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

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

A CIVIL war veteran walked into this office recently and after chatting with the writer sprung the following question: "Do you think there is any danger of The DAILY WORKER going under?" And the author of this column assured the visitor that there was a possibility that The DAILY WORKER might stop right in its tracks and refuse to appear again, but that the PROBABILITY was that it would continue to appear, thereby constituting a first class nuisance in the eyes of the bourgeoisie.

* * *

OUT of the jeans of the civil war veteran appeared a five dollar bill which the business manager used to purchase postage stamps, said business manager considering the editorial department more or less of a liability. What a blessing it would be if The DAILY WORKER could be produced without an editorial staff. This would mean that three perfectly normal persons would be available for other services. This is a diplomatic way of telling the gentle reader that our staff consists of three persons just now, which may account for a multitude of errors.

* * *

TO reduce the story to minimum proportions, the big question that confronts The DAILY WORKER is, the proposition that stared Hamlet in the eye, namely: "To be or not to be." And in my opinion "to be" is the word. Last Friday night I repaired to my nucleus meeting. In plain English this means that I attended my branch meeting. What happened? A collection of $37 was taken up to defray the expenses of distributing Communist propaganda in the mining fields and a considerable sum was pledged to keep The DAILY WORKER alive.

* * *

REMEMBER that our nucleus is a small one. Had every one appeared there would not be more than 20 present. But only seven or eight of the 20 showed up. Therefore the seven or eight that did show up devised ways and means of getting the laggards to become active. A committee was appointed whose business it was to visit the members who did not attend the meeting and convince them that not only was it their duty to get busy but that a lot of fun could be had in the process.

* * *

IF Communists are notorious for one thing more than another it is for frankness. Communists are not worshippers of the naked truth for truth's sake, but it happens that the workingclass cannot get too much of the truth. Ignorance is the greatest foe of the labor movement. Communists are in favor of every effort that tends to dispel superstition. Queer contradiction is it not? Capitalism must educate a certain number of wage slaves, a number sufficient to operate the machinery of production. But this necessity also writes the death warrant of the bourgeoisie, that happens to be running that particular institution. The worker who feels that he is on an intellectual level with his master is no longer a slave.

* * *

BOILED DOWN, the preceding paragraph means that The DAILY WORKER needs money. It does. The life of the paper is in the hands of our readers. In all probability the daily will continue to appear. But its appearance depends on YOU. Therefore the first order of business is to send a contribution to The DAILY WORKER fund.

* * *

FOR many years before the world war England was everything but friendly to Russia. The "bear that walks like a man" was on every well informed tongue. Czarist Russia was dangerously close to India and Rudyard Kipling being a successful novelist and poet placed his talents at the disposal of the empire. During the world war Kipling was a jingo. The war is over. Germany is out of the running as a dangerous rival to Britain for a few more years. But the United States has a bill to collect and John Bull gets his lackeys busy to work up the necessary propaganda so that those who have something coming to them will forget about it. We should never lose sight of one fact and that is that whoever wins this diplomatic game the workingclass is sure to lose.

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

BALDWIN MAKES NEW ATTACK ON BRITISH MINERS

Arbitration Ruse Used to Break Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 19. — Again playing the game of the mine owners against the 1,000,000 miners who have been striking over four and a half months against a wage reduction, lengthening of hours and an effort to destroy their union, Premier Baldwin has returned from his vacation at a French summer resort to place before the miners' leaders a new crafty proposal to beat the heroic miners into the ground and bring their exploiters out in triumph.

The prime minister's proposals are:

Baldwin Tries Strikebreaking Move.

1. That the men go back to work and leave everything in the hands of a national arbitration court to be established by act of parliament.

2. That the miners' union agree to accept district agreements with the mine owners provisionally on the basis of the longer work day, and appeal their case to such arbitration court.

3. This arbitration court will have the power to confirm or modify questions of wages made on a district basis.

Wants Union Destroyed.

This is plainly an attack on the miners' position against district agreements, a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours and in addition asks the national union to abdicate its powers to a legalized arbitration court, whose decrees it must obey.

This sort of a proposal will be recognized by American workers to have a similarity to the infamous "Industrial Court Law" of Kansas, where the coal miners also were the objects of attack by the capitalist government. In that case Alexander Howat and his militant supporters defied the law and defeated the mine owner controlled government.

Miners Will Not Surrender.

It can be safely said that although the million miners of Britain are suffering the bitterest privation and rely solely on the foreign relief funds so needed to maintain their families against actual starvation, they will probably reject this flagrant proposal to surrender the power of their union into the hands of an arbitration court elected by their enemies, this proposal made by the Tory premier, Baldwin, who is himself a mine owner.

* * *

Tom Mann Writes of Strike

By TOM MANN,

The Miners' Fight Is Still On.

LONDON, Sept. 4, —(By Mail) — Today completes the 18th week of the stoppage in the coal industry. The spirit of the men is real good at the hour of writing, complaints are rarely heard, the women and children in many districts are showing signs of lack of nourishment, but even here

(Continued on page 3)

PORTO RICAN WORKERS GO TO ARIZONA

Poverty - Stricken Men Leave Native Isle

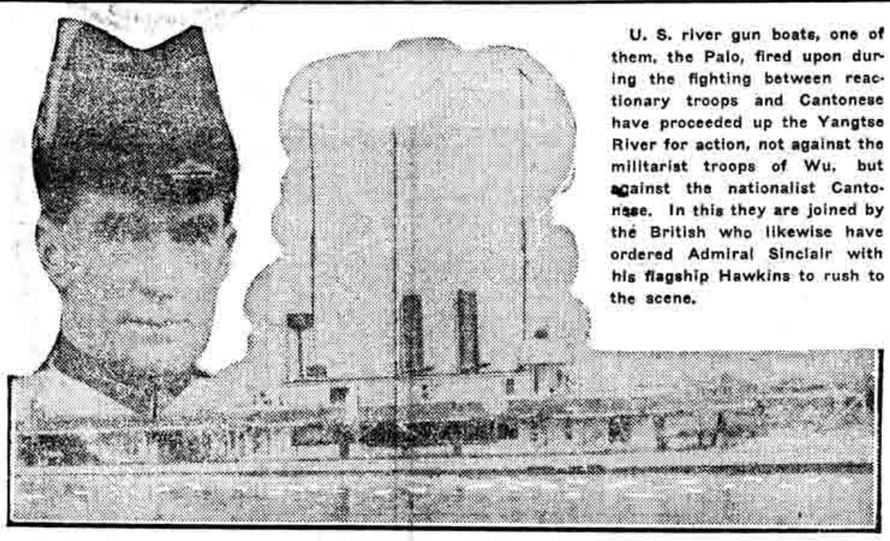
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Rafael Alonzo, general secretary of the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, has reported to the Pan-American Federation of Labor the departure of 300 families of laborers from Porto Rico to Arizona. He asks that inquiry be made in Arizona as to whether they are to be used in breaking strikes or for any other purpose hostile to the program of organized labor.

Cotton growers in Arizona have sent to Porto Rico for these workers because the island has employment at present for only one-third to one-half of its workers in a population of 1,400,000. Wages in the island are miserably inadequate to maintain a decent living standard.

"The prosperity of Porto Rico is being enjoyed only by half a dozen corporations that derive all the fruits of the island for the benefit of those who live outside the country," Alonzo says.

Britain and U. S. Join Forces in Attack on China



U. S. river gun boats, one of them, the Palo, fired upon during the fighting between reactionary troops and Cantonese have proceeded up the Yangtse River for action, not against the militarist troops of Wu, but against the nationalist Cantonese. In this they are joined by the British who likewise have ordered Admiral Sinclair with his flagship Hawkins to rush to the scene.

The U. S. river gun boat Palo and (inset) Admiral Sinclair.

SACCO DEFENSE SAYS EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD

Atty. Thompson Makes Charge Against State

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Norfolk County Court House, Sept. 19. —"I sincerely believe that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and I believe so more than ever today." This was the declaration that Attorney William G. Thompson, demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, hurled into the face of Judge Webster Thayer, at the close of his argument here.

Attorney Thompson swept aside the irrevelant arguments, piled up thru hours and days of speech-making by Dudley P. Ranney, assistant district attorney of Norfolk County. He declared the court did not need to read the record of the trial.

Frame-Up Pact.

Attorney Thompson demanded that the new trial be granted on the unrefuted facts brought out in the affidavits of the two ex-agents of the department of justice, who had confessed that there was an agreement between the federal government and the county prosecutor to frame up the two workers.

Denounces Secrecy.

Attorney Thompson denounced the attempt of the prosecution and the government to hide the facts that would set Sacco and Vanzetti free. "If this government values its secrets more than the lives of its citizens, then it has become a tyranny, whe-

(Continued on page 2.)

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET REVEALS MacMAHON AS AN ENEMY OF PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—(By Mail)—The 24th biannual convention of the United Textile Workers which opened on the 13th and at present is still in session is a picture of the resistance of the reactionary labor bureaucracy to any struggle of the workers, tho in this case the MacMahon machine is not wholly successful. It has been forced to act.

Passaic Permitted to Observe.

Representation is on the basis of one delegate to 200 members, giving 127 delegates, but the Passaic local is not allowed even fraternal delegates, being permitted only to seat five observers without voice or vote. They were barred from delegation rights on the ground of having not been three months in the organization.

In spite of this, an opposition to the MacMahon-Conboy machine has shown some fighting capacity for progressive measures. This comes from the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Carpet Workers, being led by Holderman and Smith respectively. This group shows a fairly militant spirit in fighting for a better organization and defends the Passaic strikers from the attacks and insults of MacMahon.

MacMahon Proves Himself Reactionary.

MacMahon has shamelessly attacked the Passaic strike, just as he did in the mass meeting at Passaic. Here he said it was an "ill-advised" strike and admitted that he took the strikers into the union only because he was forced to do so. He admitted having had emissaries in the strike zone from January 25th onward, and claimed falsely that the U. T. W. offered to take the strikers in last April, but Weisbord refused to withdraw from leadership.

He wound up by saying that the present local of the U. T. W. at Passaic will be scattered within a year. However, now that the strikers had forced their way into the union, we must do everything possible to help them organize and to get relief.

Holderman of the Hosiery Workers

(Continued on page 2)

CHINESE MILITARISTS PREVENT REOPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TIENTSIN, Sept. 19.—Except for two universities, no school in Tientsin has yet made any preparation for resumption of classes this autumn because the reactionary militarists have stopped payment of all salaries of teachers and other school employes. A large army of mercenary soldiers remain in the city under orders of Marshal Wu Pei-fu who has been defeated in the central provinces. The government law college has been converted into a military hospital.

In Kiangsu the conservative Marshal Sun Chuang-fang has ordered the abolition of co-education in the middle schools and has established censorship of all reading material while restoring the ancient classics.

Laborers Choose New President.

QUINCY, Sept. 19. — Joseph V. Moreschi, of Chicago, today was elected president of the International Building Laborers' Union to succeed Domenico D'Alessandro who died last week. Moreschi has been vice-president of the organization for 10 years.

THE DAILY WORKER---THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE.

No capitalist newspaper would have a hard time raising $50,000. The Standard Oil Co., the Peabody Coal Corp., the American Telephone and Telegraph trust, need only give any employers' paper a few ads for the year. Then the poisonous pens will continue to pour out their venom against the workers without a stop.

The exploiters of the workers and the poverty-stricken farmers know a good investment when they see one. The DAILY WORKER is without any reservations against the ruling class and for the working class of the United States. Therefore, to the loan sharks, financial wizards, real estate Shylocks and industrial overlords running and ruining the American masses, The DAILY WORKER is no field for investment.

It's up to the toilers in the mills and the tillers of the land to invest in The DAILY WORKER because it is the only newspaper in the English language that fights unflinchingly for their interests day in and day out.

America's Gigantic Press.

Nearly two quadrillion words come off the printing presses of the United States every day. Today, only an insignificantly small proportion of these words are in behalf of the workers. Almost the whole of the propaganda, editorials, articles, books, pamphlets, and advertising material, are either directly or indirectly against the working and farming masses.

These eleven billion linear miles of words are enough to go clean around the entire solar system. Here we have a powerful chain weighing down on the workers' minds and dragging them down deep into the mire of capitalist hypocrisy, lies and exploitation.

Hundreds of Millions for Advertising.

More than half that comes off the American press is advertising material. Newspaper and magazine advertisements are the most costly and dangerous forms of subsidy to the bourgeois press being paid at the expense of the working class. The fact of the matter is that the American working men and farmers annually subsidize the employers' press to the sum of $847,000,000 thru advertising alone.

Surely we are not making impossible demands when we ask the American workers and farmers to give $50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

From forty to seventy-five per cent of the bourgeoisie newspapers is consumed in advertising matter. The New York Times, the outstanding capitalist paper in the country, gives away about 75% of its space to direct advertising by bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Of course, the color of the advertising pages is invariably the dominant color of the editorial, literary and news pages. This is true of the best of our employing class sheets. The New York Times does not have to engage in money raising campaigns. It will not ask you for $50,000 to keep itself alive the next year. Whether you know it or not, and whether you want to or not, you are actually spending millions annually to enable the New York Times to mobilize the masses of this country daily in behalf of the exploiters.

The High Cost of "Newspaper Talk."

Just to show you how much of the surplus value wrung from the exploited workers goes to maintain the poisonous press, let me cite the case of the Saturday Evening Post. This well known bourgeois paper, followed by hundreds of thousands of workers, gets $11,000 for every full page advertisement insertion.

Remember, if the American workers would contribute for this year the cost of five full page advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, we would have no difficulties for many months ahead.

We Aren't Asking Much.

Certainly, this is not asking much.

There is hardly a worker too poor to invest a few dollars to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

What we must have and, have in a hurry is $50,000, or less than the cost of five full page advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

This is every worker's job. We know we won't get one cent from the capitalists. The exploiters of the proletariat will never invest in The DAILY WORKER which they look upon as a sort of an undertaking establishment to bury them.

The Workers Will Answer Decisively.

Let every worker answer: Is it not worth while and absolutely necessary for himself, his shopmates and friends, to help boost and put over the $50,000 campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER in order to

To fight for militant trade unionism.

To help the workers win their strikes.

To build a labor party.

To protect the foreign-born workers.

To organize the unorganized.

To defend the workers from the capitalist attacks.

To abolish capitalism.

To establish a workers' and farmers' government.

We know the answer. The coming weeks will see us well over the top in the drive to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Now, GIVE until it hurts your bosses AND PROTECTS YOUR OWN CLASS INTERESTS.

NEW FILM, "THE PASSAIC STRIKE", TO BE SHOWN HERE OCTOBER 15th

The Chicago Conference for the Relief of the Passaic Textile Strikers announces the showing here of the film, "The Passaic Strike," on Friday, Oct. 15, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. There will be two performances, one at 7 p. m., the other at 9 p. m. The conference requests Chicago labor organizations to reserve the date for their members. All proceeds of the showing will go to Passaic strike relief.

3 Killed, 2 Severely Injured in Fall of Mine Roof in Penn.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—Three men were killed and two severely injured in a roof fall today at the Red Ash vein of the Lehigh Valley Coal company mine at Exeter, according to reports received at the company's office here.

The dead:

James Loftus, 55, miner, Exeter.

David Owens, 60, fire boss, West Pittston.

Michael Pedro, 48, miner, Exeter.

The night fire boss at the mine on his last round had noticed a roof fall. The miners were set at work repairing the roof when the second fall occurred, killing and injuring the men.

CALLES FAVORS ANTI-IMPERIAL BRUSSELS MEET

Mexico Will Send a Delegate

Pres. Calles has cabled to Henri Barbusse of the International League Against Colonial Suppression promising to send an official representative of the Mexican government to the conference of the league to be held in Brussels, Belgium, the middle of November.

Calles' cable was in response to a message of support in his fight against the catholic church wired him by the international organization committee of the league at Berlin.

Bishop Brown Cables.

Support and pledges to send delegates is daily being cabled to the International Committee from all parts of the world. Bishop William M. Brown, of Galion, Ohio, recently sent the following message to the headquarters of the league at Berlin:

"Big nations are asserting their interest in China. They have no business there. Neither has America any business in Europe. Success to the league and Brussels' conference.—Bishop and Mrs. Brown."

Delegates From China.

Delegations from the Kuomintang Party of China, as well as from branches thruout the world are assured. The Young India Movement will have a delegate at the conference. The nationalist movements of Syria, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Turkey and many other countries will have delegates at the conference.

League At Work Here.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, co-operating with the international organizing committee, is endeavoring to insure delegations from the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and all South and Central American countries. In the United States anti-imperialist, labor and Negro organizations are being circularized with invitations to attend the Brussels conference.

The conference will consider imperialist suppression in the colonies. Reports will be made by speakers from almost every colony now under imperialist domination.

Emancipation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the aid given them by the labor movements of the home imperialist countries, is one of the main items on the agenda of the Brussels meet.

Leading figures in the movement for the liberation of the colonies will speak at the conference. George Lansbury, British publicist is on the agenda, S. Saklatvala, M. P. will speak on British rule in India. Fimmen of the International Transport workers will also appear at Brussels, as well as a number of other prominent leaders in the world labor movement.

BIG CHECKS TO FIGURE IN TRIAL OF DAUGHERTY

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—With court adjourned until Monday in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy in connection with the return of war-time seized alien assets, defense counsel were occupied today in studying the mass of "documentary evidence" submitted by the government.

The prosecution is attempting to show by checks, government expense vouchers, hotel registry entries and official correspondence the alleged link between the defendants and John T. King, late Connecticut politician, who was paid $441,000 by Richard Merton, German financier, for putting thru the $7,000,000 claim for the Society Suisse to recover the seized property of the American Metals company.

HOCKING VALLEY MINERS' UNION IN BAD STRAIT

But Miners Determined Not to Take Cut

NOTE—The article below is the third in the series on the bituminous districts being distributed by The Federated Press. The Ohio series will be followed by articles from other pens on Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and the southwest, the Rocky Mountain districts and the southern fields east of the Mississippi.

* * *

By HARVEY O'CONNOR,
Federated Press.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio — (FP) — 25,000 workers in central and southern Ohio claim coal mining as their occupation, but only 5,000 are actually working in the mines. Of these a mere fraction work 5 or 6 days a week. At least 4,000 regard themselves fortunate to get 1 to 4 days work a week.

These fields embrace the Hocking Valley and Cambridge sub-districts of District 6, United Mine Workers, where thousands of miners have not dug or loaded coal for 3 years. In probably no field was suffering more intense last winter, as cold and misery swept down on icy winds from the north, than in the valleys of the Hocking sub-district. Union relief failed to save miners' families from want. This winter, with relief funds so low that even the pitifully small $3 a week payments may be discontinued, no part of America will present a more abject picture of destitution than the valley where the United Mine Workers of America was born and cradled.

Operators Drive.

Big operators, union by compulsion but non-union at the first opportunity, have picked Hocking Valley as the second sub-district where unionism will fall. Last winter they conspired with hunger to drive the union out of Pomeroy Bend and this winter they plan to conquer this field. Already Pittsburgh coal, successful at Pomeroy, is opening one of its Hocking mines. 25 scabs were sneaked into the pit, but the picketing of the union men and women down the county road along which the scabs had to march proved too much and operation ceased —for the time. A second effort was made a week later, but with no more success.

Unlike their brothers around Bellaire on the Ohio river, where the steel mills take up thousands of jobless miners, the Hocking Valley men have only the brick and clay plants which dot this section on which to rely for outside employment. Many have thus been absorbed, while road work has taken others. Thousands have left Akron, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

Exodus Impossible.

But a general exodus is impossible. Most of the men own their homes, utterly valueless because there is no one to buy them in these isolated industry towns. If they leave for the industrial cities, they must support themselves and send money home to their families. Aside from the cruelty of family separation, they find that it is impossible to make enough to exist this way. Nor can they move their families to the big city, for the men are penniless. And above all, employment possibilities in the north are limited. Those who get jobs in the tire and auto industries find the closely-bossed, monotonous work so galling that they give it up in despair or revolt, and return to the mining fields to eke out a livelihood in some manner.

Wont Take Cut.

Nevertheless these union miners don't intend to take a cut. "Not a bit of good," asserts Harry Bishop Jones, who led the Hocking Valley miners in Knights of Labor strikes long before the U. M. W. of A. had been thought of. "Why, back in '94 they induced us to take a cut. We 'co-operated.' Then forced us to 'co-operate' some more until we were working for 25 cents a day. Here in Shawnee, where the miners union was first started, we have too many old timers who remember that one cut only means another. Never trust an operator."

Cambridge, with 9,000 union miners, reports but 2,500 working, while Hocking Valley, with 11,000 members, reports the same number. Pomeroy has 200 working out of several thousand. Ohio collieries, the biggest operator, rotates work by running 1 mine a month out of 6. Cambridge collieries, with half a dozen mines normally employing 1,500, are completely shut down. Manhattan, with 7 more, is running 2 small pits. Sunday Creek is the only bright spot, with several big mines going. Work is picking up now, due to the British situation and the opening of fall domestic demand, but the end of the overseas coal lockout will radically change the valley's situation for the worse.

STREATOR MEET SHOWS REACTION STILL IN POWER

Progressive Measures Meet Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 19. — The convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor adjourned Saturday after having killed all resolutions of a progressive nature. The report of the resolutions committee was deliberately delayed by the machine until the last day's session, when all delegates were unwilling to listen to any debate and hundreds had already left for their homes on Friday.

Olander Chooses Fascism.

A resolution introduced by delegate Antonio Presi of the Granite Cutters, condemning fascism was amended to include Bolshevism, Communism, etc., by the committee. Victor Olander brazenly denounced the Soviet Union and declared that he preferred the black shirt government of fascist Italy to that of the workers' and peasants' of the Soviet Union.

Delegate Presi pointed out the difference between the two governments; that under Mussolini's rule all trade unions, which had numbered 2,500,000 members a few years ago, were completely destroyed, and that in Russia before the revolution there were no unions.

Quite A Difference.

"Today," said Presi, "there are 8,000,000 workers organized in trade unions in the Soviet Union and that ought to be proof enough for a labor gathering here to stop believing the lies in the capitalist press."

The solidarity shown by the Russian unions in the British strike was also brought out, but no argument, no matter how logical, could work against the prejudice aroused by Olander's lies, with all the machine's nicely arranged hostile demonstration, so Presi was forced to cut his address short.

So-Called Progressives Dumb.

All so-called progressives and former socialists who professed formerly to believe in the recognition of the Soviet Union, failed miserably to show any sign of courage and what they were doing in Streator is hard to say.

The resolution calling upon the convention to support the Mexican labor movement against the reactionary clergy went the same way. The committee non-concurred with the resolution and referred the matter to the A. F. of L. convention.

Delegate Overgaard pointed out among boos and tremendous noise from the reactionaries, that such a stand would simply destroy the Pan-American Federation of Labor and that the American labor movement could not afford to play "neutral" like the Coolidge cabinet, but owed an obligation to the Mexican labor movement to support it in the struggle against American imperialism, with which the clerical forces were joined.

The main "struggle" in the convention took place over that part of President Walker's report which endorsed a list of candidates for the legislature on the old, capitalist parties.

Machine Opposes Labor Party.

Delegate Overgaard of the machinists flayed the report vigorously, pointing out that there was no more doubt in any worker's mind as to the rottenness of the two old, capitalist parties since the recent exposure of the slush fund investigations, and that it was high time to stop fooling with these parties and build a labor party in the state.

Walker headed the reactionary comeback, followed by Briggs of the Teamsters and A. B. Cline, once an I. W. W., now of the Auto Mechanics, with ridiculous fairy tales and personal attacks on Delegate Overgaard. The so-called progressives did not fight and only some 50 or 60 weak 'no's' were registered.

The vote on the next convention city, on the Caraway affair and the question (already settled by the machine) of increasing the salaries of Walker and Olander from $5,000 to $6,500 took up the major energy of the convention. The climax of bouquet-throwing came with the withdrawal of Walker's opponent for re-election. East St. Louis was chosen as the next convention city.

ELECTION MEETING OF FURRIERS' LOCAL 45 POSTPONED TO SEPT. 22

A meeting of the Furriers' Local 45, scheduled to take place today to elect new officers has been postponed until next Wednesday, Sept. 22, at Ashland Auditorium West Room, 8 p. m. Progressive members are urged to attend this meeting to aid in electing a progressive adminstration for the union.

Just a Small Part of the Program of Militarism

This huge new airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Lexington, being built in the Fore River Channel, Mass., able to carry scores of airplanes in its hold to be launched at any time from the spacious deck, rather scotches the scare stories circulated by the jingoes that the U. S. air development is lagging. This ship is so big that dredging operations will have to be undertaken to get it out of the channel when it slips off the ways. It has a draught of 28 feet. The channel at low tide is 22.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET REVEALS REACTIONARY LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

took the floor and said that the passaic representatives could tell the convention more about the strike than MacMahon, and moved they be given the floor. Gustav Deak of the Passaic local then spoke briefly, and without mentioning names refuted the slanders against the strikers made by MacMahon at Passaic.

"Any impartial investigation," said Deak, "would prove that it was the mill owners and their agents who used violence against us. We were deprived of every constitutional guarantee. All civil liberties vouchsafed under the constitution of the state of New Jersey and the United States were denied us. We have been brutally assaulted; we have had to have recourse to the law in order to compel Sheriff Nimmo to obey the law. The mill owners have imported thugs and gunmen and have subsidized the city and county officials and the police powers against us.

Hits at MacMahon's Lies.

"There is nothing new in all this. It has been the same old story of violence used against workers on strike that has been repeated in Passaic, as in Homestead, the Cour de Alenes, Logan county, West Virginia, and dozens of other battle grounds of the working class.

"Therefore we believe that any public statements blaming the Passaic strikers for the violence in Passaic will hurt our cause and will be misinterpreted so as to absolve the mill owners and the city, county and police officials who alone are responsible for all the violence and unlawful attacks upon persons and property of the Passaic textile workers.

Resents Imputation of Bad Faith.

"In joining the U. T. W. we wish to assure your convention that we did so without reservation. It was from the beginning our intention to organize and then affiliate with the main body of the labor movement—the A. F. of L. Last April we approached the U. T. W. and elected a committee to negotiate for affiliation and so notified your general officers. It is unfortunate that it should now be intimated that we had other motives.

"The history of our strike is an open book. This historic strike has been investigated by our country's most prominent labor leaders, publicists, journalists and statesmen. Our strikers have at all times and under the greatest provocation obeyed the law. At all times our strike committee and our leaders have counselled us to refrain from violence.

All Labor Involved.

"It is to the interest of the entire labor movement in general and to our own national body, the U. T. W., in particular, that relief and defense shall be maintained in order that our strike shall be won and not broken by starvation.

"But whether our joining the U. T. W. would have the effect of increasing such relief or not, we still would have joined hands with our brothers in the U. T. W. in the interests of unity in the textile industry.

Proud of Their Struggle.

"We place this statement before the convention in order to assure you of our single-minded and whole-hearted loyalty to the principles of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W., and in order to make our record clear: a record that we are proud of and that will do honor to the great organization of which we are now a part."

This was quite a rebuke to the unspeakable attack of MacMahon and stood out in contrast to the reactionary speeches of the first two days of the convention, opened by MacMahon with a eulogy of "our government" and all capitalist institutions, condemnation of Communists as enemies of the labor movement and such rot.

The Army Welcomed.

In addition a colonel of the U. S. army, representing the National Defense League, spoke saying that the purpoes of the army and the unions was the same. In response to such reactionary agitation, the convention adopted a motion to support the Citizens' Military Training camps.

In the discussion on Passaic, Smith of Philadelphia asked why Weisbord was forced to withdraw, if the union had no better man to put in his place. MacMahon said that Weisbord had written an article in The DAILY WORKER, was a college man and not a textile worker and didn't believe in God.

God Not an Issue.

Smith came back with the statement that many delegates present did not believe in god, and that religion and politics could not bar workers from membership, and Weisbord, even if he were a Communist, should have been retained as an organizer and advisor, as Weisbord had not oppose going into the U. T. W.

MacMahon answered that the convention could decide on Weisbord, but that if it should take Weisbord in, that he, MacMahon, would refuse to retain his office as president.

Relief Asked—With a Statement.

Upon the question of relief to the strikers, the convention was told by MacMahon that it could not "bleed the U. T. W. units and other locals of the A. F. of L. for Passaic." But upon the motion of Smith the following action supporting Passaic was taken:

"That a letter be sent to all locals of the U T. W. by the president and executive council, urging them to support Passaic and to give until it hurts." It was amended after discussion to add "That a statement be sent with the letter explaining the U. T. W. position on the strike."

A fight was made that open financial reports be made, since the U. T. W. has not issued a financial statement for 20 years, but this motion was defeated.

Two Good Actions.

The convention, however, adopted a resolution against company unions, urging all workers in company unions to take steps to turn them into real labor unions of the U. T. W. Also, it adopted the following on organization of the unorganized:

"Resolved, that the United Textile Workers of America at this, its 24th convention, goes on record for the initiation of a systematic and intensive campaign for the organization of the unorganized thruout the entire industry, for the purpose of bettering the textile workers' conditions, hours and wages and for building up the U. T. W. of A. into a powerful union."

Bandits Repulsed By Gas.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19. — Two bandits who were repulsed by tear gas while attempting a bank holdup today made a second attempt at another bank a few minutes later and escaped with $3,000.

KLAN CHIEFTAIN HURLS DIRK AT ALIEN WORKERS

Knight of Night Shirt Takes on Big Job

By LAURENCE TODD.
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept 17.—No sooner had the predicted march of 75,000 members of the ku klux klan thru the national capitol simmered down to a parade of only 15,000 than Imperial Wizard Evans disclosed the ominous fact that he is going to try to force an alien-registration bill thru congress. The first session of the national convention of the klan which followed the parade was marked by reactionary speeches by leaders whose names were kept secret. But at the next session Evans became the public spokesman for these ideas.

To Save the Nordics.

"To save America from alienism," is the first of his obscurantist slogans. By that he means "to prevent the mongrelization of our race and to promote a steady nationalism rather than to permit the strength of America to be dissipated thru an insipid cosmopolitanism."

In definite terms, Evans explained, this means the enactment of a law which will keep every alien under the official eye by means of compulsory registration at stated intervals. This is the scheme which Secretary of Labor Davis has advocated for the past five years without making any favorable impression upon congress. It is favored by the big non-union employers such as U. S. Steel.

Down With Melting Pot.

Next, the head of the klan proposed to bar all immigration of any kind so that America for the future would depend for her growth upon the human elements already here. The refuge of the oppressed of foreign lands and the melting pot of races and cultures would cease to be.

Third, he would establish protestantism as the unofficial but nevertheless actual state religion in America. This would be achieved by putting "the bible and the flag" into every school. By the bible he meant protestant religious instruction. One of the "hooded" speakers at the first session indicated that the klan would not tolerate modernism in bible teaching. While the klan would establish "absolute religious freedom" as a constitutional right, Evans said it would "remake and hold a sturdy protestantism" as the key to national destiny.

Woven thru these phrases was the general theme of political opportunism. The convention was told that the klan would use its power in every political contest, to elect its supporters and defeat men who did not stand for its national principles.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (FP) — 20,000 additional cottonpickers will be employed in the Delta this season and arrangements have been made by J. H. Fallin, representative of the U. S. department of labor to bring in all the white tenant farmers, Negroes and Mexicans available.

FLORIDA HURRICANE WRECKS MIAMI; 75 DEAD, MANY BUILDINGS RAZED

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Meagre wireless reports reaching here from Florida say that Miami is in ruins and seventy-five persons are dead as the result of a ninety mile an hour hurricane that swept the Florida coast from the Bahamas and left a trail of death and wreckage.

The reports add that the strongest buildings in the down-town section of Miami were razed by the terrific wind while the streets are flooded and hundreds of boats have been beached.

ANNOUNCE CHOICE OF KOLLONTAI AS NEW AMBASSADRESS TO MEXICO

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—The Soviet foreign office today officially announced the appointment of Mme. Kollontai as ambassadress to Mexico.

Toilers Will Challenge "Open Shop Plan" of the Bosses in Hartford, Conn.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn.,—(By Mail)—Walk down the main street of this industrial center of Connecticut and a huge sign on a giant building under construction hits you a striking blow in the face with the declaration:

"OPEN SHOP PLAN"

Great delight was displayed in the announcement that this was an "open shop" job of the Associated General Contractors of America. It screamed it.

This is the spirit of the employers not only in Hartford, and thruout Connecticut, but over all New England—bitter war against the workers.

* * *

This "open shop" pronouncement meant that all work done on this building job was non-union. Bent-O'Brien & Co., Hartford, were proclaimed as the general contractors, with Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, Mass., as the engineers.

But there was also the Baldwin, Stewart Electric Co. that wanted it known that it did business in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Charlotte, acting as an instrument in all of these places for the spread of "open shop" rule.

They all had slogans. The Baldwin-Stewart claim to fame was "Skill, Integrity, Responsibility," whatever all this means in bread and butter to the plundered working class. Not much!

* * *

Organized labor here numbers its members almost exclusively in the building trades. The unions here are very weak. The billboard blazoning "Open Shop Plan" sounds rather the tocsin of victory over rather than a threat against the working class.

This is in Connecticut where even the democratic party in state convention denounces the fraud of Coolidge "prosperity," declaring that instead the Coolidge-Mellon-Butler regime has brought wage cuts in the unorganized industries, that it has brought growing unemployment and poverty among the masses. But in republican Connecticut this democratic mail comes from a helpless middle class minority that suffers thru loss of working class patronage. So it cries aloud in resolutions.

* * *

Here in Connecticut the workers listen eagerly to the Communist message. I found this out by addressing an unexpectedly large and attentive open air audience.

There was but one disturber in the gathering, a well dressed, satisfied upholder of the Coolidge dynasty. But his efforts were short-lived.

"Keep still!" yelled the crowd. "This speaker has got something we want to hear."

And the meeting continued peacefully, an excellent contribution was made to the collection, and an encouraging amount of literature was purchased.

* * *

The approach to the workers, however, must be carefully and systematically built up. The next day we were not successful in holding a meeting in a factory district that employes an estimated total of 25,000 workers.

The workers had not been appraised of our coming and the police permit had been secured for the wrong location.

Most of the workers lived within a few blocks of the various plants. The noon whistle, giving them an hour to eat, sent them pell mell down the streets to their homes. No time there to listen to a Communist speaker. But there was the consolation that they would soon be coming back again. But this only resulted in a fresh disappointment. The return tide of toiling humanity did not set in until almost on the minute when the whistle would blow for the one o'clock resumption of the day's labor. Then the race of the tide returning was as rapid as before. If a banner had been displayed in the early morning announcing the noon-day meeting then many workers would have come back as quickly as possible to listen to the speaker, and many who remained within the buildings would come out to join the throng. This holds true everywhere.

As it was, here in Hartford, a physical culturist had secured the strategic spot, at the very entrance house of this great prison house of toil, where a few gathered to get a breath of fresh air before rushing back to the machine. He had studied his problem in advance and solved it.

* * *

On this occasion we had to be satisfied to distribute our literature to these Hartford workers "on the run." The eagerness with which they took this literature and carried it back into the shops with them, was sure indicating that they would read it. That is a beginning. Successful noonday factory meetings here will came.

The standards of opposition to the "open shop plan" of the employers will be lifted triumphantly in time.

CALLES SENDS BIG ARMY TO FIGHT YAQUIS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen thousand troops were being mobilized against the Yaqui Indians, reported in violent revolt, instigated by the church.

The original war department estimate was that 5,000 men would be sufficient for the campaign, but this number is now considered too small, the government being desirous of swift and decisive results.

Entrenched Themselves.

In former campaigns against the Yaquis where smaller bodies of men were dispatched the Indians usually succeeded in entrenching themselves thoroughly, thus ensuring a long-drawn out campaign without decisive outcome.

The whereabouts of General Obregon and his fate are still obscure.

One report has it that the statements earlier in the week that General Obregon had been besieged and then relieved, were erroneous.

No Word From Obregon.

Apparently no direct word has been received from General Obregon, since it was reported that General Manzo's troops had relieved him.

According to one version now in circulation General Manzo's troops failed to actually relieve General Obregon, but merely joined with the troops defending him and were last reported still giving battle to the Yaquis.

Six Bandits Killed.

Six bandits have paid with their lives for the kidnapping and killing of Jacob Rosenthal, American business man of Woodmere, N. Y., according to a government statement today.

Unofficial statements declared that as many as fourteen bandits had been executed or killed during the fighting between the bandits and troops.

Taken to Kidnapping Scene.

Three bandits, who had been held as suspects, were taken to the scene of the kidnapping to act as guides. Twenty other bandits swooped down from the hills and attempted to effect their release. In the fighting that ensued, the three bandits attempted to escape and were killed.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Maryland Tourist Camps Bar Negro

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Negroes are barred from using state camping grounds along the National Pike between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania line. Recently Mrs. C. S. Alexander of Stephenson, Va., was refused entrance to the state tourist camp at Frederick, Md. She complained to John Mackell, director of public works. He answered that "these camps have the same status of hotels and you know colored people cannot use the hotels in this state."

Queen Marie Coming In Oct.

PARIS, Sept. 17. — Queen Marie of Roumania will sail for the United States early in October, the Roumanian legation announced today.

Bishop Brown's New Book

"MY HERESIES"

An autobiography of Bishop Brown.

Just Received in Attractive Clothbound Edition

$2.00

SACCO DEFENSE SAYS EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD

(Continued from page 1)

ther it is a republic or any other form of government," declared Thompson. The prosecutor had previously declared that the government must hide its secrets to combat revolution.

"What I want to leave with the court here is that there are secrets admittedly concealed by the United States government," said Thompson. "That's what I want to leave with the court here. And that is basis for the granting of a new trial.

Suppress Testimony.

Thompson charged there had been a suppressing of testimony for the beginning to the end of the trial. Judge Thayer announced that it would be several weeks before he would render his decision. If it is adverse as many who have followed the case locally admit it will be, then the demand for a new trial will be fought up to the higher courts.

* * *

State Under Heavy Fire.

By ESTHER LOWELL,
(Federated Press.)

DEHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—Thruout the hearing on the final motion of Sacco and Vanzetti for a new trial, William G. Thompson, defense counsel, has emphasized the fact that he urged joint examination by both sides of all witnesses to forestall disagreement as to what was said or occurred. In contending that this would have been the only fair procedure, Thompson strongly attacks the state and implies that its representatives were not seeking the truth but rather to save their case.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Dudley Ranney is not blamed by Thompson. Responsibility is placed at the door of his superior, Dist. Atty. Winfield Wilbar, and State Atty. Gen. J. R. Benton. Benton never called for joint examination and Wilbar flatly refused such procedure.

Former District Attorney Frederick Katzmann and his assistant Harold Williams who prosecuted Sacco and Vanzetti in the trial in 1921 are particularly assailed by Thompson. Williams is now U. S. attorney and could certainly urge that the Boston files of the U. S. department of justice be shown to Thompson if there were nothing there to clear the defendants. Neither Williams nor Katzmann deny the affidavits of former federal agents Fred Weyand and Lawrence Letherman.

Katzmann is charged with paying his part of a bargain with the federal agents in the murder frame-up by egging Sacco on to give a long speech on his radical views while on the stand. Thompson says this was done in the hope that Sacco would give information which the federal men could use against friends of the defendants. That spies were used against Sacco after his arrest is not disputed by the state. Sacco justly feared the first approaches of Madeiros, the Portuguese from Providence, who sent a note to the convicted Italian while both were in jail here, saying that he, Madeiros, was in the gang which committed the South Braintree payroll murders which had been laid to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Condemns Government Agents.

Thompson unsparingly condemns the government agents "who were plotting for money against an unprotected woman with two children and who played on the hysteria of some men and women about reds. (The Palmer red raids occurred in spring, 1920, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.)

"I leave it to the judgment of mankind whether Sacco was justified in fearing spies," declared Thompson, "and whether or not an American can face the world knowing officials of his government can do that sort of thing. Courage to convict Sacco and Vanzetti? Moral courage is that required to acquit these men." Once he insisted that it looked as tho the state wanted to execute Sacco and Vanzetti rather than face the facts fairly and convict those really guilty of the payroll murders."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Speaks Before N. Y. I. L. D. Wednesday

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A general membership meeting of all members of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street.

Baron, local secretary and delegate to the national conference of the I. L. D., will give her report about the conference held in Chicago.

The newly elected national chairman of the International Labor Defense, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, will speak. No member should fail to attend.

LASZLO KULERAR

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18. — Lazzlo Kulerar, member of the Workers (Communist) Party and president of the Milwaukee Branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit and Educational Federation No. 31 died leaving a wife and three children. Petras of Chicago is to speak at his funeral.

ATTENTION—

NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

GERMANY ASKS ALLIES EVACUATE THE RHINE ZONE

Locarno Makes Troops There Unnecessary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 19. — Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany, who is that nation's leading representative in the league of nations meeting now in session, after an exchange of ratifications of the Locarno treaties gave an interview in which he stated that the Rhineland should be evacuated by allied troops.

"If Locarno has any meaning at all," he said, "it should mean the existing frontier of western Europe are guaranteed against forceful revision, and consequently no other guarantees, such as occupied zones, are longer necessary."

Stresemann also tried to placate the British fear of the new Franco-German iron and steel combine.

"The London government is invited to participate in the Franco-German pour parlers aimed at establishing an agreement for steel, rendered necessary thru the post-war transfer to France of the Alsatian iron fields, which depend on Westphalian fuel."

The allied representatives would not comment on the demand for evacuation, except to say that Germany must execute its obligations in full before requesting modifications.

ARGENTINE CABINET MAKERS' UNION PLANS AMALGAMATION MOVE

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19. — At the initiative of a member of the Communist Party, the three cabinmakers unions of Buenos Aires, belonging to various federations, organized a committee for the amalgamation of these unions.

The committee consists of anarchists, syndicalists, Communists, workers without party affiliations and it is believed that unity will soon be accomplished. The secretary of the committee is a Communist. There are many Germans, Italians and Russian-Jewish workers in this trade.

For Building Trades Temple

WASHINGTON—(FP)—A national headquarters building in Washington will be proposed by the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor at its forthcoming annual convention in Detroit.

Secy. Tracy of the department will advocate a building trades temple that will cost approximately $1,000,000 to be built entirely by union labor.

Want Share in Car Increases

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP) — Janitors and car washers of the San Francisco municipal railways, who were left out of the wage raise recently granted to platform men, may be raised from $4.83 a day to $5.25. The raise is contingent on ending $104,000 for the purpose in the city treasury, 60 men being affected.

YAQUI REVOLT LAID TO PLOT OF CATHOLICS

Suspect De la Huerta; Two Agents Shot

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19. — While the details of what is happening in the Yaqui country of Sonora are hidden by lack of communication, it is the popular belief that the Yaqui Indians have been incited to revolt by reactionary enemies of the Calles government.

Reports say that 2,000 federal troops have driven the Yaquis into the mountains and that the Yaqui chief, General Matus, is hard pressed, while another report says that this Yaqui leader and 2,000 of his followers were paid ransom for General Alvaro Obregon, paid by the governor of Sonora after having been captured by the Indians. Obregon is reported to have had his one good arm wounded.

It is believed that Adolfo de la Huerta, whose clerical-fascist revolt of 1923 was suppressed, but who has since continually plotted against the government, has sent agents into the Yaqui country to agitate the uprising.

It is especially significant that two men, charged with making propaganda for an uprising among the Indians, and shot by federal troops at Tinguindin, in the state of Michoacan last Sunday, were shown to be connected with the catholic reaction. These two were Manuel Melgarejo and Joaquin de Silva, both sons of prominent lawyers of Mexico City.

Catholics Have Secret Radio.

Young Melgarejo is supposed to belong to a Methodist family, however, but the society with which they were connected is supposed to have been a shield for anti-Calles catholic propaganda of a secret nature.

The arrest of another prominent Mexican shows that the catholics are waging secret war against the government. Luis Mier y Teran, one of the most active members of the Catholic League for Religious Defense and a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic Mexican families, was arrested on his way to the United States on the charge of having a secret wireless station. Such a station has been sending out vicious attacks against the Calles government.

SUCCEEDS BARTHOU AS CHAIRMAN OF THE REPARATIONS BODY

Fernand Chapsal is the new president of the reparations Commission since Louis Barthou accepted a portfolio in the French cabinet. The commission's job is to continue to squeeze war claims out of Germany, which for the present is going towards helping to bolster up the French franc, now worse off than the mark. With Germany in the league of nations, it is possible the reparations commission will soon find itself without much to do.

Four Trapped in Flames.

BENTON, Ill., Sept. 19—Trapped by fire in a barn, Mary Connor, five, and her three-year-old sister, Margaret, were burned to death on their parents' farm near Ewing today.

It was believed the children were playing with matches and accidently set fire to the hay stored in the barn.

KUOMINTANG IN PROTEST AT THE TARIFF MEETING

Accuses U. S. of Aiding Chinese Militarists

CANTON, Sept. 19.—The executive committee of the Kuomintang or nationalist party, has issued a manifesto to the Chinese people calling them to protest at the machinations of the imperialists in the so-called "tariff conference" carried on at Peking. In part it says:

"Fellow citizens: There is one way in which the powers can show sincerity in their attitude towards China, and that is by refusing directly or indirectly to aid the militarists.

Same Old Story.

"It is the same old story over and over again. Yuan Shi-kai was given money by Britain, and the result was that the country fell into the clutches of the militarists. Japan gave money to Tuan Chi-jui, thereby putting obstacles in the way to unity, peace and a stable government.

"And now, when the national forces both from the north and the south are using their best efforts to put an end to the chaos of China, the powers, this time with the participation of the American democracy, hasten to resume the tariff conference, with a view of rescuing the detestable militarists from penury, thus enabling them to plunge the counry into misery for many years to come.

Wants American People to Know.

"We still cherish the hope that these nations do not know of this crime, and that particularly the people of the U. S. A. are ignorant of it. Therefore, fellow citizens, it is our duty to cry aloud, so that the whole civilized world should know, that a great crime is to be committed in China in that their representatives are about to put their signatures to decisions which will finance further civil wars, with their inevitable robbery, plunder, rape and other miseries, and which will frustrate the nationalist movement from establishing peace and order in the country.

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

Labor Summer Schools Held Thruout Britain by Education Society

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

LONDON—(FP)—Workers' summer schools are being held throughout Britain. There are about 20 schools with over 2,000 workers combining vacation with education. Owing to the depression, the scope of the summer school has been somewhat curtailed.

Every phase of the labor movement is represented. There are schools conducted by the Workers' Education association, which is considered the right wing of the workers' education movement, and schools conducted by the National Council of Labor Colleges, which is Marxian. The Independent Labor Party, the Cooperatives, the Working Men's Clubs association and trade unions offer summer courses in various parts of the country.

These summer schools are attended largely by workers who have studied in evening classes. Many of them are active members in their organizations and are sent on scholarships, others, pay their own way. The type of students in attendance is evident in the list of occupations of the men and women in one of these summer schools. There are miners, steel workers, clerks, machinists, electricians, railway workers, carpenters and post office workers.

There is a wide range of subjects. At present the lessons of the general strike and the coal strike are most prominent. Other subjects cover every problem of interests to workers, from how to run a workingman's club to international relations.

BALDWIN MAKES NEW ATTACK ON BRITISH MINERS

(Continued from page 1)

they are not given to complaining, they are facing the position with a praiseworthy doggedness like the men.

A letter has been sent by the miners' executive officials to the government signifying their willingness to negotiate a new national agreement: this it is reported has been sent to the officials of the mine owners who state that their central committee has no power to negotiate with the miners' executive so it has now been sent by the government to the mining Association who have been invited to meet the cabinet to discuss the situation.

According to all statements there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the miners or their chief officials to even discuss the question of increased hours of work, and the most recent statements of the owners on this is that they absolutely insist upon an increase in working time; so the prospect does not look very promising for successful negotiation.

The men are also quite firm in the matter of national agreements, but there has been a noticeable modification on the part of several of the principal spokesmen in regard to wages adjustments which has caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst the more militant miners. This found very full expression at the Minority Movement Conference which discussed the subject in all its bearings and resolved not to make any concessions on the grounds that they had made no demands and were simply resisting the aggression of the owners. Less than two per cent have returned to work in the 18 weeks of the strike.

The Trade Union Congress.

On Monday the 6th of Sept. the Trade Union Congress begins its sittings at Bournemouth. Already the government has refused to allow the fraternal delegates from Russia to land in the country, Comrade Tomsky and Comrade Meinichansky are not to be allowed therefore to give their message to the organized workers of Britain. This is stretching the powers of the home secretary a good deal, and will give rise to intense dissatisfaction. At the same time many of the reactionary members of the General Council as well as the stodgy portion of the delegates will be glad rather than sorry at this insolent behavior of the government.

General Council Fears Criticism.

How fearful of criticism the General Council is may be seen from the fact that the council has decided that there shall be no report to congress on the subject of the general strike, this is considered by all militants to mean that the council is not prepared to face the fight that would undoubtedly be put up if the opportunity is there.

Whatever happens in this regard we know well enough the line to take. We all know that the organization of the trade union movement is very faulty and it must be changed for the better in the shortest possible time.

Every one knows that the miners could have won with the utmost ease if organized general action had been thoroly resorted to at the start or at any time, even now.

Universal action over the entire field of industry even allowing for a considerable percentage of leakages would win out in one day if those responsible showed courage and capacity. We of the Minority Movement are definitely out for every necessary change in the organization of the trade unions to enable us to get complete control of the whole position.

A Hundred Dollars

Worth of books chosen by the winners from the new descriptive catalogue just off the press will be given in

Prizes in The Sunday Worker Slogan Contest

THE Sunday Worker needs a slogan. Not one coined in the office of the management, but given to it by its readers.

It must be short, snappy and descriptive. A few words happily joined together describing the contents of "The Sunday Worker" suggesting its great interest and value to workers; urging them to get acquainted with it; to read it; to make a habit of it so that they will look forward to it as anxiously as they do for Sunday while at work, on Monday morning.

And the "Sunday Worker" is willing to pay for it! Prizes will be given as appreciation of the Movement to those workers who will spend time and thought to produce such a slogan.

7

prizes will be awarded. These will total a hundred dollars worth of books to be chosen by the winners from our new catalogue.

1.—First prize will win $50 worth of books.

2.—Second prize $25 worth of books.

$5

worth of books will be awarded to the

NEXT FIVE BEST SLOGANS SUBMITTED.

This Way

Any worker whether subscriber to The DAILY WORKER or not is eligible for prizes.

Any number of slogans can be submitted by one person.

Slogans submitted MUST be in The DAILY WORKER office before

NOVEMBER 1.

The last mail on October 31st is the absolute dead-line.

Here Are a Few

Suggestions

To Help You Out:

"A Week-End Pleasure"
"Magazine of a Militant"
"A Weekly of Labor Features"
"Good For Thought and Pleasure"
"A Summary of News and Features".

YOU CAN DO BETTER!

Send a few on this blank:

THE SUNDAY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Here's my slogan:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

ON OCTOBER 18

The First Issue of

THE SUNDAY WORKER

Alex Bittelman Editor

THE great success of the New Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker brought into existence a new publication. With the issue of October 18, the Sunday Worker will be still a section of the Daily Worker, but it will also become a separate publication.

New features will be added, unusually low rates have been established for both subscriptions and bundle orders. With the help of our readers we can give it the greatest circulation ever given to an American working class paper.

THIS is the paper you have needed to bring more workers to the Daily Worker and into the ranks of the militant labor movement. Every worker enjoys a magazine of inspiring and educational features. Thousands more workers can be reached with the Sunday Worker in the shops, trade unions and working class neighborhoods. The price is low. The Sunday Worker is reading pleasure to all workers. Send in your first subs on the blanks attached.

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RUSSIAN PROGRESS
A column of the latest news from the first workers republic.
THE NEGRO WORKER
THE FARMER
WOMAN'S SECTION
CHILDREN'S SECTION
EDUCATIONAL FEATURES
SHORT STORIES
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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

LOS ANGELES LABOR HELPS MINE STRIKE

Socialists Only Block to Relief Conference

By DAVE RAPO, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—A conference to help the British striking miners was organized here by the Carpenters' Local Union 1976. Over 25 labor organizations, mostly labor unions, affiliated with the conference. An energetic campaign has been started to raise funds for the starving miners in Great Britain. A considerable amount of money has already been raised and sent to the American Federation of Labor thru the L. A. Central Labor Council.

Carpenters' Union Local 1976 has given $100 from its treasury. Office Workers' Local 1521 has donated $10. Workers with subscription lists are collecting money at their local union meetings and on the jobs. The response is encouraging. The writer of this story collected $8 at his last local union meeting, Painters 1348. Our business agent has collected $22 on his list. Officials of labor unions are making collections on subscription lists issued by the conference.

Central Labor Council Endorses Conference.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council endorsed the British miners' relief conference and appointed a committee of five to represent the council at the conference and work out ways and means to raise large amounts of money for the starving miners. All the money raised by the conference goes thru the Central Labor Council to the A. F. of L. Miners' Relief Committee.

Socialists Sabotage Relief Work.

The Jewish socialist "Verband" and the city and district committee of the Workmen's Circle called their own conference. Several attempts were made by the relief conference called by the carpenters to unite both conferences for greater and more energetic work for the striking miners.

They were entirely ignored and rejected by the socialists. Even the proposal of the carpenters' conference to exchange delegates in order not to interfere with each other's work was rejected by them. This action of the socialists aroused the condemnation of all the workers in the trade unions and as a result the two local unions which were affiliated with the socialist conference withdrew from them and joined the conference called by the carpenters.

Use New Argument to Aid Open Shop in N. Y. Window Cleaning Row

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 19.—The Window Cleaners' Union has been refused a demand for $4 a week wage increase by the employers' association and a strike is due October 1.

The employers have invented a brand new excuse in refusing to deal with the union. They say that the union has established a window cleaning company which competes with these employers and their association. This, say the employers, is "the soviet system" applied to window cleaning.

The employers want a monopoly on the business and give the following weird argument:

"The window cleaning union has established a so-called window cleaning company, which is being run and governed by the officers of this union on a soviet system, and the union is constantly using this soviet company as a threat against the employers, and the only aim of this union is in due time to sovietize the entire window cleaning industry and then dictate terms directly to the customers instead of to the window cleaning contractors."

Coaldigger Killed in Fall of Slate

By a Worker Correspondent.

POWHATTAN, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Nick Giambattista died as a result of a fall of slate which caught him while he was working at the Powhatton mine. Not enough posts were at hand to set up and keep the slate from falling.

N. Y. HOSPITAL NEGLECTS POOR WORKERS' WIVES

Mothers Mistreated in Free Ward

By J. N., Workers Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—New York City has many maternity hospitals. Some have free wards, in others you must pay a charge of $50 for confinement and a two weeks' stay. This includes a visit every two weeks to the hospital before confinement.

Money Buys Privileges.

If you can afford $50 a week you can get a private room and your relatives may visit you at any time they wish. Visitors to the free or "poor women's" wards are limited to twice a week. The number of patients in one ward ranges from 15 to 20. (I am speaking about the New York Nursery and Hospital, 161 West 61st street.)

My wife was taken sick about two weeks ago. After most difficult labors in the above hospital she gave birth to a baby. My wife was in the fifth ward. She was suffering with bladder trouble and constipation. She was forced to beg and wait for hours until she could get a bedpan. Many times she was forced to pass urine into the bed and then forced to sleep in the soggy bed. The nurses paid little attention to the entreaties of the working-class women quartered in this ward.

Patients Neglected.

One morning the doctor of the hospital ordered an enema for a constipation of three day's standing. In spite of repeated requests she was not attended to until late that night. The doctor's order for the use of a pump on the breasts went unheeded for about 15 hours. The orders were only carried out after repeated requests from my wife.

While attending her the nurses were brutal and insulting. This revolting treatment is a common thing here. The patients fear to make any complaints, as they fear reprisals on the part of nurses.

The information service here is rotten. It is next to impossible to find out the condition that a patient is in unless that patient is in a private ward. If the patient is in a private ward then you know everything.

Working-class wives and mothers are ignored and neglected in this hospital. The sight of pregnant women waiting for hours in line while the hospital nurses gossip and tell jokes to each other is a common sight that greets visitors to this hospital.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

W. P. LAUNCHES ELECTION DRIVE HERE SEPT. 22

Engdahl and Dunne to Speak

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER and candidate for senator from the state of Illinois on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, will tell the workers of Chicago what his party stands for in the coming election at a mass meeting to be held on September 22 at Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave.

Illinois Slush.

The recent exposures of graft and corruption in the old political parties have clearly demonstrated how little "democracy" means under capitalism. Big corporations buy their men into office—and when they get there they deliver the goods to their masters. Even sections of the labor movement, consciously or unconsciously, are at the disposal of the oppressors of labor when they see fit to wave the magic wand of money. All these things have been brought out clearly in the Illinois slush fund investigation.

What are the rank and file going to do about it? How can they remedy this condition? These and many other questions will be discussed by candidate Engdahl and the other speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League.

Every worker is invited to attend this mass meeting. The admission charge is only 15 cents.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

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

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

* * *

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly 7th District. Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

The Election Campaign is on with a bang!

Thruout the country, in towns large and small, the Workers (Communist) Party has sent its speakers to tell the workers and the farmers the truth about the issues in the present elections and to win thir support for the election program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor of The DAILY WORKER, has just completed a tour of some of the larger cities of this country speaking on "Democracy and Corruption," showing up the real nature of our "glorious democracy."

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, is now in the middle of his country-wide tour, speaking on "The Workers and the Old Parties." He takes up the question of whether the workers and the farmers should continue to support the democratic and republican outfits or whether they should organize a party of labor.

BEN GITLOW, well-known in the labor movement of this country, vice-presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 elections, starts his big tour on September 29. His subject will be "What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?"

C. E. RUTHENBERG, the secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will complete these country-wide tours in the second half of October speaking on "What A Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do For the Workers and Farmers." His first date will be October 14.

The western part of the country will be covered by BERTRAM D. WOLFE, the director of the Workers' School of New York. Comrade Wolfe's tour given below will take him to most of the big cities of the west. "Who Owns the Government?" will be the subject of his lecture.

The New England states and upper New York state are being toured now by HARRY M. WICKS; in October MANUEL GOMEZ will cover the same territory speaking of the election campaign with special emphasis on American Imperialism and the Mexican situation.

HARRY M. WICKS, candidate for governor in the state of Pennsylvania, will cover Massachusetts in October.

The lower middle west, the states of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, are being toured by REBECCA GRECHT. In October they will be covered again by another well-known speaker.

The states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin are being toured by J. O. BENTALL. REBECCA GRECHT will speak at the same cities in November.

These are the most important election campaign tours of the Workers (Communist) Party this year. Each of the speakers has an important message for every worker and farmer in this country.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER should examine the lists below and see upon what days the various speakers will be in their localities and then should make immediate plans to get all their fellow-workers and friends to these meetings. Watch The DAILY WORKER for particulars!

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

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Editor DAILY WORKER on

The Workers and the Old Parties

CLEVELAND
Monday
Sept. 20.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Sept. 21.
Finnish Labor Temple,
5969—14th St.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Sept. 22.

MINNEAPOLIS
Friday
Sept. 24.
Moose Hall,
43 S. 4th St.

ST. PAUL
Saturday
Sept. 25.

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 26.

WEINSTONE

PITTSBBURGH
Tuesday, Sept. 28.

BALTIMORE
Wednesday, Sept. 29.

PHILADELPHIA
Thursday, Sept. 30.

H. M. WICKS

Candidate for U. S. Senator in Pennsylvania.

GLOUCESTER
Tuesday
Sept. 21.

HAVERHILL
Wednesday
Sept. 22.

LAWRENCE
Thursday
Sept. 23.

LOWELL
Friday
Sept. 24.

FITCHBURG
Saturday
Sept. 25.

GARDNER
Sunday
Sept. 26.

SPRINGFIELD
Monday
Sept. 27.

HOYLOKE
Tuesday
Sept. 28.

PITTSFIELD
Wednesday
Sept. 29.

BEN GITLOW

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

What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?

MILWAUKEE
Sunday
Sept. 26.

NEW HAVEN
Wednesday
Sept. 29.

BOSTON
Thursday
Sept. 30.

WORCESTER
Friday
Oct. 1.

ROCHESTER
Saturday
Oct. 2.

BUFFALO
Sunday
Oct. 3

CLEVELAND
Monday
Oct. 4.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Oct. 5.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Oct. 6.

TOLEDO
Monday
Oct. 11.

PITTSBURGH
Tuesday
Oct. 12.

BALTIMORE
Wednesday
Oct. 13.

PHILDELPHIA
Thursday
Oct. 14.

REBECCA GRECHT

on

What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections!"

E. LIVERPOOL, O.
Sept. 21.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Sept. 22.

WARREN, O.
Sept. 23.

CANTON, O.
Sept. 24

AKRON, O.
Sept. 25

ERIE, PA.
Sept. 26.

C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party on

What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers

BUFFALO
Thursday
Oct. 14.

ROCHESTER
Friday
Oct. 15.

BOSTON
Saturday
Oct. 16.

WORCESTER
Sunday
Oct. 17.

NEW HAVEN
Monday
Oct. 18.

PHILADELPHIA
Thursday,
Oct. 21.

BALTIMORE
Friday
Oct. 22.

PITTSBURGH
Saturday
Oct. 23.

CLEVELAND
Sunday
Oct. 24.

TOLEDO
Monday
Oct. 25.

DETROIT
Tuesday
Oct. 26.

CHICAGO
Wednesday
Oct. 27.

MILWAUKEE
Saturday,
Oct. 30.

TWIN CITIES
Sunday,
Oct. 31.

J. O. BENTALL

on

What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections!"

ISHPHEMING, MICH.
Tuesday
Sept. 21.

FLINT, MICH.
Thursday
Sept. 23.

GRAND RAPIDS
Friday
Sept. 24.

MUSKEGON
Saturday
Sept. 25.

KANSAS CITY TALK BEGINS WOLFE'S TOUR

Starts "Swing Round Circle"

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for United States congressman on the Workers Party ticket speaks in Kansas City tonight as the first step in a national tour under the auspices of the party in which he will cover ten thousand miles and nineteen cities. The "swing round the circle" which will take a full month will include a half dozen cities on the West Coast where Wolfe was active in the labor movement for many years and the entire middle and far West.

Who Owns Government.

The subject of Wolfe's campaign talks is: "Who Owns the Government." Our strikebreaker president, our banker vice-president, our multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury and the whole tribe of senators who spend a million or so buying their seats in the United States senate, will be subjected to analysis by the speaker as will the record of the last congress and the general situation in the country today. The talk will end with some suggestions as to what the worker and farmer can do about making our "representative" government represent them.

Schedule.

Wolfe's schedule includes the following dates and cities:

DENVER, COL.
September 21.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
September 23.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Cooperative Hall,
2706 Brooklyn Ave.
September 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
September 26.

PORTLAND, ORE.
September 29.

ASTORIA, ORE.
September 30.

TACOMA, WASH.
October 1.

MT. VERNON, WASH.
October 2,

SEATTLE, WASH.
Oct. 3.

SPOKANE, WASH.
October 5.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
October 8.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
October 9.

District 8 Active Group Meets Tuesday

That there has been a recent increase in activities within the Chicago party units is primarily due to the initial work of the activization group which has been organized by decision of the last district conference held on August 29.

The members of this group have been visiting party units and helping them along in the work. However, there is still room for more members in this activization group.

Any active party member ready to give his time to help bring in more life into the units will be accepted in the group which meets again Tuesday Sept. 21st at 8 p. m., at 19 S. Lincoln street.

Illinois Voters to Pass Judgment On Three Propositions

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—Certification of three special questions to be passed upon by voters in the November election was has been made by Secretary of State Emerson to all county clerks in Illinois, who must furnish special ballots on these propositions.

The propositions are:

(1) A proposal to authorize the lease of the Illinois and Michigan canal and its right of way or any portion thereof between Joliet and Chicago River.

(2) Shall congress be memorialized to modify the Volstead act?

(3) Shall the proposed revenue amendment to the state constitution be adopted?

Well, Somebody Had to Get Married; So Mabel Volunteered

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19. — According to reports in the Hollywood Film colony, movie actor Lew Cody and Miss Normand entertained an opera singer and her accompanist at Cody's Beverly Hills home one night. The singer and her pianist, it was rumored, decided suddenly to become married. Cody and Miss Normand accompanied them to Ventura.

Arriving in Ventura, however, the singer and her fiance changed their minds. Disappointed at this development, Cody and Miss Normand, who have been friends for years, decided to get married themselves.

U. S. Offers Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — The American government, acting thru Admiral Julian Latimer, has proposed a truce in the Nicaraguan civil war, it has been announced by the state department.

The American offer was made to General Moncado, leader of the revolutionist liberals in the Bluefieles district, and to General Chamorro at Managua, the capital.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

HAS JUST ARRIVED!

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable material.

No active member of the Communist movement can afford to miss this issue.

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Send cash and order to

The Young Workers (Communist) League,

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS OF DETROIT!

Did you vote for Groesbeck under the illusion that you were voting the labor ticket?

Come to the Mass Meeting and

HEAR

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Editor of The Daily Worker

speak on

"The Workers and the Old Parties"

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, at 8 P. M.

at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., near McGraw

Admission Free.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE IS COMING TO LOS ANGELES!

BERTRAM D. WOLFE

Director of the Workers' School in New York

will address a

POLITICAL MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25c. Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party.

A NEW NOVEL OIL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VIII

Early in the year, while America was getting into the war, the people of Russia had overthrown their Tsar and set up a republic. That had pleased most people in America; it was much pleasanter to be allied with a republic. But now, in the fall, came a terrifying event; there was another revolution, this time not made by respectable scholars and business men, but by wild-eyed fanatics called "Bolshevikis," who proceeded to confiscate property and smash things up. At once it became apparent what a calamity this was going to mean for the allies; Russia was going to desert them, and the mass of the Germans on the East would be set free to be hurled against the half-exhausted Western front. Already the Russian armies were going to pieces, the soldiers were deserting wholesale and swarming back to the cities or to their villages; at the same time the leaders of the new government were starting a world-wide propaganda attacking the allies and their war-aims.

Who were these leaders? It was enough for America to note that a horde of them, who had been hiding in Switzerland, were loaded into a sealed train by the German government and escorted across Germany and dumped into Russia to make all the trouble they could. That meant Lenin and his crowd were hired agents of the Hun; when they proceeded to attack what they called "allied imperialism," that was the Kaiser's voice speaking Russian and when they published the secret treaties of the allies, taken from the archives of the Tsar, the newspapers in America dismissed the documents as obvious forgeries.

Dad, as a good American, believed his newspapers. He considered that this "Bolsheviki revolution" was the most terrible event that had happened in the world in his life-time; his face would grow pale as he talked to Bunny about it. America could get no army to France until next spring, and perhaps not till fall, and meantime the Germans had a million men they could move, only a few hundred miles across their country to the West front; they were jist a-going to roll over the British and French, and take Paris, and perhaps the whole of France, and we should have the job of driving them out again. The whole burden of the war now fell onto America's shoulders, and it would last years and years—neither Dad nor Bunny might live to see the end of it.

Dad would read paragraphs out of the papers, details of the horrors that were happening in Russia—literally millions of people slaughtered, all the educated and enlightened ones; the most hideous tortures inflicted, such obscenities as you could not put into print. Before long they began applying their Communist theories to the women of the country, who were "nationalized" and made into public property by official decree; the "commissars" were raping them wholesale. Lenin was killing Trotsky, and Trotsky was throwing Lenin into jail. It was a boiling up from the bottom of the social pit, such savagery as we had hardly dreamed existing in human nature. Bunny could see now the folly of that "idealism" he had been prattling, his idea of letting strikers have their way, and turning industry over to the mob. Here was the thing tried out in practice, and how did he like it? Bunny had to admit that he didn't like it so well, and he was crushed and sobered.

The problem came home to him, because he had to decide as to his own duty in this world crisis. This was his last year in school; then he would be old enough for the draft, and what was he going to do? He and his father talked it out in a solemn conference. Dad thought that he had responsibilities enough to entitle him to the help of one son; he didn't think he would be a slacker if he were to get Mr. Carey to release Bunny for service in the oil industry. But Bunny insisted that he must go to the front; he even talked of quitting school at once and enlisting as a number of other boys had done. They finally agreed to compromise, waiting till Bunny was through school, and then see how matters shaped up. But meantime Bunny owed this much to his country, as well as to himself—he should give more time to his studies, and less to playing about. If a young fellow really understood this world crisis, he would surely stick to whatever work he was doing, and not throw himself away in dissipation. Bunny flushed and let his eyes fall, and said he guessed that was true, and he'd do better in the future.

IX

He went to Eunice in his mood of high seriousness, to explain how the burden of the task of saving civilization had fallen upon their shoulders. She told him yes, she had been realizing it, she had just been getting a serious talk from her mother, who had explained that there was going to be a shortage of food and all kinds of materials, as a result of the war and the needs of our allies. The club-ladies had decided upon their duty—they would purchase only the most expensive kinds of food, so as to leave the lard and cabbage and potatoes for the poor; Mrs. Hoyt had given away all her clothing to the Salvation army, and spent a small fortune buying a complete outfit of the most costly things she could find. Eunice was of course quite willing to use only luxuries, but found it a little puzzling, because her Aunt Alice took just the opposite view, and had bought herself a lot of cheap things, in order to set an example to the working classes. Which did Bunny think was right?

But this sober mood did not last long with Eunice. A couple of days later she was invited to a Belgian orphans' ball, and when Bunny insisted that he had to study, she threatened to go with Billy Chalmers, the handsome captain of last year's football team—there was no team this year. Bunny said all right, and so Eunice flaunted Billy in front of the whole school, and there were rumors that he was parking his car with her, and that Bunny's nose was out of joint. This went on for a week or two, until Bunny's heartache was more than he could stand. It was Saturday night—and Dad had granted that it wouldn't be wrong to go to one dance a week; so he phoned Eunice, and they "made it up" with tears and wild gusts of passion, and she declared that she had never really really loved anyone but her Bunny-bear, and how could he have been so wicked as to refuse to please her?

But then came Christmas, and the shrewd and presistent Dad arranged a series of temptations—a big turkey, and Ruth to cook it, and two new wells coming in, to say nothing of the quail calling over the hills at sunset. Bunny promised, and simply had to go; and Eunice had the most terrible of all her tantrums, she grabbed Bunny by the hair and pulled him about her mother's drawing room with her mother standing helpless by; she owed that Bunny was a four-flusher, and a wretch, and she would ring up Billy Chalmers, and they would go off on a joy-ride that very night, and not come back till the Christmas holidays were over and maybe not then.

(To be continued.)

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

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

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

Honor vs. Rubber.

President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special commissioner, Carmi Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The young Firestone, according to the newspapers, has been telling the president that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 500,000 acres—well over 700 sqaure miles instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. Nothing of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber; 2,500 acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the co-operative principle, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, we cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with Great Britain which is unthinkable, we shall usually be able to buy British or Dutch rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and in the long run over-development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years, they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are now arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for American prices as our American producers. If we sell our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

—Vermilion County (Illinois) Star, Aug. 26.

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

DELEGATES FROM PASSAIC ATTEND N. Y. CONVENTION

U. T. W. Greets Strikers from New Local

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. — Hope for the organization of the textile industry with its million members glimmered into the twenty-fifth annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America with the entrance of five credentialled members from the Passaic strike zone. The five members who took their seat among their 126 brothers and sisters represent the ten thousand new members in the new Passaic local Union No. 1603.

From Basic Section.

The significance of the new Passaic local is that it has come from the basic part of the industry in which the union has been weakest. Before the Passaic strikers were welcomed into the international the general organization consisted mainly of skilled workers in the highly specialized textiles but had comparatively few members in the basic cloth making divisions of woolens and worsteds and cottons—comparatively few, that is, as compared with the unorganized.

The hope now is that with Passaic as a starter a vigorous union drive may in the coming years clinch the woolen and worsted workers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Fifty thousand more of these would give the union a powerful grip on this division of the industry. And if success can be gained in a large way in woolens and worsteds then why not the numerically larger division of cotton manufacturing.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Upholstery Weavers, and other skilled craftsmen who have been in the union for years welcomed Gustav Doak, chairman of the Passaic strike committee, and his fellows warmly. And they listed with interest to speakers who told of the human and industrial necessity of bringing the vast masses of cotton and woolen workers into the union fold.

Window Cleaners Deny 'Soviet' Charge; Only Fight the Open Shop

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Paul Krat, business agent of Local 8 of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, at 217 East 6th street, denies charges that the window cleaning company run by his organization is on a Soviet basis or that it has any connection with Moscow. This concern, the Mineola Window Cleaning Company, was chartered by the state as a corporation. It was organized to be used as a weapon against the open shop by taking business from such shops and thus compelling them to employ union labor.

Mr. Fink, manager of the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association, was a former business agent of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. In 1919 he betrayed the workers in a strike called at that time and became manager of the employers' association.

The union is not disturbed by the charges and it is expected that about 1,500 window cleaners of New York and Brooklyn will go out on strike October 1 unless the employers meet the demands of the workers.

Boston Waitresses Get Starvation Wage

BOSTON — (FP) — Waitress conditions in Boston are among the worst in the country, reports Bee Tumber, international organizer for the hotel and restaurant employes union. There are 3,000 waitresses in Boston, she said, and the average get only $8 a week in wages and have to depend on tips. Where wages are better the rules sometimes forbid tips and girls are compelled to pay for their own meals.

In contrast, said the organizer, "in Los Angeles, waitresses get on the average $17 for an 8-hour day; in San Francisco $20 a week; in Chicago $18; Cleveland $18; St. Louis $18; Detroit $16; New York $15 in union restaurants and $12 on the average in others." All in addition to tips.

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

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

New Jersey Labor Elects New State Federation Heads

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 19.—After 17 years' service as secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Henry F. Hilfers was defeated here for re-election by Hugh Reilly. Both men live in Newark. Opposition to Hilfers grew from criticism by union men of his directing of a two-day strike of brewers in Newark last spring, it was reported.

Other officers elected were: Arthur A. Quinn of Sewaren, president; E. J. Reid of Newark, first vice-president; Thomas E. Ames, Millville, second vice-president; J. J. Buckley, Jersey City, treasurer. Camden will be the scene of the federation's 1927 convention.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Members of the cloth, hat, cap and millinery workers' union in San Francisco will share in a raise of $2 to $3 a week under new national agreement. The workers also secured a 40-hour week, beginning July 1927.

Judge Tyranny Is Stimulus to Canadian Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL — (FP) — Iterim injunctions restraining Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from picketing Society Brand Clothes ltd., Intl. Tailoring Co., ltd. and Samuel Hart & Co., firms still fighting strikes, have been granted by Montreal courts. Damage suits against the union have been instituted, the Society Brand claiming they have suffered a loss of $15,000, the Hart Co. $10,000, the Intl. Tailoring Co. $3,000.

The Amalgamated, after a brief strike, signed up firms doing about 90% of the trade. The Montreal Daily World has been publishing stories denouncing the three firms holding out for miserable treatment of employes before the strike.

This is the first time a union in eastern Canada has faced an action for damages on account of picketing.

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

PORTERS' UNION PAYS DIVIDENDS ON UNION DUES

Pullman Profits Show More Wages Justified

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Pullman porters received 200% dividends on their union dues in the first year's existence of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, says a circular issued by that organization.

The wage increase of 8% a year adds $64.80 to the annal income, or a net total of $42.80 after deducting $22 for the $10 initiation fee and the $12 annual dues.

The wage increase was granted by the company for the purpose of allaying discontent the Brotherhood was mobilizing. But the Brotherhood tells the workers that much more is due them. In the 11 months ending June the Pullman company net income was $10,143,500 as against $8,347,636 the year before.

* * *

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Moving Picture Operators' Union notifies theaters in the Negro section of Harlem that Negro union operators must receive the union scale. Some houses were attempting to pay less to the black operators.

Dixie Typos Compel Proprietor to Crawl

DURHAM, N. C. — (FP) — Union workers on the Durham Morning Herald gave E. T. Rollins, its president, an object lesson in shop control the other day.

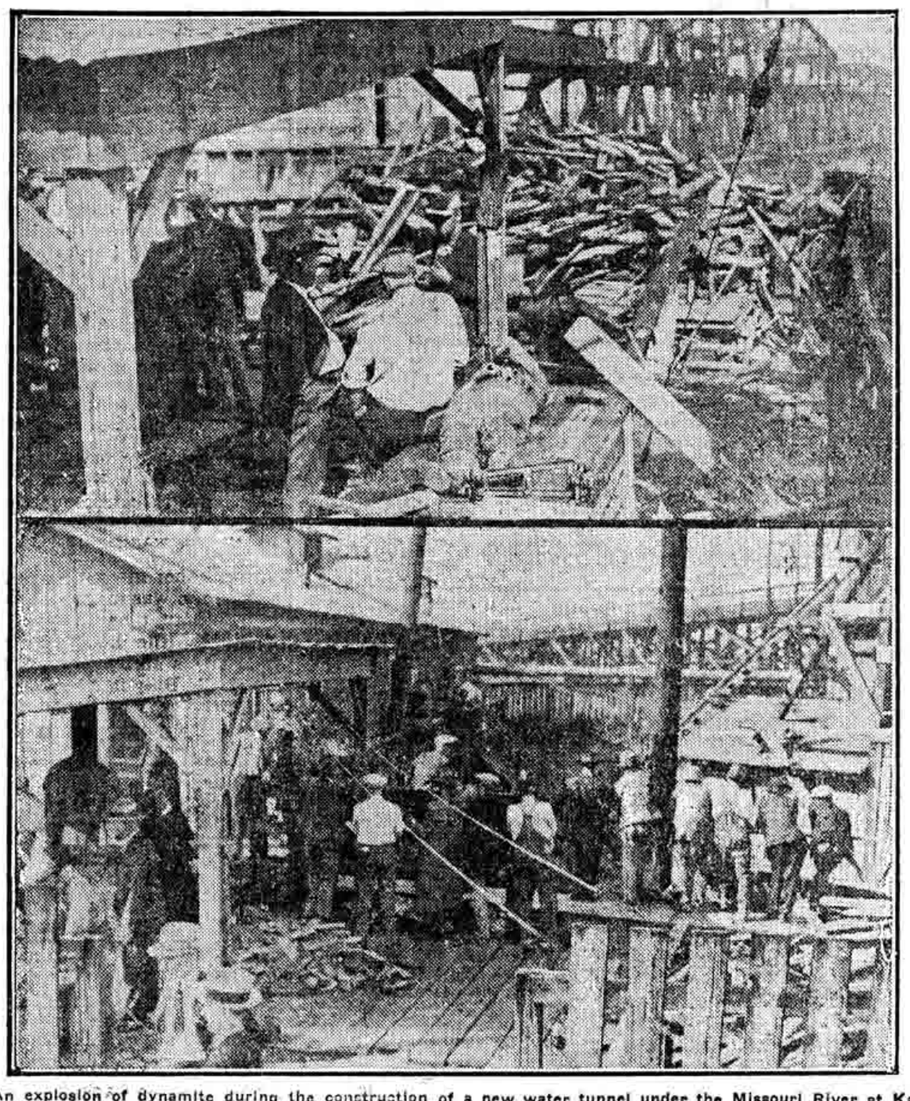
Rollins, strolling thru the composing room, removed from the linotype machines, stones and cases the union cards of the workers, who were told to keep their cards out of sight.

Notice was served Rollins that unless the cards were allowed to stay where they could be seen the printers would walk out. In a few minutes he yielded. The Herald employs union workers, but has never made a contract with the union. Its policy has all along been hostile to organized labor.

A strike of union workers on the Herald looms, following the action of Rollins in employing a nephew who is not a union member.

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

Eight Workers Die as Explosion Closes Kansas City Tunnel



An explosion of dynamite during the construction of a new water tunnel under the Missouri River at Kansas City trapped eight men in a central section of the tunnel, all of whom died from asphyxiation. Photos show two views of the helpless crowd at the [illegible] of the tunnel. In the upper photo George Creek, a volunteer rescue worker, is seen stretched out [illegible] It was impossible to reach any of the victims until long after they had died.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

Origin and Growth of the Co-operative Wholesale Society

IN our last chapter we noted the steady expansion of the distributive store movement from 1844-62. This, with the difficulties created by private wholesalers and the desire for unadulterated foods, led to the need for a wholesale agency. First attempts—including that by the Rochdale Society—met with failure. The federal form, which alone could be successful, had to await the sanction of the law. This was obtained by the act of 1862, which allowed one society to hold shares in another.

Early Attempts at Federation.

Amongst the early attempts was that of the Owenite societies which started a wholesale society in 1831; it went out of existence in 1833. A central co-operative agency was commenced by the Christian Socialists, in 1850 in London. Its decease occurred in 1856. The Rochdale Society experiment was the commencement of a wholesale departure in 1855. The main cause of its failure was the jealousy of neighboring societies, who could not see why the Rochdale Society should have the monopoly of such a department.

After several preliminary informal meetings and conferences, including also a considerable amount of publicity, such as the article in the Co-operator by its editor, Henry Pitman, stating, "Sooner or later we shall be compelled to import articles for consumption, as well as for manufacture, and a union of the various societies in existence will best enable it to be done," a conference held at Oldham at Christmas, 1862, decided to establish a wholesale agency on the following plan:— "An office to be opened at Liverpool or Manchester; none but co-operative societies to be allowed to become shareholders or purchasers; the business to be conducted for ready money; goods to be bought only to order, and to be invoiced at cost price, a small commission to be charged to defray the working expenses; societies to pay their own carriage; the capital to be raised by every society taking up shares in proportion to the number of its members."

The name of the new organization, enrolled in August, 1863, was the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Industrial and Provident Society (name changed to the Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1873), and business was commenced in 1864, in Manchester.

Constitution of C. W. S.

It will thus be seen that the C. W. S. is constituted like other societies, but its members are not individuals but societies. Twelve "original members" were, however, enrolled, who each took up one five-shilling share. When the amending act of 1867 annulled the limitation of investment by societies—the act of 1862 imposed the same limit of investment on societies (£200) as the act of 1852 had imposed on individual co-operators—no further individuals were admitted. The new rule of 1868 definitely restricted membership to registered societies and similar corporate bodies.

The original intention of selling only at cost price, merely charging a small commission, was abandoned after six months' working. The ordinary system of buying at one price and selling at another was then adopted, the net profits being divided among shareholding societies in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

The Rochdale group bore the brunt of the arduous initial work of establishing the Wholesale Society. William Cooper, regarded by Holyoake "as the drudge of co-operations," received £8 in 1867 for four years' strenuous work. He died in harness in 1868. Conferences were held in Glasgow, between 1864-68, to discuss the advisability of starting either a separate Wholesale Society for Scotland or a branch of the English Wholesale. The suggestion to establish a branch was negatived by the English society, with the result that the S. C. W. S. was founded in 1868, on similar lines to the C. W. S.

C. W. S. Production.

As capital and members increased, inevitably the Wholesale Societies were driven into production. The first venture was a biscuit and confectionery works at Crumpsall, Manchester, purchased in 1873. This was followed by boot manufacture at Leicester, in 1873, soap-making at Durham in 1874, and since then an extension to a great diversity of goods.

Losses have been sustained by both Wholesale Societies by investment in shares or loans with co-operative productive associations or with working-class joint stock companies. In 1874, an investment was made in a co-operative iron works at Glasgow. It collapsed with a loss to the S. C. W. S. of £10,000. The losses of the C. W. S. in various ventures amounted to $66,000, these being finally written off in 1876.

The acquisition of a transport fleet commenced with the chartering of the S. S. Plover, in 1876, to run between Goole and Boulogne. The C. W. S. Pioneer was the first merchant vessel to reach the port of Manchester from overseas, at the opening of the Manchester ship canal in 1894. The C. W. S. took up shares to the amount of £20,000 in this project. The present strength of the C. W. S. fleet is four steam vessels and ten lighters.

C. W. S. Banking and Land Ownership.

Until 1876 co-operative banking was blocked by the law. The loan and deposit department opened in 1872, was transformed into the bank department by this 1876 amendment of the law. In 1924, the number of current accounts is as follows: Co-operative societies, 1,026; trade unions and friendly societies, 8,533; clubs and other mutual organizations, 3,264; individuals 4,646—total, 17,469. In addition to the foregoing there are 332 deposit accounts of trade unions and friendly societies who do not require current accounts. There are 51 distributive co-operative societies not banking with the C. W. S.

From purchase of produce to the production of foodstuffs was a logical development. Up to 1871 societies were barred from holding and dealing freely in land but now, besides 50,000 acres of tea plantations in Southern India, Ceylon, and Assam, estates have been acquired in England, commencing with the purchase of the Roden estate, Salop, in 1896. The following diagram compares the total acreage owned, with the total acreage of Great Britain and the "cultivable" acreage.

On a circular diagram not here reproduced the central dot representing the co-op. estates has been enlarged 2.5 per cent to make it visible. This illustration gives some idea of the immensity of the task of winning the land for the people by this co-operative method. To give another illustration; the biggest cereal growing farm in Coldham, averaging about 4,000 quarters a year—thereby producing 5,000 sacks of flour in a total C. W. S. output of over 3,000,000 sacks a year. That is out of every 600 sacks of C. W. S. flour, the biggest C W. S. wheat farm provides only one sack.

Total acreage	56,000,000
Cultivable	33,000,000
Co-op estates	35,000

Fifty Years' Growth.

The growth of the C. W. S. is most strikingly illustrated by a contrast of the following balance sheets:

First C. W. S. Balance sheet, April 30th, 1864:	£
Share Capital (50 soc. members)	999
Sales (Seven weeks' working)	5,962
Fixed Stock	58
Stock in Trade	340
Reserve funds	——
Total Liabilities	1,321

120th Balance Sheet, December 22nd, 1923:	
Share Capital (1,192 Society Members)	5,673,245
Sales (26 weeks' working)	34,504,861
Nominal value of Land, Buildings, etc.	10,568,992
Stock in Trade	8,034,493
Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds	6,100,000
Total Liabilities	47,777,211

The C. W. S. is continually reiterating the need for more trade and loyalty from its membership, and that this is no new problem, is shown by an extract from the report of 1864:

"By referring to the accompanying balance sheet it will be seen that 50 societies have joined our federation; these societies represent a constituency of 17,545 members, and are doing an aggregate weekly business of £9,500. At least £5,000 of this sum is expended in the purchase of commodities in which we deal, yet we have only been favored with a business of £5,900 in seven weeks. How is this? Is it because the members of the various societies are opposed or indifferent to our new enterprise? That cannot be, as it is the creation of their own delegates, and they have also found the capital to enable it to operate. Is it the fault of the committees? By no means, as they can have no interest in allowing their capital to be frittered away in making good the deficiency in our working expenses. Where the chief obstacle lies, therefore, is plain, and it is for the members of societies to say how long success shall be postponed. Many societies have already testified to the advantage they have derived from our operations. Still greater benefits are in store, if we are only true to ourselves, and are determined that the general interests of co-operation shall not be sacrificed to the prejudice or antagonism of individuals."

The English and Scottish Wholesales, in 1922, together had 1,465 society members, £31,658,677 in share and loan capital (£2,935,148) besides in reserve fund), employed 40,574 persons, paying £5,766,529 in wages and salaries for the year. This averages out at a little under 55 shillings per week, taking all employes, managerial as well as manual, into account. There are 32 directors of the C. W. S. who receive as salaries £722 10s. each per annum. An allowance is also made for expenses.*

Quarterly meetings of the shareholding societies' delegates are held at the branches and at Balloon street, Manchester. In a supposedly democratic organization this question sometimes arises—has the private member of a shareholding distributive society any more direct control over the conduct of the C. W. S. than he has, say, over the control of the state? As a matter of fact democratic control of the wholesales is a mere name.

*It was something of a shock to see in the press a year or two ago that the late Mr. Robert Holt, Rochdale, formerly a C. W. S. director, left £25,182. Shades of the Pioneers!

RED BEACH—A CO-OPERATIVE CAMP

By J. O. RANKIN.

CLEVELAND, O.—On June 15 my wife, baby and myself started for camp. After a ride of two hours east from Cleveland we reached one of nature's beauty spots on Lake Erie and here a sign told us that we were at the much talked of place called Red Beach. Here I headed the flivver right into the woods from which thru a cluster of trees the sandy beach was visible for miles. Here were a lot of people in bathing and enjoying themselves as if they never had any worry of any kind. I started to make a wooden floor and screen door when one of the comrades in a tent near by asked us if we wanted a little help because he was a carpenter by trade. With his help it didn't take long before we had everything in order.

Next morning about six a neighbor and I went fishing to take in some lines he had put out the night before. In forty-five minutes we returned with a half bushel basket full of nice, fresh jumping fish. After taking all we can use for ourselves we always give the rest away to other comrades. Thru this system everybody always has all the fish that they can eat. This cuts down the grocery bill every week. The grocer, baker and milkman come to the camp every day. We have installed city water; built two bath houses and one rowboat for common use.

Secure Lease.

This year we secured a three-year lease at $200 per season which we consider cheap for such a large and beautiful piece of lake frontage.

This season we had about forty tents with lots of room to spare. Both bath houses are heated every day thruout the season. The chopping of wood and other communal work is done on certain days decided on by the campers themselves. That day the men all go to work together until it is finished. This promotes the spirit of cooperation, working together for a common cause.

Own Tools.

This commune owns all the necessary tools such as lumberjack saw, ax, washboiler, tubs, washboards, a lantern and a dozen pails.

The rules of the camp are made at a meeting of at least one delegate from every tent.

After dividing all expenses they amount to six dollars per tent per season. Just a mile away business men rent cottages for $250 and up per season.

Picnics.

About every two weeks some section of the Finnish Federation holds a picnic on our grounds. Then we sure have a good time. Of course all the campers help the city comrades all they can. On picnic days the campers don't do any cooking for themselves because we can get food so cheap at the picnic.

Help To Party.

These picnics are usually run together with a Saturday night dance at a near-by town. All proceeds are used for party activity. These picnics are not only socially successful but sometimes we make as high as two hundred dollars on a picnic and dance.

Thru this system we do only help the party financially but keep it intact during the summer months.

About September the fifteenth, we pack up our tents and store them at a near-by farm ready again for the next campaign season.

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

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?
Room for three passengers to San Francisco by auto. To leave soon from Chicago. Expense light. Address P. B. Cowdery, c/o Daily Worker.

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The Daily Worker Must Be Saved

There is only one working class daily paper published in the English language in the United States and that is THE DAILY WORKER. This statement may be contested by those who are aware of the existence of the *Milwaukee Leader* and the *Seattle Union Record*, but even a cursory persual of those sheets will convince the reader that they are no more proletarian in character than the Hearst press.

The *Milwaukee Leader* depends on advertising revenue for its existence, therefore it caters to the interests that provide the revenue, and its pages are doctored to appeal to the type of mind that demands sensationalism. Intimate stories of human frailties, rather than constructive news of working class efforts is the menu that the *Milwaukee Leader* lays before its clients. It is socialist in name, but in name only.

The *Seattle Union Record* has the Hearst press looking sick as a competitor in the business of serving up salacity to the public. It has lost every vestigae of its original labor character and contains no more labor news that the average capitalist newspaper.

THE DAILY WORKER, it must be admitted by friend and foe, has no other concern except to serve the working-class movement. While it aims to interest the mass of workers it does not cater to the low levels of taste developed by the sensation mongering capitalist press.

Neither does THE DAILY WORKER depend on advertising for revenue. The business elements know that our paper is the enemy of everything they stand for. Even had our circulation reached the point where considerations of profits might outweigh anti-revolutionary prejudices it is doubtful if the merchants and manufacturers would subsidize THE DAILY WORKER by advertising. Even such a conservative labor paper as the *London Daily Herald* is practically boycotted by the big advertisers, outside of a nationally known firm that specializes in purging the population. The circulation of the *Daily Herald* is near half a million, which means that it is read by approximately 2,500,000. Yet, because it is a labor paper the business men are class conscious enough to give their advertising to papers that stand for the capitalist system.

THE DAILY WORKER depends for its support ENTIRELY on the working class. Subscriptions and donations are its visible means of support. The present campaign to raise $50,000 must go over the top if the American workers are to have a daily that will fight for them and give them a lead.

Rivera Is Sitting on a Tack

There is an old saying that liars can figure but that figures cannot lie. This is only a half truth. Figures in the hands of a capable liar can work wonders with the facts. Ask Primo de Rivera.

After a couple of revolts came near dynamiting Primo out of his dictatorial chair, the gentleman devised a way of giving his autocratic regime the color of legality. So he took a leaf out of the political text book of the United States and started a referendum, a novel one to be sure but a referendum, nevertheless.

Only those who favored Rivera's rule could vote. The opposition could attend the bull fight for all Rivera cared.

Almost seven million votes out of a possible total of thirteen millions cast their votes for the dictatorship. This looked pretty good to de Rivera. But no sooner were the votes counted than half a dozen healthy looking rebellions were reported and now King Alfonso is considering throwing up his job and taking a position with a salary attached as an attraction in one of the Greenwich Village freak restaurants.

To parody a once popular ditty, we ask de Rivera: "Why do you hurl those figures at us when they don't mean what they say?"

The Double Standard

Rumors are floating around Washington that the state department is considering taking advantage of the murder of a wealthy American capitalist by a bandit gang, to issue an ultimatum to the Mexican government demanding protection for American tourists.

Citizens of foreign countries are killed in the United States quite frequently and should a foreign government threaten the United States with reprisals because of those incidents considerable indignation would be registered by our editors, statesmen and near-statesmen.

At the time Jacob Rosenthal was kidnaped it was generally conceded that one of the main objects of the plot was to discredit the Calles administration, and to prove to the United States that the Mexican government was unable to guarantee life and property in the country.

Whatever may be the motive of the kidnapping, besides a desire on the part of a few bandits to get rich quick, the department of state will have to develop considerable ingenuity in order to be able to make a threatening attitude towards Mexico go down with the workers and farmers of the United States.

Rewarding the Lame

"Lame Duck" Lenroot of Wisconsin will be "taken care of" by President Coolidge, since the Wisconsin republican voters tied the can to him in the primaries. Lenroot was a loyal supporter of the Coolidge administration in the senate. He led the fight for the world court. So well did he succeed that the Wisconsin voters figured he would make a nice decoration for the political scrap heap.

The capitalist class usually reward their servants. If they did not do this the incentive to serve them would not be so tempting. "Progressives" who turn reactionary for a price might think several times about deserting their principles if they believed that an election defeat would leave them jobless as well as honorless.

Among the positions available to "Lame Duck" Lenroot are: a seat on a federal bench; the attorney generalship or a job as ambassador to a first class power. Outside of wounded pride and disappointed ambition Lenroot will not have any reason to curse the day he was born.

Subscribe!

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue.)

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

IN the present case: What is the number of undertakings yielding this profit of 319 to 585 million roubles? There are 323,855 such undertakings. If we assume that it costs about 80 roubles monthly to maintain a family (here of course I may be greatly in error, but it is an error which can be easily corrected on one side or the other), this means a sum of about 1,000 roubles yearly. Thus 323 million roubles are consumed, and these 323 millions of "consumed" roubles must be deducted from the 400 millions of the gross profits, if we are to reach the actual accumulation fund of the private capitalists. This sum cannot therefore be compared for a moment with those figures expressing the net profits of our industry. When we calculate the net profits of our industry, we reckon our accumulation fund only, that is, the sums which can be employed for further expanding industry; we do not calculate the costs of maintenance of the technical staff, of the requisite apparatus, etc. But as soon as private capital is concerned, then the accumulation fund, that is the net profit which can be employed for enlarging the undertaking, is merged in the gross profits. This one correction alone suffices to throw quite another light on the actual comparative forces.

I HAVE examined a large quantity of correspondence from the provinces on the growth of private capital in these different districts. In the Leningrad district (this is the one extreme) private capital has for instance been steadily retrogressing during the whole time, and its importance decreases from day to day. There are other parts of our union in which private capital has won further positions of late. The greatest strengthening of the position of private capital has taken place in Ukraine. But even here, where private capital has grown at the greatest speed, it has just reached the level of 1924, our severe pressure upon it in 1923 having forced it to retreat. We have now loosened the reins again a little, so that private capital is beginning to press forward, and at the most dangerous point of its attack it has regained the level of 1924. Thus matters stand at present.

TURNING to our state economics, communal undertakings, and co-operatives, we find the net proceeds of our socialized economic enterprises to have been 1025 million roubles in the year 1924-25; in the economic year 1925-26 the sum will probably be 1586 millions (the final calculation is not yet finished, so I can only take the probable figure.) This is clear profit. Thus if we accept the most favorable estimate of the gains of private capital, as calculated by Kutler, first correcting the amount in the manner described above, by deducting the amount of capital consumed by private capital from its net profits, then we shall see that our state economics are established on a firm basis, and give no cause of anxiety as to the future of our development towards a socialist state of society. I believe that the further progress of our economics is bound to strengthen our position.

WE must not forget that we have already proved our maneuvering capacity in this sphere. A few years ago, quite a comparatively short time ago, we exercised pressure upon private capital, and began to supplant it with extraordinary rapidity; as soon as we saw that we had drawn the reins a little too tight, we loosened them again. It has been seen that we are able to do this. These repeated tactics for the control of private capital have shown clearly that our state power is fully able to regulate at will, and that, should actual danger arise from private capital, we can at once apply the lever of our credit system—as we have already done before—the lever of our railway transport, of our taxation apparatus, and of our whole economic apparatus, and thus rapidly push aside private capital if needs be.

THE existing relations of class forces show us where to apply the necessary levers at any given moment. We see for instance that private capital has now turned its attention to the villages. This must stimulate ue to strengthen our own position there. We see that only recently private capital was using our state credit to too great an extent. Here we had to apply pressure. We see that we can learn from private capital how to increase the rapidity of circulation, for we observe that the means of private capital circulate much more quickly than our means in the more unwieldy and bureaucratic state institutions. Here pressure must be exercised to accelerate circulation. We see that private capital exploits the investor, especially the contractors with whom it deals, and attracts outside capital with the aid of a minimum of its own. We have not yet shown ourselves capable of doing this. We have not yet adequately exploited agricultural accumulation for the uplift of our industry and our co-operatives. Here it is again needful to draw the logical conclusions. That we must draw these conclusions is true, but it is quite wrong to say that private capital hangs over us like a threatening thundercloud. This is perfect nonsense.

A FEW words on the peasantry problem. There are some comrades who imagine the differentiation among the peasants to have already reached such a point that the problem of the medium farmer practically exists no longer. Unfortunately, our statistics fail to give us the required information here. We have no figures showing the present differentiation, or its progress of late. Still I should like to make a general observation on a point which in my opinion can and must be accorded attention. If you look at any capitalist country, even a capitalist country developing with tempestuous rapidity on capitalist lines, we Marxists-Leninists recognize (and Lenin himself would have recognized) that the solid mass of the medium peasantry cannot be changed within a few years; it can be hollowed out by the current of capitalist development, but the process will be much slower here than in the industrial class, where the middle class, the medium city bourgeoisie, is forced out of existence much more quickly.

AND if this is the case in a capitalist country and under capitalist rule, where the whole mechanics of capitalist society drift forward at the speed prescribed by the maximum speed at which the middle peasantry is decomposed and the differentiation of the peasantry accomplished, it is much more the case in the union, where the nationalization of the land has rendered a rapid differentiation impossible in any case. Lenin emphasized this frequently. I may even refer to that speech of Lenin's which was recorded for the gramophone, and sent to all the villages and towns of the Soviet Union as one of the most important and popular speeches ever made by Lenin on the peasant question. This speech dealt directly with the nationalization of the land, and with the importance of the middle stratum of peasantry in connection with this. Thus, whatever may be asserted on the subject, we cannot conclude that any very great change has taken place with regard to the differentiation of the various strata of peasantry during the past wo years. It is impossible. (To Be Continued)

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

But the greatest blow was dealt at the predominant metaphysical conception of the life of the soul thirty years ago by the new methods of psychophysics. By means of a series of able experiments the physiologists, Theodor Fechner and Ernst Heinrich Weber of Lepisic, showed that an important part of the mental activity can be measured and expressed in mathematical formulae just as well as other physiological processes, such as muscular contractions. Thus the laws of physic control a part of the life of the soul just as absolutely as they do the phenomena of inorganic nature. It is true that psychophysics has only partially realized the very high expectations that were entertained in regard to its Monistic significance; but the fact remains that a part of the mental life is just as unconditionally ruled by physical laws as any other natural phenomena.

Thus physiological psychology was raised by psychophysics to the rank of a physical and, in principle, exact science. But it had already obtained solid foundations in other provinces of biology. Comparative psychology had traced connectedly the long graduation from man to the higher animals, from these to the lower, and so on down to the very lowest. At the lowest stage it found those remarkable beings, invisible with the naked eye, that were discovered in stagnant water everywhere after the invention of the microscope (in the second half of the seventeenth century) and called "infusoria." They were first accurately described and classified by Gottfried Ehrenberg, the famous Berlin microscopist. In 1838 he published a large and beautiful work, illustrating on 64 folio pages the whole realm of microscopic life; and this is still the base of all studies of the protists. Ehrenberg was a very ardent and imaginative observer, and succeeded in communicating his seal for the study of microscopic organisms to his pupils. I still recall with pleasure the stimulating excursions that I made fifty years ago (in the summer of 1854) with my teacher Ehrenberg, and a few other puplis—including my student-friend, Ferdinand von Richthofen, the famous geographer—to the Zoological Gardens at Berlin. Equipped with fine nets and small glasses, we fished in the ponds of the Zoological Gardens and in the Spree, and caught thousands of invisible micro-organisms, which then richly rewarded our curiosity by the beautiful forms and mysterious movements they disclosed under the microscope.

The way in which Ehrenberg explained to us the structure and the vital movements of his infusoria was very curious. Misled by the comparison of the real infusoria with the microscopic but highly organized rotifers, he had formed the idea that all animals are alike advanced in organization, and had indicated this erroneous theory in the very title of his work: The Infusoria as Perfect Organisms: a Glance at the Deeper Life of Organic Nature. He thought he could detect in the simplest infusoria the same distinct organs as in the higher animals—stomach, heart, ovaries, kidneys, muscles, and nerves—and he interpreted their psychic life on the same peculiar principle of equally advanced organization.

Ehrenberg's theory of life was entirely wrong, and was radically destroyed in the hour of its birth (1838) by the cell-theory which was then formulated, and to which he never became reconciled. Once Matthias Schleiden had shown the composition of all the plants, tissues, and organs from microscopic cells, the last structural elements of the living organism, and Theodor Schwann had done the same for the animal body, the theory attained such an importance that Kolliker and Leydig based on it the modern science of tissues, or histology, and Virchow constructed his cellular pathology by applying it to diseased human beings. These are the most important advances of theoretical medicine. But it was still a long time before these microscopic beings to the cell was answered. Carl Theodor von Siebold had already maintained (in 1845) that the real infusoria and the closely related rhizopods were unicellar organisms, and had distinguished these protozoa from the rest of the animals. At the same time, Carl Naekeli had described the lowest algae as "unicellular plants." But this important conception was not generally admitted until some time afterwards, especially after I brought all the unicellular organisms under the head of "protists" (1872), and defined their psychic functions as the "cell-soul."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Urge All Aid to the British Coal Miners

Appeal of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the workers of all countries.

WHEN the general council of the British Trade Union Congress throttled the general strike on the 12th of May, the British miners whose spirit had not been broken, declared, that they would continue the struggle. They have kept their word, and they are fighting on, altho they are opposed by a united front of the cunning British bourgeoisie and all its conscious and unconscious lackeys.

The last few weeks have proved themselves to be extremely critical for the striking miners. In order to defeat them the way was cleared for entry of the churchmen with their sweet speeches oozing with brotherlyness and love. The object of this cunning move on the part of the churchmen is clear. They wish to pursuade the miners to accept the same program of wage reductions against which the miners have consistently fought.

THE ruling class of Great Britain failed to break the miners in an open struggle, it was therefore the turn of the princes of the church to try their hand and to succeed with strategy where the government failed with force.

The leaders of the miners gave way. They recommended the miners to accept the memorandum of the bishops altho the latter is nothing but an attempt to break the united front of the miners. The miners themselves, however, have seen thru the swindle and given a clear and unmistakable answer to the temptations of the holy church, and to the attempts of their leaders to abandon their original program.

IN the meantime the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the whole Amsterdam International is maliciously and systematically preparing the defeat of the miners. The Amsterdam International cynically refused to make collections to support the families of the striking miners giving as the reason that the general council had not requested any such collection.

The general council pursued fruitless negotiations for loans from the well-to-do sections of the Amsterdam International which did not shrink from demanding material security and usurious interests for the loans to assist the British miners. This is the way the leaders of the Amsterdam trade unions interpret their duty of solidarity.

AS far as the general council is concerned, despite the fact that its negotiations for loans failed completely, it refused to discuss the question of supporting the miners at the conference of the Anglo-Russian Committee in Paris at the 30-31 of July. It came together at the initiative of the central council of the Soviet Labor Unions especially for this purpose.

Other sections of the Amsterdam International were demanding usurious interests and material security from the general council as a condition for financially supporting the striking miners.

THE general council, however, also put a condition for its participation in the campaign to support the min- Soviet Labor Unions. This condition was that all its crimes committed against the British and the world proletariat be forgiven.

The representatives of the general council at the conference of the 30-31 of July demanded that the revolutionary unions of the U. S. S. R. withdraw their statement in which they published the truth concerning the treachery of the general council to the toilers of the world. Under these circumstances the miners' struggle has a more than ordinary importance.

THE British miners are the advance guard of the British proletariat and are defending the interests of the proletariat against the offensive of capital. It is the task of the British proletariat to ensure the victory of the heroic miners at all cost.

They must see to it that the general council does not dare to break up the Anglo-Russian Committee which has been formed as a result of the determination of the workers of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to organize the struggle for trade union unity and against the offensive of capital. The committee was never more necessary to the workers and above all to the fighting miners, than it is today.

IT is the task of the British workers to force the general council and its delegation in the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to participate in the campaign of support for the miners with all possible means.

Should the general council refuse to support the miners, it is necessary to brand them once again as traitors and to see to it that new members are put in the place of the old who who worthy to bear the name of representatives of the British workers in the general council of the British Trade Union Congress.

IT is the duty of the British working class and of the proletariat of all countries to support the British miners to the utmost and to save them from the blows of British capitalism and the conservative government which, in anticipation of its victory over the miners, is already preparing to attack the proletariat of other branches of industry.

THE support for the miners must be quick and effective. It must be made up of collections from the workers at the bench, of contributions from their wages. The fraternal support of the British miners by the working class of the Soviet Union must serve as an example to the workers of all other countries.

Apart from the organizational material support for the miners, it is necessary to proceed immediately to organize a boycott of all coal transports. The holding up of coal exports to Great Britain would represent a great triumph for the cause of international solidarity.

THE Communist International sends its warmest greetings to the British miners and calls upon all Communist Parties and upon all revolutionary workers all over the world to continue their work to support the miners with redoubled energy. The victory of the British miners made possible by a united action of the advance guard of the workers of all countries would be a guarantee for a fighting alliance of all proletarians against capitalism and imperialism.

Long live the struggle and victory of the British colliers!

Long live the support of the British colliers by the proletariat of all countries!

Long live the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie!

Long live Communism!

BLESSINGS OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

By WM. PICKENS.

Arguments seem to count little with some people. But certainly facts ought to count with any sane man. Those who want to find out for certain just how blessed it is to Negro children and teachers to be in "their own" separate schools in the South, or elsewhere, should read thhe article in the September "Crisis" on the schools of Georgia. Georgia is a typical southern state; segregation is well established there. Just let any Negro "leader" who is trying to lead his people into separate school systems in Ohio, Illinois, or anywhere else, read those facts and figures in the September "Crisis" and see what he is leading toward. Read those figures on page 253, or on any other page of that remarkable disclosure of facts, and see that the "separate" Negro schools in Georgia, where the colored people and children, nearly half the total population, get less than one dollar out of ten for their education.

The proportion is much worse still if the "Crisis" had counted the money paid to white school superintendents, supervisors and to other state and local administrators of the schools. All of these management and mismanagement salaries and expenses go to the whites.

Where there are segregated schools for Negroes, the Negro school gradually becomes school only in name—a sort of excuse to say to the outside world: "Yes, we have schools for the Negroes. The only reason why they are not up with the white people in intelligence and education, is their natural inferiority, you see." They know that they are lying, and that in truth they are so robbing and limiting the Negro schools that even if blacks were superior by nature, they would still have to remain inferior in educational attainments. Where there are separate schools for Negroes, those Negroes enjoy just one equality in the school system: the equal right to pay the taxes for the support of the whole school system, and mainly to educate white peop

CHICAGO, Sept. 17. — A series of earthquakes, estimated to have taken place at a distance of about 4,500 miles from Chicago, were recorded on the University of Chicago seismograph from 12.18 to 1.02 today.

Release

Silence,
Mysterious silence,
And the density of night
Bare softly upon me,
Blotting the raucous
Clamor of toil
That leadens my soul;
Peaceful,
Dreaming,
Childhood,
This do I know
Lying in the lap of night,
Listening to silence,
Sweet,
Mysterious,
Silence.

—JIM WATERS.

Win Strike to Guard Union

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Failure of 5 men to show their union books caused a strike of 900 at the Gravity Slope colliery of the Hudson Coal Co. After a day's idleness it was announced that the matter had been adjusted. Such local strikes would not be necessary say local miners, if the union had the checkoff which automatically forces every man into the organizati