GIFT OCT 11 1926

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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 222. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

$450,000 BAIL FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

LABOR WAITS EARLY DECISION IN SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Reports that Judge Webster Thayer will hand down his decision on the new trial demand of Sacco and Vanzetti some time in the second half of October are circulating among newspapermen in Boston. The amazing revelations linking the department of justice with the plot against the two defendants and the circumstantial affidavits of Celestino Madeiros and his corroborators argue strongly for a favorable decision but the cold sarcastic manner of the judge at the hearings does not indicate a change in bias.

Madeiros' execution for the Wrentham murder is set for October 27. If Thayer listens to the new evidence and rules for a new trial Madeiros will have to receive an extension of life so that he may testify in the second Sacco-Vanzetti trial. But if the judge follows his ancient custom and again shuts his eyes to the Sacco-Vanzetti arguments an attempt will be made to rush Madeiros to his doom. Such a move would, of course, be fought by the defense which would appeal the Sacco case again to the supreme court and need Madeiros again for his vital testimony if the new trial were later granted.

International Move.

There is much speculation as to the effect the expose of the federal government's part in the conspiracy will have on international agitation. The general opinion is that European labor will enter into the case again with an ardor that will eclipse all previous agitation.

The facts are these: For years European labor has been asking Washington: What about our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti? And Washington has always answered, in effect: The federal government is not interested in the prosecution. It belongs solely to the criminal courts of Massachusetts.

Pass Buck.

Five years ago the Italian parliament queried Washington and got that answer. Italian ambassadors and consuls have taken up the case and the buck has always been passed to Massachusetts. Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Italy, tells two years ago in the Saturday Evening Post how he was daily besieged in Rome with inquiries about Sacco and Vanzetti and how he asked the state department about the case and got the conventional answer that it was solely up to Massachusetts. Since then practically every European labor movement has asked Washington the same question, under the regimes of Wilson, Harding and Coolidge alike, and always got the same answer.

Agents Confess.

Now Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand, former department of justice agents—two of 12 who worked on the case—said they were assigned to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti as one way of disposing of two radicals. Assistant District Attorney Ranney of Norfolk county admits the truth of this, but complains about the baring of department secrets. Attorney General Sergeant refuses to open the files that Letherman and Weyand say would prove the belief of the agents themselves in the innocence of the two men.

Gurley Flynn Comments.

"Certainly," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, commenting on the case, "the federal government can no longer say it is not interested in Sacco and Vanzetti."

Two of the last big European labor groups to protest were the British labor party and the German socialist delegation in the Reichstag.

And now the Europeans find they have been lied to. The American government is shown up in its own Dreyfus case, only in this case not a middle-class Jewish captain but two radical immigrant workers whose case has been taken up by the labor movement of the world.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who tells us that Great Britain is striving to keep Mussolini in leash lest the fascist mad-dog should break loose and start another world war out of his turn, must be extremely naive or very willing to pass the diplomatic lies of Downing Street along as facts. Every trained newspaper man knows that 99 per cent of government official statements are lies meant to cover up the truth. When Mussolini intended to meet Chamberlain at Leghorn he had the fascist papers say that he was going somewhere else. The idea is to throw the people off the track.

* * *

THE kaleidoscopic changes that are taking place in the political relationships between the European powers are of tremendous importance. The new alignments that are now throwing their shadows on the political waters are but the forerunners of another war more catastrophic than the last. The former chief rivals on the continent of Europe, the former so-called "traditional enemies," France and Germany, may be allies in the next war. How often has it been said that France and Germany could not get together because of differences of "blood?" But the basis for an alliance was found in coal and iron, just as coal and iron, separated by a frontier, were the two principal causes of the enmity between the two countries prior to the world war.

* * *

THOSE who have the time could spend it to less advantage than to read the war files of the capitalist papers. In those days it was "glorious France" and "barbarous Germany." It is not so today. The American bankers, thru the Dawes plan, put the German capitalists on their feet, and now England is learning that she only pushed the dagger deeper into her own commercial heart when she affixed her signature to the Dawes plan. For every mark in reparations her former enemies get from Germany they lose two marks worth of market. The United States was not an "ally" in the late war, but just an "associate." And now the papers have nice things to say about the Germans, while they keep hopping on England and France with hobnailed boots.

* * *

THE papers will not tell the truth about what actually happened at the Mussolini-Chamberlain conference. But anyone who is acquainted with the financial, commercial and political rivalries of Europe will not be far wrong in assuming that England and Italy are framing up on France and Germany. And no doubt Briand and Stresemann, when they meet again will not cherish the most cordial sentiments towards England and Italy. The antagonism of England and Italy towards France puts the latter in a mood to make valuable concessions to Germany. Tho defeated on the battlefield only eight years ago, Germany is today more stable than either one of the allies.

* * *

THE defeat of "German militarism" cost over seven million lives. The number of wounded is triple that fig-

(Continued on page 2.)

METAL TRADES DEPT. TO JOIN AMSTERDAM

Said to Forecast A. F. of L. Action

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1. — Affiliation of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor with the International Metal Workers Federation was practically assured as the result of action taken here today by representatives of American Metal Trades Unions gathered at the Hotel Tuller. Final action was referred to the executive council to adjust such details as the per capita tax to be paid and American representation in the world organization. But affiliation is assured.

Reassure Americans

Metal workers in the union of Soviet Republics are not affiliated with the International Metal Workers Federation and Robert Dissman, social-democratic member of the German reichstag who heads the delegation from Europe now attending the convention here, promised the American labor leaders that the workers of the Soviet union would not be admitted "until they provide assurances that they will not use affiliation as an instrument to interfere in the internal affairs and politics of other countries." This is the usual argument used by capitalist countries against Soviet recognition, especially by the American government.

A. F. of L. as Buffer.

It is felt here that affiliation of the American trade unions is highly desired as a buffer against the growing influence of the Soviet unions in western Europe.

In adjourning the convention of the metal trades organizations today, President James O'Connell, addressing the foreign delegation, declared:

"You have given us a new fire and a new spirit. Say to your friends and your colleagues when you return home that we are hand in hand with you

(Continued on page 2)

CONTINENTAL STEEL TRUST ESTABLISHED

Europeans Combine to Control Markets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1. — A giant steel combination of French, German, Belgian, Luxemburg and Saar Valley interests is being formed to end competition and divide the market in fixed proportion.

The consortium output will be from a minimum of 26,000,000 tons to a maximum of 30,000,000 tons. The percentages allotted the different members are: Germany 43.18; France 31.19; Belgium 11.63; Luxemburg 8.23 and the Saar Valley 5.77.

Divide Up Production.

This gives a monthly output of 795,000 tons to Germany; 670,000 to France; 295,000 to Belgium; 310,000 to Luxemburg and 220,000 to the Saar Valley.

Each country is to deposit $1 in a common fund for each ton of steel turned out within its percentage. For each ton over such percentage it is charged $4. A repayment of $2 a ton will be paid any country failing in any one year to produce its percentage of steel out of the minimum of 26,000,000 tons.

British and U. S. Hit.

A central international office is to be established and all accounts balanced yearly.

As the British and American interests are not party to this combine, both, particularly the British who claim the continental market, are faced with the combine's strong competition.

CHINESE WAR LORD WHO JOINED FORCES WITH WU PEI-FU AGAINST CANTON

Marshal Sun.

One of the big independent Chinese Generals is Marshal Sun Chang Feng, shown above, who controls five provinces in the lower Yangtse Valley. Recently, however, he set up an alliance with Wu Pei Fu, the English imperialist tool who has been beaten by the Cantonese, or nationalist forces.

TO FIGHT FOR 5-DAY WEEK, SAYS WILLIAM GREEN

Calls Furriers and the Printers Pioneers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1. — Encouraged by action of Henry Ford in adopting the five-day week, the American Federation of Labor will fight vigorously for a shorter working week in industry, William Green, president, declared today.

Green does not believe that there will be universal acceptance immediately of the five-day week, but he thinks that in a few years employers will realize that with the increased production thru time saving machines, wages will be increased and working hours reduced.

The federation, not Ford, should be given credit for first bringing about the shorter week, Green said.

Praises Furriers.

"Ford seems merely to have accepted the philosophy of the federation in regard to hours, wages and production," Green declared.

Thru the federation's activity, the five-day week already has been established in two important trades, printing and fur working, said Green.

"The week now for the day printing trade is 44 hours, or, five and one half days," Green explained. "In most of the night printing trades, it is 40 hours, or, five days.

"Two months ago, we made agreements whereby the fur working trade has a 40-hour week, or, five days, as Ford has now established."

In Confined Trades.

The five-day week will come first in the so-called confining trades, Green said.

"It is essential in these trades, where the workers labor at top speed and under confining and oftentimes unsatisfactory conditions that the hours should be reduced," he said, "Drudgery

(Continued on page 2)

TEN STRIKERS STILL HELD ON EXCESSIVE BAIL

Winnick Is Freed After Brutal Grilling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N J., Oct. 1.—Tom Winnik is out. Winnik was released from the Passaic county jail on $1,000 bail after unsuccessful attempts had been made to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, and after he had been held without bail for days while police attempted to force a confession from him. They hoped to make him implicate himself and his fellow-prisoners in the bombing frame-up.

Ten strikers are still being held under the excessive bail of $450,000, and for one no bail at all has been set. Justice Charles W. Parker, who recently set bail for Mrs. Hall when she was first arrested on suspicion of murder, at $15,000, yesterday named $80,000 as the collective bail for the five textile strikers in Hackensack jail. These men have been held without bail since their arrest last week. In addition there are the five men held in Passaic county jail at Paterson on $359,000. William Sikora is being held there without bail.

When the $80,000 bail was set at the hearing before Judge Parker, Jack Rinzler, attorney for the defense, asked prosecuting attorney, A. C. Hart, to produce the confessions which he claims the accused strikers have made, and on which the men are supposed to be held. According to the reporter of the Passaic Daily Herald present at the time, "Mr. Hart admitted that he did not have signed statements and that he could not get them."

Weakened Condition.

Weak and haggard, with an eight-days' growth of beard on his pale face, Winnik was too unstrung to tell a connected story when questioned at strike headquarters. In disjointed phrases he told only a little of what happened to him after his arrest.

"Fire-station near the jail," said Winnik. ""Beaten up there first—I was knocked out—senseless—don't remember—don't know how long—hungry—nothing to eat there—." Winnik looked dully at his young wife who had been waiting around anxiously at headquarters for hours. "He hardly seemed to comprehend who she was.

Negro Editors Are Victims of Sedition Charges in Kentucky

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — Two colored editors of Louisville, Kentucky, I. Willis Cole and William Warley, have been offered the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in defending themselves for alleged violation of "criminal syndicalism" and "sedition" sections of Kentucky law. The two Negro editors, Cole of the Louisville Leader and Warley of the Louisville News, are accused for an editorial which condemned the double standard of justice prevailing in Kentucky.

A colored man charged with murder and assault had been promptly hung whereas a white man charged with assault upon an 11-year old colored girl had been declared insane without any questioning of his guilt. The county attorney charged that the editorial "was designedly written to create race hatred."

PETITIONS FOR W. P. CANDIDATES MUST BE IN BY 10 A. M. TODAY

The district office of the Chicago Workers Party requests that all comrades having signed petitions to put the party candidates on the state ticket in the coming election, turn them in to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St. by 10 a. m. today, Saturday. The need for additional petitions is urgent.

POLICE, PRESS AND SPIES COMBINE IN HUGE PLOT TO FRAME-UP STRIKE LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—All the minions of the Passaic mill barons, the police, the press, private detectives and labor spy agencies, are combining in a monstrous conspiracy to break the strike thru the medium of the most brazen frame-up in the history of labor struggles.

Passaic newspapers carry screaming headlines accusing the strike leaders of throwing bombs and assaulting police. The police have reverted to the methods of the inquisition to impose fake "confessions" on maltreated strike leaders. Professional labor spies do their share by planting bombs, that so far have injured no one, but that serve the purpose of the frame-up artist.

The conspirators have only begun on their uniquitous program of frame-up. It is high time for the workers of the land to turn their eyes towards Passaic and to be ready to help their fighting brothers in the brave battle that at no time in its long career has been as critical as it is now.

"Riot Law" Is Proved Fiction in New Jersey

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK—(FP)—"Riot law" invented by sheriff George Nimmo of Bergen county, New Jersey, is a vicious fiction, without standing in the legal statutes. Proof of this is found in the dismissal of cases brot against New York friends of Passaic strikers who were arrested in the sheriff's assault on a picket line five months ago. Norman Thomas and Robert Dunn, both Civil Liberties representatives, are free after being out on $10,000 bail each since their three-day imprisonment.

Esther Lowell, Federated Press correspondent who was arrested after helping up a woman knocked down by police, has been out on $1,500 bail, while Robert Wolf, a writer, was on $5,000 bail for asserting his civil right to stand on a Passaic sidewalk. Thomas will make the test suit for false arrest.

Petitions for writs of habeas corpus to release seven Passaic textile strikers held without complaints or warrants for alleged implication in a bombing affair are being argued by John Larkin Hughes, Civil Liberties attorney, in Jersey City.

Henry T. Hunt, another Civil Liberties attorney and counsel for Passaic Local 1603, United Textile Workers, asserts that the bombing charge has all the appearance of a frame-up. Thirty strikers were held incommunicado without complaints or warrants, supposedly for connection with the bombing. Hunt says the bombs were probably planted by "some detective acting under the hire of the mill owners."

Cal Glad of Chance to Have Comedian as White House Guest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Coolidge this morning knows exactly what's wrong with Europe and what should be done to rectify conditions. He got a complete earfull of lowdown on the situation last night from America's self-appointed diplomat, Will Rogers, by name.

The gum-chewing comedian, just returned from Europe from whence he sent innumerable postal cards of advice to the president, is a White House guest. He wired Everett Sanders, the Coolidge secretary, yesterday afternoon that he would be in Washington for a few hours and would like, if possible, to pay his respects to the office.

When the president heard this, he directed Sanders to ascertain when Rogers' train arrived so that a White House automobile might be on hand to meet him, and to extend an invitation to stay overnight.

A long telegram came back immediately, its tenor being in effect: "Oh boy! isn't this swell? I've never been in the White House before. You bet I accept!" And in conclusion, the master of the lariat stated. "Sanders, if this is a joke, for God's sake head me off at Philadelphia."

N. Y. GRAPHIC HELPS UNCOVER PASSAIC PLOT

Metropolitan Journal Charges Frame-Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—The latest attempt of the police of Passaic and Garfield to break the big textile strike has been marked with such acts of atrocious brutality and out-and-out framing-up of strike leaders as to invite the wholesale condemnation of the New York capitalist press.

The New York Graphic, one of the leading New York evening papers, yesterday printed several photographs showing some of the arrested strike leaders after they had been beaten up by the police and forced by the most brutal third degree methods to sign unread statements implicating themselves in the latest fantastic plot of the mill-controlled police. The following editorial appeared in the same issue:

JERSEY JUSTICE.

If Gov. Moore of New Jersey wants something to think about let him contemplate the spectacle in New Brunswick and compare it with what is taking place in Passaic.

While Mrs. Hall, the chief figure in a four-year-old murder case, is enjoying freedom on bail of $40,000 on a charge of first degree murder, a group of underpaid and almost starving workmen who dared to protest because their wages were cut in the textile mills are held under bonds of $350,000.

One striker is held under bonds of $100,000. The prisoners are hustled from one jail to another at night to prevent their lawyers from serving writs of habeas corpus. If the imprisoned strikers refuse to admit the charges against them in written confessions they are brutally beaten with lead pipes. One man was strapped to the bars of his cell with leathern thongs and struck until he was almost unconscious.

That is the method which the police of Passaic and other textile towns in New Jersey are using to break the mill strike. Some 12,000 workers are still out and they have been taken into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. This seems to have infuriated the police.

If Gov. Moore wants to be the champion of justice in New Jersey, as indicated by his activity in New Brunswick, there is a broad field for him to exemplify it in the textile zone.

Who elects the governor in New Jersey? Is it the people who work for a livelihood or the textile manufacturers?

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

POLISH CRISIS INCREASES; ARMY OFFICERS ASSAULT A MINISTER

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Extreme tension today followed the resignation of the Bartel ministry as a result of the government's failure to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget proposals.

The serious nature of the friction between the enemies and adherents of Marshal Pilsudski was indicated when several officers early today raided the bedroom of former finance minister Vichowski, leader of the opposition.

The ex-cabinet member was beaten into unconsciousness and a gas bomb was left in his room.

* * * *

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Pilsudski today was charged by parliament with the task of forming a new cabinet, following the failure of the Bartel ministry to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget question. He accepted, and immediately called a conference of political leaders.

TOMORROW— SUNDAY, OCT. 3 AT 6:30 P. M.

Concert PERFORMANCE Russian-Ukrainian Dance

arranged by the RUSSIAN BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE for the benefit of the class war prisoners.

CHARLES CLINE, for 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail, will speak.

A Good Time for a Good Cause!

WALSH HALL Cor. Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St.

Get your tickets at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.; The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; or Local Office I. L. D., 19 S. Lincoln St.

RED CROSS RAPS FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS FOR BLOCKING RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—By minimizing the loss in Florida's hurricane, state officials, including Governor Martin, and real estate operators "have seriously handicapped" the Red Cross in its efforts to provide relief for the storm victims, John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, declared today in a message to C. C. Pinckney, chairman of the Richmond, Va., chapter.

"The poor people who suffered are regarded as of less consequence than the hotel and tourist business of Florida," said Payne.

MORE STRIKE BENEFITS TO CLOAKMAKERS

A. C. W. and A. F. of L. Aid Garment Strike

NEW YORK CITY, October 1. — Strengthening their position in the present strike of 40,000 cloak makers, the General Strike Committee of the unions last night announced increases in strike benefits in the 13th week of the strike. Fifteen hundred shop chairmen meeting at Webster Hall cheered the announcement of an increase from $5 to $7 per week for single men and women strikers, and from $8 to $10 per week for married men and women.

Answer to Bosses.

This move was announced last night as the union's answer to the rejection of proposals for peace conference by inside manufacturers and jobbers early this week. The union was also able to announce that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have voted $25,000 to the cloak strike fund, a check for $10,000 being received yesterday.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, stated that the appeal for funds, made to American Federation of Labor international unions and other sympathetic bodies, is obtaining a favorable response and money has begun to pour in. Speakers were applauded when they declared the union is prepared to strike into next season if necessary with unabated strength.

Cloaks Few and Costly.

It was pointed out that, in the trade press, buyers and retailers are complaining there is a serious shortage of cloaks. Those cloaks which are obtainable, they complain, are being offered at profiteering prices and warning is being given manufacturers, who are taking advantage of the present crisis, that they will regret it, when the strike is settled. Others who spoke at Webster Hall yesterday included Morris Rubin and Joseph Borouchowittz.

The temporary injunction against the I. L. G. W. pickets was made permanent, or technically speaking "continued," by Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingram. It was first issued by Justice Charles L. Guy and has brought the New York trade unions general into a realization of the menace of injunctions against labor.

Justice Ingram adds a new wrinkle to definitions of "crime." It is not necessary, his opinion says in effect, to show actual violence on the part of pickets. It is only necessary to show that they picketed en masse, that there were lots of pickets, enuf to create an impression of mass power, enough to be effective. His exact words are:

"It suffices to say that on several occasions hundreds of the strikers, or so-called pickets, have been arrested and brought before city magistrates.

"The courts have already commented upon the vast numbers of strikers who daily congregate in front of and in the vicinity of the places of business of the manufacturers. Such crowds in the particular neighborhood make for disorder, impede traffic and have a tendency to incite violence."

Sherwood Eddy Mission Writes on Soviet Union

SHERWOOD, Oct. 1.—Recommending recognition of Russia, the Sherwood Eddy commission, an unofficial delegation of American citizens which visited Russia this summer—has written its report in a letter to President Coolidge. When the group's return and proposal of recognition were first reported in the press Coolidge reiterated to newspaper men the position the United States has taken on recognition since 1923.

The Eddy commission, headed by the Y. M. C. A. head, included editors, business men, educators and social workers. They did not all agree on the merits of the Soviet system, but were unanimous for recognition.

CATHOLIC PRIEST STARTS LITTLE WAR OF HIS OWN IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Father Soto, a priest, is at the head of sixty catholics and in revolt against the government, according to dispatches today from Guanajuato state. Yesterday the party attacked the village of Salvatierra and burned the railway station.

General Jose Alvarez, chief of staff, asserted the movement was without particular significance as there are ample federal forces in the vicinity to crush the revolt.

Student Paper Raps Domination of "U" Life by Athletics

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 1.— Athletics, the cancer of the institution in which faculty and students alike pay homage to the great god, football.

This denunciation of the constantly growing importance placed on collegiate sports is contained in an editorial printed today in the Daily Northwestern, official publication of Northwestern University here.

Colleges today, the editorial declares, have become merely annexes of football stadiums, and the prominent athlete, regardless of his scholastic abilities, dominates the campus and the school.

"The 'N' man," the editorial continues, "is elected to positions for which he is not qualified. He is given special examinations which are denied ordinary students. In short, he rules the campus and dominates all forms of school life."

Commenting on this, the editorial says simply: "Northwestern is still an educational institution, we hope."

ARMOUR SWINDLE IS CONDONED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Sensational Charge Is Made by College Head

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The pits of the Chicago board of trade buzzed with speculation today in the wake of the charges and insinuations concerning the Armour Grain company's alleged adulteration of rye, contained in the open letter to John A. Bunnell, president of the board, published in the current issue of the round-up.

College Chief Charges.

The letter is signed by J. Ralph Pickell, chief of the round-up college of scientific price-fixing, of which "the round-up" is the official publication. Additional weight was lent to his remarks on the floor of the exchange because of the close relationship said to exist between the college and Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine.

Most of the charges contained in the letter are hidden in questions directed at Bunnell. All deals with the alleged mixing of rye screenings with first quality grain with which Armour company was charged and later exonerated by board of trade directors.

Among the questions which Pickell asks are: "If you, as president of the board, saw that report containing specific evidence of criminality, did you act immediately?"

"Would you like to have me print that report and at the same time explain why you failed to act on it until about five months later?"

"Can you tell me how five cars of rye were loaded out of the Northwestern Public Elevator when, according to the records, there were but 593.22 bushels in the elevator?"

"Do you know that it seems to be only the Chicago board of trade among the exchanges, that condones criminality?"

Bunnell has not, as yet, issued an official answer to the letter.

Scab Building Busy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Construction of a $5,000,000 apartment house on a 12-acre tract near Rock Creek Park is announced as the next job of Harry Warsman, foe of the organized building trades in the District of Columbia. The local building trades council has for the past two years been conducting a long-distance picket of the British government to prevent its giving to Wardman the construction of its new embassy building.

WORLD SERIES TICKETS SHORT; RAKE-OFF IS BIG

Fans Suspect Motives Behind Shortage

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Infuriated subscribers for world series tickets, who have paid for seats that are not available, hounded the Yankee business office today. More than 15,000 fans have been unable to secure tickets.

Rumors of Scandal.

The ticket shortage gave rise to numerous rumors, chief among them one that a scandalous situation would be uncovered when speculators begin to unload—at high prices—the vast numbers of reserved seat tickets they were said to possess.

At the Yankee business office posters announced that all reserved seat tickets had been sold and that 38,000 grandstand and bleacher seats would be put on sale on the morning of games one, two and six, which are to be played in this city.

Too Busy.

Ed Barrow, business manager, was too busy to discuss the situation. A report that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, arbiter of the baseball world, had been unable to obtain a sufficient allotment of seats, was denied by the judge, who is at the Hotel Roosevelt.

"I probably have not had all the tickets I want for the minor leagues—they are entitled to them, you know—or for other people thruout the country," said the judge, "but I think I have enuf to cover the demand."

Admits Speculation.

When asked whether he had heard a report that thousands of tickets had fallen into the hands of speculators, he said: "A certain percentage of tickets for the world series inevitably fall into the hands of the scalpers. There does not seem to be any way to prevent it."

THIS WITNESS GOT NOTHING AT ALL IT APPEARS

Messrs. Daugherty and Miller Hogged Boodle

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—George Williams, former managing director of the alien property custodian's office, resumed the witness stand in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, on conspiracy charges, today denied that he had been given the papers in the $7,000,000 American Metals company property return by the late Jesse Smith, close friend of Daugherty.

Williams said that the papers were delivered to him by Richard Merton, German industrialist, thru whose offices the holdings which had been seized during the war were returned. He denied knowledge of any connection with the deal of the late John T. King, Connecticut politician.

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

AL SMITH IS TAMMANY NOMINEE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF AS GOVERNOR

Governor Al Smith.

Gov. Al Smith of New York will be governor for the fifth time if he is elected over his opponents, which he probably will be. Al Smith's "popularity" has been consistently built up thru many years of steady publicity to fool the workers of New York into putting the Tammany man into the State House at Albany. Ben Gitlow, the workers' party candidate and a worker himself is telling the exploited millions of the empire state that Al Smith is a tool of the bosses—and is proving it.

A. F. of L. Metal Trades Dept. to Join Amsterdam

(Continued from page 1)

and we are selfish enough to hope that you can be of some service to us."

The delegation of the Metal Workers' International in addition to Dissman included J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain; Konrad Ilg, of Switzerland, secretary of the International; Henry Labe, general secretary-treasurer of the French Metal Workers' Association.

The action of the metal trades department here today is taken as a prophecy of similar action by the American Federation of Labor meeting here next week in its relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

Increase Salaries.

One of the Moulders' delegates led a lone fight to stop the increase of the department's officials' salaries from $6,000 per year to $7,500, the same as the officials of the building trades department. The officers got the raise altho the effort to extend the term of the officials more than one year was defeated.

Chicago Organization Resolutions.

Resolutions coming from the Chicago Metal Trades Council calling for an organization drive of the metal trades unions in the Chicago district and urging that wage agreements expire at the same time, were pigeonholed thru reference to the executive council.

The usual platonic resolutions for the organization of the auto industry were also adopted.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: James O'Connell, Machinists, president; Joseph A. Franklin, Boilermakers, first vice-president; John Coffield, Plumbers, second vice-president; John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, third vice-president; Michael J. Keough, Moulders, fourth vice-president; W. W. Britton, Metal Polishers, fifth vice-president; Roy Horn, Blacksmiths, sixth vice-president; Albert J. Berres, Pattern Makers, secretary-treasurer.

The Underworld of Crime Knew the Real Criminals in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WHAT the underworld knows, the police are supposed to know, or try to find out. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually to detect crime. Elaborate police systems are built up, especially in the great cities.

It will be the purpose of this and the succeeding article to show that the daily workings of this police system, in the cities of Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and down in New York, not to mention the smaller mill towns involved, could easily have uncovered the real criminals in the South Braintree holdup and murders that were charged against the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

It will be shown, however, that immediately the police got the cue that the United States government wanted to frame-up Sacco and Vanzetti, the police quit the hunt for the actual payroll bandits and murderers.

* * *

The real story of the holdup and shootings at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920, was told in the confession of the 26-year-old Portuguese, Celestino Madeiros. This confession is supported in every detail by James F. Weeks, whose real name is Croft, a confederate of Madeiros in the Wrentham National Bank murder on Nov. 1, 1924, for which the former is now serving a term of life imprisonment, while the latter is sentenced to death, the work of the executioner, however, having been stayed temporarily so that Madeiros might appear as a witness in case Sacco and Vanzetti are granted a new trial.

James F. Weeks says:

"IT IS WELL KNOWN, AND HAS LONG BEEN WELL KNOWN AMONG A CERTAIN CROWD, WHO DID THE SOUTH BRAINTREE JOB."

Weeks undoubtedly refers to the criminal elements that move about under the eyes of the police very often, as has been frequently shown, committing their crimes if not with the aid at least with passive consent of the police system.

The admissions of Weeks are also of tremendous importance in that they show that Madeiros admitted his participation in the South Braintree affair long before (about a year) he sent his note of confession concealed in a magazine to Sacco in the Dedham jail.

* * *

James F. Weeks says he has known Madeiros for six years. He declares that Madeiros frequently, especially in planning the Wrentham National Bank robbery, told him about the South Braintree job and gave him the names of his associates in that crime as members of the Morel or Morelli gang of Providence, Rhode Island. Weeks knew this gang, consisting of Joseph, the leader, with his brothers, Mike, Pasquale or "Patsy"; Fred, sometimes called "Butsy"; Frank, a man called Bibber Barone; one called "Gyp the Blood," not, however, the "Gyp the Blood" associated with the Rosenthal crime in New York City years ago.

Weeks begins his affidavit, now among those filed with Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial, with the story of preparing with Madeiros the job at the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank. Shortly before this crime, Madeiros and Weeks were in a barroom or "speak-easy" at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., in Andrews Square, South Boston, for the purpose of arranging some of the details.

Maderios said it was strange that he should be in the very barroom he visited four years before when he was in the South Braintree job. Madeiros told Weeks that he and the gang in the South Braintree job came to this saloon early that morning to get information.

Earlier in the summer of 1924, Weeks says, he was in the Bluebird Inn at Seekonk, Mass., which was run by Barney Monterio and Mary Boyce. The place was a roadhouse and a disorderly house, he says.

Bibber Barone drove up with some others in a motorcar and demanded a girl named Tessie, who had recently been brot to the house. Madeiros, who was at that time employed as a bouncer, told Barone that he and his gang had double-crossed him (Madeiros) once on a job (the South Braintree affair), and that he might forgive them for that, but if they took the girl he would bump them all.

* * *

Weeks said Madeiros told him that the South Braintree job was arranged by the Joe Morelli gang, whom he had known as a gang of thieves with headquarters in Providence, R. I., where they had done most of their stealing, shipping the stolen goods to be disposed of in New York City. Some of the Morelli gang had been arrested months before the South Braintree job for robbing freight cars in Providence, but were out on bail.

Madeiros said that for the Wrentham bank job he wanted a Hudson car to get away with, and did not want a Buick; that he had used the Buick in the South Braintree job.

* * *

Weeks also says that Madeiros often talked about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, saying they had plenty of money to get out with, but that if they were ever convicted he would come to the front before he would see them go to the chair.

Thus Madeiros had divulged the part played by the Morelli gang in the South Braintree affair, absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in this crime, at least a year before he finally got in touch with Sacco in the Dedham jail.

In order to show that the above evidence is new evidence, as required by capitalist law in order to secure a new trial, Jeremiah J. McAnarney, counsel for Vanzetti in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, declares in an affidavit that he never heard of the Morelli gang of Providence, nor of their connection with the South Braintree murders, nor did he ever learn of the existence of Celestino Madeiros until after the Wrentham bank affair.

There is another affidavit from Edward J. Lennon, a newspaper reporter of Boston, in which he says that he knows that for many months there was a saloon at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., South Boston, that it was in operation during the autumn of 1924, and continued in operation until within six months of the date of his statement—June 7, 1926.

* * *

William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, filed an additional affidavit, presenting the court proceedings against Joseph, Fred and Pasquale Morelli for freight car thefts in Providence, showing that on March 15, 1920, just a month before the South Braintree crime, Joseph Morelli was surrendered by his bondsmen and obtained another bondsman who gave him bail in $5,000.

Thus the Morelli gang of freight car robbers was in sore straits to furnish bail money and raise funds to pay lawyers to fight their case in the courts. So they turned from petty freight car thieves to the more lucrative role of payroll bandits, committing the crime at South Braintree on April 15, 1920, that the United States government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seized upon as a weapon with which to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair, "to dispose of them."

Here is the powerful truth. Labor must use the truth as an effective weapon to fight for and free its own—Sacco and Vanzetti.

* * *

Tomorrow:—The affidavit of John T. McKay, a captain of the New Bedford, Mass., police department, who admitted that pursuit of the Morelli gang was "dropped" with the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

ASHLAND DAILY TIMES DEMANDS IRONWOOD PROBE

Associated Press Lax in Reporting Cave-in

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 1. — Forty-three iron miners, trapped for five days deep on the eighth level of the Pabst mine at Ironwood, Mich., have been rescued alive but the demand for federal investigation of the probably avoidable accident is being raised in all quarters. Three men were killed when a cave-in in a shaft caused the cage, or mine elevator, to drop to the bottom.

Intimating that the Oliver Iron Mining Co., a steel trust subsidiary, deliberately allowed its greed for profits to outweigh the safety of its miners, the Ashland Daily Press has telegraphed to Pres. Coolidge a demand for a federal probe of the causes leading to the fatalities.

Safety Exit Caved In.

Among the thinly veiled charges directed against the Oliver Iron Mining Co. by the Daily Press are that the safety exit had been allowed by the company to cave in, that the shaft was almost constantly in dangerous condition, that estimates for making it safe were allowed to gather dust in the company office, that the Associated Press for many hours failed to report the terrific accident, that the wives of the dead and entombed men were not notified by the company, that the so-called safety lugs on the elevator were no good and that callous indifference was shown by the company officials.

As evidence of the last charge, the Press states that a prominent company official, when reached by telephone at his house after there had been no response at the door, refused to say anything except, "This is a hell of a time to wake a man up."

In the past 30 years, according to this Coolidge-Lenroot daily, there have been over 500 fatal accidents in Gogebic county with an average of 1 miner killed for every 300,000 tons of iron ore mined.

A. F. of L. to Fight for Five-Day Week

(Continue from Page 1)

means decreased production, which, in turn, is a dead loss to the employer."

With Ford, Green believes that increased leisure goes hand in hand with increased production.

Sound Economics He Thinks.

"The five day week is a sound economic principle," said Green. "The employer should bear in mind that it is good business, as Henry Ford said."

Green declared that this was the principle under which the federation would fight for the shorter work.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Green leaves tomorrow for the Federation's annual convention in Detroit starting Monday.

As last year, the federation is expected again to adopt a strictly non-partisan attitude in the coming elections. Leaders said that this policy has reaped the greatest rewards for labor.

Mexican Fireworks.

There may be some fireworks over Mexico, though leaders are trying to keeep this question from breaking out on the floor for fear it may stir up a religious fight. The Mexican labor leaders are staunchly supporting the Calles government in its struggle with the Catholic church.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

ure. When you take into consideration the agony of parents who lost their sons, sisters their brothers, wives their husbands and children their fathers, the cost of the war in suffering is incalculable. And what is the result? More armed men in Europe today than before the war. More money spent on preparedness. Capitalist dictatorships. Lower standards of living for the workers, and another war a question of a few short years.

* * *

DO the people, who must fight wars, think of this? Only very few, we must admit. Some cynical journalists even argue that the people get a kick out of war; that only addle-brained pacifists are opposed to war. It may be true that a comparatively small number of morons get a thrill out of the slaughter of human beings, the type of mind, represented by the two young sons of Chicago millionaires who murdered a young lad, for the thrill of the deed. But normal people are not particularly anxious to witness the sight of mangled human bodies, and seeing human flesh being spattered over the landscape. Any human being who craves for that kind of "amusement" is not higher in the scale of civilization than a dog afflicted with hydrophobia.

AND yet we admit that a war is inevitable, under capitalism. In fact, we have a few wars going on now, due to capitalism. There is the war in China and the protracted struggle on the part of the Druses with French imperialism. But they are comparatively small compared to the next debacle into which the human race will be thrown if the demons of greed who fatten on human sweat and blood thru the capitalist system are not stopped in their tracks. Communists are accused of having a hankering for bullets and a profound contempt for all "peaceful" methods of struggle.

* * *

THE people who make this charge are either ignorant or malicious. It seems to me that the events of the past twelve years should prove to anybody's satisfaction that a step-at-a time policy, towards working class emancipation is impossible under capitalism. The capitalists rule by the sword, and when the exploited masses step beyond the dead line, the capitalists draw the sword and the step-at-a-timer draws back or loses his foot. Only when the sword is in the other hand will the shoe be on the other foot.

Send in a sub today!

PASSAIC STRIKERS NEED CLOTHING

Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed for the Passaic textile strikers and their families.

The strike is now on for eight months and those brave men and women are still bravely marching on the picket line in spite of all the cruelty of the authorities used against them in order to whip them into submission. This battle is now raging more fiercely than ever, arrests and tortures in the Passaic and Clifton jails are the latest weapons of the textile barons and their tools.

Now the winter is coming with its gnawing colds and those people have no shoes or clothes on their backs to protect them. Do what you can to help them. LOOK AROUND NOW! See what clothing you can spare. Discarded things which you do not use any more will be very welcome to the strikers. Send all you can. Speak to your neighbors and see if they have any clothing which they want to give away.

Send the packages to THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, Room 237, 799 Broadway, New York City.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS LINOLEUM
RUGS FURNITURE
Is at Comrade
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES
2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Seeley 5500
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Monroe 6264

SEMINARY TAILORS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812 14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

SHOEMAKER WANTED.
FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR MAN, man that has been working in good shops in city or big shoe stores or department stores. I want a man that can do nice work and do it fast enough to hold a job in city shops. I pay $7.00 a day or $40 a week all year round to good man.
LEE SHOE FIXRY,
104 Patio de Leon, Fort Myers, Fla.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.
DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

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

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

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

DEPOSE HEAD OF C. L. U. IN KANSAS CITY

Nelson Charged With Blackmail by Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—C. B. Nelson, reactionary secretary of the Kansas City Central Labor Union was suspended from office, deprived of attending the A. F. of L. convention and spending about five hundred dollars of the union's money at the convention with the fat boys in Detroit. An investigation committee charged him with malfeasance in office on two counts and blackmail. Some of this comes from investigation of Nelson's methods of getting advertising.

A trial committee of seven was elected to give the deposed secretary a fair trial, and in the meantime Delegate Mallet of the carpenters, is temporary secretary pending the outcome. The vote to temporarily oust the secretary was carried by a vote of 36 to 24.

More Charges Coming.

The investigation committee brot in charges with three counts against the secretary and reported that this was a partial report. The committee was continued as they say other things detrimental to the labor movement are pending and will be brot in when complete.

The expression of the committee and delegates are that there is something rotten in Denmark, and before the movement in Kansas City can defend the interests of the workers and grow, they will have to clean house.

Other Corruptionists Hunt Their Holes.

The trial committees recommendations will be referred to the council and at the next meeting they look for a good turn-out of the corrupt, crooked crowd who will back their man, Nelson.

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

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION DEMANDS REPEAL OF "SYNDICALIST" LAW

OAKLAND, Cal.—(By Mail)—The California State Federation of Labor convention is holding its annual meeting in Oakland with 400 delegates present from all parts of the state, representing close to 100,000 organized workers of California. One of the first speakers given the floor was the state commander of the American Legion, John F. Slavick, who claimed he wanted to "co-operate" with labor.

Backs a Republican.

Officials of the federation are in a jubilant mood over the recent victory of C. C. Young in the primaries over his ultra-reactionary opponent, Governor Richardson, for the republican nomination for governor. Young was endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the State Federation officials, the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, all of whom feel that they will get something when he gets into office after the November elections.

In the report of Paul Scharrenberg, federation secretary for many years, he urged labor to fight against the proposed law before the state legislature requiring the bible in the schools of California.

Opposes Peonage System.

Scharrenberg declared his opposition to a system of the Fresno County Labor officials who made arrangements with the government to import Mexican laborers for a few months of the year, under a virtual system of peonage, and then ship them back to Mexico. This plan does not differ one iota from the methods used on the Hawaiian sugar plantations to import Chinese coolies, and the federation declared it could not allow such a policy.

The secretary urged the A. F. of L. to appoint and convene a Joint-Mexican-American Commission representing both organizations which would study the entire Mexican situation and consider what the policy of American labor should do.

The federation re-iterated its stand favoring the complete exclusion of Japanese from California, and denounced the Federal Council of Churches which recently went on record favoring allowing a limited quota of Japanese immigrants to enter this country.

The report further denounced attempts of California open shop employers to enforce "yellow dog" contracts on their employes. Organizations like the Industrial Association of San Francisco, against which the carpenters have waged a bitter struggle for several months to enforce the closed shop, have raised over two million dollars to put the American plan into operation in the Bay District.

Scharrenberg modestly claims that he has been called by his opponents the "outstanding radical of California." A little further, we find on what grounds his radicalism rests; it consists in supporting the "progressive" candidate of the Hearst papers for governor, C. C. Young.

His success in the primary elections, which was so closely contested that he won by a bare margin, has encouraged labor to continue their "non-partisan" political policy, ignoring the sentiment which swept the state two years ago for a labor party. George Kidwell, leading figure who succeeded in knifing the labor party in 1924, is silent on that question today.

Progressive Resolutions Introduced.

Resolutions in support of the British miners, the Passaic textile workers, for the freeing of political prisoners in the state, for the formation of a state labor party, for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, against the Citizens' Military Training Camps, against the circulating of chamber of commerce literature in the public schools of Los Angeles lauding the open shop, are among those to be considered.

Attack Criminal Syndicalism Law.

One of the first resolutions adopted, as this is written, was one urging the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, under which scores of I. W. W. members are in San Quentin penitentiary, for terms ranging from 14 years to life.

C. C. Young, republican nominee for governor, addressed the convention Thursday.

President R. H. Baker of San Francisco, from latest reports, was defeated for re-election by John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical Union, to head the State Federation of Labor for the coming year.

Bauer Cab Drivers Face Injunction to Break Their Strike

Chicago labor faces another injunction, as asked for in a petition before the superior court by the Bauer Taxicab company, to restrain the 750 members of Local 727 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers from "interfering with the business of the company."

There are no Bauer cabs on the streets because the strike was unanimous. It was called when the company cut into the already low wage return of from $22 to $30 per week with an announcement that the chauffeurs would have to pay five cents a gallon for the gasoline they used while on duty making profits for the company.

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

FOOD WORKERS DEFEND TRADE UNION UNITY

Admission of the Soviet Workers Wise Step

PARIS (By Mail).—The biennial congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation which opened in Paris Sept. 15 was attended by many fraternal delegates, among whom was Comrade Wilhelm of the Amsterdam Federation of Food and Drink Workers.

Wilhelm accented trade union unity, nationally and internationally, to fight the employers successfully. In one respect, he said, the food and drink international was a step in advance of the Amsterdam International, as it had admitted the Food Workers' Union of Soviet Russia.

Admitting Russians Wise Step.

For this reason, said Wilhelm, his international had been sharply attacked by the other international secretariats, as well as by the Amsterdam International itself, but experience had shown that the step was a wise one, and there had been no reason to regret it. They had naturally had their differences of opinion with the Russian organization, but a spirit of open-mindedness now marked all debates.

Find Worse Countries Than Russia.

The Transport Workers' Congress protested the action of the Esthonian government, which forbids the Esthonian railway men from joining the I. T. F.

Also it "viewed with alarm" the forcible dissolution of the Transport Union of Italy by the fascist government. This, said the congress, was "in violation of the right of combination laid down in the peace treaties signed by the Italian government."

Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."

This Sunday, October 3rd we hike to the Upper Palisades. This is a joint hike with our junior section and all proletarians are urged to send their children between the ages of 13 to 18 years for a day of healthful recreation and exercise. Meeting place, Dyckman St. Ferry; Time 10:00 a. m. Sunday morning; Fare, 10c.; Walking time, 2 hours; Leader, Fred Meier.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Val Sherman, Little Joe Warner, Hickey & Johnson, Clinton Keithley, Vivian Lawrence.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1926.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Irving Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

DAUGHERTY IN FIGHT TO KEEP OUT OF THE CAN

Defense Counsel Waives Opening Address

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Defense counsel in the conspiracy trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, today waived the opening address to Judge Julian Mack in federal court as they plunged into their evidence.

The defense promptly summoned George E. Williams, managing director of the alien property custodian's office under Miller in 1921, to the stand. Williams, about whom much of the government's case has been woven, is regarded as the star witness for the defense.

The Conspiracy Charges.

Prior to turning the case over to the defense Judge Mack announced that the conversation between Williams and Richard Merton, German industrialist, whose successful efforts to recover $7,000,000 in property held during the war precipitated the conspiracy charges, be permitted to go to the jury as given by Merton in testimony.

The conversation related to Merton's efforts to obtain from Williams information as to how to go about recovering the property. Defense counsel yesterday objected to its introduction on the ground that Williams was not a conspirator. Judge Mack then repeated his ruling that Williams was not a conspirator and that the jury should consider the conversation in this light.

Anti-Fascist Meet in N. Y. Next Sunday, Oct. 3; All Invited

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Workers of New York are invited to the big mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, October 3, to demand the right of hospitality for political refuges in America, to protest the crimes of fascism in America (the Harlem bomb, for example), to protest the new wave of reaction in Italy and commemorate the victims of fascism who fled in the fascist carnage at Florence.

The speakers announced are W. W. Weinstone of the Workers (Communist) Party; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Civil Liberties Union; Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Carlo Tresca, Frank Bellanca, Pietro Allegra, Arturo Giovannitti, Luigi Quintiliano and Arturo Di Pietro. The chairman will be Enea Sormenti.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Sunday

The Russian Branch of International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance for Chicago workers tomorrow at Walsh Hall corner of Milwaukee and Noble Sts. One of the attractions of the evening, aside from performances by accomplished artists, will be the appearance of Chas. Cline, famous class war prisoner who spent thirteen years in a Texas penitentiary after one of the worst frame-ups in the history of the working class movement. The concert begins at 6:30 p. m. All proceeds go to the benefit of class-war prisoners.

Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.

A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny took this amazing news home with him to Dad; apparently Paul had been right, and the wicked Bolsheviks had been telling the truth! What did Dad make of it? Dad didn't know what to make of it; he was much disturbed, and could only say we couldn't judge, we'd jist have to wait. But the trouble was, the longer we waited, the worse things seemed to get; the more evident it became that our president had done the very thing that Dad had been sure he would never do—he had let himself be "jockeyed." Like water seeping underneath a dike, a sutble current of skepticism was creeping through the freshman classes in Southern Pacific University which were taking "Modern History 14."

Mr. Irving wasn't supposed to be discussing the peace conference at all; he was supposed to be seeing to it that his students memorized the names of battles and commanding generals in the Franco-Prussian war. But one theme led so easily to the other, and it was so difficult to keep the "sore-heads" quiet! This same thing was happening in other class rooms, and in other parts of the United States where men encountered their fellows, and thus became exposed to "dangerous thoughts." Before long the forbidden ideas were being voiced in congress, and after that they could not be kept out of the newspapers. It was like a storm that burst over the whole country, a million idealists like Bunny woke up all at once to the cruel fact that their dolly was stuffed with sawdust.

IV

Yes, it was a trying time to be alive in the world. All those golden promises that had been made to us, those bright hopes we had cherished! All the blood of the young men that had been shed, three hundred thousand of them dead or wounded in France—and here were the allied statesmen, grim, cruel old men, sitting at the council-table and putting the world right back where it had been before! Perpetuating all the old hatreds, all the old injustices—with a thousand new ones to torment the future! Tearing Germans away from their own land and giving them to Frenchmen, giving Austrians to Italians, Russians to Poles—so on thru a long list of bunders; condemning millions of people to live under governments which they feared and despised and thus making certain they would revolt and throw Europe into uproar again;

Men could not realize these things all at once; they got them little by little, as details of the negotiations leaked out. Every country in the world was carrying on its own propaganda, thinking about its own selfish interests; and President Wilson was in the midst of the mess, being pulled and hauled about, this way and that, quite powerless for the good aims he had proclaimed. As the picture of this got back to America, there spread over the land such a wave of disgust as had never been known before.

And then the president himself came home, to declare that he had achieved a complete victory. In the name of "self-determination of all peoples" he was giving the German Rhineland to France, and German Africa to Britain and the German Tyrol to Italy and a Chinese province to Japan and to the United States a mandate over Armenia! Also he had made a perpetual alliance with France and Britain, whereby we bound ourselves to maintain this brand of self-determination forever! When this program had been thoroughly realized, a tone of hilarious cynicism became the correct thing among the young intellectuals of America; fashionable young matrons took to deceiving their husbands in the name of chastity and college boys began toting hip-pocket flasks out of loyalty to prohibition.

The thing was particularly hard upon Bunny, because he had to go to Paradise every once in a while, and come face to face with Ruth, and explain how self-determination for the people of Siberia meant that her brother must stay there in peace time and hold a bayonet at their necks. In elucidating this singular situation, Bunny became almost as skillful a trickster as if he had had a regular diplomatic job with extra-territorial immunity. For a month or two he managed it, while the Germans were dragged to Versailles and made to sign an agreement to pay an indemnity so vast that it could not be named.

Then one day a letter that made his task all but impossible. It was an innocent-looking letter, written in a crude hand on some sheets of cheap paper, postmarked Seattle, and addressed to "Mr. Bunny Ross, Paradise, California." It said:

"Dear Mr. Bunny: You dont know me but I am a returned soldier that used to punch cattle in Salinas valley. Paul Watkins said I should write you because he cant get no news by the censors. I am invalidded back, have had the Asiatic dissenterry, am bleeding at the bowls three months and you should wash your hands good when you have read this letter, because it is an easy dissease to catch. I am in issolation and this will be smuggled, for God's sake dont let on I have wrote it they would sure put me in the can. But Paul said your father might do something to get us boys out if he knew what a hell it was. Mr. Bunny what are we doing in that place and why do we have to stay? It is forty below zerow most of the winter and big storms a lot of the time and you have to do sentry duty and in summer the muskeetoes is big as flies and where they bite the blood runs. And the Japs take shots at us, they are suppose to be our allies but they are sure grabbing that country. There is supposed to be only seven thousand but there is seventy and why did we take them in there? Our boys is not allowed to have not side arms and the Japs have got bayonets and we have only fists. We have zones that we are supposed to control but the Japs will not keep out of them and I have saw them put out with machine guns lined up, and if we have to have a war with them over Siberia there will sure be a lot of our boys massacreed at the startoff. And them Russian refugees and officers that we have orders to help I heard our colonel say, you give them money to start a government and they go on a bust and that night you have to pull them out of a sporting house. They have got one idea which is to shoot all the workingmen they can get hands on and the women too and they torture them, Mr Bunny I seen things that it would make you sick to read them. From General Graves down our army is sore on this job and some of them is gone crazy, there has been more than twenty in our regiment, and some has been sent home in a strait jacket. But the people at home is not allowed to know nothing, there is boys in our regiment that is not had one line from their folks in half a year and they are crazy with worry. Why do we have to be there when the war is over, if you know I wish you would tell me. But Paul said not to tell his sister, because it is not so bad for himself, they move him a lot and he is always busy. It is easy when you have a lot of carpenter work but for some fellers I seen them carry a stack of railway ties a hundred yards and then move them back to the old place just to keep us working. Please send me some cigarettes that will be a way to say that you have got this letter and if you send two packages I will know that you want me to write some more. Yours respectfully, Jeff Korbitty."

(To Be Continued.)

For the Labor Movement

For three years "Our Daily" has raised the banner of all militant labor. The DAILY WORKER has made a good fight.

The Passaic strikers, the furriers, the garment workers, the miners and every unit of the working class that has been in struggle in the last three years—say "Keep the Daily Worker." They know the value of The Daily Worker from experience.

To those workers for whom it has struggled—and to ALL LABOR—it now appeals for funds to be able to continue the fight for another year.

Ten thousand dollars must be collected at once—fifty thousand in the next three months. If the campaign is a success we can "Keep the Daily Worker"—FOR THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT.

Make It a Day's Pay—TODAY!

Keep the Daily Worker

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's $..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Workers (Communist) Party

Party Will Publish Organization Newspaper.

THE Organization Department has just announced its plan to publish a new paper.

"The Party Organizer" will appear monthly and sell to party members for only five cents. It will contain organization news, news of party life in the various districts and in the center, campaign instructions, experiences of comrades in the field, news from the shop nuclei, trade union fraction activities, the workings of the Agitprop Department and special party decisions. Items of interest from the life of the parties in other countries, will be among the features of this paper.

All district organizers and active party members who desire to contribute to its columns should submit their articles and news items to Jay Lovestone, Organization Department, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Meeting Held in District 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1. — This is to notify the members of the Pittsburgh District, that an important membership meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, Oct. 3rd, at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

The following pressing questions will be taken up:

1—Save The DAILY WORKER campaign.
2—The DAILY WORKER subscription drive.
3—The election campaign.
4—The miners' campaign.
5—Organization of the educational work for the coming winter.

As a party member you are expected to put everything else aside and be present at the meeting.

Do not fail. Be on time!

Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Freiheits Gesangsverein Hall, 3514 E. 116th St., at 6 p. m. All nuclei have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat.

Benjamin Gitlow Speaks in Cleveland

CLEVELAND — Benjamin Gitlow, the well-known labor leader and orator, candidate of the Workers Communist Party for governor of New York, will speak in Cleveland at two meetings, on Monday, October 4. The first meeting will be held at the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 E. 31st. St., at 7:30 p. m., the second at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave., at 8.

You--

DEAR READER OF THE DAILY WORKER—

have this splendid daily of the working class of this country—

But What About Your Child?

Let him also read the paper of the militant youngsters—and have him grin like this—

SUBSCRIBE FOR HIM!
Only 50 cents a year.

Send your sub to the

YOUNG COMRADE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
$8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months	$6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The British Miners Fight On

The British coal strike enters its sixth month with British coal production at less than 10 per cent of normal, proving that the miners, estimated at 150,000, who have been driven back to the pits by downright starvation, constitute a negligible factor in breaking the strike.

The stern endurance of the miners is in direct contrast to the cowardice and black treachery of their own leaders and the leadership of the Trade Union General Council.

First came the desertion of the miners by the calling off of the general strike, then the refusal to institute an embargo on scab coal. Words, words, words—but no action from the official leadership of British labor which has contented itself with calling Premier Baldwin names and "accusing" him—the spokesman of the capitalist class of Britain—of aiding the coal owners.

Of course, he is. That is his job. It was his job when he induced the trade union general council to call off the general strike and his job now is to smash the British labor movement. In this he is being aided by the British trade union leaders from Cook, with his whining acceptance of the Judas kiss of the reactionaries at the Bournemouth congress, to Thomas and MacDonald.

British industry is in a desperate condition. The beginning of November, according to dispatches, will see the transfer of huge orders from British plants to other countries if the coal strike is not settled. 140 blast furnaces are closed as are dozens of textile mills unable to pay the high price exacted by the thrifty importers of foreign coal.

The Bournemouth Trade Union Congress could have won the coal strike. It had only to show a united front to the British government, call for the whole trade union movement to refuse to handle scab coal, and the government would have had to capitulate.

The situation of British imperialism, at home and abroad, is now so desperate that it needs but a determined stand by the working class to bring it to its knees.

But this is exactly what the leaders—Thomas, Pugh, Cramp, Cook, Tillet, Purcell, Swales and all the rest of them with a few possible exceptions not be found in the upper strata—are afraid of. They are imperialists to a man in spite of their brave words from time to time.

The miners must battle thru for another month and they will have won. Perhaps they may not be able to resist entirely, without any aid from the T. U. C. except that of scant financial support, a reduction in wages, but they will have dealt a blow to British capitalism from which it will never recover.

No blacker page in British labor history has been written than that which records the betrayal of the glorious struggle of the miners. It is likewise a betrayal of the whole British working class and the labor movement of the world. There is no one who has followed the struggle in Great Britain but that knows that the rank and file of labor thruout the world were thrilled and inspired by the general strike as they had not been since the Russian revolution. The masses stood ready to aid in every way had the British Trade Union General Council issued the call for uncompromising support on every front that the masses expected.

Such treachery has far-reaching effects and already it has created serious demoralization in the ranks of British labor and discouraged the workers in other lands.

Were it not for the British Communist Party and the Minority Movement, the trade unions would be in full retreat and the victory of British capitalism all but complete.

As it is, the Communists and the organized left wing are rallying the workers for new struggles, preventing desertion of the unions and preparing to establish a new leadership free from the damning taint of British imperialism.

The advanced section of the British workers has said that the agents of British imperialism in the ranks of the labor movement, whether they masquerade under left phrases like Purcell and Cook, or openly fight for the master class like Thomas and MacDonald, must go.

The British labor movement has entered a new period. The end of the coal strike will mark not an end of struggle as the reactionary leadership hopes, but the beginning of the fight to organize the British labor movement for the struggle for power.

No Check-Off in the Anthracite Shown by District 7 Convention

The recent convention of District 7, where the delegates called upon John L. Lewis to come into the anthracite fields, meet with the board of conciliation, and attempt to secure the check-off which the board has not yet established, is the best of proof that the charges made by the progressive forces, headed by Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan, that John L. Lewis surrendered the check-off and jammed an agreement which does not provide for it down the throats of the anthracite miners, are correct.

Never before since the unionization of the anthracite field has a district convention had to raise such an issue.

It is the same with the arbitration clause in the anthracite agreement. The Lewis-Cappelini machine claims that it is not an arbitration agreement. Nevertheless, they dare not wage a struggle on this issue, even tho they were militant enough to do so, because their full treachery would be exposed.

As soon as provisions of the anthracite agreement were known the Communist Party denounced it as an arbitration agreement, which surrendered the check-off and the closed shop. The convention of District 7 has confirmed our statement.

There are a number of things the miners will have to do. The first is to clean out the Lewis machine from top to bottom, strengthen the union, force the check-off and closed shop and absolutely reject the arbitration clause in the agreement and by a series of well-organized strikes put the union back on its feet in a position to protect the miners and build it into a weapon of the rank and file to defeat the assaults of the operators and their agents in the union.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE FOUR.

By WM. F. DUNNE.

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.

The reflection of official reaction in the legislative and executive meetings of trade union bodies is found in the fact that nowhere has the official leadership taken the initiative in encouraging the workers to struggle or in leading these struggle after they have arisen more or less spontaneously or have been initiated by Communists or the left wing.

On the contrary as in Passaic and the furriers' strike, the A. F. of L. and the international union leadership has hampered the struggle.

In the railway unions the enactment of the Watson-Parker bill has served as an excuse for the officialdom to frown on all strike action and insist that the membership rely solely on the company-owned machinery organized under the provisions of the law.

But what has been written above does not give a complete picture of the status of the American. There is another and a brighter side. If this were not true the picture would be dark indeed.

Contrasted with the brazen betrayals of the interests of the masses, and the rapid drive towards the capitalist camp on the part of labor officialdom, and the apathy of large sections of the working class already noted, there are a number of events which show that reaction in the upper strata of labor and the demands for more production by the bosses which are widening the gap between the leadership and the labor aristocracy on one side and the unskilled and unorganized workers on the other is producing a counter-movement which even makes itself felt in official circles and whose significance, if under-estimated, will have fatal consequences for our party and the labor movement as a whole.

The most important of these developments are the following:

1—The call for aid of the British coal strike sent out by the A. F. of L.

This was largely the result of pressure from below and undoubtedly was a step taken by the officialdom to forestall Communist criticism.

The action was not taken until the United Mine Workers had authorized relief donations. (It should be remembered in calculating the importance of the A. F. of L. action that a prolongation of the British strike is not altogether displeasing to American coal capitalists and to American imperialism in general so long as it does not take on revolutionary character. It should be remembered likewise that not the slightest attempt has been made by the A. F. of L. executive to prevent shipments of scab coal to Britain.)

2—The Passaic textile strike and the almost unparalleled financial support given to it by A. F. of L. unions and organized and unorganized workers generally. (While the Passaic strike itself, occurring in an industry that is being dislocated and is out of the main stream of development of American industry, is not so decisive as indicating a general trend in the ranks of the working class, it is fundamentally important for the ungrudging support given it by the masses in the face of official hostility, the wonderful spirit and determination of the strikers, and because of the leading role of the Communists in actual organization and routine work of the strike and in the relief work)

3—The challenge to the official policy of the A. F. of L., reaffirmed at every convention since the Russian revolution, thrown down by the organization of a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union composed of a number of well-known trade union officials, trade union economists and editors and attorneys largely engaged in pleading trade union and working class cases.

This represents unquestionably a split of considerable proportions on this issue within the official circles of the A. F. of L. and the railway brotherhoods.

This too is the result of pressure from below.

4—The organization of a broad powerful opposition to the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America expressed in the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan slate backed undoubtedly by a majority of the membership and fighting on a militant program of fundamental trade union demands and proposals. (The importance of this development on the American labor movement cannot be overestimated but it should be remembered that the coal mining industry, like textiles, is being dislocated and that it is the union fields which are suffering and not the industry as a whole).

5—The strike of the motormen and switchmen on the New York Interborough Rapid Transit company lines.

This event is of particular importance in spite of the small number of workers who actually struck. (Estimated at from 700 to 2,000 at various times.) It is of unusual importance because of the fact that it was a break with a well-organized company and occurred among workers generally regarded as backward and was conducted militantly.

6—The assumption of the responsibility for the Passaic strike by the United Textile Workers and the affiliation of the strikers to this A. F. of L. organization.

This development is of tremendous significance inasmuch as it is the first time an A. F. of L. international union has taken such action in a strike called and fought under other auspices when any considerable number of workers have been involved. The reluctance with which the U. T. W. accepted these workers as members, following the denunciation of the strike by the A. F. of L. executive council only adds to the importance of this development. The inclusion of these textile strikers in the U. T. W. is a tribute to the strength of the mass pressure from workers both in and out of the A. F. of L.

7—The recent appearance and speech of President Green at the meeting of the Anti-Fascist Alliance in New York in spite of the official socialist desertion and the claim of socialist and reactionary labor press to the effect that the alliance was a purely Communist organization.

The only mass organization really fighting the agents of fascism in America among the Italian workers, President Green had to recognize the alliance as the leader of this struggle.

8—The strike and victory of the Furriers' Union in the face of right sabotage.

President Green personally took charge of the right wing fight.

9—The strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its militant struggle against the injunction. (These two latter events, while having a certain effect on the American labor movement are of more importance as showing that the needle trades unions, of a much higher political consciousness than the rest of the labor movement, have largely recovered their pre-war militancy. Like the textile and coal industries the clothing industry is convulsed by internal shifts (the development of contracting and jobbing) resulting in a weakening of union control. The courageous struggle of the furriers and ladies garment workers is somewhat offset in the industry as a whole by the fact that in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers the left wing, in the organized sense, is pitifully weak in spite of the bad agreement shoved down the throats of the membership by the Hillman machine.)

10—The launching of organization campaigns by most of the railway department unions.

These campaigns are conducted on a very modest scale and on craft lines but nevertheless they are strengthening these unions somewhat and must be interpreted as a response on the part of the officials to a demand for organization from the rank and file—a demand which was in turn a response of the railway workers to the "organize the unorganized" slogan of the left wing.

11—The expression of organization sentiment in the rubber industry, brought on by speeding-up schemes and threatened wage cuts, and of sufficient strength to maintain a paper printed expressly for rubber workers.

12—The favorable reception accorded by workers to our shop bulletins, notably in the Ford plants where the circulation grew to 19,000 with the fifth issue.

When we draw the balance sheet on the basis of the foregoing estimate it cannot be said truthfully that the result is such as to bring joy to the heart of a revolutionist. Yet there is plenty of evidence that considerable sections of the masses, in spite of the brake placed on their activities by the trade union bureaucrats, are in motion. There is more evidence that larger numbers are willing to move once they understand the cause of their afflictions and realize the correct program to follow and tactics to adopt.

But it is likewise true that this is a period of quiescence for the great majority of the working class and the removable obstacles to its progress must be overcome before it will get into motion.

THE external conditions, which in general are those of a still healthy and growing capitalism, make it possible for the ruling class to pacify sections of the working class. In no other country, not even in Great Britain when the empire was at the zenith of its prosperity and power, has the ruling class so deliberately set out to debauch strategic sections of the working class.

The "welfare" schemes of American capitalism are multifarious and, lacking any real opposition from the trade union leadership, have weakened seriously the influence of trade unions among the workers.

Will the A. F. of L. Fight for Its Wage Policy?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last year, adopted a declaration on the wages of the workers, which was hailed as a new wage policy. The section of the resolution on wages which contains this new statement of policy, reads as follows:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This statement of policy by the A. F. of L. is a frank acceptance of the existing capitalist system under which the workers are exploited by the owners of industry. The A. F. of L. accepted the right of the capitalist employers to take a large share of the product of the workers in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on stock and profits generally.

According to a study made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, in the year 1918, the capitalist employers took 46 per cent of the net value product of all industries in this country, and labor received 54 per cent. The wage policy of labor, as visualized by the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. was to continue to give the capitalist employers 46 per cent of the product of the workers and that labor should be satisfied with the 54 per cent which it was receiving (according to the calculation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which very likely exaggerated labor's share.)

THE Atlantic City convention policy applied to industry means that the workers should not fight for a higher standard of life so long as there was no increase in the amount of wealth produced. It conceded to the capitalist employers all that they had grabbed in the past. The capitalist employers in the United States have thru the exploitation of labor amassed great fortunes in the past fifty years, they have achieved thru this exploitation the ownership of the great industrial machine which the workers have built in this country.

The A. F. of L. said, let them have it. The A. F. of L. said, let them draw interest, dividends and profits on their certificates of ownership, altho they may be absentee owners and contribute nothing to the production of wealth.

All that the A. F. of L. asked for labor was, that if the amount of wealth produced was increased, then the increase should also be divided 54% to the workers and 46% to the capitalist employers.

This policy means that the worker cannot secure at any time a greater share of his product. He can only demand higher wages if thru the improvement in the machinery of production or thru intensified work on their part they can increase the amount of wealth produced.

Productivity in Industry.

THIS wage policy of the Atlantic City convention should be reactionary enough to suit even the most hide-bound capitalist employer. The A. F. of L. convention, so far as it was within its power, that is so far as labor was concerned, simply gave the capitalist employers a guarantee that they need have no fear that their profits would be interfered with. Surely, no capitalist employers could ask more than that his workers should declare that they would never ask him to reduce the share of the product of industry which he gets in the form of profits, in order to increase the workers' wages.

While guaranteeing the capitalists their profits in the ratio in which they had been receiving them, this statement of wage policy did make one modest demand for the workers. It asked that if productivity increased the workers should share in the increase product. If the ratio was 54% to the workers and 46% to the capitalists, then the workers should get 54% of the increased productivity—that is, their wages should be increased in proportion to the increased amount of wealth they produced.

The department of Commerce in its year book for 1925, which has recently been published, throws some light upon the question of the productivity of the workers. Its figures on the productivity of labor should be of interest to the A. F. of L. leaders. The Year Book says:

"Even in the short period between 1919 and 1923 the output per wage earner in our factories increased about 20%, and there is no doubt that the census of 1925 will show a continuance of this basic progress.

A 20% increase in the productivity per worker from 1919 to 1923, a continued increase in productivity since that time! Here is something for the A. F. of L. leaders who adopted the reactionary wage policy at the Atlantic City convention to consider. According to even their wage policy labor should fight for an increase in wages when the productivity of the workers increases.

No one will dare to contend that the workers have shared in the 20% increase in productivity from 1919 to 1923 and in the increase in productivity of the workers since 1925 which the department of commerce Year Book establishes. No one will dare contend that the real wages of the workers have increased since 1919.

Such a contention would have to face the fact that the same department of labor Year Book which establishes the increase in productivity admits that the index of wages which in 1919 stood at 235, compared to 100 in 1914, was only 215 in 1925. In other words, labor suffered a decrease in wages of about 9% in a period in which productivity per worker increased 20% from 1919 to 1923 with a continuance of productivity between 1923 and 1925 which made the percentage of increase in productivity still greater in 1925.

Will the A. F. of L. Leadership Fight?

THESE figures put up to the leadership of the A. F. of L., which adopted the modest demand that labor should be satisfied with its proportionate share of the product of industry and let the capitalists have theirs, whether it will fight even to maintain that proportionate share.

Labor has not received its proportionate share of increased productivity from 1919 to 1925, to say nothing of increasing its share of the wealth produced and improving its standard of life at the expense of reducing the profits of the capitalist employers.

If the leaders of the A. F. of L. mean to have their declaration of wage policy to be taken seriously, if they really mean to maintain labor's share of the wealth produced, then it is the business of the Detroit convention, which opens Monday, to make the first and most important order of business of the convention the question of organizing and mobilizing the workers for a nation-wide drive, in every industry, for an increased in wages proportionate to increase in the productivity per worker as shown by the figures of the department of commerce.

That increased productivity is at least 25%, to put it moderately. The A. F. of L. leaders, if their resolution on wage policy is to be anything more than another scrap of paper, should take the initiative and leadership in a fight for a 25% increase in wages for every worker in the United States.

Will the A. F. of L. initiate such a fight? Will it support its statement of wage policy by action to enforce it?

Every worker knows the answers to these questions. Just as the A. F. of L. conceded to the capitalist employers everlastingly the right to exploit the workers, to take for themselves in profits half of the product of the workers, so they will concede to them to retain all of the increase in the productivity of the workers.

The A. F. of L. leaders are too cowardly, too tied up with the capitalists, to lead the workers into a fight for the little that these leaders declared labor should have and without which "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase."

Last Words on Evolution

By ERNEST HAECKEL.

(Continued from previous issue)

We find another series of strong arguments in favor of our Monistic psychology in the individual development of the soul in the child and the young animal. We know that the newborn child has as yet no consciousness, no intelligence, no independent judgment and thought. We follow the gradual development of these higher faculties step by step in the first years of life, in strict proportion to the anatomical development of the cortex with which they are bound up. The inquiries into the child-soul which Wilhelm Preyer began in Jena twenty-five years ago, his careful "observations of the mental development of man in his early years," and the supplementary research of several more recent physiologists, have shown, from the ontogenetic side, that the soul is not a special immaterial entity, but the sum-total of a number of connected functions of the brain. When the brain dies the soul comes to an end.

We have further proof in the stem-history of the soul, which we gather from the comparative psychology of the lower and higher mammals, and of savage and civilized races. Modern ethnography shows us in actual existence the various stages thru which the mind rose to its present height. The most primitive races, such as the Veddahs of Ceylon, or the Australian natives, are very little above the mental life of the anthropoid apes. From the higher savages we pass by a complete graduation of stages to the most civilized races. But what a gulf there is, even here, between the genius of a Goethe, a Darwin, or a Lamarck, and an ordinary philistine or third-rate official. All these facts point to one conclusion: the human soul has only reached its present height by a long period of gradual evolution; it differs in degree, not in kind, from the soul of the higher mammals! and thus it cannot in any case be immortal.

That a large number of educated people still cling to the dogma of personal immortality in spite of these luminous proofs, is owing to the great power of conservative tradition and the evil methods of instruction that stamp these untenable dogmas deep on the growing mind in early years. It is for that very reason that the churches strive to keep the schools under their power at any cost; they can control and exploit the adults at will, if independent thought and judgment have been stifled in the earlier years.

This brings us to the interesting question: What is the position of the "ecclesiastical evolution" of the Jesuits (the "latest course of Darwinism") as regards this great question of the soul? Man is, according to Wasmann, the image of God and a unique, immaterial being, differing from all other animals in the possession of an immortal soul, and therefore having a totally different origin from them. Man's immortal soul is, according to this Jesuit sophistry, "spiritual and sensitive," while the animal soul is sensitive only. God has implanted his own spirit in man, and associated it with an animal soul for the period of life. It is true that Wasmann believes even man's body to have been created directly by God; but, in view of the overwhelming proofs of our animal descent, he leaves open the possibility of a development from a series of other animals, in which case the divine spirit would be breathed into him in the end. The christian fathers, who were much occupied with the introduction of the soul into the human embryo, tell us that the immortal soul enters the soulless embryo on the fortieth day after conception in the case of the boy, and on the eightieth day in the case of the girl. If Wasmann supposes that there was a similar introduction of the soul in the development of the race, he must postulate a moment in the history of the anthropoid apes when God sent his spirit into the hitherto unspiritual soul of the ape.

(To be continued.)

Germans Inspect U. S. Industry; Say Dawes Plan Too Rigorous

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — Thirty-seven German business men, representing the publishing, manufacturing, mining and contracting phases of German capitalism, have arrived in the United States to study the methods used in American industry. They will be entertained by the New York chamber of commerce.

Herr Bodo Ronnefeld, traffic manager of the Leipsic Fair, under the auspices of which the party travels, declares that the Dawes plan must be revised.

"The Dawes plan is too rigorous," he said. "The organization will realize some day that too hard a pressure is being brought to bear."

The Labor Day Number of the Federation News

A REVIEW—By P. L.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor, comprising around 300,000 organized workers, has done itself "proud" this year in its celebration of Labor Aay. Disdaining such out-worn and old-fashioned Labor Day features as parades, demonstrations, picnics or mass meetings, it has extended itself to bringing out a special enlarged number of its official organ, the Federation News.

Sixty pages this Labor Day issue contains, but in reality it contains only half that number since fully half the magazine is (in Saturday Evening Post fashion) taken up with advertisements. Advertisements of and for unions? No, not at all. The advertisements are of banks, real estate concerns, construction companies, insurance houses, undertakers, manufacturers, etc.

Let us see what the leaders of labor have to say to labor. On the very first page we have an article by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Reading thru this article, we find that Fitzpatrick's inspiring message for Labor Day is—actually it is—that the popularized use of the automobile has greatly increased the vacation value of Labor Day. You don't believe it? Then listen to Fitzpatrick himself. He writes:

"When labor day was first inaugurated it was celebrated on each recurring occasion by great demonstrations, parades, picnics and speech making were among the many laudable activities—but since the development and popular use of the automobile union men and women have been able to devise ways and means more to their liking for the enjoyment of the holiday.

"The automobile has made it possible not only for the bread winner to participate in Labor Day activities, but the entire family from the oldest to the youngest."

Fitzpatrick goes on to ecstasize about how the automobile affords the working man the opportunity for "three days' recreation and enjoyment out in the country, breathing the pure air and enjoying God's sunshine, getting back to nature, living the natural way intended by the creator of mankind, instead of the artificial way created by man, which results in the housing of ourselves and our families like rats in a trap."

Doesn't this seem childishly pathetic, coming as it does from the ostensible leader of 300,000 workers? One wonders whether Fitzpatrick really believes that the bulk of the workers own automobiles? Does Fitzpatrick forget the problems that face the workers on their 300 or so real labor days? Is there no message from the leader to the workers, on Labor Day, other than that an automobile makes this day worth while?

Incredible tho it may seem, it is so.

Let us now pass on to the Labor Day message of another leader, this time the head of America's organized workers, President William Green. What is his message? It is this:

"Two main issues of far-reaching importance should be emphasized on Labor Day. They are:

"(1) An intensive trade union organization campaign.

"(2) The non-partisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor."

Only half bad, a progressive one would be inclined to think after seeing this. But reading a little further along would cause him to change his mind, for Green, in arguing for the necessity of organizing the workers, brings forward the remarkable reason that it is the only sure way of maintaining industrial peace. Green does [illegible] the workers organized so [illegible]t they can put up a stronger front [illegible] bosses, so that they can enforce [illegible]crease their demands—but so [illegible] will submit to the boss. Unfor Green's wish, and fortunately for the workers' interest, organization does not tend in that direction—the Green's leadership certainly does.

In regard to non-partisanship political action, Green declares that labor should be sure to vote and vote for candidates who will be loyal to the—people! Mind you, not loyal to labor—that would be skirting too close to the edge of a labor party—but to the people. Can a more empty, and illusory and vicious Labor Day message be conceived of?

In the very next column to Green's message we have one from that guardian angel of the miners' union—John L. Lewis. Lewis devotes his space to lamentations over the tendency of the operators to "break their agreements—and to shove the workers backwards and downwards—by wrecking and destroying their only real protectors, the union."

"What good has come of it all?" he plaintively asks. Then answers: "None whatever."

"Let us all hope that next year will see the end of this assault upon the integrity of industry and business. (What the hell does the faker mean by this?) Let us all strive for the attainment of harmony and good feeling in industry."

Lewis is unconsciously frank in this instance. This is precisely what he is striving for in his role as president of the miners' union, and as the betrayer of the miners' interests. Lewis is doing his utmost to stake the assault "upon the integrity of (the coal mining) industry and business," by wrecking the miners' union.

There are other "inspiring" messages from the "leaders of labor" contained in this notable Labor Day issue of the Federation News. There is also a summary of the A. F. of L. program, including the "advanced" position it takes on such issues as Communists in unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, the Labor Party, amalgamation, etc., all of which are "emphatically repudiated, rejected and condemned." Also, on the very last page, we are treated to the sight of Brother Green and a whole retinue of his fellow leaders, grouped around smiling Cal Coolidge and "cordially discussing the problems of labor."

It's a grand issue from cover to cover.

In the Next Issue:

Karl Marx, Personal Recollections by Paul Lafargue. With photographs and illustrations.

A New Generation in the Making by Nat Kaplan. Of particular interest to young workers.

A Lesson from the Holy Scriptures. Humorous drawings and comments on the struggles of the Mexican Church.

"The Scab," a Story by the young proletarian writer Max Geltman. With illustrations.

Tom O'Flaherty begins a series of lively articles on the senatorial slush funds. Illustrated by Hay Bales.

The British Trade Union Congress. An Editorial.

A Sport Column.

Movie and Theater Reviews. Also the third article by Ruth Kennel on the Theater Season in Moscow.

Drawings by Jerger, Vose and Bales.

Poems by Oscar Ryan.

And Other Features.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1926

American Labor Wants Deeds, Not Words

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor is in one respect, at least, different from the late Samuel Gompers. William Green is more talkative than the "old man" and resorts more often than his predecessor to the use of NICE WORDS to conceal his ugly purposes.

It is for this reason that the forty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., which opens its sessions in Detroit on October 4th, may be expected to say words and pass resolutions which under Gompers would not have been possible. But the practical results will be the same. The bureaucracy in control of the convention is hopeless as far as progress is concerned in the American labor movement.

This fact should move the left wing and the progressives to greater activity and more strenuous efforts. Above all these elements must strive toward better organization and more unified action. The opportunities for a successful drive against the reactionaries in the trade unions are becoming more favorable very day.

Do not permit Green and company to get away with empty words and meaningless phrases. Demand action. Demand concret, practical deeds. And let the American trade unionists see where Green stands on that. There is one particular matter which the bureaucracy always handles and destroys "diplomatically." It is the question of organizing the unorganized. The reactionaries do not dare to oppose it openly but their opposition and sabotage is just as real as if they had proclaimed it from the housetops.

Just now the organization of the masses of unorganized workers into unions on a large scale is becoming a practical possibility. The conditions in industry are favorable for it. The masses want it. What is needed is organized effort and leadership. The left and progressive elements must raise this issue in such a manner that would make it impossible for the reactionaries to forget about it on the morrow after the convention.

—ALEX BITTELMAN.

"THESE MUST BE HEARD." By Jerger

On the Organization of the Unorganized

By THURBER LEWIS.

THE comparative figures of the number of organized workers to the total number of workers employed in ten of the largest and most important industries in the country tell a graphic story that is of all the more interest because of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Detroit. The delegates to this convention have it in their power to apply the remedy that can go a long way towards changing the sorrowful story told by the figures below.

Iron and Steel.

IN 1920 there were 375,000 workers in the steel mills of the country, while 41,660 slaved in the blast furnaces. A total estimation in 1923 gives the number of workers in the steel industry as 497,330. In this keystone industry of American capitalism (a safe estimate now is a half million workers) there are 11,400 workers organized into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, a union composed almost exclusively of skilled men.

Automobile.

RECENT estimates for 1925 give the number of workers in automobile factories alone as 329,563, while 300,000 more are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories. There is no union in the A. F. of L. with jurisdiction over this industry. The theory is that each of the crafts engaged in the automobile plants are to organize on their own hook. The result is that an insignificant number of workers are so organized. The unaffiliated Auto and Aircraft Workers' Union now has no more than 1,500 members in its ranks. The industry can be looked upon as completely unorganized.

Textile.

FIGURES for 1923 credit industry with 1,021,864 workers. But of this vast number of workers in an industry in which positively the most degrading conditions of work prevail the United Textile Workers' Union has 30,000, to which must be added the recently acquired 8,000 from the Passaic strike, while the unaffiliated Federation of Textile Operatives has no more than 10,000 members. In 1920, when there were three times as many members in the U. T. W. as there are now, the percentage of organized workers to unorganized was placed at 10 per cent.

Metal Mining.

THE Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, the unworthy successor to the militant Western Federation of Miners, has now a membership of some 8,500. Available figures for the metal mining industry, which includes all mines except coal and corresponds to the jurisdiction of the above union, are 151,792.

Rubber.

IN 1925 it was estimated that 115,000 workers were employed in the manufacture of rubber tires. It is estimated 161,530 was the number engaged in 1923 in the production of all rubber and composition goods. None are organized.

Maritime Trades.

THE marine workers were at one time well organized. The International Seamen's Union in 1921 had a membership of 103,300, while the 1920 membership of the International Longshoremen's Union was 74,000. Now, however, the longshoremen are down to 31,800, while the seamen have been almost annihilated, reporting 16,000 members to the 1925 convention. There is also a small union of masters, mates and pilots, with a membership of 3,900. There are, therefore, only 50,000 workers organized in this very important industry, once powerfully organized, in which there are almost 200,000 workers.

Lumber.

ASIDE from the short-lived and weak Timber Workers' Union that had at its peak 10,000 members, was affiliated to the A. F. of L. and died in 1923, the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization that has made a consistent campaign to organize the loggers. But at the present time it is doubtful if the timber workers carrying I. W. W. cards number much over 1,000, the sole organization in the field. The industry is a huge one. In 1923 the number of lumbermen and wood-choppers employed thruout the country was 205,315.

Communication.

THE powerful telegraph and telephone companies employ 343,897 men and women. Of this number it has been estimated that not more than 15 per cent are members of the Electrical Workers' Union, the only one in its field and one of the largest in the building trades industry.

Food.

THE membership of all unions in the food industry total some 56,000. There are four, the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, 21,800; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, 12,200; the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 16,000, and the unaffiliated Amalgamated Food Workers, not over 6,000. The industry is one of the biggest in the land, employing almost a half million workers.

Leather.

THE leather industry is given credit for having in its employ 388,209 workers. Of this number the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has 36,000 organized. There is a small unaffiliated Shoe Workers' Protective Union as well as a glove workers' union, a pocketbook workers' union and a leather workers' union, all with a few thousand or less members. Amalgamation is a crying need in the boot and shoe section of the industry, the largest branch, in addition to extension of organization.

Such are the figures. They show that no serious attempts are being made by the American Federation of Labor to extend itself in these basic industries. A more complete survey would show that what unions there are in these industries have declined rather than grown in recent years. The question of organizing the unorganized workers in these great slave markets is a paramount one for the delegates of the Detroit convention.

- THE THEATER -

"THE VAGABOND KING."

YOU will enjoy a good deal of the first act in this musical play. You may or may not enjoy the rest.

The first act opens with a tavern scene. Vagabonds, crooks and hold-up men make as colorful a crew of singing cut-throats as you could wish to see. Francois Villon, poet and vagabond kind of this motley crew, is played by Dennis King. You will not get a characterization of Francois Villon you had hoped for, but there's a dash to the performance of the actor that literally sweeps you along—for a while. It is Villon, a Frenchman, but without French dressing, perhaps. You can blame the authors. Again they are not concerned so much with intelligent characterization as they are with the kind that they feel "the public will like." And they do like it! The ladies "just love it" and it is—well the music is good.

Dennis King leads the company in "The Song of the Vagabonds." They sing it often thruout the night, and I can assure you they do it with a dash and whole-heartedness that will send you home singing it if there is a single note in your throat. The music as a whole has life and a liking gayety. You'll surely like it. The singing is fine. Dennis King does more for the play than the poor thing deserves.

In the second act there's a little gem we want you to watch for if you go to see it (at the Great Northern in Chicago). The police are coming! The tavern full of bragging, singing scoundrels becomes quiet. As the police pass they sing a little song without accompaniment about "a rope around his neck." (If you recall your history, "necking parties" were quite popular in 15th century France.) The song is not listed in the program, but we'd give a lot to learn it. There's a dash and irresponsible swing to both words and music.

Rudolph Friml wrote the music for this play. It is music well worth hearing. The play is based on the story "If I were King."

Business is business. The theater art can go hang for all the producers care. All the music, the splendid song, the scenic artistry and beautiful costumes are but hand-maidens to the box office—not to intelligent pleasure. This musical play is but added proof of the fact, altho it is by no means without a good deal of pleasure. But Shakespeare was wrong, comrades—dead wrong. "The Pay Is the Thing!"

W. C.

"BLACK VELVET."

By Willard Robertson. Playhouse Theater.

"BLACK VELVET": from the dramatic viewpoint, a sloppily constructed, melodramatic piece of work. In content, a foul, loathsome play, reeking with race prejudice and written and presented in a spirit well calculated to produce race riots and lynchings.

"Black Velvet" is a good piece of work only in that it reflects with some accuracy the prejudices and limitations of the mind of the typical white southern planter. So befuddled is the play with racial feeling, so low the opinions expressed of the Negro race, that some of the audience were under the impression that the scene of "Black Velvet" is laid before or immediately after the Civil War. Only by pointing out the type of costumes worn by the actresses was I able to convince the comrade who was with me that the date of the play is 1926, and the conditions it depicts are the conditions which prevail today in that swamp of ignorance, our southern states.

The scene of the play is the garden of General John William Darr, the owner of a plantation in the "yellow pine" belt of the South. (This belt runs thru Georgia and South Carolina.) The plantation seems to have been little affected by the Civil War and the reconstruction; the land is still poorly cultivated, the timber only half utilized; the region is peopled by the children and grandchildren of those who had been General Darr's slaves.

When the play opens Patricia Harper, a northern girl, is visiting Alice Darr, the general's granddaughter. Patricia is the type of young lady who graciously excuses herself and delicately flutters away whenever the "gentlemen" discuss business matters or matters not too "pleasant." (Up to last Saturday I had thought this type of young lady extinct, even on the stage.) Mr. Harper, Patricia's father, a northern capitalist with a large paunch and a mouthful of phrases about the "ideals of business" and the "vision of industry," is arranging with General Darr to set up a sawmill on the plantation and cut down the timber. General Darr's grandson, John William, is in love with Patricia, and is attempting to get rid of his former mistress, a mulatto girl, by name Cleo. (This is the "black velvet" woman who gives the play its name.) Cleo is portrayed as a sloppy, slouchy, lazy woman who cares for nothing but to attract the caresses of this, that, or the other man. Later on we meet Calhoun Darr, once the general's slave, now a local preacher—a typical "Uncle Tom" (damn the whole tribe of Uncle Toms!)—slavish, servile, docile and devoted to his white "mas'r's" interests; "Yeller" Richmond, a mulatto from the North, of whom I shall have more to say later on, and Smith, an unscrupulous labor agent, recruiting Negroes for work in Northern cities.

The keynote of the play is the remark of the Northern girl, Patricia Harper, that in spite of all the beauty of the South she is constantly oppressed by a sense of something horribie and loathsome, coiled up and ready to spring. This leads to a conversation with the General, who expresses his conviction that "the white man is the master, and must remain so;" that "terrible things" would happen in such communities as his, where the blacks outnumber the whites, if the white man did not constantly assert his mastery over this "race of children and gorillas." This belief is constantly reiterated thruout the play.

The play begins to move when Mr. Harper, the Northern capitalist, comes in with the news that a labor agent is persuading the Negroes of the plantation to come North with him, promising them steady jobs at $10 a day. The Negroes, Harper reports, are very much excited; they are preparing to leave immediately, vacating their houses, piling their possessions on the streets. (This description is correct—just such scenes as this took place in hundreds of southern towns during the great Negro migrations that began in 1916.) The northern capitalist is worried about a possible shortage of labor for his sawmill, and the general, pretending a paternalistic interest in "his people," interviews the labor agent, Smith, asking him where he is taking the Negroes and how long his job will last. Smith answers that the Negroes will know where they are going when they get off the train; that the job will last about six weeks, and that he doesn't give a hang what happens to them afterwards.

At the same time "Yeller" Richmond, the northern mulatto, has come to town to visit Cleo, his former sweetheart. This Richmond—who, it is fair to assume, was intended by the author to typify the northern Negro—has the face of a beast of prey and the walk of a gorilla. He makes love to Cleo by the gentle method of seizing her by the throat. Richmond finds out that another man has been living with Cleo, and determines to have his revenge if he finds out who it is.

John William, in the meantime, has been making ardent love to Patricia, but she (pure maiden!) is frightened by the thought of anything more than a kiss, and John William is driven into the arms of Cleo. The general learns of this, and expresses his horror that a white man should hold a colored woman in his arms.

Up to this point the play has depicted correctly the feelings of the white southerners towards the Negro. But this indignation of the general at sexual relations between white men and colored women is completely out of character. The white man of the south, both during slavery times and afterwards, has considered the Negro woman his lawful prey. Where did the thousands of mulattoes and even lighter-skinned Negroes come from, anyway? The typical white southerner has a horror only of miscegenation between white women and colored men, and of legal marriage between the two races, which is expressly forbidden by statute in southern states.

Richmond, finding out that John Darr has loved Cleo, strikes him a heavy blow. The blood of the southern white men is up; they gather rope and torch; the bloodhounds are heard baying off-stage. A little later, the sheriff comes back with the news that Richmond has been hanged in the middle of "nigger-town;" a collar about his neck proclaims that "he struck a white man!"

The author of this play, Willard Robertson, has been busily trying to defend himself from the charge of race prejudice. In an interview in the Chicago Defender September 11 he is quoted as saying that he wrote "Black Velvet" because "he was disgusted and ashamed of conditions in the South and his motive was to expose thru the play the hypocrisy of the white man." And it is true that certain portions of the play are delightfully ironical. I am thinking particularly of the general's conversation with his former slave, Calhoun, in which he recalls how he sold Calhun's wife to a trader, but gave the money to Calhoun himself—for the sake of sentiment(!). And there are other bits in the play equally revealing.

But why, if Willard Robertson is friendly to the Negro, does he show every one of his Negro characters as either subservient or loathsome? Why is Cleo, the only colored girl in the play, depicted as lazy, loose, slouchy and entirely lacking in pride? Why is "Yeller" Richmond, the chief Negro character besides Cleo, shown as bestial and uncontrolled, at one moment engaged in a brutal "love"-making, at the next moment indulging in cocaine, and then turning to assault a man with fist and knife?

It is just possible that Willard Robertson is really "friendly to the Negro race." All I can say is, he has certainly hit upon a most remarkable method of showing his "friendship."

Edith Black.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"ACROSS THE PACIFIC."

IN our search for good pictures we were obliged to see many that were simply awful—so awful we thought that here at last was the worst. But now we have come upon one that for pure, unadulterated rot is the greatest crime ever perpetrated on the motion picture art. Attempting to cash in on the wave of patriotic revival and glorification of American history, due to the Sesqui-centennial, this is a picture glorifying one of America's great "achievements"—the conquest of the Philippines.

Around the history of the event they have built a cheap melodrama that will prove difficult even for a 100 per cent klu-kluxer to swallow. So strenuously do they work the patriotic racket in this picture to cover its absolute lack of a single redeeming feature that one is reminded of the old days when George Cohan sent his chorus girls out in red, white and blue tights to draw applause from a soured audience. Monte Blue plays the leading role—and a few others contribute acting that is bad enough to be suited to the picture.

The story deals with the capture of Aguinaldo. His aids are fighting a Chinese villain and another who looks like a German. In the fighting (in which scenes are stolen from "The Big Parade" and done stupidly) an American soldier makes this appreciation of the Philippine people in his dying gasp: "Come on out in the open and fight, you yellow-bellied rats." And to prove the valor of the fighting American soldier he is shown thumbing his nose at the enemy as he dies. I swear, comrades, that for sheer side-splitting stupidity this is unequalled in the history of motion pictures the world over. Four critics of Chicago's papers (in which a paid advertisement for the picture appears) were loud in their praise of this inexcusable hokum. To these four (who are not so stupid but who know where their wages come from) and to the producers, the Warner Bros., we award a delightful bouquet of decomposing onion tops, for the production and the promotion of the worst picture ever shown in America—barring none.

—W. C.

"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS."

MOTION, not emotion, is the feature of this picture. Gilda Gray, former Follies girl, dressed in a dainty brassiere and a heavy coat of tan, proves herself a good actress—when she dances. The Charleston made the shimmie less profitable and this shapely maiden pursuing art "where she pays" has become a movie actress. I should not say "become." Not yet.

You know the story. They took it off rack No. 13 marked "South Sea Stuff" and had Gildie shimmie her (e)motions thru a "stirring drama" where the heart-broken white-man goes to the islands after losing his lady. He drinks everything. In fact, he goes thru a happy "pie-eyed" existence until Aloma, the coy native maiden, spoils all the fun for the poor fish. And that's that.

The scenery will make you terribly homesick for Los Angeles. So will Gilda Grey. If you have ever seen the South Sea Islands, don't go to see this picture. You are likely to burst a rib laughing at it.

In Person.

Together with a Samoan group of singers and dancers, Gilda Grey appeared in person before the showing of the picture at the Chicago Theater. She appears in person and in very little more. Brother—she dances! It is easy to understand why the college boys have gone raving mad about her. The lights are dimmed, Gilda "does her stuff," and you go away convinced more than ever that this little movie actress should be in the Ziegfield Follies.

—W. C.

"THE PASSAIC STRIKE"—Don't miss it or you will never forgive yourself.
"VARIETY"—Splendid (Roosevelt)
"MOANA"—Beautiful.
"MARE NOSTRUM" — Abominable stuff.
"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—Junk.
"MANTRAP"—Yes and no.
"SON OF THE SHIEK"— Valentino's last one.
"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN"—Good photography, well acted (North Shore)
"TIN GODS"—Interesting (Central Park)
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM" — A comic in a Chemise.
"LA BOHEME" — Worth while.
"THE BAT"—Spooks—if you like them.
Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

GILDA GRAY in the PARAMOUNT PICTURE "ALOMA of the SOUTH SEAS"

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RUBBING SHOULDERS WITH COOLIDGE

Wilson Noonan Green Rickert Coolidge Morrison Duffy

PRE-CONVENTION ATMOSPHERE—A Letter From Detroit

By P. S.

AN atmosphere is either light or heavy. It ranges from very light to very heavy in obedience to the law of physics. But there is also a non-physical variety, known in popular language as an atmosphere of gloom. This, too, may vary from very thin to very thick. It is the latter very thick kind that is enveloping the official leaders of the organized labor movement of Detroit on the eve of the American Federation of Labor convention which opens in this city Monday, October 4.

The reason for the thick gloom is the defeat suffered by the Detroit Federation all along the political front this early fall. Every one of the candidates, on the republican ticket, for the more important offices, including that of governor, endorsed by the federation went down in defeat in the primary elections held on September 14. A jitney ordinance sponsored by it permitting the operation of jitneys on the streets of Detroit also was voted down two to one.

Until the year 1923 the Detroit Federation of Labor stood in the forefront of the progressive central labor bodies fighting for the modern form of organization, the industrial form, for the organization of the unorganized, and for independent political action by the workers in alliance with the farmers. Disheartened by the meager first results and threatened with reorganization by the late Samuel Gompers, the Detroit Federation turned about face even as the other progressive labor bodies have done. Once about face, it kept going in that direction until now it is way out of sight of its former position.

The most sensitive ear will hear not even a whisper with reference to the modernization of the form of organization, any more. As regards the organization of the unorganized, however, it cannot be said that nothing is being done in this field. Many of the older unions are making some progress and a number of new organizations have been established. But the center of gravity of the new activity is along the craft lines if janitors and teamsters can be called craftsmen nowadays. And the worst feature of the recent organization campaigns is the admission into the A. F. of L. of retail dyers and cleaners, small laundry owners and the jitney drivers, who really are little business men and have no place in the labor movement. The automobile industry is being sadly neglected in this center of the automobile industry, which has some 300,000 workers employed either directly or indirectly.

THE GRAYSON, A. F. of L. Convention Hall in Detroit.

The admission of the 400 or so jitneymen not only brought about a rift in the federation between the administration and the street carmen's union, which has about 4,000 members, but it also culminated in adding to the political defeat of the leadership of the federation when the jitney ordinance mentioned previously was voted down. The sponsoring of this ordinance also terminated the alliance of the federation with Mayor Smith, who opposed the ordinance with all his might. If not for the defeat of the ordinance and the vigilance of the progressives in the streetcar men's union the old conservatives would have withdrawn from the Detroit Federation.

But it is on the field of political office that the federation has sunk to the lowest depths. Since it reverted to the Gompers policy of rewarding friends it has applied the theory both ways. It rewarded republican friends provided the republican friends first rewarded the friends of the federation machine with political jobs, or at least with promises of jobs. This policy proved quite successful for the machine and its henchmen until now. Almost a dozen influential trade unionists, if not more, are holding office as court clerks, factory inspectors, etc.

However, just when the leadership of the Detroit organized labor movement was congratulating itself on the rapid progress made in this field of so-called practical politics something went wrong. The machine had administered to it a stinging defeat from which the leadership will not recover so soon. In the pursuit of its opportunistic policy the Detroit Federation endorsed those candidates which the leaders thought had the best chance to win. In this election they seemed to have guessed all wrong. Not one of the more important candidates won.

But the gloomy atmosphere must not be permitted to prevail too long. Something must be found to distract the attention of the movement from the political defeat. And so we have a good deal of the time and energy of the leadership devoted to the gathering of a fund for entertaining the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. Several thousand dollars are being sought for this purpose. Entertainment is expensive, and while the taste of the delegates may be deficient in quality no one can say that it is deficient in quantity.

A Suggestion.

SUPPOSE the Detroit labor movement raised a fund of $10,000 and presented it to the convention as an initial fund for the organization of the automobile workers. This idea is alien to the present leadership, and may even have a disastrous effect upon the delegates. But there is a group in the labor movement which could conceive of such an idea and which believes in the possibility of success in such a campaign. The belief in success is strongly reinforced by the remarkable popularity of the Ford Worker, published by the Ford shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, which now has reached a circulation of 15,000 copies per month.

The time is not very far off when the militant and truly progressive forces in the labor movement will assert themselves more strongly and thus give the American workers a real fighting leadership.

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

How Southern Farm Tenants Live

Federated Press Review.

"If that-there gal's any good a-worken she can have twenty-five cents an hour, and the woman too." So Ellen Chesser is soon walking ahead of the men in the field, dropping a tobacco plant first to the right and then to the left in the mud. Her father, Henry, has taken up the farmer's offer of three dollars a day for a week's work "and that-there house over in the place to stay in. Leaks a little, hardly to speak of." And later he accepts the farmer's further proposal of:

"I'll give you twenty dollars a month in cash money and the house rent free to live in and I'll furnish you-all with your lard and side meat and wheat for flour, all at cost figure,"—the tenant's place on the farm. But later Henry comes to the shack sullen and tells his wife and Ellen: "Hep Bodine thinks he owns a man that works on his place. I won't stand none of his jaw." And soon they move on to another farm. "Croppen on the shares is a sight better contract," declares Henry, and they are given a kitchen with a stove and a cow besides. But the house is damp.

"The Time of Man,"* by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is a finely written story of a Kentucky mountain migrant farm girl's life. It is simply told, thru the moods of the girl, and reminds one of Knut Hamsun's great picture of peasant life in Norway, "Growth of the Soil." It is one of the best books of native life the United States has produced. It is even more rare in that it depicts the life of common people, work people, poor people, with a strong impression of authenticity. Their hard, unlovely life is poetically handled.

The author is a native of Kentucky herself, who went thru the University of Chicago. There she came under the influence of Robert Morss Lovett, literature professor, an editor of the New Republic and friend of Federated Press.—E. L.

*(Viking Press, $2.50.)

History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

CHAPTER IV—Concluded.

AMERICAN editorial writers comment on the present church conflict in Mexico with a certain amount of bewilderment. Eventually, they protest, the church must win out, for 90 per cent of the Mexican people are catholics. Their logic continues to bear up rather remarkably, considering the shocks that it receives with every day's news.

As a matter of fact, the editorial logic referred to above has been proved false by all the events of history, not only European but also Mexican. (This is quite aside from the fact that while a great majority of Mexicans are catholics, the percentage is by no means as high as that indicated in the religiously padded membership figures given out by the clergy.) It has been precisely in "catholic countries" that the most bitter struggles against the church took place. Could the reformation have swept over nearly all Europe in the closing years of the middle ages if it were impossible for catholics to overthrow catholicism?

Mexicans were early obliged to strike at the swollen power of the catholic hierarchy. As far back as 1822, the year after independence from Spain, it was decided to occupy the buildings of the Philippine missions and to confiscate the funds accumulated by the Spaniards for clerical activities outside of Mexico.

On Nov. 23, 1855, a law was passed cancelling the immunity from civil prosecution formerly enjoyed by priests. The clergy fought this law savagely, but it did them little good. In June of the following year the government decreed the abolition of entail of church property. A precedent for interfering with church property had been created in 1822, as we have seen, but the decree against entail aroused the clergy to fury.

From the bloody war that followed the church emerged still worse off. With Benito Juarez at the head of a triumphant liberal government, the constitution of 1857 (referred to at length in a previous chapter) was put into effect, and in July of 1859 the reform laws were promulgated, suppressing all monastical institutions and prohibiting the exercise of functions by all except secular clergy. In the same month civil marriage was established; on July 31 cemetaries were taken away from church control, and on Aug. 11 religious holidays were denied recognition, and government officials were forbidden to take part in religious ceremonies.

And thus right on down thru the latest revolutionary period.

During these last fifteen years or more the influence of the church among the masses of the Mexican people has been declining rapidly. In the north and along the Pacific and Gulf coasts, many of the churches will be found standing empty. Organized labor has broken away almost completely from clerical influence. The same thing is noted among wide sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, the governing bureaucracy, intellectuals, etc. Even the peasants of the central plateau, while still the backbone of catholic strength, are beginning to develop anti-clerical movements.

In the present conflict the church has found extremely little active support against the Calles government except among the wealthy reactionaries. The division is along class lines, with organized labor marching in the forefront of the anti-catholic forces.

What will the outcome be? It is indicated for us in the fact that the church has always pushed against the forces of history. What is against history must eventually be destroyed by history.

President Calles insists that his government is attacking the catholic church not as a religious but as a political institution. But what is political? What is left of the Roman catholic church in Mexico after the new laws and regulations are in effect? No right to hold property, no foreign officiates, no services of any kind outside of the church buildings assigned for that purpose, no right to wear ecclesiastical vestments on the street, no control whatever over elementary education, no polemical press. The process has been going forward at unprecedented speed since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz.

What will take the place of catholicism—whether it will be a modified hierarchical form, or something else—remains to be seen. Last year an attempt was made, with the covert and sometimes the open support of the government, to set up a Mexican Schismatic catholic apostolic church, as against the Roman catholic. The "cismaticos" entered upon the scene with spectacular energy, but their attempt appears to have failed. It is possible that the peasants, the masses of whom are still religious, will eventually group themselves around their local priests. One thing is certain, Mexico's reformation will not and cannot follow the classic European lines.

The plight of the church should surprise no one familiar with the basis of its original power. The whole course of modern Mexican history tells us that the present movement is part and parcel of a great Mexican revolution which could not reach fruition while leaving the feudal church intact.

The End.

The State Jewish Theater in Moscow

By RUTH EPPERSON KENNELL.

THE new play of the season at the State Jewish Theater, "The Tenth Commandment," described as "an operatic pamphlet," while not superior to "200,000" and "The Witch," is different in its burlesque on present day politics. Like the other plays, it has that complete harmony of rythmic movement characteristic of these remarkable players, the music is gay, the costumes daring (being, like the sets, a bit futuristic) and only the brilliant witticisms are lost to some extent on those who do not understand Yiddish. Being a political satire, an understanding of the lines is more essential in order to follow it than in "200,000," which is more a rythmic pantomime.

The playwright walks about with his arms full of manuscript, interfering when the play does not go to suit him and appealing to the fat director for help. But the devil, a gay cynic in brown breeches and soft collar, a high scarlet hat and red cape, is bent upon making a tangle of the play, and succeeds. The lady falls in love with a young man and appeals to the devil to get rid of her husband. The devil agrees and proceeds to make a deal with the husband, who promptly disappears from Berlin and is mourned as dead. He turns up in Palestine, which has become Anglicized, with the British flag and two British policemen in the foreground and in the background (only as decoration) a classic figure symbolizing old Palestine. The widow appears looking for the grave of her husband. In the international chorus which sings in this scene, the league of nations, the Locarno cabinet and individual statesmen figure. Yellow banners wave in the meeting of the Second International, a gay woman from Broadway represents the United States and Vandervelde and MacDonald, quite lifelike and singing in Yiddish, dance solemnly. Finally everything gets into such a hopeless tangle that the whole company commits suicide. Wings are provided and they mount the golden stairs to heaven. St. Peter, questioning the new arrivals as to name, occupation and sins, becomes horrified when he learns that the Tenth Commandment has been broken and consults God on the telephone. They are condemned to remain in heaven, but the devil comes to their rescue and conducts them to his home below. The first scene in hell is Europe, and here the guests are well pleased to remain.

GRANOVSKY
Head of Jewish Theater.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SURGE

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL.

IT is now becoming apparent that the tiny atom has stored within itself an infinite amount of latent energy, which, when once released, will just astound the world with the tremendous magnitude of its power and possibilities.

A similar discovery is now coming to light from an element of quite a different sort. An element not so tiny as the atom, but almost as much obscure, the hitherto submerged working class. This huge labor body also has stored in its cells infinite latent energy, which too, when once released, must amaze mankind with the magnitude of its power and the extent of its possibilities.

A glimpse of this latent energy of the labor call is now being revealed in the huge co-operative enterprise, initiated, begun and being completed by members of the working class for members of the working class. The co-operative dwellings are much more than a mere attempt at cheaper and better living conditions for workers. These buildings, scientifically constructed, artistically designed, breathe a living spirit—the spirit of working class solidarity—a feature new in the social life of the worker.

This co-operative surge is not a whim. It is not an experiment. It is the signal of the workers' will to power—to mass action, mass effort, mass achievement. It is the assertive expression of a repressed force taking definite course. It is not sporadic. It is deep-rooted. It is not confined to any one city. It is nationwide and worldwide.

It is not an abandonment of the class struggle, but an intensification of it. In collective activity, workers will be trained for co-operative life, co-operative hope, co-operative efficiency. It is an additional channel in the means for labor emancipation. It is an added bridge for the revolution to cross. In co-operative enterprise workers will see concretely the goal toward which they must strive—emancipation—and embrace the means for its preparation. Here lies the secret of the workers' success and the philanthropists' failure.

Philanthropists built so-called co-operative homes for workers. They called to the working class to live in them. But the workers were not beguiled. They saw thru the humanitarian purposes of their benefactors. They felt in that move an effort at the perpetuation of wage slavery, an attempt to undermine labor morale, to weaken it, make it grateful to its owners and more dependent upon them. Labor saw thru it and would have none of it. Philanthropic co-operatives passed on to the smug comfort to the petty-bourgeoisie.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by "Bunny" Palatnick, Roxbury, Mass.
Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, October 2, 1926 No. 19

MY LIFE
The Autobiography of a President by BUNNY PALATNICK

I was born in a city, in a bed, in a year and a day. When I was twelve years of age I was promoted from ash-man to a swill-man which meant less pay and more hours. When I was thirteen I went to work in Gary's factory for nothing thus becoming a millionaire.

One day a doctor pronounced me loco in the coco. When Gary and the rest of the grafters heard about this they elected me president of the U. S. A. and I became their office boy.

A POEM AND A GOOD SUGGESTION
By Tillie Lurye, Chicago, Ill.

Workers Are Reds.
Capitalists are blue
I joined the PIONEERS

JOHNNY IS GLAD AGAIN

EVERYBODY WROTE IN and we got 47 contributions. Fine—keep it up. Look what we got by

ROSE HOROWITZ

DEAR JOHNNIE RED:

I'm awfully sorry I made you cry but the reason I didn't write was because school opened with a lot of bunk and I was trying to sort it out but it comes along so fast that I got too anxious to tell you what happened so far.

In economic class my teacher (while discussing reasons for choosing a vocation) said that every man that chooses a vocation ought to be able to support himself and his family, so I said, "Well let's take the textile workers of Passaic as an example. They got paid very little and many of them starve to death because the bosses won't pay them enuf to support themselves and even NOW the bosses want to give them another wage cut so they are striking. Now, how can they support themselves if such bosses exist?" She thot it over a while. Then said, "Well, if you can find the answer to that, you are very smart because there'll always be some people living a happier life than others. It will ALWAYS be so." So I said, "Oh, no . . . not ALWAYS—" but just then the bell rang and I wasn't able to complete my statement. I was intending to tell her that as soon as we'll have a SOVIET form of government, all sorts of cheating will cease.

Why don't you?

OOOH—GOOD THINGS COMING!

Because Johnny Red cried last week we got so many nice things. All these will be printed from week to week but we need a lot more. Come on — shoot them in Tiny Reds.

SCHOOL BUNK
By Bernard Masarov, New York City.

At school our teacher told us that Coolidge was a poor boy but worked hard and thru work and prayers became president. Who did he pray to? The guys that paid for his campaign expenses?

WELL?

How much bunk did you get in school? Rose Horowitz and Bernard Mazarov and a few others sent in what they got. First come first printed!

The A. F. of L. Convention

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

IN Detroit on October 4 will open the 46th convention of the American Federation of Labor. It finds the labor movement in a real crisis, ideologically and organizationally. The victorious employers are on the offensive on every front. They have shattered the unions on the railroads, in the mines, and in many other basic and key industries. The retreat of the unions, begun during the great struggle of 1919-23, still continues. The reactionary trade union bureaucrats, intent only on protecting their own petty group interests, have abandoned all semblance of a fighting policy and are seeking to subordinate the unions to the employers by multiplying class collaboration schemes in every sphere, such as "new wage policies," B. & O. plans, Monroe Doctrines of Labor, Watson-Parker laws, trade union life insurance, and the like. They are company-unionizing the American labor movement.

What the Convention Should Do.

IN the midst of this far-reaching crisis the A. F. of L. meets in convention, ostensibly to take stock of the situation and to adopt the measures necessary to safeguard the workers' interests. Were the convention actually of a mind to do this it would have to revamp the policies and personnel of the organization from top to bottom. The T. U. E. L., in its statement addressed to the convention, has indicated what must be done to really put the American labor movement on its feet as a fighting organization.

First, the very basis of the policy of the bureaucracy must be changed. Instead of class collaboration there must be class struggle. Instead of a policy of crawling to the employers and giving up all resistance, there must be developed a militant fight on all fronts in defense of the workers' standards of living and to make fresh conquests from the employers.

In carrying thru this fundamental change of policy a whole series of measures are necessary. In the forefront stands the gigantic task of organizing the millions of unorganized workers. This touches the very heart of the weakness of the trade unions. So long, as at present, only a fraction of the workers are organized, and these mostly skilled workers, the unions cannot hope to be a real factor in the economic and political life of the country. To bring in the masses of unorganized workers, especially the unskilled in the great basic industries, is the major task now confronting the labor movement. Upon its achievement depends the development of all real power and progress of organized labor.

But there are many other problems of a burningly urgent character awaiting solution. The breaking of the present alliance of the trade union bureaucracy with the old capitalist parties and the formation of a labor party constitute a task the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The alliance with the old parties poisons the trade unions with corruption and class collaboration. It's a dagger in the heart of the labor movement. The establishment of a labor party will represent a tremendous step forward by the American working class.

Besides initiating a labor party and launching widespread campaigns for the organization of the unorganized, the convention should carry thru a whole series of other measures and movements, such as a declaration in favor of nationalizing the railroads and coal mines, the repudiation of American imperialism root and branch, a war to the finish against company unionism, active support of the British mine strike by money and an embargo upon coal, real efforts should be started to defeat the injunction evil and to secure the release of all political prisoners, the fight to save the miners' union should be made the concern of the whole labor movement, steps should be taken to eliminate the poisonous corruption with which the labor movement reeks, Negro workers should be admitted freely to all organizations, the A. F. of L. should support world trade union unity, send a delegation to the Soviet Union and demand the full economic and political recognition of that country, the whole labor movement should be thoroly centralized and placed under rank and file control.

Wm. Z. Foster.

This is the line of action necessary to revivify the trade union movement, to give it the life and power not only to resist the attacks of the employers but to deal smashing blows against these exploiters.

What the Convention Will Do.

HOWEVER essential the foregoing program may be for the building up of the American trade union movement it will nevertheless get short shrift at the Detroit convention. It is safe to state that hardly a single plank of it will go into effect. The reactionary bureaucrats controlling the A. F. of L. have other plans in mind. They do not want to make the A. F. of L. into a real fighting machine; they want to degrade it into an auxiliary of the industrial and political organizations of the employers. Their whole program at the convention will go in this direction.

The serious business of the convention will be directed to setting up new and more "friendly" relations with the employers, and to the ruthless smashing of all opposition to this policy. This means more class collaboration and more war against the left wing. Concretely, the convention will support the class collaboration drift by extending its blessing to all the newer forms of trade union capitalism and the B. & O. plan. It will not reject even the scandalous Watson-Parker law. It will continue the firm alliance with the capitalist parties and seek to strengthen it. Against the left wing it will apply the iron fist. It will seek to condemn left wing leadership in the needle and textile industries. It will continue its war against the Soviet Union (altho this time, under heavy pressure, it will have to consider seriously the sending of a delegation to that country.

Aside from putting into effect this general policy of surrender to the employers and of war against the left wing, the convention will be of the usual stupid quality. The conventions of the A. F. of L. are notorious the world over for the low level of their business and discussions, from a working-class standpoint. A serious analysis of present day society and the problems of the working class would be altogether unintelligible to the body of delegates. They look upon the convention principally as an enjoyable vacation. When the delegates can tear themselves away from the systematically organized constant round of pleasure and dissipation long enough to spend a few hours in the convention hall they will waste their time by listening to stupid twaddle from capitalist politicians, priests and employers; they will wrangle endlessly over asinine jurisdictional quarrels between the various unions, adopt a still-born resolution or two about organizing the unorganized, or the release of political prisoners, or the "value" of the union label, and they will finally wind up by electing the same old gang to control the A. F. of L. and by selecting some other summer resort or "wet" town wherein to hold next year's convention. If anything progressive, not to say revolutionary, gets by the convention it will be a seven day's marvel.

The Road to Progress.

THE situation in the United States would be a dismal one indeed if the blackly reactionary A. F. of L. conventions truly reflected the understanding and aspirations of the working class, or of even the organized section of it. But this is notoriously not the case. The A. F. of L. conventions do not represent the rank and file. They are dominated by a hard-boiled bureaucracy, which in many instances maintains itself in power with ruthlessly autocratic measures in the face of widespread rank and file opposition and discontent. Who, for example, will attempt to say that the John L. Lewis clique represents the viewpoint of the country's coal diggers? Or that Hutcheson is a true representative of the carpenters? The growing revolts in their organizations answer these questions. And what is true of Lewis and Hutcheson is also true of the great bulk of the bureaucrats who make up A. F. of L. conventions. They do not represent the viewpoint of their union membership.

The rank and file, under the pressure of low wages, long hours, and ruthless speed-up systems, want to make their unions into fighting bodies. This they have shown times innumerable in the inner union struggles in the miners, carpenters, machinists, needle trades, etc. But this is not to say that they are class conscious or revolutionary. The great bulk of organized labor rank and filers are what may be vaguely classed as "progressives." They want to struggle against the employers and the reactionary bureaucrats, but they have only the most hazy ideas of how to go about it. They are disorganized and demoralized. The so-called progressive leaders are weak, programless, and sickly tools of the firm-willed right wing reactionaries.

No intelligent left winger will expect much of a progressive nature to be accomplished at the coming bureaucracy-packed A. F. of L. convention, nor will he be disappointed if nothing is done. He must look elsewhere, among the masses, for progress. And the situation is increasingly promising. The masses of workers are gradually reviving from the slump they fell into after the big defeats of 1919-23. They are turning an ever more ready ear to the propaganda of the left wing organized in and around the Trade Union Educational League. Even the collapsed "progressive" leaders are beginning to show some signs of revival and of organized opposition to the right wing. Signs of this are the opposition slate to the Lewis machine in the miners' election and the formation of the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union in spite of official condemnation by the A. F. of L.

The broad policy of the left wing in the present situation is clear. It is to mobilize the rank and file masses in the unions around the basic slogans outlined in the T. U. E. L. convention program, to stiffen up the progressive forces generally and to make united front movements with them on minimum programs against the right wing and the employers. If the left wing will concentrate upon this policy and apply it intelligently and militantly, it will not be long before there will be some surprising shatterings of the old bureaucracy. It is the way to progress in the labor movement.

Safe and Sane in Spite of Sherwood

"Russia is the only country in the world where man no longer exploits man." Sherwood Eddy, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.

The American Federation of Labor denounces the whole Communist philosophy which is superimposed on the Russian Soviet government." Resolution of forty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L.

* * * *

Stoop and stuff your mouth with glass-hot sand.
Reach, and scorch your fingers on the gridiron of the sky.
Do not sear your eyes with staring for a fertile land,
But surrender to the heaving heat and die.

An oasis in the desert? Some bespeak it.
Their bones are all about you. Look and learn
It is better, far, far better, not to seek it,
But to parch here, and to bleach here, in your turn.

Their bones may serve as milestones to the mountains?
Mirages! Close your vision to their call,
And your ears to distant fluting of the fountains.
Your hope is here to perish—that is all.

—*J. S. WALLACE.*

BIG SPENCER

Translated from the German by A. LANDY.

By Kurt Klaeber

TIMES were hard. Sultry, storm-charged air lay over the district. Already speaking had been forbidden by the police. And gatherings were not allowed. Whether in halls or on grounds. Not even on the street.

But that did not improve the sultry, ominous air. Wages became more meager still. The children cried from hunger. Things couldn't go on thus. Then the miners called a strike.

The strike set in immediately even tho the police sought to prevent it. The mines shut down. The lifts ran empty. The emergency workers alone were allowed to continue. The mine grounds were full of military.

It was therefore necessary to attempt an attack on capital in some other way. The most important thing was to call upon the metal workers to strike. They, too, were suffering from hunger, as if it stood over them like an eternal god-father and they were waiting for an opportunity to jump at his throat.

They notified them. And they even promised. But they wanted a joint meeting to be held before the decision to strike was made.

It was to be today. The boys had already been loitering around the factories from earliest morning. They whispered into the ear of everyone they knew when to come. Trustworthy people. Old comrades. They counted on five hundred.

Meanwhile, the leaders conferred as to the speaker. Most of the votes were in favor of Big Spencer.

And Big Spencer was an able fellow. He was a pickman back in the old pit. Lean, but as strong as an ox; and he had a voice which could be heard for three streets.

When they told him about it, he scratched his neck thoughtfully. He knew it might cost his head. But he promised anyway.

At home he sat down in his room and reflected. His thoughts crowded densely in his too-small head, arched themselves threateningly behind his forehead. But he remained calm.

Was he afraid? No! He drummed his fists on the table a few times. Stood up. Looked at his longish face in a small mirror. Laughed at himself and his to throw open his hesitation. Ho, already he burned mouth.

In the afternoon, he still worked in the garden; towards evening, fed the cattle, changed clothes and went to the city.

The cafe in which the meeting was to take place lay in the suburb. He had to go right thru the maze of streets in the lower part of the city. Up a small hill. Beyond, he dipped into the bustle of the suburban streets. When he came to the small cafe, he saw a few clusters of people. They had gathered on the edges of the side streets. In front of the cafe itself stood a truck full of military.

So it had been betrayed. He whistled softly thru his teeth, turned around and went up to one of the groups.

They recognized him immediately. A fat locksmith growled in his ear: "We might as well go home again here."

He looked at him wraithfully. "No," he hissed. "We must settle things today. Tomorrow it may be too late."

"Where shall we go?" asked one of the buddies who pressed up to him.

"To the ravine in back of our mine," he whispered. "But walk separately, so the military can't follow us."

They scattered immediately like a flock of pigeons. A few courageous ones even ran across the street past the military to the other side to tell the comrades there of the decision.

The secret march thru the city, already dark, gave Big Spencer joy. The houses ducked beneath his outstriking steps. They shrank together as if they were the anxious souls of the citizens who live behind those high walls.

He had walked too fast. When he came to the small ravine, only a few of the younger ones were there.

He looked around. The ravine was not a good meeting place. To the right, it was cut off by walls of the mine. To the left was a strong wire fence.

However, it was too late to look for a better place. The others came from below in ever-thicker masses. Some, who had come by round-about ways, also came from above.

The first had sat down against the wall, so they were entirely in the shadow. The others did the same. Thus, only a few, who were not covered by the shadow were seen.

Big Spencer stepped forward. He said that he had been chosen to speak to the comrades. He then requested that the individual comrades of the factory present themselves. A comrade from among the metal workers stepped forward and called the roll.

They were all there. The march thru the city did not seem to have weakened them. That pleased Big Spencer.

He stepped back a little in order to speak. The light, which fell across the dark wall from the mine grounds, completely enveloped him. He appeared sallow and flushed. And his uplifted hands stood out white and transparent beside him.

He said harshly and abruptly: "Comrades!" Then he began about their miserable condition. About the misery of the lads in the pit, and about the misery of the comrades in the factory. He spoke in loud, shrieking sentences, while looking fixedly into the mine-lights which danced back and forth before his eyes. Suddenly someone at the end called out loudly. No one rightly understood the call. And the tall man spoke on.

However, the one who called had jumped up. Several others had done the same. "The soldiers," he cried more clearly and ran towards the center.

The tall man turned around. Soldiers were actually coming thru the ravine below. They marched in double file. The light was reflected in the leather of their tschakos.*

"Get up," cried the men, who had all risen and massed themselves around him.

Up above, however, they heard the signals of an auto. Commands, too. What should they do?

"Over the fences," cried a slender turner who first saw that they were locked in above and below, and he helped a small roundish man over the barbed wire.

The others, too, climbed over. Pushed and pressed one another. Ran up the stone mound behind the wire until they reached the tapering peak.

They didn't all come. So the military didn't follow immediately. They arrested those who remained behind.

The first could therefore gather on the stone mound. Even achieved a certain compactness. On the other side, they swept down again like a black stream.

Big Spencer walked at the head. His face was dark and threatening. But he was not discouraged. He was intent upon speaking to the last, too. That was the only thought that occupied his mind.

The others followed him as fast as they could. They even tried to hold him back in order to be closer to him. There was assurance in his hasty forward-striding. They pressed around him like a frightened herd.

But they weren't discouraged either. They merely didn't know what was going to happen, and so they stuck to him. He seemed to have taken a definite direction. To know a goal. He was hastening somewhere.

But Big Spencer didn't know where to go himself. Only as he sensed pavement under his feet and saw houses, did a place, which lay out of the way and which would be suitable for a meeting, come to his mind. And his feet turned immediately to the right into a small street leading to that place. The others followed him.

It must have been late. The street was devoid of people. All the more peculiar was the effect of their fleeting figures drawing thru the street like black shreds, and vanishing again.

When they came to a broad thorofare, the tall man first wanted to whisper to the nearest to him that they distribute themselves. But he rejected the thought, and so they trotted on compactly between the walls of the houses.

It was almost devoid of people, too. So much the more frightened were the individuals whom they overtook. In the spaces between the houses, they gave the effect of fugitives and their shadows sped before them big and ghostlike. Even the distinct, uniform beat of their feet did not diminish the strangeness of their hasty forward striding. It echoed back even more dully from the tall houses. Penetrated them again with its manotony and drove them to run even faster.

They crossed another place. Ran over it like thieves who feared the light and ran into a dark park. The trees enveloped them. They disappeared among them like night animals. In the suburb, they came out again, were more massed together, dipping back into the sea of houses.

It was strange that no one was lost or that no one broke away here or there as they passed their own homes. The collectivity of their fight kept them together. Tied them as if they were bound with a single chain and indissoluble.

Here between the houses their flight became calmer, more sober. Almost all were at home in these resident blocks. Sensed the nearness of their dwelling holes and breathed in their air. They now knew where the tall man wanted to go. Called the name of the place softly to one another and approved of it.

They walked more carefully, too. Stepped softly. Whispered only half audibly. Not because they were afraid, but because they knew that their wives and children lived here, were surely asleep already or were worrying about them.

Thus, they finally came to the small place. It was only a narrow quadrangle of house walls. A lantern stood in the middle. It lit up the gray, cracked faces of the houses and brought them nearer.

Big Spencer went up to the lantern. This time he did not wait until they had all gathered around him, but got up immediately on the sloping stone which stood near the lantern and drew himself erect. Nevertheless he still cast a glance at the dark street from which the others were coming. Small, bowed, with agile swiftness.

They crowded densely around him. Surrounded him with their bodies. Their longish faces pressed towards his like a bright light.

This compactness had a peculiar effect upon the small place. They looked as if they were merely a halo. Which was pushing itself higher. Which groped for the light. Which threatened to choke the light. But there were still about three hundred people.

Big Spencer began to speak. This time his face was in the dark. The shimmer of the light fell over him. From his shaded face, however, his eyes peered out brighter and more glowing.

"Comrades," he cried, his voice was strangely subdued and yet of a piercing sharpness, "we must hurry. They are surely behind us. Nor have I much to say. I began with our misery. We miners have begun the strike for that reason. For that reason, also, we sent out a call to you. Together we will not lose. No! But you must help us. Strike with us!"

He stopped for a moment. Not because words failed him. But everything sounded so strange. Every sound reverberated dully around the houses. Threw itself back upon him and drove the men with a shudder still closer to him.

"Go on!" cried one who stood beneath him. In the stillness, however, he heard the clattering and resounding of steps. Not very near yet. Coming nearer. The others heard it too. But did not listen for it. Looked up to him more urgently. But into him tenaciously, as if he now became their protection and their support.

"To the Bitter End."
By Adolph Dehn.

"Go on!" someone cried again close beneath him.

He sensed the uneasiness of the men. At the same time, he felt their courage, too. Their clinging to him. The desire to hold out. And this persistence gathered itself together within him. Bore him aloft. Drew him more erect.

When the first soldiers set foot on the place, he had already begun to speak again. "Yes, you must strike with us," he cried again, so that the words flew about the walls of the houses, loud and piercing. "Down your work. Walk out with us. Demonstrate! We don't want to starve! To die! To perish at our work."

"Silence!" roared a sharp voice, interrupting him.

"Not perish!" roared Big Spencer once more.

"Silence!" screamed the voice an octave higher.

"Not perish!' Big Spencer snapped back, almost screaming his lungs out. "No," he hissed again, "we want one right, at least. We want the right to live. Even if we are laboring cattle. We are human beings!"

"Disperse!" the voice now roared back. Already it seemed considerably closer. Boomed towards him. Wanted to alarm him.

But the tall man did not look up at all. He only tried to drown it out. "By tomorrow you must down your work. Tomorrow you must leave the factories. Tomorrow you must join us!" His voice was a groaning scream.

"Load!" cried the other, apparently having retreated a piece.

The word struck the speaker like a rock. But he did not break down. No, nor was he afraid of it. He even tried to raise himself up still higher. "You must! You must!" he cried shrilly once more.

The men did not disperse either. They only clenched their hands. Their faces became rigid. Their bodies bent towards one another. But their eyes continued to look at the speaker.

"Fire!" rattled the command. The reports whipped thru the air immediately after. Ran around the rows of houses in a piercing echo and massed themselves into a frightful scream in the center of the place.

The bullets also flew past the speaker. One grazed his neck and carried away a piece of his flesh. One struck him in the arm and glanced off, striking the iron of the lantern.

He did not flinch. Only forgot to speak for the moment. Then twined his aching arm around the lantern iron behind him and shouted on.

"Comrades!" he continued to cry. "Comrades! You have not answered yet! I still want your consent. I want to hear your will. I want to know whether or not you will help. Whether you will walk out with us!"

The comrades massed themselves around him as if to be fused with him. Their faces were still more rigid. Almost waxen. Their mouths set. Strangely, in spite of the fact that many were hit, no one thought of fleeing. No one broke away from the crowd. No one gave way. They were now surely surrounded on all sides.

"Answer!" cried Big Spencer with more fire into the lifeless crowd. "Answer!" and he raised his right hand aloft as if taking an oath.

"We strike!" called some who stood near him.

"Yes, we strike!" cried the next to hear it.

"We all want the strike!" cried one who stood farthest back.

"All!" echoed the others. "All!"

Their consent came anxiously at first. But when the hindmost shouted, too, when the foremost began again, they raised their voices at the same time. And their cries fused with one another. Became louder. Welled up to him. Became more piercing. Became harsher, more bellowing, more enthused. Became a fanfare. Became a single, long drawn-out scream, not wanting to end. Strike!

"Disperse!" suddenly cried the grating voice of the command still sharper than before. But their cry drowned it out. Only Big Spencer heard it.

"Disperse!" it rang out again, more determined, more insistently. The men still heard only their own voices. Again they fired. Again the report of the shots drove around the place. Echoed shrilly around the men. Became a despairing shriek.

But the men did not want to hear the cries of pain. Roared on. Sensed only that here and there some one collapsed. Felt blood on their own hands. On their bodies. On their faces.

That even stiffened them. Caused them to move closer. Caused them to bellow louder. The word "strike" tore itself out of them as if only this one sound were in them.

At the same time, they continued to look up at big Spencer. No longer rigid, anxious, looking for protection. Their faces had become more spirited, had become more radiant. Raised themselves up towards him.

Until they saw that the man up here was wavering. Was looking for a support. Grasped for the iron with his right hand. Threatened to sink.

Then sensed this sinking within themselves. It took hold of them. Caused them to shudder. Took their breath away.

Then Big Spencer, whose face they still surrounded, sensed that he must not sink now. That everything would fall with him. He drew himself erect again. To be sure, he was struck. A bullet had been sent thru his breast. He felt the blood run over his body. Warm, hot. The breast itself burned. But he stood fast.

He even tried to smile. Looked at them with wide open eyes. Wanted to open his mouth.

That quieted the men. They braced themselves anew. Became more confident. Smiled back.

"I still want to see your hands!" he cried with effort. "Your hands. You must vote so that I can tell the comrades you all want to strike."

"Vote!" repeated those who heard it. "Vote! Hands!"

They raised them high. Thrust them up to him. Like a forest of waxen rods, they towered up. Converged up there. Reached up to his chin and surrounded his neck with a whitish shimmer.

His face rose above them. Sallow. Livid. Painful.

But the human mass was now split asunder. The soldiers pushed themselves thru like wedges. Cast the resisting aside. Trampled on those shot down. Came ever nearer to the center.

Big Spencer saw them coming. He also saw their furious, distorted faces. Their smoking weapons. Their flashing bayonet-tips.

When he noticed that the comrades were dispersed, that they were struck down, driven on, that the soldiers came ever closer, he threw himself up for the last time.

"Tomorrow then! comrades!" he cried. "Tomorrow! Strike! Walk out! Help us!"

But now the soldiers were already there. Grabbed him by the coat. Dragged him down.

"Hit him in the mouth!" cried one who stood very close to him.

He did not allow himself to be confused. Tried to open his mouth again. Cried once more: "Strike! Strike! Our children shall not starve. We do not want to perish. We are also. . . ."

At that, the butt of a gun struck his longish skull. The words "human beings" still arched themselves on his lips, out of which blood and white foam suddenly flowed.

*Tschakos are the helmets worn by the Uhlans. It is really of Hungarian origin.

Educating Young Workers for Struggle

Life and Study in the Young Workers League District School in Waukegan, Illinois.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

AFTER many months of preliminary work on the part of the National Committee of the League and the Finnish Workers' Groups of Chicago and Waukegan who had become interested, all plans were completed.

The first school of its character opened in Waukegan on August 1, and continued for four weeks, closing August 28. The instructors were Oliver Carlson and John Williamson with R. Harjiu as special instructor on the Co-operative Movement.

A total of thirty-three students—22 boys and 11 girls—attended with 27 completing the entire course. An analysis of the students would have shown five states and eleven cities represented. The youngest student was 14 years of age and the oldest 23, with the great bulk ranging from 17 to 20 years. The types of students were excellent. Of the 33, twenty-one were American born; two Canadian; four Finnish; four Russian; one Austrian and one French. According to occupation, 12 were industrial workers (seven being coal miners from S. Illinois); 13 were students and the remaining 8 were clerks and office workers. An interesting fact is, that of the 12 industrial young workers, eleven were members of trade unions.

The curriculum was framed so as to meet the basic theoretical requirements of the youth movement with a week of intensive practical work, rounding out the course. The curriculum differed from established methods of pedagogy insofar as we did not follow the method of one subject being taught one hour per day over the entire school term of four weeks, but had our entire curriculum worked out so as to complete one particular subject in one or two days, and then proceed to the next. The advantages or defects of this experiment is not within the confines of this article.

The curriculum embraced the following subjects: Basic Features of Capitalist Economy, Theory of Imperialism, American Imperialism, Classes, Class Struggle and Role of State, Classes and Parties in America, Forms and Strategy of the Class Struggle, Proletarian Dictatorship and Soviets, Leninism, International Youth Movement, Problems of Socialist Reconstruction, History and Problems of Co-Operative Movement, Theory and Practice of Young Workers' League and Public Speaking and Workers' Journalism.

The method followed, consisted of, (1) lectures on subject by instructor; (2) individual reading and study by students, (3) circle discussion work by all. In this way, any question of doubt raised in the mind of the student by either the lecturer or the text book was thoroly cleared up in the circle discussion. The day was divided into five periods per day, one of which, during the hottest two hours of the afternoon, was devoted to rest and recreation.

Altho the National Executive Committee of the League and the Management Committee had direct supervision over the establishment of the school, during its existence, the instructors encouraged and established a method of self-discipline among the students. A student council was elected with various committees for each phase of work. Entertainments, sports, discipline and wall newspapers were among these. The discipline and application in study of the great majority of the students was splendid.

It must be understood also, that the school had complete care over the students in every way, such as feeding and housing. The first was handled thru the selection of the school's own cook, who saw that the proper diet was adhered to.

Altho located in a small town, the students applied themselves in a certain amount of practical activity by holding a series of street meetings, twice weekly, at which a great deal of Y. W. L. literature and papers were sold, and many a young fellow and girl felt his knees shake when standing on a soap box for the first time. Other activities of a practical nature received proper attention.

Such a district training school was a large undertaking. It was one of a series of three full time district training schools conducted this summer and one full time national school to be started shortly. The cost of running the school was very low in comparison to similar institutions conducted by other bodies. The total cost will be $1,500 in round figures. Included in this is food, housing, railroad fares, wages, books and supplies and other miscellaneous expenses.

The intensive training for these four weeks have cleared away many of the seemable unsurmountable difficulties which faced many a leading functionary of the Y. W. L. A spirit of enthusiasm coupled with understanding of the "Why and Wherefore" of a certain decision of a higher body or committee has been created. Already the spirit and activity of the entire Y. W. L. in this district is on a steady upward curve. The same favorable situation lies before the league as previously. The fact that a campaign in the coal mining regions is the major activity of the league, shows cognizance in being taken of this.

Such schools, embracing greater sections of the membership, must become an established part of Communist youth activity. In the future, however, they must receive the support of the entire adult movement. The youth is not the specially adopted child of the Finnish organizations—they are the reservoir of the entire Communist and left wing movement of America. For that reason they must receive in such activity the entire support of the movement.

We always look forward to greater activity on the part of the young workers, but this may lead to disaster and defeats unless it is guided on correct theory.

Such district training schools are the guarantee against incorrect action and help to assure us that "The Youth are the Builders of the Future."

THE SUNDAY WORKER

will have the following features:

A Review of the Events of the Week.
A Woman's Page.
The Tiny Worker.
A Farmers' Column.
The Week in Cartoons.
Short Stories and Poems by working class artists.
What and How to Read.
Other important features in preparation.
The date of the appearance of The Sun Worker has been now definitely set for ber 23. Subscribe!