
CHICAGO Wednesday, Sept. 22.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday, Oct. 8.	TOLEDO Monday, Oct. 25.
MINNEAPOLIS Friday, Sept. 24.	ST. PAUL Saturday, Oct. 9.	DETROIT Tuesday, Oct. 26.
ST. PAUL Saturday, Sept. 25.	MILWAUKEE Sunday, Oct. 10.	CHICAGO Wednesday, Oct. 27.
MILWAUKEE Sunday, Sept. 26.	TOLEDO Monday, Oct. 11.	MILWAUKEE Saturday, Oct. 30.
WEINSTONE	PITTSBURGH Tuesday, Oct. 12.	TWIN CITIES Sunday, Oct. 31.
PITTSBURGH Tuesday, Sept. 28.	BALTIMORE Wednesday, Oct. 13.	
BALTIMORE Wednesday, Sept. 28.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday, Oct. 14.	

NOTE: Names of halls and street addresses should be sent in immediately where they do not appear above.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION FOR UNITED LABOR TICKET CALLS ON UNIONS TO AGITATE IDEA

In the early part of July a provisional committee composed of bona fide trade unionists, members of the American Federation of Labor, issued a call for the Connecticut United Labor Campaign Convention, for Sunday, August 29, 1926, at Central Labor Hall, Hartford, Conn.

The intention of the committee was to mobilize the support of trade unions and all labor organizations of the state for the establishment of a

united labor ticket in the 1926 elections, as a labor group, with labor candidates and a labor program, free and independent of other political parties.

Why an Independent Labor Ticket?
The democratic and republican parties in recent years have proven themselves complete tools of the big corporations and trusts. In every dispute of labor with capital—regardless of whether the administration was republican or democratic—the governmental power, national, state and municipal, has always been used against the workers.

The power of the national government was used to break up the great steel strike. The Daugherty injunction was used to cripple the railway shopmen's strike of 1922.

Only recently the governmental power was used against the anthracite miners, and the fur workers. Right now the boss-controlled police departments are beating the textile strikers of Passaic and the garment workers of New York.

In this state, the state police were used to slowly cripple the textile workers of Willimantic. Back in former years the boss-controlled courts of Connecticut handed down the infamous Danbury Hatters' decision.

During the shopmen's strike, Schieffer was convicted, another illustration of the persecution of militant labor leaders. There are scores of other instances of the use of police and courts against labor in Connecticut.

During the recent furriers' strike scab shops operated under police protection in many locations in Connecticut. Today scores of scab shops are operating in New Haven, Waterbury, and other cities, while the International Ladies' Garment Workers are striking in New York. Union pickets sent out by the striking union were arrested in several cities and ordered to leave the city.

Because of these facts Connecticut has gained a reputation for being a place where union men are threatened and scabs are protected. And during all this time the boss-controlled democratic and republican parties were in power.

Injunction Menace.
The use of government power employed against labor is further illustrated by injunctions intended to cripple labor efforts to win for itself better conditions of life, by flagrant violations of the civil liberties of free speech and free assembly; by the defeat of the child labor amendment; by shifting the weight of taxation from the employers to the workers.

All this demonstrates the hostility of the republican and democratic parties to labor. This is particularly important in Connecticut where the large industries are mostly unorganized, and where labor will have to struggle to win better standards of life. It is impossible for the workers of Connecticut to hope for support from the republican and democratic state machines. It has become ridiculous to attempt to search for "friends of labor" in the old parties, whose candidates are members of chambers of commerce, directors of traction interests, railroads, public utilities, banks, insurance companies, and factories. It is useless to support political parties whose policies are controlled by manufacturers' associations and open shoppers. The time has come when Connecticut labor must once and for all cut loose the ropes which have tied it to the old political parties. The time has come when labor must assume political responsibilities of its own and form an independent political labor ticket with labor candidates and a labor program.

Program Formed.
It was with these intentions in mind that the provisional committee called this convention together and formulated a program upon which it was hoped that it would be possible to

unite all the labor forces in the state of Connecticut for a militant labor ticket campaign.

The program which the committee drew up consisted of the following points:

1. Abolition of the right to issue injunctions.
2. Abolition of "yellow dog" individual contracts between employer and employe.
3. Public ownership of public utilities.
4. Adequate compensation for those injured in industry.
5. Abolition of government arbitration boards, with power to dictate the condition of work for employes.
6. Maternity compensation laws, equal wages for women and protection of women in industry.
7. For the child labor amendment.
8. Against military training schools and military training in schools and colleges.
9. Establishment of the right to recall.
10. Establishment of the right of government employes to organize.
11. Preservation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
12. Legislative measures to improve the condition of farmers and increasing taxation on large incomes and excess profits.

It was on this program that the committee hoped that organized labor should unite for independent political action. The committee intended that if there was a widespread support from the organized labor candidates under the united labor ticket of Connecticut.

Socialists Betray.
However, due to two contributing factors, this convention call has not received sufficient support in the ranks of organized labor. The first of these factors is the attitude of the state A. F. of L. officialdom. The State Federation of Labor has maintained either a passive silence towards this progressive move or has else resisted the attempt to make the convention a success. The second of these contributing factors has been the regrettable attack by the socialist party of Connecticut which has charged this committee as being Communist and deceptive. This charge is of course ridiculous. The issue is not one of Communism, but a question of unifying all labor's forces for independent political action.

In view of these facts it is considered inadvisable and undesirable to place a ticket on the ballot. The committee does hereby issue this statement in explanation of its activities and intentions.

Now What is To Be Done?
The committee calls upon all the delegates present at this convention to go back to their local unions and there carry forward this work for labor's independent political action. We call upon the socialist party of Connecticut thru their fraternal delegates to the coming State Federation of Labor convention to there propose the formation of a united labor party with bona fide labor leaders at its head.

We call upon all working people in the state to carry on in their organizations the agitation for independent labor political action. Let us break away from the old parties of Wall Street!

Let us cease trying to "support our friends and defeat our enemies!" Let us come forward in this election campaign and in the presidential elections of 1928 with a labor party which shall take away the power from the old boss parties and which shall give power to government to a party of the working people in the state of Connecticut.

Above statement adopted unanimously at the United Labor Campaign convention held in Hartford at Labor Union Hall, 23 Central Row, on Sunday, August 29, 1926.

Huge Press Picnic in Los Angeles for Party Press, Sept. 12

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 8. — A huge press picnic will be held Sunday, September 12, at Paulkonis' Garden, 227 South Hawthorne street, by the Lithuanian Literature Society.

The proceeds from the picnic are to be divided between THE DAILY WORKER, "Vilnia" and "Laisve." A splendid program of dancing, sports, games and good refreshments are promised. Admission is 35 cents.

Arrest First Time—Suicide.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8. — Gust Brogen, 66, foreman in a furniture factory, saw the inside of a jail for the first time after his arrest for drunken driving. He was locked up for the night and when jailers went to call him today they found his dead body hanging by his trousers' belt from a crossbar in the wall.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Young Recruits at 'Peaceful' C. M. T. C. Urged to Join Army for Three Years

FORT NIAGRA, N. Y., — (C. M. T. C.) — Situated as I am in an advantageous position in the C. M. T. C. up here at Fort Niagara, I can communicate several interesting facts to our comrades on the outside as to conditions up at this "blessing for the working class youth."

This morning General Summerall of Governor's Island, commander of the second area corps of the army visited us. I wasn't much surprised when I heard his line of talk. He talked of patriotism and devotion to the country which sanctioned freedom of speech and of the press. He told us that when the time came he hoped the young citizen would be prepared to take up arms to protect the "property of Rockefeller and Morgan."

Some of the boys were quite impressed by his oration for capitalism, but a few boys beside me said that they were used to hearing such humbug. One boy to whom I talked for a short time told me that he believed in Communism. He said that the only reason he came to Fort Niagara was because he was unable to secure a job in the city. This is true of quite many others.

When I heard General Summerall speak of freedom, I said to myself "How the hell have you got the nerve to throw the old bologna like that when it is impossible for a worker to read the constitution in the streets without being arrested." I recollected about the Passaic strikers, how they were unable to collect money in the street because of the influence of the mill-owners on the police. After Summerall's speech a parade was held. It turned out to be quite a sumptuous undertaking. There were many dashing lieutenants who were much more interested in impressing the young ladies than in parading about the field.

The authorities out here are trying to make the fellows enlist for three

years in the regular army after their month of training is up. Everything is perfectly arranged out here for the growth of nationalism and to divert the attention of the boys away from anything intellectual and radical.

The most popular books in the library are:

- 1—Action stories.
- 2—Wild West stories.
- 3—Home Journal.
- 4—Tarzan of the Apes.
- 5—Oppenheim and Haggard stories.

These books had all been approved by the chaplain. He believed that all religions ought to be combined so that the ethical point of view might be attained. I told him something. I said to him "the only thing that can really unite the vast majority of people who are wage-earners is the settlement of the economic problem." The fact that I believe in a creed that everybody else believes in does not exempt me or anybody else from being exploited. He really understood my point of view but he was not courageous to stick to his real convictions. He had a good job to look after.

I told him "what difference would it make if all religions were united the workers would still be robbed and underpaid." He told me that he agreed with me up to the point where he wished me to love my fellow man but beyond that he did not approve of my manner of attaining it. I threw the peace and brotherhood advocated by the citizens' committee including several prominent catholic priests in the Passaic strike, at the reverend fater and with that I left.

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 Stachel, N. Kay and others.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sept. 12th at Workmen's Circle Lyceum 1537-7th St. N. W.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Sept. 19, at Eagle Rock Park.

BEN GOLD AND SAM DARCY SPEAK AT NEW YORK YOUTH RALLY

NEW YORK CITY.—Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union and Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League will be on the speaker's list for the International Youth Day meeting here. Sam Don, Jack Stachel and Phil Frankfeld will also speak. The meeting is arranged mainly in protest against the danger of new capitalist wars. Besides the speakers an entertaining concert has been arranged. The meeting takes place on Sept. 10 at the Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue and all militants are urged to attend.

Tom Lewis Speaks at Big Youth Meet

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Young Workers League of Los Angeles is planning a huge Youth Day celebration on Sunday, Sept. 19th, at Eagle Rock Park. The program will include speakers, athletics, and dancing. A special effort is being made to reach new young workers, so free tickets will be given to the youth of the needle trades unions, stove factory workers, and printers apprentice clubs. A special bundle of the Young Worker, and Youth Day leaflets will be given wide distribution. Speakers on International Youth Day, Anti-militarism and other important issues will address the crowd. Tom Lewis will speak for the Workers Party, Wm. Schneiderman for the Young Workers League, and a representative of the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles will also get the floor. To attract as big a crowd as possible, tickets are being sold at the unusual low admission price of 25 cents at the gate.

UNUSUAL FEATURES In the September 1st Issue of the YOUNG WORKER

M. KRUPSKAYA. Lenin's widow wrote an article on "How to Read a Book"—a most interesting and valuable bit of education for any student or young worker.

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY
—by Harry Gannes, the first installment of a series of a thro picture of child labor in this country.

DOES RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH INCREASE CRIME?
These as well as other interesting features, such as a humorous column, world news, a short story, several poems and cartoons and many other live and timely articles are in the September 1st issue of the Young Worker.

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THE YOUNG WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ben Gold will speak at the International Youth Day Rally in New York

Sam Darcy, National Secretary of the Young Workers League, Sam Don, Jack Stachel and Phil Frankfeld will be youth speakers. Besides that

A YOUTH CONCERT
ON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1926

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COME AND RALLY AGAINST NEW WAR DANGER!

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A NEW NOVEL!
By Upton Sinclair

Was concluded in the issue of Saturday, September 4.

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

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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.

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Chicago Russian Fraction of W. P. Meets Tonight

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.

SCOTT NEARING COMES DIRECTLY FROM BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS TO TEACH IN WORKERS' SCHOOL

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Scott Nearing has been added to the faculty of the New York Workers' School and will give two courses at the school during the coming year. His first lecture under the auspices of the Workers' School will be given on Sunday afternoon, September 19, at 2 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 101 East 107th St., New York City.

Scott Nearing is at present in Great Britain attending the British Trade Union Congress and his lecture will deal with the British Trade Union Congress and the general strike.

The last trade union congress, a year ago, the one held at Scarborough, definitely embarked the British labor movement on a leftward course. The present congress promises to be even more important because in it the workers will sum up the experience of the general strike and reckon with the leadership that betrayed it. It will, therefore, be the most important congress yet in the history of the British labor movement and, because of the work it takes up, of world-wide significance.

The Workers' School urges every militant and progressive trade unionist in New York City and vicinity to attend the lecture at New Star Casino. The regular admission is 75 cents but by writing to the Workers' School, 104 West 14th St., New York City, trade unionists can receive as many special 25¢ tickets as they require which entitles them to admission at 50 cents.

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in THE DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a \$25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

Union Strikebreakers. ARTICLE 4.

It is not surprising that Farrington would consistently sell the miners' votes to the government of the state of Illinois. During the stormy days of 1919, hundreds of special deputy sheriffs similar to those appointed at the request of Gary in the steel strike, were appointed by the state and county officials at Farrington's request. These deputies were union strikebreakers and not paid by the county which appointed them. These deputies were paid out of the \$27,000 fund of which Farrington refused to give an itemized report until compelled to do so by the International convention.

Here was the edifying spectacle of Farrington, president of a great labor organization paying officers of a capitalist government to put the members of his own union in jail. Wives of miners were thrown in jail, some of them with babies at their breasts. The coal operators got busy and hundreds were indicted and held on heavy bail.

Then John L. Lewis came to the assistance of Farrington. According to the International Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America the International president only has the right to revoke the charters of districts, sub-districts and locals, but Lewis delegated this right to Farrington in the state of Illinois with the result that the latter revoked the charters of 24 locals and made an agreement with the coal operators that none of these who took leading part in the insurgent movement should be employed in the mines. To use Farrington's own words: "It is our understanding that the operators will not pick the ringleaders in the strike, which has crippled the mines If any do get positions and are admitted to a local we intend to file charges against them and oust them from the union."

What does Farrington mean by the paragraph: "It is our understanding that the operators will not pick the ringleaders in the strike, which has crippled the mines" It simply means the application of the dreaded blacklist, not only at the instigation of the boss but by the president of the miners' union acting in harmony with the coal operators. Farrington and the operators had a common ground for action against the militants in the union. The bosses knew that the latter would interfere with their ability to violate contracts at will and Farrington saw in them a standing menace to his position as head of the union which enabled him to draft and sell the miners to the enemy.

The breaking of the 1919 strike cost the district treasury the sum of \$27,000 for which Farrington refused to give an account until forced to do so by the International convention. At this time Lewis and Farrington were enemies, so the International Executive Board appointed a committee to inquire into the spending of the \$27,000 and this committee recommended after making an investigation that Farrington be compelled to show what he did with the money.

The Farrington denied having added a single man to the payroll on account of the 1919 strike, secretary

treasurer Nesbit admitted to the executive board in Indianapolis, that "I think we had on the payroll at the time between four and six hundred men who were going around denying statements those other men were making and persuading men to stay at work."

When the itemized report was finally dragged from Farrington, it was shown that the Peabody Coal company boss, Jack Brown, received \$320.50, in payment for slugging the Collinsville committee on the streets of Springfield in front of Farrington's hotel.

That slinger Jack Brown continued on intimate terms with Farrington and Fishwick, vice-president of District 12, is shown by a letter and note for \$150.00, dated Sept. 1, 1922, which coincides with the time district officers were nominated for the ensuing two year term.

Farrington's about-face in the case of Alexander Howat is one of the most disgraceful incidents in his career. The Howat case is well known to the coal miners in general and to the Illinois miners in particular. While Howat was in jail for defying the notorious Kansas Industrial Court Law, the most useful ally of the Kansas coal operators who were fighting Howat was John L. Lewis who had Howat and his district committee expelled for fighting Governor Allen. Farrington was fighting Lewis at this time and took advantage of the Howat case to make things harder for his foe. He afterwards proved that he never had any interest in the Howat fight for the sake of principle.

It is interesting in view of the relations between Farrington and John L. Lewis today, to read what the former had to say of the latter as recently as the year 1922. At a special convention of District 2, Oklahoma, held in Muskogee, on May 15, 1922, Farrington defended Howat and made a most bitter attack on John L. Lewis. Space prohibits more than a few choice excerpts from this speech. President Wilkinson of the Oklahoma district, charged Farrington with being a disrupter, a charge so frequently leveled today by the labor fakers against the progressives in all the unions. Here is Farrington's reply: "My friends I confess here now, before you that if John L. Lewis is the International Union, of the United Mine Workers of America, then the charge made by Wilkinson is true!"

Again Farrington said: "I am not trying to destroy the International Union, but am trying to destroy John L. Lewis, the man who is doing more to destroy the United Mine Workers of America, than any other man I know of . . . and he will not have my support as long as he is using the power of his position to crucify men who won't jump thru the hoop every time he snaps his fingers and tells them to do it."

Forgot His Pledge. Farrington no doubt had forgotten this pledge when he aided Lewis at the 1924 convention in Indianapolis in crucifying Howat even the every delegate from District 12, except the payroll brigade were solidly behind the Kansas miner. Farrington was appointed by Lewis, chairman of the scale committee. Even at that Howat at that he could not sink so low as

to go back on him after his many promises, but he did. The retraction made by Farrington of statements he made against J. L. Lewis in 1910, was used by John L. Lewis to show that Farrington's word did not mean anything. Referring to this, Farrington said that he knew the retraction was not true, but that his original statements were true, and that he signed the retraction for particular reasons.

Farrington and Lester.

During the 1922 strike, several strikebreakers lost their lives in Williamson county. These scabs were employed by William J. Lester, who secured a permit from Farrington to remove dirt off his strip mine. Lester was not satisfied with digging dirt; he began digging coal and the scabs armed to the teeth defied the miners and went around the county insulting people. What happened to them is history.

John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., charged Farrington with having received a round sum of money from Lester for the permit. He made other charges against Farrington according to a statement by board member Dobbins to Farrington. The result of these charges was an interesting correspondence between Lewis and Farrington. Only the substance of this correspondence can be given here.

Under date of Nov. 2, 1922, Farrington wrote to Lewis, stating that he was informed by board member Dobbins, that Lewis informed the executive board that things in Illinois were corrupt and that a compact had been entered into between Farrington and Fishwick and William J. Lester for the operation of the latter's strip mine during the strike. Lewis also charged according to Farrington's letter that the go-between in the deal was Robert M. Medill, director of the department of mines and minerals in Illinois, and that the money was split three ways.

In reply Lewis states "that Mr. Dobbins' memory is somewhat inaccurate" and expressed his willingness to discuss the matter at issue personally with Farrington.

Serious Charges.

This evasive reply nettled the latter who replied at great length, winding up by saying that Lewis "had descended to the level of a louse." Among the charges made by Farrington against Lewis, which he qualified to protect himself are:

First: That Lewis got money from the Kansas operators for his fight against Alexander Howat.

Second: That Lewis had agreed with the coal operators for a reduction in wages and that in order to escape responsibility, he decided to call a strike, which should continue until the members of the union called for a settlement even at a reduction in wages.

Third: That Lewis and others collected \$100,000 from the operators in Kentucky for permission to operate during the strike.

Fourth: That instead of borrowing \$100,000 from the Harrison Bank of New York, Lewis got \$750,000 and that three members of the directorate of that bank are operating non-union mines in the Pennsylvania fields and that the \$650,000 which the public never heard of was kept by Lewis and his associates on the understanding that the support of the union would be withdrawn from the striking mine-workers in the non-union coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Farrington concludes: "Furthermore, considering the fact that you waited until October before levying a special assessment, which could not be collected until the month of November, and this in face of the fact that the striking mine workers in Pennsylvania had been sending out pitiable nation-wide appeals for financial assistance even since the general strike was settled during the month

A STORY ABOUT YOUR JOB WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By D. J. Sapos. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

of August, and taking into account the fact that Wall Street Banks are not noted for their union sympathies, the average individual would conclude (taking circumstantial evidence into consideration), that there must be some truth in the story and that you were deliberately conspiring to starve these men into submission."

The two labor fakers realized that they were not in a position to continue this game of exposing each other any longer so they decided to bury the hatchet.

The personal feud between Frank Farrington and John L. Lewis was a source of danger to the reign of the reactionaries in the United Mine Workers of America. Through intermediaries, both agreed to fight the radicals and conveniently forget the nasty things they had been saying about each other.

Farrington suddenly discovered that the progressives were enemies of the union despite a letter he wrote under date of May 5, 1923, complimenting the progressives on the work they were doing in cleaning up the corruption in the union. In that letter he also praised Alexander Howat as a loyal union man, saying that his association with the Progressive Miners' Committee was because he saw in that effort "the only way he can secure justice for himself and the Kansas mine workers."

Yet sixteen days after Farrington wrote this letter we find him writing to John L. Lewis proposing a conference to smooth out the differences between them so that both could put up a united front against the so-called enemies of the union. Farrington's long letter brought a reply from Lewis and the two got together. "When thieves fall out it's 'not so bad' for honest people, but when crooks get together those who have watches had better keep a tight hold on them."

The result of the deal between the two fakers was, that both stopped calling each other fancy names and settled down to cleaning up the progressive movement inside the union. Farrington was willing that Lewis should have Howat's head, and Lewis lost all interest in compelling Farrington to account for the \$2,000,000 Herrin assessment and his many gross violations of the union law.

On June second of the same year Farrington wrote a letter to a member of the union in which he washed his hands off Howat and declared that Alex had "joined forces with the enemies of the union," and at the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A. in January, 1924, Farrington joined with Lewis in refusing Howat a hearing, the convention by a two-thirds vote went on record for the Kansas mine leader.

JOHN L. LEWIS TOOL SOLD OUT TO OPERATORS

Tumulty's Statement to Membership

(Continued from page 1)

gressive of the Springfield district and one of the most consistent enemies of Farrington and the coal operator leadership of the Illinois miners, appealed to the coal diggers of District 12 for support in the elections which will be held next December.

The statement reads in full: "In announcing myself as a candidate for the office of president of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, I do this with the knowledge of the great responsibility that is attached to this office.

"I am elected to the office of district president I will oppose any program submitted by the coal operators of Illinois that requests one cent of a reduction of wages off the Illinois miners.

Opposes Unjust Methods.

"I will oppose in every way I know how the unjust methods of settling disagreed cases based upon Joint Board decisions rendered in any period other than the life of the contract. I will work to have all disagreed cases settled upon the merits of the case, and all decisions to expire on the same day as the contract.

"That the mining industry of Illinois is in decay owing to inefficient management is to say the least, and I am in favor of nationalization of the coal mines with democratic management as a means of elimination of the great waste in this basic industry.

"I prefer the living radicalism in the miners' union to the dry rot that is now prevalent in our organization, and I am opposed to the expulsion policy of our present administration, and will work to have every man now expelled contrary to the laws reinstated to full membership in our organization.

Operators' Business.

"I believe that the questions such as super-power plants, lower freight rates and the elimination of the surplus mines and miners are a concern of the coal operators and not of the miners, for our salvation lies in the organizing of the unorganized. The above questions are of a political nature and not economic, and to cope with this deplorable condition I am in favor of a labor party with its base and receiving its moral and financial support from all branches of the trades union movement.

Organize Unorganized.

"I am in favor of District No. 12 employing all means at its command (with the co-operation of the international union) to organize mines outside the boundary lines of District No. 12 as a means of keeping pace with the moving industry in the coal fields of Illinois.

"When it is taken into consideration that there is only one-third of the coal miners of this country in our union and our membership is decreasing on every hand, it should be a warning to everyone that our union is in danger. So let the slogan of the organized miners from now on be: 'Save the Union!' Organize the unorganized until every man working in and around the coal mines of the United States of America are enrolled under the banner of the United Mine Workers of America."

Jumps From Car; Killed.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—Mistaking heat from the exhaust for flames beneath the car and believing the machine afire, Mrs. Charles Asbell, 52, suffered fatal injuries today when she leaped from the automobile in which she was riding. She died soon after she had been taken to a hospital.

Demand End of School Board Blacklist Upon Civil Liberties Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The American Civil Liberties Union asks Franklin P. Graves, state commissioner of education, to reverse the decision of the New York city board of education barring the union from holding a free speech meeting in Stuyvesant High School. The union asks reversal "on the ground of substantial damage to our reputation and to the service we are rendering to the American people by protecting minority and individual rights."

It charges that the board of education maintains a blacklist of organizations and declares that citizens of New York City have a fundamental right to hold meetings in their own school buildings where their objects and personnel are reputable.

MELLON TRUST IN ALUMINUM SHOWN BY SUIT

Double-Crossed Rival Sues for \$45,000,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—George D. Haskell, president of the Bausch Machine and Tool company, has entered a suit against the Aluminum Company of America, in which Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. Treasury and others of the Mellon family and financial group hold dominating control, for damages in the sum of \$45,000,000 under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Duke Double-Crossed Him.

Haskell charges that he had confided certain plans for aluminum manufacture, in competition with the Mellon trust, to the late James B. Duke, who double-crossed him by conspiring with the Mellon trust to shut out Haskell from carrying out his plans.

Duke, it is charged, was in 1924, constructing a \$40,000,000 power plant on the Saguenay river in Quebec. Haskell entered into negotiations with Duke in bargaining for the use of part of the 600,000 horse power to be generated by the plant, in order to use it in a competitive manufacturing scheme against the American Aluminum company. Haskell confided his plans to Duke.

Air-Tight Trust.

"Thereupon," the complaint says, "the defendant company, entered into a combination and conspiracy to monopolize the aluminum trade and commerce in the United States and foreign countries and induced Mr. Duke actively to join the Aluminum Company of America."

Haskell charges that the Mellon aluminum trust has grabbed practically all the deposits of bauxite ore, from which aluminum is made, in both the United States and foreign countries and controls a virtual world monopoly in both crude and finished aluminum.

NEW MASSES HAS POSTGATE STORY ON MINE STRIKE

By SENDER GARLIN.

If there still remains the slightest doubt that the workers involved in the much-muddled recent general strike were shamelessly betrayed, the "Diary of the British Strike," by Raymond W. Postgate, which appears in the current number of The New Masses ought to dispel it.

The author, who is at present the assistant editor of Lansbury's Labor Weekly and the author of several books on labor economics, presents a lucid, concise and illuminating picture from May 1, when it became evident that the strike was practically a certainty to May 14 when the "leaders" of the movement which had frightened them by its immensity, came sheepishly to Baldwin to announce the surrender.

Council, Not Movement.

Postgate insists that it was the council, and not the movement, which failed. Permitting its fears to overwhelm it, that body of timid parliamentarians called off the strike unconditionally, and temporarily, at least, wrecked the unity and courage of the workers.

Says the writer: "Nothing was done for the miners. No effort was made to help the thousands who are in prison suffering spiteful sentences for carrying out the council's orders. All—Right and Left—of the council are in it."

For the first time the inside story of the leaders' surrender is given. One is appalled at the impudence and cowardice of the men who were charged with the success of the powerful weapon of the British strikers.

The Surrender.

"The council," relates Postgate, "brought the Samuel memorandum to the miners, expecting an ecstatic welcome. . . . At this time there was some sort of an undertaking that the government would accept the memorandum, if the miners did—not otherwise. The miners bluntly refused it and the memorandum, of course, was void. Some natural pique followed, and the council, meeting for only half an hour, decided there was no point in continuing the struggle, and, with incredible levity, called the strike off. A deputation went to the Downing street to convey the message to the premier. Baldwin sent down to say, 'He did not desire to converse with them.' The delegation replied that they had not come to converse, only to announce their surrender. So they were admitted. And that was the end."

"The Brass Knuckles Santa Claus," by Robert Dunn, is a vivid account of the company unionism of the New York Interborough, with its yellow-dog agreements, revealed by the recent strike of the subway workers. Dunn applies his shrewd, incisive method to the situation and the "American Labor Movement" comes in for some comments that are extremely enlightening.

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Worker Correspondents in Yalta, U. S. S. R.

Note.—Here is one of the first contributions in the exchange of correspondence between the worker-writers of the Pravda, the Russian Communist daily at Moscow, and THE DAILY WORKER. It is from Yalta, in Soviet Crimea. Contributions of American worker correspondents are published in the Soviet press. Detailed announcement in the current issue of the American Worker Correspondent just off the press.

By L. GENDIN,

Member of Bureau of the Worker Correspondent Circle Provincial Institute.

THE worker correspondents in Yalta first became organized in the autumn of 1924. Prior to this date about 10 wall newspapers existed throughout the whole district in the large enterprises. There were also individual workers' correspondents of various printed papers, but there was absolutely no common center, and the work was very unsystematic owing to the youth and inexperience of the whole movement. There was no accurate record. The approximate estimate was 60 to 70 worker correspondents (with a few peasant correspondents).

Creation of Town Bureau.

November, 1924, the first attempt was made to get together. A general town bureau of worker correspondents was formed. It endeavored to cover the whole district. This was

difficult and gave less results. The following figures were given in the report of the Second District Worker Correspondents' Conference (November, 1925) as to the condition of the organization after a year's work:

Wall Newspapers—21 (this figure is considerably lower than the actual number).

Worker and Farmer Correspondent Circles—9 (with an active membership of 70 to 80).

Total number of worker and village correspondents about 200.

The number of notes of our correspondents appearing in the local press (Simferopol and Sevastopol) is 30 to 100 a month. The percentage inserted is 35 to 40 per cent. Another 20 to 25 per cent is utilized by the editors in other ways.

The idea itself, hitherto not widely known to the broad masses of workers and trade union members, quickly became popular. The wall newspapers grew both in quantity and quality. In order to qualify members for editorial boards a college was started. In one club a "Worker Correspondents' Corner" was formed.

Abolition of Town Bureau.

At the Second Worker and Peasant Correspondent Conference, in connection with the adoption of new organizational forms throughout the whole union, it was decided to liquidate the general town bureau and transfer the center of gravity to worker correspondent circles connected with the wall newspapers. These were to be under the guidance of our press, by

means of letters of instruction to the circles.

But it should be said that at first, after the new organization, work began to decline and the worker and village correspondent organization began to be weakened and split up. The circles received no answers to their frequent appeals to the papers. There was no guidance whatsoever.

In general Yalta has specific difficulties for the development of the worker and farmer correspondents' movement. It has not its own printed newspaper which in itself holds up the development of worker correspondents, but what is still worse, there is also a struggle for circulation on the part of two printed newspapers each competing for first place (Simferopol and Sevastopol).

This struggle also implicates the worker correspondents, even to the extent of dividing them into "ours" and the "others" and demoralizing the whole movement.

Fortunately, during the last few months this question has become considerably less acute. A special instructor was appointed by the district committee of the All-Soviet Union Communist Party for worker and farmer correspondent work.

New circles were organized, the old ones strengthened, and the workers' correspondent movement regained zest.

Present Position.

At the present time the position of the organization (on a district scale) is as follows:

Wall newspapers—60 to 70 (30 investigated and studied).

Worker correspondents—about 300. Farmer correspondents—70.

Worker-Farmer correspondent circles—22 (with about 100 active members).

The circles meet regularly and study according to a definite program. They also receive periodical literature. Methodical guidance is conducted thru the seminars for the editorial boards and active workers (study circles twice a month).

There is also a monthly general town meeting of worker correspondents and periodical instruction of circles by an instructor.

There is also a remarkable increase of young correspondents, and their newspapers (no figures available).

Now main attention is being devoted to ensuring that questions immediately concerning the construction of our country are fully responded to in time.

For instance, the campaign "for economy" now being conducted was brought up at the general town conference. This question was treated in the circle where reports were given by the directors of the enterprises in which the circles are at work. The wall newspapers devote a good deal of space to defects in production.

At the present time energetic preparations are being made for the celebration of "Press Day."

and uncertainty. The wall newspapers are commencing fully to picture the life and ways of our production and have rejected general themes.

Despite certain fluidity amongst the masses of worker and farmer correspondents, a strong nucleus has been moulded which has grown up with the movement and become incorporated in it.

The correspondent movement is moulding comrades before our very eyes, turning them into active social workers, vigilantly examining all phenomena of our life. The worker correspondents are developing at work which is one of the most valuable factors of the movement.

International Connections.

We must talk of our international connections separately. We commenced this work at the end of 1924. To our first letter which the Agitprop of the Executive Committee of Communist International sent to a German paper, we at once received six replies from various parts of Germany.

The general town bureau of worker correspondents drew various clubs of the town and district into correspondence, having given them various addresses. Besides this a member of the bureau was appointed to guide this work. Besides correspondences with individual comrades, we demanded that they get into touch with various organizations, the this was not always successful. For instance, we succeeded in linking up

our women delegates with the women's group of the Communist Party of Germany in Weisbaden. Our twofold attempt to get into contact with the Mannheim workers' paper ended in failure.

men's group of the Communist Party of Germany in Weisbaden. Our twofold attempt to get into contact with the Mannheim workers' paper ended in failure.

Besides letters we sometimes sent notes to the foreign press on themes provided by the Agitprop of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

There is no accurate account of work done, as many comrades in the district on receiving an address write directly to their correspondents and not thru our foreign section of the Agitprop of the Executive Council of the Communist International.

The approximate figures are as follows: Correspondents (foreign) 10, of whom 5 write regularly. According to countries they are distributed—7 in Germany and 1 each in Great Britain, America and Holland.

We also send comrades photographs of our celebrations, conferences, and also literature, while we receive from them large quantities of all kinds of postcards, newspaper cuttings, albums.

In changing over to the new forms of work, worker correspondents' circles, we are endeavoring to hand this correspondence over to the circles. At the present time three circles are conducting work quite satisfactorily. There is no doubt that the worker correspondent circles can develop this work still more. But there are many difficulties to be overcome. In order to make the work of greater util-

ity, the various circles should be attached to foreign newspapers, but I have already mentioned that our attempts at this have so far been without result.

It is a question of general centralization and guidance undoubtedly here in the locality also. Experience has shown that in the localities also, there must be some kind of center uniting the work. Formerly, our general town bureau was such a center. When it was abolished—in order not to abandon the work—I was a member of the bureau appointed to the foreign section) I had to transfer work to my circle (Provincial Institute) and gradually to draw in other circles, giving them addresses.

The great interest which this correspondence evokes both in our country and abroad demands that the present amateurishness of our work be overcome. The Yalta workers' correspondent movement, therefore, thoroughly approves the decision of the conference of delegates of the Sixth Plenum of the Executive Council of the Communist International and the workers' correspondents of Yalta to work out this question carefully and concentrate the guidance of international communications in the hands of the Agitprop of the Executive Council of the Communist International. Before we were aware that such a conference would be convened, we requested the "Worker and Farmer Correspondent" to bring this question up on the agenda of the Third All-Union Congress.

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Britain Has Cause to Worry

Thanks to the right wing labor leaders, Downing Street is reasonably assured that the miners' strike which has been so damaging to the country's commercial life will not develop into a serious political crisis for the government. What in ordinary times would keep government officials awake nights is now left to the mercies of the labor fakers who can be depended on to club the miners into surrender if they possibly can.

Internationally the prospects are black for the empire. A London dispatch tells us that Downing Street is alarmed over the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the Orient and at its success in extending neutrality pacts with countries bordering on the U. S. S. R.

Great Britain tried to isolate the Soviet Union by drawing a cordon of hostile puppet states along her western border from Finland to the Black Sea. But the Soviet Union has made a breach in the western wall and in the east Great Britain is decidedly on the defensive.

Yesterday's dispatches indicate that Britain has intervened in China with arms, on a considerable scale. It is also interesting to learn that in the first serious clash with the Cantonese the British were repulsed with heavy losses. Wu Pei Fu, the British tool, has suffered several defeats and his armies are on the point of surrendering en masse.

When the Cantonese succeed in making contact with the national armies under General Feng, the unification of China will be in sight as the only other serious obstacle to unity is General Chang-Tao-Lin, the Japanese puppet. The armies of the people will be in a position to dispose of Chang when Wu Pei-Fu's military power is destroyed. All this is bad news for Britain.

The revenues derived from China by the British have been enormous. It all probably they will move heaven and earth to retain some footing there. It looks now as if they would not be successful. Neither the United States nor Japan cares to pull any British chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. The United States least of any.

The fall of British influence in China will have far-reaching political consequences in the Orient and particularly in those two countries where British power is so vulnerable: India and Egypt. Of course, Britain blames all her misfortunes on the Soviet Union. It is true that Soviet policy is one of peace and aid to the struggling subject and semi-subject peoples of the world and it happens that British policy is quite the opposite. Naturally there are clashes. The people involved have little difficulty in recognizing a friend in the Soviet Union and an implacable foe in the government of the robber empire.

The Careful Stepper

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a Labor Day speech that "the trade unions accept the charge that they are a step-at-a-time movement. This is the law of social development, as against the proposal of short cuts that invariably bring bitter disillusion to those who accept the alluring doctrine."

Is it the law of social development? Morrison stated a half-truth, which is the most vicious kind of a lie. It is true that evolution is a gradual process but every so often, human society finds the pace too slow. Then there is a grand burst and revolution is on. A Frank Morrison, who looks at the world thru rose-colored glasses, does not relish those grand smash-ups. But they come.

If Morrison takes a look into his history he will note the fact that all outstanding social changes were ushered in by revolution. This may be regrettable but it appears to be inevitable.

The trouble with the "step-at-a-time" policy is that it serves the present bosses of society. There can be no guaranteed improvement of the conditions of the working class under capitalism. Only when the workers become the masters of their own fate will they have security and the right to map out the future. The step-at-a-time policy has proven its futility in Europe. It has left the workers saddled with capitalist militarism, long hours of labor and a low standard of living. As the capitalist system progressively decays in Europe we find the capitalists insisting on their luxuries at the expense of the workers. This means that the capitalists live on their former grand scale while they reduce the miserable living standards of the producers.

We have on the other hand the example of the Soviet Union. There the workers seized power while the seizing was good, and despite the most appalling difficulties they have raised the workers' standard higher than what obtained during the czarist regime. They have succeeded in restoring industry to its pre-war standard and agriculture above the pre-war level. They have done this without any considerable help from abroad. In fact even since the capitalist powers decided to call off their war dogs they have been busy intriguing the Soviet Union.

Against the step-at-a-time policy of the social-democrats of Europe we set up the revolutionary policy of the Communists. Let the facts speak for themselves. The standard of living of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union is rising. That of the workers in the rest of Europe is descending. This pudding talks.

General Lincoln C. Andrews, assistant secretary in charge of prohibition enforcement, is again about to resign. The general returned recently from England and boasted of having negotiated a rum treaty with the British government. There was nothing to that, but the general got some publicity by soaking his pancakes in champagne on board the ship that brought him back from Europe.

If the foreign war debts to the United States were cancelled international bankers could see visions of greater profits from loans to foreign interests. We bet dollars to zlotys that those generous bankers will not agitate for the cancellation of the half billion Russian debt.

ADD 10,000 NEW MEMBERS, LABOR DEFENSE PLAN

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to Tour Country

"Ten thousand new members by the first of the year!" was the slogan adopted at the first meeting of the national committee of International Labor Defense following its successful second annual conference just concluded here.

Detailed plans for an intensive organization drive during which speakers of national reputation will tour the length and breadth of the country and a great amount of popular propaganda literature be issued were adopted at this meeting. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the newly-elected chairman of the I. L. D. is to make a tour of the country from coast to coast immediately after election day and the response from various sections of the country to the proposed tour is indicative of the popularity that will attend it.

Cannon to Tour.
In addition, James P. Cannon, re-elected secretary of the organization, will follow Miss Flynn to tighten up the organizational lines and to consult and advise with local sections on the broadening and improvement of the activity. Membership meetings will be held in most of the large cities for this purpose.

The enthusiasm of the delegates who attended the conference is one of the guarantees of a new spirit of work and activity in the ranks of the organization. Membership meetings of I. L. D. are already being planned in numerous cities so that the conference delegates may be able to report back to their constituencies and lay plans locally for the carrying into effect of the decisions adopted at the national gathering. In addition, many cities will organize their own conferences on a local scale to draw up a program of work in consonance with the national conference decisions.

Other Campaigns.
Proposals for various other campaigns were discussed at the meeting of the national committee and a new executive committee elected to carry them out. The new executive committee includes all those on the committee last year, with some additions. The full committee now stands as follows: Edward C. Wentworth, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James P. Cannon, Fred Mann, Ralph Chaplin, George Maurer, Rose Karsner, D. J. Bentall, John Edensstrom, Harrison George, Henry Corbishley, Charles Gray and C. E. Ruthenberg. Miss Flynn is now chairman, with E. C. Wentworth re-elected vice-chairman and James P. Cannon secretary.

Prevent Milstein from Appointing Tellers in Fur Workers' Election

At Tuesday's meeting of the executive board of the Fur Workers' Union the Progressives were able to head off an attempt by Milstein and his reactionary machine to throw all but his own candidates off the ballot.

The meeting was attended by the members of the board, the present incumbents in office, and the nominees who should go on the ballot as a result of the nominations meeting held last week after being once broken up by Milstein's gang.

Milstein's program was to have the executive board deny J. Sonnenschein, nominee for recording secretary, and Robert Goldstein, nominee for vice-president, a place on the ballot, because of technical objections.

But the best part of his scheme was to do away with the procedure of elections found satisfactory in recent years, and which consists of having tellers to count the votes appointed at a meeting of the members. Milstein proposed to have his machine, thru the executive board, appoint the tellers, and not to have any membership meeting. This plan to steal the election outright was successfully defeated.

Chairman Goldberg of Local 45 forced Milstein to abide by the constitution of the union, but the latter retaliated by breaking up the meeting. The election is next Tuesday.

Begin Abyssinian Expedition.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Five natural history scientists headed by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, sailed today on the Mauretania for an unlimited stay in the wilds of Abyssinia. They will search for fossils of extinct mammals.

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COAL MINERS IN OHIO ARE FACING STARVATION, SAYS GOV. DONAHEY

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—Visualizing "virtual starvation of the unfortunate miners and their families during the cold months which confront us," and pointing out that work or alms must be given coal miners now idle, Governor Vic Donahey today issued a proclamation asking Ohio coal users to "Buy Ohio Coal Now."

Women and Children Aid Miners in W. Va. Coal Strike



As the photos show, women and children are playing important parts in the long drawn-out strike of the miners of West Virginia for closed shop and decent working conditions. Above, women at work in one of the gardens of a barracks village near Fairmont. Below, men, women and children walking from their barracks to the picket line outside the mines.

SPAIN SEETHES WITH REBELLION AGAINST DICTATOR; COMMUNISTS POINT TO SOCIALIST TREACHERY

MADRID (Sp Mail)—Immediately on discovery of the recent plot of the army officers, Primo de Rivera's government made public declarations in the controlled press, to the effect that severe punishment would be meted out to the leaders of the movement.

Some days later, the feeling of the military dictatorship was entirely different, and Primo de Rivera influenced the military judge who tried the case, so far as to give an air of lesser importance to it; and, according to this plan, General Aguilera, the chief of the revolutionary movement, was imprisoned for only 20 days, while civilian leaders were also soon at liberty.

Only the Communists were excepted. At present only six officers of the army and four intellectual republicans are kept in jail.

Military Rebellion Increases.
The rebellion is continuously increasing and the hostility against Primo de Rivera is more acute every day. A big part of the army stands by the old policy that never accepted the military dictatorship. The artillery on account of professional questions is even more serious if the increasing number of republican officers is considered.

Since the beginning of the century the army has always been a part of any political struggle. Conspiracies against the government are planned and openly organized in the court yards of regimental quarters. And the present government, which is not strong enough to stop them, is very much upset at the new republican feeling that is invading the army.

Socialists and Government.
The "neutral" position taken by the socialist party from the very first day of Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat, is maintaining the military-dictatorship. This friendly attitude is being recompensed by the government. Consequently, in the last plot, militants of any political party were imprisoned, democrats, republicans, anarchists and Communists—but the socialists. The socialists were "excepted" and not one member of their party was distrusted.

The Spanish working class points out sharply this treason of the social democrats. Not only the proletarian is hostile to the socialists, the intellectuals, democrats and all the Spanish middle class are constantly accusing the socialist party of being in connection with the dictatorship.

Socialist Party Doomed.
This will mean the immediate condemnation of the Spanish socialist party as soon as Primo de Rivera's government should end. The socialists will not be able to endure the criticism of their present reactionism. On the other hand they confront a Communist Party each day growing stronger in spite of the present persecution. The working class clearly sees that the Communists have fought and will always fight in the front line.

The Economic Crisis.
The military rebellion coincides with a very difficult and general economic situation that comprises the

BRITISH TRADE UNION LEADER APES A. F. OF L.

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—Barred from visiting the British Trade Union Congress by the decree of the British government, Michael Tomsky, head of the Soviet Labor Union delegation which has thus been denied entrance to England, declared that the British government is seeking every means to isolate the miners of Britain from those who have proven to be their greatest friends, the Russian workers.

Had not the General Council issued orders calling off the General Strike, says Tomsky, Great Britain might already have had "no government of lords and mine owners to refuse admission to the Soviet delegates, but a workmen's government to give a cordial welcome to their fellow workers from the Soviet Union."

Tomsky adds that it is now plain that the General Council made a great mistake by proclaiming that the strike was purely economic and not political.

MUSICIANS MAY CALL NATIONAL STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF CHICAGO

Chicago Federation of Musicians, whose several conferences with theatre owners' representatives have ended in deadlocks.

HILLMAN SUSPENDS TWO PROGRESSIVE MEMBERS OF ROCHESTER A. C. W.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Several executive board members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union appeared here suddenly from New York City and without due notice to the membership called a special meeting at which the selective nature of the gathering was apparent at first glance.

President Sidney Hillman delivered a speech in which he attacked the progressive members of the union and declared members Teem and Sugarman suspended from the union. These two members have been leaders of the progressive forces in the Rochester locals of the union. They were both active members of the Amalgamated for many years and were neither tried nor given a chance to defend themselves.

It is understood that the large locals numbers 200 and 227 of Rochester are to be reorganized by the general executive board.

BLAINE BEATS COOLIDGE MAN BY SLIM MARGIN

LaFollette Slate Loses Gubernatorial Fight

(Continued from page 1)
fore long, but the patronage from two senators should go a long way to atone for the loss of the governorship to Fred L. Zimmerman, who defeated Attorney General Herman L. Ekern, on the LaFollette slate. Zimmerman made his campaign slogan the defeat of the "Madison ring," a ringing name for the present Blaine-LaFollette leadership.

Break Helped Lenroot.
Undoubtedly Zimmerman's break with the LaFollette family helped Lenroot make such a good showing. Rumors have been flying around that Philip LaFollette would run for governor in the finals against Zimmerman but others are of the opinion that the Blaine-LaFollette forces will negotiate a peace agreement with the gubernatorial nominee and patch up the creaking machine.

Lenroot's defeat is a serious blow to the administration and to the world court and prohibition causes.

Zimmerman Beats Ekern.
According to vote tabulations in 1,751 precincts out of a total of 2,798, Blaine got 143,067 and Lenroot, 132,206. It was not believed the senator would be able to overcome this lead. Zimmerman's total from 1,340 precincts was 96,634 with 80,102 for Ekern.

To Attack Vane and Smith.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The democrats are to lose no time in challenging the right of Wm. S. Vane of Pennsylvania, and Col. Frank L. Smith of Illinois, to sit as members of the senate following their elections in November.

This was made certain today by the announcement of Senator Ashurst, democrat of Arizona, that he will challenge their right even to take the oath of office, thus the fight to unseat Vane and Smith will begin on the opening day of the seventieth congress.

Hunt Wins in Arizona.
PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 8.—Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, democratic gubernatorial candidate who campaigned on an anti-boulder dam platform, apparently had won his sixth consecutive nomination today.

SEPTEMBER WORKERS MONTHLY



A Communist Magazine

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg. What Do the Elections Mean to Us? by Max Bedacht. The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez. A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster. Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. War and Youth, by Sam Darcy. The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector. "Employe Education in Economics," by Will Herberg. Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek. The Great People's Referendum, by Alexander Bittelman. Reviews.

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