

\$5,000 Must Be Raised This Week for the Keep The Daily Worker Fund

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE DAILY WORKER has received about \$2,000 in response to its appeal for contributions to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER fund.

This amount has been contributed thru individual subscription for the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

Quick action is needed to raise \$5,000 and to complete the first installment of \$10,000 of the total of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

The DAILY WORKER has obligations which are overdue amounting to \$10,000. If these obligations are not met immediately our party will be in grave danger of losing one of its most important sources of strength in the class struggle and in building the revolutionary movement in this country.

To meet the situation and enable OUR DAILY to pay its paper bills and thus secure new supplies of paper so that it can continue to appear, THE DAILY WORKER must receive at least \$5,000 in contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the present week.

That means that a thousand dollars must be sent to THE DAILY WORKER each day of this week after this statement appears.

Thus far the party units have not gone into action in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. The plan of campaign and the Keep The DAILY WORKER Certificates have now been in the hands of the party units for at least a week.

IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE TEN THOUSAND PARTY MEMBERS TO RAISE A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY THRU ENERGETIC WORK IN SELLING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES AND THRU THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PARTY MEMBERS.

If there ever was a crisis which required quick, united, energetic action that crisis exists now.

THE PARTY CAN KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. IT HAS SHOWN BEFORE THAT IN TIME OF NEED IT IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING THRU A BIG ACTION. IT MUST SHOW THAT NOW.

Every party unit must make its first remittance on the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during this week. Mobilize the mem-

bers for action. Collect all the funds possible. Send in \$5, \$10, or \$25, and then go out to sell more Keep The DAILY WORKER Certificates and remit the money raised promptly.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER AT ALL COSTS. WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. WE WILL PUT IT ON A SOUND FINANCIAL BASIS AND BEYOND THE REACH OF ITS ENEMIES.

WE WILL RAISE THE \$50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

But to keep The DAILY WORKER we must do more than that. We must complete the first installment of \$10,000 at once.

Help for The DAILY WORKER must come at the rate of \$1,000 each day until the \$10,000 is reached. Then we will have a breathing spell to remobilize our forces and complete the fund.

This is an appeal to impress upon every party member, upon every party unit, upon every sympathizer with the cause which The DAILY WORKER represents the need of quick action, of sending their contribution to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund at once.

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

Vol. III. No. 223. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$9.00 per year. MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1926. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT cost just \$50,000 to learn nothing about the death of assistant states attorney William McSwiggan, except that he was killed in front of a saloon in Cicero with two men who were also killed, one of them being a defendant in a murder case the previous week and prosecuted by Mr. McSwiggan. There are all the elements of a first class movie thriller in this story but the solution must wait. Those who know the secret will not tell and those who committed the triple murder have no cause to worry because it is quite obvious that states attorney Crowe is not very anxious to punish those who murdered one of his star assistants.

IF a correspondent of an American capitalist paper in Moscow or Leningrad could cable such a story to his paper, what an outcry would be raised here? Our editors could easily prove to their own satisfaction that chaos prevailed in the Soviet Union and that murder was a luxury that anybody could afford, provided he had the taste to make a diversion. Fancy a Moscow peoples' advocate getting murdered in the company of two well known smugglers without the Soviet authorities being able to do any better than spend 100,000 rubles and get nowhere.

NOW comes the son of the multi-millionaire mail order magnate, Julius Rosenwald and tells us that terrorism prevails in Russia but after reading his story, or the story that a Chicago Tribune reporter concocted at his expense, we find that Rosenwald, Jr. does not make much of a case against the Workers Republic. William Rosenwald accompanied Sherwood Eddy and an unofficial committee of Americans to Russia. Eddy was unimpressed in praise of the Soviet program and testified to the great progress that was being made in making life more pleasant for the population. After all that is the test of any system, under favorable conditions.

THE American enemies of the Soviet Union were angry with Eddy so it was only to be expected that some member of the mission should be found willing to say the opposite. Rosenwald stayed in Russia after Eddy and the worst he could say about what he saw, was that terrorism prevailed under the labor government but that unlike the fascist governments of Poland, Italy and Spain, "which merely aim to perpetuate one reactionary party in power" the bolsheviks have a complete program and are instilling this program into the minds of the masses, so that instead of having a dictatorship based on the sword we have in Russia the nearest thing to ideal democracy so far developed on this earth.

NOW it can be told that D. C. Stephenson, former Ku Klux Klan leader of Indiana, large coal dealer and political czar of the state, bribed judges, bought judges and frightened politicians into carrying out his decrees. Only a few years ago this man's word was law in the state of Indiana. His power was based on his ability to convince a large number of befuddled workers and petty business men that their misfortunes were due to "bad government" and an influx of foreigners.

NOBODY was more patriotic than Mr. Stephenson. He was the chief champion of law and order in Indiana and the man in the gap to protect "pure womanhood". He issued instructions to some foolish members of the United Mine Workers of America, warning them against strikes and advising them to organize committees at each mine for the purpose of collaborating with the owners to increase production and make strikes impossible. The fact that Stephenson was a mine owner was entirely lost on

CALLS FOR A STRUGGLE ON INJUNCTIONS

Garment Union Says Charges Framed Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 3.—"A denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment." This was the characterization made by Louis Hyman, chairman of the Cloakmakers' General Strike Committee, of Supreme Court Justice Ingraham's decision to continue the injunction against striking cloakmakers picketing industrial council shops.

The union charged that the claims of violence against the union are founded on "unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves." These charges of violence were the basis for the injunction order.

Will Continue Picketing.

Declaring that the strike cannot be settled by a court order, Hyman declared the workers will continue their struggle for an opportunity to work and to live." An immediate appeal from Ingraham's decision will be made, it is announced. The statement follows:

"We are deeply disappointed by the decision of Judge Ingraham continuing the preliminary injunction by Judge Guy. The injunction is unusually sweeping and drastic. It prohibits all picketing of industrial council shops, even if such picketing be conducted in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner and goes so far as to enjoin peaceful appeals to would-be strikebreakers. As we see it the summary court order is a denial of all the fundamental and elementary rights which the law has heretofore accorded to organized labor in its struggles for economic betterment.

The charge that our strike has been characterized by systematic acts of violence is entirely founded. There has hardly been a single instance of lawlessness committed by our members on the picket line. From the first day of the strike, our employers have made it a daily practice to cause arrests of hundreds of peaceful pickets and even disinterested bystanders, on the vague charge of 'disorderly conduct.' These men have often been discharged by police magistrates who have found no ground for their arrests; in other cases fines have been imposed on them wholesale and indiscriminately. It was on these unjustifiable arrests, wantonly and deliberately caused by the employers themselves, that the charge of violence is mainly founded.

The extraordinary injunction against our union will serve to arouse organized labor everywhere to the critical and dangerous situation in which it is being placed by the ever extending use of injunctions in labor disputes.

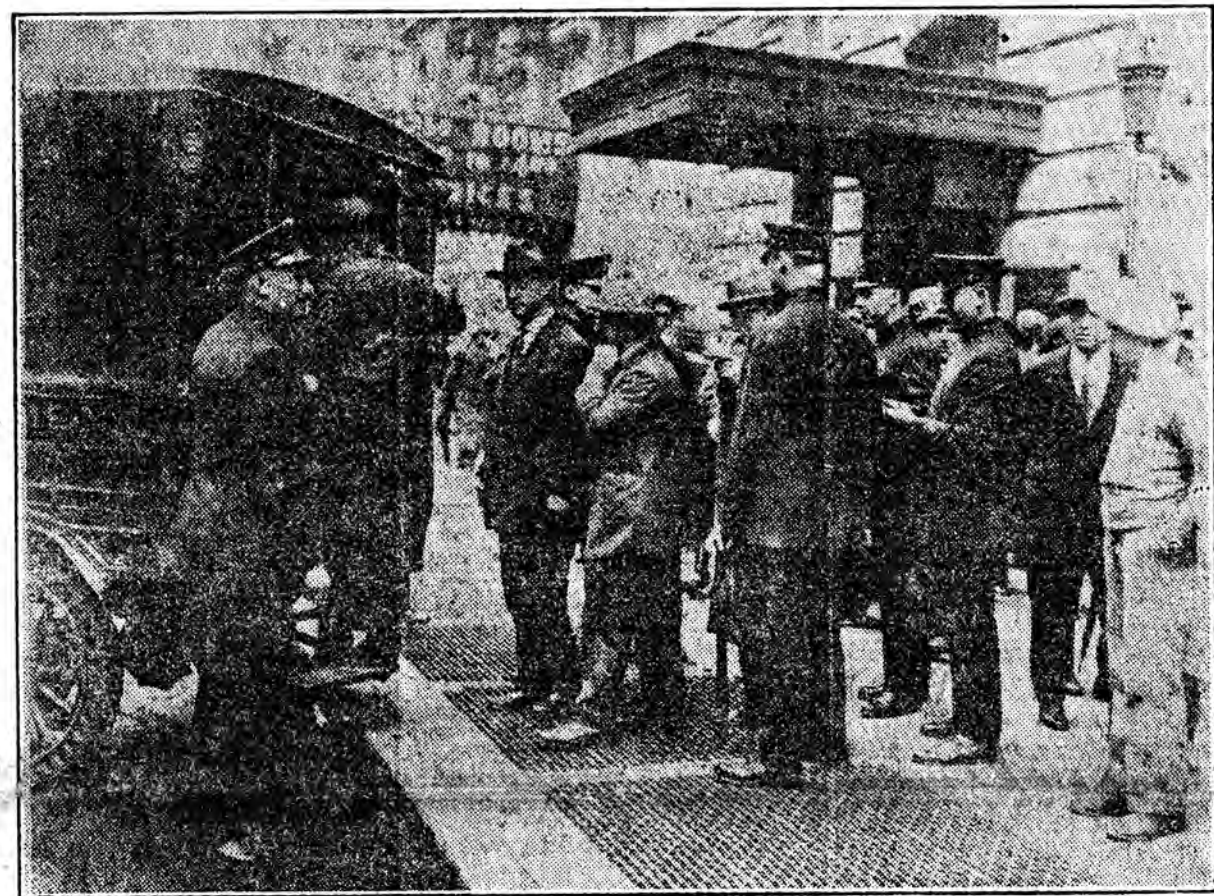
Will Appeal From Order.

"As far as the striking cloak makers are concerned, their vital differences with their employers cannot and will not be settled by a court order. They will continue their struggle for an opportunity to work and to live, with greater faith in their cause and greater determination to win than ever.

"Counsel for the union has been instructed to take an immediate appeal from the order of Justice Ingraham." Efforts for counsel for the manufacturers' association to introduce the injunction against the union in these magistrate court cases were prevented by Magistrate Gordon, who insisted alleged violation of the injunction order came properly before the supreme court.

The out-of-town committee of the union announced yesterday the stopping of a plant being operated at Reading, Pa., by S. and S. Goldberg,

Did You Ever See a Boss Get Pinched During a Strike?



You did not. But here is a view of New York garment strike pickets being put into the "Black Maria" to be taken to jail by policemen who would never think of arresting the garment bosses for their abuses and thuggery against the workers.

100 NEGRO WOMEN STRIKE WHEN BOSS CUTS PIECE RATES

Ask Chicago Federation to Aid

One hundred colored women, piece workers in the stuffed date factory of Maras & Company, 214 West Kinzie street, walked out in a body Saturday.

On Friday these workers had received notice of a cut in wages of one-half cent per pound in all grades of work having to do with the stuffing and pinning of the refilled dates, especially prepared for the candy and confectionary store trade.

The date stuffers of Maras and company have already endured two cuts in wages in the past year of one-half cent per pound, which has reduced their earnings to a bare living subsistence. These women were receiving six and one-half cents per pound stuffed dates, this means that they were forced to open and empty, and then refill, not less than 60 dates, pinning each one fast, to be able to make six and one-half cents, and this was the highest rate paid to any worker by the company. The Maras company has even lower rates for other grades of workers. At this rate, an extra fast worker might be able to make \$2.60 in nine hours of continuous work.

Many of the workers have pointed out that it would be physically impossible for any human being to be open, clean out, and then restuff every date in more than 40 pounds of dates in a day to make \$14 per week.

It is rumored that the piece workers may be joined by the day workers who, although their present scale of wages is not affected at this time, feel that the near future will mean a wage reduction for them. These day workers receive but \$12 per week for 9 hours work a day.

It is understood that the striking date-workers intend to appeal to the Chicago Federation of Labor for aid toward unionizing. They too wish the C. F. of L. to not only direct their strike, but also to aid them to become permanently organized workers.

British Industry in Alarm at Continued Strike; Feeling Loss

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Leading capitalists in other industries than coal mining are alarmed at the continuance of the coal strike and are expressing their resentment at the mine owners, whom they charge are planning to make other industries pay high prices when the strike finally ends for coal needed to catch up with orders now held up.

Industrialists say this will have a fatal effect on foreign trade as it will tend to make production costly and trade will be lost to other countries. They are angry at Premier Baldwin for his open backing of the mine owners, who are heavy contributors to the Tory party campaign fund.

\$2,500 FOR SEAT WHILE MIAMIANS ARE DESTITUTE

Croissant Made Money on Florida Realty

The thousands of people whose homes were wrecked by the great storm in Miami, Florida, are on the verge of starvation, G. Frank Croissant, Florida real estate promoter purchased a box seat for the army-navy football game which will be played here on November 7th for a price of \$2,500.

Among the crowd bidding for the seats which were auctioned off in the gold room of the Congress Hotel, were some of Chicago's socially elect.

Relief Work Hampered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—A report received here from the vice-president of a relief organization that is raising funds for the victims of the Miami disaster declares that relief work has been seriously hampered by persistent reports that no need exists. He states that reports have been circulated to the effect that only wealthy people were affected by the disaster. Unless the relief fund, now more than \$3,000,000 is doubled thousands of families have no hope of recovery.

MINERS STRIKE WHEN FOUR MEN ARE DISCHARGED

Mining Boss Planted Cigarettes

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 3.—Six hundred miners of the Paech Orch Colliery of the Glenn Alden Coal company went on strike today. They demand the discharge of the mine boss who has been trying his best to make life miserable for the miners.

Last Thursday this mine boss, Goldstow, by name, on his inspection tour of the mine came to a group of miners. It was evident that he was looking for trouble. These miners are well known militant fighters.

Planted Cigarettes.

Goldstow searched the men for matches and cigarettes but he did not find any matches. He found some cigarettes in the pocket of one miner. He was immediately discharged. He found neither matches nor cigarettes in the pockets of Leo Dondzinski, vice-president of the local, but the boss stepped back and when he returned he "found" one cigarette. The Dondzinski claims that the cigarette (Continued on page 2.)

JUNCTURE OF PEOPLES ARMY AND THE CANTON FORCES IS LIKELY; WILL CONSOLIDATE SOUTHWEST PROVINCES

By JOHN PEPPER. (Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.—Shan Litsi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang, stated in an interview here today that the struggle of the Canton (revolutionary) army against Sun Chuan-fang was complicated by the assistance England was rendering him in arms and money.

"The future position of Chang Tso-lin," said Shan Litsi, "will depend upon the outcome of pending battles. Chang Tso-lin will support the stronger side. The Canton government does not seek a conflict with Chang but strives to consolidate the positions it has gained in its recent successful campaign against Wu Pei-fu.

"No intervention is possible except from Great Britain and in the next few days it is likely that the Canton forces will make a junction with the peoples army. This will make it possible for the Canton government to extend its power over all of southwestern China and engage in extensive economic and cultural work with which it has had such remarkable success in the territories it controls."

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT LEADS WAY TO AMSTERDAM

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—That the American labor movement is planning to enter a new phase in its relations with the workers of other countries is seen in the action of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor paving the way for affiliation with the International Metal Workers' Federation.

The Metal Trades Department, made up of blacksmiths, boiler-makers, technical engineers, electrical workers, steam engineers, stationary firemen, structural iron workers, machinists, metal polishers, moulders, pattern makers, plumbers, sheet metal workers and stove mowers, would not have taken this step without the consent of the parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. Plans.

This action would therefore indicate that the A. F. of L. itself plans a new step, which may land it in the International Federation of Trade Unions, the so-called Amsterdam International, from which it has heretofore held strictly aloof, even claiming that this social-democratic controlled organization, bitterly anti-Communist, was too radical.

Sam Gompers, while alive, led the A. F. of L. into support of the Imperialist league of nations, and won its allegiance for the "labor section" of the league, but he always kept it out of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Amsterdammers Anxious.

The delegation of the International Metal Workers' Federation came to the United States ready to offer almost anything, to make any concession demanded in order to win the American Metal Workers' Union. This was clearly apparent in the hearing before the committee that considered this matter. The American union officials were practically told that they could dictate their own terms, especially with regard to per capita tax and representation, if they would only come in. The European delegates claimed they got what they wanted.

J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union of Great Britain (machinists), speaking for the delegation, declared to your correspondent:

Brownlie Satisfied.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the action taken by the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The action taken registers all the progress possible at this time. This is not only the opinion of myself, but of all of my colleagues. We are going back home with that opinion. The action taken will undoubtedly result to the advantage of all sections of the movement."

Brownlie has left for Canada to visit relatives but he expects to be back in Detroit for the A. F. of L. convention on Tuesday. He is not one of the delegates to the A. F. of L. The two fraternal delegates from the British (Continued on page 2.)

AUTO INDUSTRY UNIONIZATION IS 'HARDY ANNUAL'

Metal Trades Department Loses Steel Toilers

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Organization of the automobile industry has become a football to be kicked back and forth by the various sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. The latest kick administered by President James O'Connell, head of the Metal Trades Department, and his fellow officials, who are the presidents of the various metal trades unions, has sent this problem back into the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that convenes here tomorrow.

The whole question insofar as the Metal Trades Department is concerned is set forth in the statement of President O'Connell as follows:

"At a meeting of our executive council the subject matter was given consideration. However, because of a large number of organizations not affiliated with our department being interested in and having jurisdiction over certain employes in this industry, and because there were other fields over which our affiliated organizations had more complete jurisdiction where the possibility of organizing the workmen was brighter, it was decided that for the present we should give our attention to these other lines of industry and urge the American Federation of Labor to launch a general organizing campaign in the automobile industry."

But the American Federation of Labor is even less equipped than its Metal Trades Department to carry on such an organization campaign.

No Outstanding Accomplishments.

President O'Connell began his lengthy report to the department convention here by declaring:

"No great, outstanding accomplishments can be reported," for the year that has just passed.

In fact, the steel workers' union, that should be the backbone of this Metal Trades Department has withdrawn from it during the year. The withdrawal is complacently accepted by President O'Connell in these words:

"We have not been in a position as a department to render any particular service to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and I have felt that we were accepting money from the organization really under false pretenses. "The officers of the organization seldom made a request of any kind upon us for services and as we did not come in touch in any way with industries in which the membership of the organization were employed a minimum service could be rendered by us. Therefore, the (Continued on page 2.)

TO ASK U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COLONIES

Open Imperialist Policy Suggested

MANILA, Oct. 3. — Filipinos are profoundly stirred at the cable reports from Washington saying that Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, the personal representative of President Coolidge is considering a recommendation in his report to the president providing for placing the Philippines and all other "outlying possessions" of the United States into a new department of the government or Department of Colonies.

A Colonial Bureau. A second alternative considered is placing the islands under the control of a special Colonial Bureau in the Department of State. This is also opposed by the Filipinos, who demand independence, as promised them by the United States.

At present the War Department rules the islands, and Filipinos are very bitter against what is called the "Cavalry Cabinet" of General Wood. Even the few who modify their demands for independence detest the present arrangement.

Firm for Independence. The National Supreme Council has endorsed this resolution, submitted by Senator Quezon for action by the Legislature:

"The Filipino people are firm in their stand that the only solution of the Philippine problem consistent with their aspirations and the permanent interests of the country is to grant immediate, absolute and complete independence to the Philippines. In other words, any other measure will not satisfy the Filipino people."

"The Filipino people will oppose whatever legislative measure, administrative action or financial project which may in some way postpone, retard or make impossible the concession of immediate, absolute and complete independence to the Philippines."

ENOUGH NAMES TO PUT ENGDALH ON THE BALLOT

The thousand names required in order to put J. Louis Engdahl, Workers Party candidate for United States senator from the state of Illinois on the ballot, have been filed in Springfield, with a substantial margin of names.

This is the opening of a vigorous campaign throughout the state of Illinois to place before the workers the program of the Workers Party in the present elections.

Shop Meetings Planned. Factory meetings at the noon hour are being planned, to be addressed by Engdahl, Swaback, Schachtman, and others, where the issues will be discussed and literature sold and distributed.

On Wednesday, Oct. 6, Benjamin Glow, well-known for his long and active record in the revolutionary labor movement, will talk on the elections at Emmett Memorial Hall, 2179 S. Ogden Ave. (corner of Ogden and Taylor).

Long Fighting Record. Glow has been a leading left winger in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for many years. He has spent years in Sing Sing for his revolutionary opinions and activities. The other speakers at the meeting will be Mathilda Kalousek and Arne Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party, who will act as chairman of the meeting.

Every worker is invited to come to this meeting. The admission charge is 15 cents.

RELIEF FUNDS LOW; THE STRIKE CHILDREN FACE HUNGER; AID IS URGENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. — "Four weeks have passed since we held the concert at the Coney Island Stadium for the benefit of the Passaic Strikers' children," says a statement of the General Relief Committee for the Textile Strikers. School has started and the children go to school without shoes and warm clothing. Also the food stores are empty. These children must be fed by you and I. They cannot be neglected. We have cared for them until now and must provide for them until the strike is brought to a successful conclusion.

"Fellow-workers, the situation in Passaic and vicinity is the most critical. The committee appeals thru the press for all friends and sympathizers to send in their money the tickets if they have not paid it, already. You all enjoyed it. Send in your checks or kiddies, the innocent victims of this terrible industrial derivate the benefits AND WARM CLO-

MILLSTEIN A BAD LOSER; WANTED TWO WEEKS VACATION, GOT ROUGH WHEN UNION MADE IT PERMANENT

The Chicago Furriers' Union Local 45 has again had an example of Millstein tactics. The new business agent elected on the progressive slate to take Millstein's place, arranged with Millstein for a meeting of the old and new executives in order that the new officers take over the administration.

Hangs Like a Barnacle. At this meeting, Millstein demanded that in this meeting he and his gang have all the say. Israelson and Finckelstein, the new president, warned Millstein that the old officers have no right to decide anything and their only duty and function was to turn over affairs to the new officials.

In spite of this warning, the Millstein group of used-to-be officers carried on some union business, authorizing payment of bills, but particularly granting Millstein two weeks vacation with pay.

A "Friend" from the International. This was objected to by the new progressive executives, since the membership had voted already to give Millstein a permanent vacation without pay. In the argument it developed that Ida Weinstein, vice-president of the International, was a strong supporter of Millstein, insisting that he get his two weeks' vacation.

Faced with the prospect of a permanent vacation without pay Millstein was furious. Seeing a fur worker, Max Mendelson, reading the Freiheit was too much. Millstein for some reason doesn't like the Freiheit. Possibly because so many fur workers do like it. Filled with rage Millstein split. He split in the direction of Mendelson who resented it and said so.

Wields the Gavel. Millstein then seized a gavel and struck Mendelson a vicious blow in the face. A big fight started in which



Max Mandelson

Brother Millstein figured as the loser in physical combat. Police came, as they have before, but the progressives persuaded them that the fight was over and the union could settle its own affairs. Millstein is on his vacation, permanently.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT LEADS WAY TO AMSTERDAM

(Continued from page 1) President James O'Connell was worried about the authority of the International Metal Workers' Federation in connection with the question of industrial disputes in the various countries.

Brownlie replied, "The International Metal Workers' Federation has no authority, nor does it attempt to exercise any authority over any industrial dispute that may take place in the United States, Great Britain or elsewhere."

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3. — Victory over the open shop interests in both Chicago and San Francisco is claimed in the report of William J. Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, to the department convention held here.

"Out on the Pacific Coast, particularly in San Francisco and Los Angeles," says Secretary-Treasurer Tracy, "where boss contractors, at the urge of big business and the banks, attempted to inaugurate the so-called 'American' plan of 'company unions,' open shops and low wages, the building trade unions have successfully weathered the storm and are again writing regular wage contracts."

Claim Victory in Chicago. "The same is true in Chicago, where it was sought to establish the 'open shop' under terms of the Landis award. Today the unions have contracts there calling for a higher wage scale than has ever hitherto prevailed. Of course, the reason in each instance is that the building craft unions held their ground and refuse to surrender what they have gained thru years of struggle."

Secretary-Treasurer Tracy declares that the international unions comprising the building trades departments have added more than 30,000 new members since the first of the year.

Tracy predicts that building permits indicate that the total for the United States this year will pass the six billion dollar point. In the elections George F. Hedrick, painter; A. M. Huddell, steam engineers; John J. Hynes, sheet metal workers; James P. Noonan, electrical workers; and Edward J. McGivern, plasterers, were elected vice-presidents in the order named. The terms of the other officers held over.

Danger in Dawes Plan. Disman sounded the alarm against inactivity in developing the international unity of the workers. He declared that without unity the 500,000 metal workers of the United States and Canada and the 2,000,000 metal workers of Europe would be forced into the bitterest kind of competition, thanks to the investment of American capital abroad, to the trustification of the iron and steel industry in Europe, and to the adoption by the European metal masters of high speed production methods developed in the United States.

Munsey's Papers Are Bought from Museum; This Is a Darned Pig

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. — The New York Sun and the Evening Telegram and the Mohican Merchandising, properties of the late Frank A. Munsey, have been bought from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, residing legatee in the will of Mr. Munsey, by William T. Dewart, who for many years was manager for and close friend of Munsey.

Mr. Dewart announced the transactions involved in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000 and that the newspaper properties would be mutualized, so that employees might acquire stock in them.

In preparing for the mutualization of the properties, Mr. Dewart said he was carrying out what he knew to be the last wishes of Mr. Munsey, who had contemplated taking such a step before he died on Dec. 22, 1925. The employees of the Sun numbers approximately 4,000.

"The Biggest Boob in the World," New Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. — The Workers' Drama League announces that the first rehearsal of the labor comedy "The Biggest Boob in the World," under the direction of Jasper Deeter, will take place on Monday, Oct. 4, promptly at 8 p. m., at the League studio, 64 South Washington Square. The play will be read and the cast chosen.

There will be room for all serious workers. The play was written by Karl Wittfogel, has been translated from the German by Rudolph Lubich, Workers' Press Picnic will be held.



Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page five.

NEW PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

Coolidge in Favor of Voluntary Unity

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 1. — President Coolidge today gave attention to proposed legislation designed to facilitate permissive consolidations of railroads.

Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, called on the President and submitted a copy of the testimony heard by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce last June on the voluntary consolidation bill introduced by Representative James S. Parker (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the committee.

Voluntary Consolidations. In his annual message to congress in December, the President in referring to railroads will renew his recommendation that congress amend the present consolidation provisions of the transportation act to the end that proper consolidations, subject to the approval of the interstate commerce commission voluntarily may be effected.

The principles of the Parker bill are approved by a majority of the railroads. The bill does not have the approval in its entirety of all the railroads, but the fact that it contains no element of compulsion is approved by all the carriers.

In the testimony left with the President, Mr. Thom said he was not authorized to appear as an advocate of the Parker bill, but that if there were going to be consolidations the majority of the railroads would want that kind of a bill passed.

Parker Bill Will Be Pushed. Speedy passage of the Parker bill has been urged by the interstate commerce commission, which approves the general principles of the measure. The bill would repeal the provision of the existing law requiring the commission to prepare a plan grouping the railroads of the country into a limited number of systems.

Actual consolidations of railroads are now blocked by the provision of law requiring the preparation of a plan, because there is no plan, and consolidations cannot be approved until there is a plan. Under the Parker bill two or more railroads could propose a consolidation and the commission could approve or disapprove it.

Two or more railroads under the bill could unify their properties by acquisition of control of one by another thru lease, stock control, or otherwise.

President Coolidge, it is believed, favors the general principles of the Parker bill.

Illinois Mine Reopens Today, More to Follow

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 3 — Mine Number 2 of the Saline County Coal corporation, four miles south of here, which has been idle for nine months, will be reopened Monday, it was announced today. Three hundred and fifty men are employed at the mine. Two other mines will resume operations Oct. 15, according to an unofficial report.

ON THE EVE OF THE 46TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L. AT DETROIT

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3. — Not even a whisper has so far been heard among the delegates in opposition to the re-election of William Green as president of the American Federation of Labor.

All the big hotels here, instead of being placarded with "Welcome, A. F. of L.," carry greetings as follows: "Welcome, A. F. A." The "A. F. A." stands for American Foundrymen's Association meeting here with the Second International Foundrymen's congress. One of the principal speakers before this gathering of open shoppers was Charles F. Kettering, vice president and general director of the research laboratories of the General Motors corporation, the Morgan wing of the auto industry.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., has established his headquarters in Room 533, Tuller Hotel, which faces the public square most frequently haunted by the homeless unemployed.

The local capitalist press specializes in interviewing the labor officials concerning the Ford five-day week. The usual run of labor official claims to be much enthused over the Ford five-day week. One local capitalist sheet named the Furriers' Union in New York City as one of the labor unions that had won the five-day week. This only happened in one edition, however. It was taken out in the next. Every effort must be made to belittle the recent strike victory of the New York furriers.

Morelli Gang Suspected, But Crime Was Charged Against Sacco, Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THIS morning I picked up a copy of The Detroit Free Press. The first page displays the story of the arrest of Joseph Gomez, 26 years old, alias James Mills, after an unsuccessful holdup of a branch of the Jefferson Savings Bank. Cash, bonds and liquor, valued at \$75,000 were found in his rooms.

The early edition of The Detroit News tells of a payroll bandit starting the day at nine o'clock by getting away with the \$1,200 payroll of the Cameron & King Plumbing Co. Thus the trail of crime, bank robberies, payroll holdups and what not pours daily thru the kept press. Sometimes the bandits and highway-men are caught. More often not. Sometimes innocent victims of the police system are taken, framed-up and sent away to penitentiaries for long terms of years.

This last is exactly what happened in the case of the two Italian workers, Niccola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, arrested for, charged with and convicted of the murders grown out of the South Braintree, Mass., payroll holdup April 15, 1920.

One of the most damning admissions, that helps shatter the case of the United States government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Sacco and Vanzetti, comes from the lips of none other than Ellsworth C. Jacobs, of the New Bedford, Mass., police, who declares:

"At the time of the South Braintree murder, I suspected the Morelli's, and discussed my suspicions with the then Police Inspector Pieraccini, who seemed to share them. I DROPPED THE MATTER AFTER THE ARREST OF SACCO AND VANZETTI."

Thus, from the very lips of the police itself, comes the admission that the Morelli gang of white slavers and freight car thieves of Providence, R. I., was suspected of the South Braintree crime from the beginning. But it remained for one of the members of the gang, Celestino Madeiros, five years later, in prison, to bare the guilt of the Morelli gang while all the time the federal department of justice and the local prosecutors in Massachusetts were trying to use this crime as a means of snuffing out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair of the law's executioner.

In an affidavit now in the hands of Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, Ellsworth G. Jacobs says he was an inspector of police in 1920. He says that a short time before April 15 (1920) he saw Michael Morelli and two other men in a new Buick touring car in New Bedford; the car bore the number 154E, Rhode Island. Morelli was then living in New Bedford, but came from Providence, and had a bad reputation, being connected with the white slave traffic. He was an Italian, and the affiant knew him as one of five brothers.

Jacobs says he made a note of the car number and the date in his notebook. He saw that car again on the

afternoon of April 15, 1920, the day of the South Braintree murder and again made a note of it. This time, he recalls, he was on his way to police headquarters, where he was due at 5:30 p. m. He saw the car as it passed him near the postoffice, and again noted the number.

On the afternoon of April 24, 1920, he found a Cole Eight touring car, standing at the curb in front of Fiore's restaurant at Hampton and Purchase Streets, New Bedford. This car bore the number plate that had been on the Buick.

Jacobs claims that Fiore's restaurant had the name of being visited by men of bad reputation. The policeman went in and found Mike Morelli's brother, Frank Morelli, at a table with three other men who appeared to be Italians. They were extremely nervous at his approach. Jacobs says one was a short, heavyset man, with wide, square face, high cheek bones, smooth shaven, dark brown hair, 35 to 40 years old, weighing about 175 pounds and probably five feet, six or seven inches tall.

This man, as Jacobs approached the table, reached for his hip pocket and the policeman believed that he was going to draw a gun. Frank Morelli asked why Jacobs was picking on him all the time, and what he wanted. Jacobs asked him how it was that the Cole car had the same number as the Buick he had seen Mike driving. Frank replied that he was in the automobile business, and that the plate was a dealer's plate which he transferred from one car to another.

Jacobs says he never saw the Buick car again after April 15, nor Frank Morelli. Mike Morelli remained in New Bedford for some time, possibly a year. Then he too disappeared.

Thus the U. S. secret service and the local and county police, for the asking, had sufficient clues to lead them to the arrest of the real criminals in the South Braintree job. But the U. S. secret service decided it was not after ordinary criminals. They are no real danger to capitalists rule. They wanted Sacco and Vanzetti, the organizers of the working class. So the police "laid off" the Morelli gang, in the words of the police inspector, Jacobs, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.

Today the United States government is faced with these facts:

The actual criminals in the South Braintree affair are known. Sacco and Vanzetti are proved absolutely innocent of any connection with this crime.

But the real criminals are not brought to trial for their part in the South Braintree holdup and killing. Instead Sacco and Vanzetti remain in prison, facing the electric chair, for the crime they never committed.

These facts also face the workers of the United States and of the world with the challenging question, "What are you going to do about it?"

Tomorrow: — The government offers James F. Weeks, the pal of Celestino Madeiros, a cigarette, as it attempts to persuade him to repudiate his share in the revelations showing Sacco and Vanzetti INNOCENT!

Miners Strike When Four Men are Fired

(Continued from page 1) was planted. Four miners were discharged.

Cutting Wages. A special meeting of the local was called and the miners related their grievances. Many miners complained of not receiving the wages they were entitled to. The boss is in the habit of cutting their wages and refusing to pay them for hours of work. After a discussion the members unanimously decided to strike and to demand the dismissal of the mine boss and the reinstatement of the discharged workers.

Threatens to Smash Union. Boss Goldstown is known in this region as an arch enemy of the miners' union. This is the fourth place where he is employed with the object of breaking the union. In fact he openly admitted to Thomas Burke, the militant president of the local, that he was going to smash the organization, and make it hot for those who are fighting for the miners. Burke was already discharged by the company, but a two-day strike forced the bosses to take him back.

Miners in this colliery organized in Local No. 3076 are well known as fighters. They are sure of winning this strike. When they return to work they will go back with the discharged miners and without boss Goldstown who came looking for trouble and found plenty of it.

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

Chicago T. U. E. L. to Hold Meeting Oct. 6; All Workers Invited

Chicago workers interested in left wing activity in the trade unions are invited to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League local general group which will be held at North Hall, corner of North and Western avenues at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, October 6.

The speaker will be William Z. Foster, who will talk upon the question of the A. F. of L. convention, the growing progressive movement in the mining industry and other outstanding situations in the labor movement. All militant workers are invited and urged to bring one or two fellow workers.

ILLINOIS TOWN MENACED BY CATASTROPHE; FLOOD WATER OUT OF CONTROL

NAPLES, Ill., Oct. 3. — With levees on both sides of this little town of 300 people threatening to give way momentarily, with the entire village under water, and the Illinois river rising steadily after an overnight rise of fifteen inches, workmen are feverishly busy striving to avert a catastrophe. Citizens are using rowboats to reach the stores and the only schoolhouse is surrounded by water. The pumping plant also is flooded.

AUTO INDUSTRY UNIONIZATION IS 'HARDY ANNUAL'

(Continued from page 1) for withdrawal was accepted by our executive council."

No Organizing Campaigns. President O'Connell says that, "No real active general organizing campaign was attempted during the year," although there were campaigns conducted by local organizations, special efforts being made in Chicago.

O'Connell is not as enthusiastic about the workings of the Watson-Parker bill on the railroads as are some of the other officials of organized labor. He says:

"When the individual records of the members comprising the new railway Labor board (provided by the Watson-Parker bill), appointed by the president, are taken into account it cannot be said that they are overly sympathetic towards the hopes and aspirations of organized labor."

Women in the Metal Trades. Officials of the metal trades are appalled at the increasing number of women entering the industry. This has been held to be a man's industry, but it is now pointed out that, "There are hundreds of manufacturing plants turning out specialized articles in the manufacture of which female labor is successfully employed."

The department convention declares that, "we should see to it that our organizations make it possible for female workers to join our unions under the most favorable consideration."

Efforts will be made to organize the flying machine industry in which it is pointed out that large numbers of workers will be employed, especially as a result of the decision of the government to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in building 3,000 airplanes.

Employers' Schemes Exposed. It is declared that, "Among the most important schemes devised by the employers of recent years solely for the purpose of reducing the ranks of the unions are the so-called open shop, the so-called American plan, company organizations, individual contracts, premiums, piece work, bonuses, welfare work, group insurance, accident insurance, stock selling, pensions and vacations with pay as a reward for special loyalty on the part of the workmen to their employers." These methods are all severely condemned.

President O'Connell condemns the delegation recently sent to this country by the London Daily Mail. When the delegation came to Washington, however, O'Connell complains that they spent only three minutes at the headquarters of the Metal Trades Department. He says, "Although they spent several days in Washington no further visit was made to our headquarters."

It is pointed out that other, similar delegations will be selected to visit the United States in the near future. A. J. Berres and John Coefield are the delegates of the Metal Trades Department for selection as fraternal delegates of the A. F. of L. to the next British Trade Union Congress.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty. (Continue from Page 1) the silly coal diggers who obeyed those instructions.

BUT news leaked out that this gallant protector of American virtue frequently held wassail in his palatial mansion and on his yacht, that members of both sexes made merry under his roof, while the prohibition law the defense of which was the first plank in his platform, was trampled under foot. And suddenly this virtuous gentleman was arrested for rape, the charge later on changed to murder when his victim died. Now Mr. Stephenson is cooling his heels in an Indiana jail and the editorial ostriches who crawled before him a few years ago are now "exposing" the exalted cyclop or whatever the devil he called himself.

THE AMERICAN

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

8 cents

Party Organization

Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 15 cents

Fourth National Convention

Resolutions, Thesis, etc., of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.

For Sale:

200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with goats or hogs. \$1,200.00 cash by owner. F. A. Smith, Ozark, Ark.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING STIRS WESTERN CHINA

Wu Pei-fu Powerless; Baldwin Cautious

SHANGHAI, October 3.—Reports from the upper Yangtze show that as a result of the British massacre of Chinese at Wanhhsien, the whole of western China is ablaze with anti-British feeling.

Wu Pei-fu Powerless. Signs of collapse of the Wu Pei-fu alliance with Chang Tso-lin are appearing. Wu's men in the Peking government are being replaced by appointees of Chang and Wu's power seems gone.

Imperialists now count on a possible combine of Chang's armies and Sun Chuan-fang, who rules Shanghai and the five provinces around the mouth of the Yangtze. But the Cantonese are preparing a drive against Sun, who is waiting their attack down the river from Hankow.

Baldwin Cautious. about the government attitude toward LONDON, October 3.—Questioned the rising national revolution in China, Premier Baldwin in the house of commons said:

"So far as the military forces are concerned, the situation up to date has not warranted any military intervention." He admitted naval reinforcements had been sent to China.

When asked if the Cantonese occupation of Shanghai might menace British interests in the Cantonese win the city, Baldwin replied:

"None of Your Business." "I do not think a situation has arisen in which it is necessary for me to make any announcement to the house."

Reports from China say that the interventionists are striving hard to bring the United States into line with Great Britain for intervention, even the Japan is unwilling to take the same action.

Kuomintang Party Discusses Moving Government North

CANTON, China, Sept. 15 (By Mail)—The agent for the enlarged Plenum of the Kuomintang Party which commences on Oct. 1st, contains the following points: 1. Removal of the Canton Government to the newly occupied territory. 2. Organization of governments in the various provinces. 3. Party work in the freed territory. 4. Demand for the resignation of Wang Chen from his post as chairman of the Kuomintang Executive. 5. Organization of propaganda for the National Assembly and the abolition of the unequal treaties. 6. Agitation against British imperialism.

Machinery and Trade Slump Hits Unions of Germany a Hard Blow

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—(FP)—Wage agreements in Germany decreased sharply in number in the two years ending Jan. 1, 1925. The reasons given are that production is being concentrated and that trade has slumped. At the end of the year 1922 there were reported 10,768 agreements covering 890,237 concerns, but on Jan. 1, 1925, there were only 7,009 agreements covering 785,945 concerns. The number of wage workers protected by trade agreements also fell off to a dangerous degree. At the beginning of the period it was 14,300,000, and at the end it was only 13,100,000. Reason for this decline is said to be large discharges of manual and other laborers because of the adoption of labor-saving machinery and because the inflation period in the industry was ended. A further factor in reduction was the technical reconstruction of factories. One favorable development in these years was an increase in the proportion of agreements made by employers with entire unions, and a decrease in the proportion made with only local associations of workers. On Jan. 1, 1925, some 10,660,000 wage workers in Germany were officially registered as working under district or national wage agreements.

Building Concession Is Made by Soviets

MOSCOW—(FP)—House building is the latest field of activity covered by a concession from the Soviet government to a mixed company. The parties are a German construction firm and the Soviet Central Union of Housing Cooperation, says a Tass press service statement. City population in the Soviet Union is demanding more housing than the existing agencies are able to supply. The new mixed company will apply modern production methods including the making of standard parts of houses by factory processes. A saving in cost of 25 to 30 percent is anticipated by the promoters.

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

GERMAN LABOR DELEGATION BACK FROM JOURNEY TO SOVIET UNION SAYS SOVIETS BUILD SOCIALISM

HAMBURG, Germany (By Mail)—The 19th of September, 1926, will stand out as a red letter day in the annals of the revolutionary movement of the German proletariat, when the second German workers' delegation to the Soviet Union arrived home on the good ship "Soviet."

The morning was very foggy, but notwithstanding that, the workers of Hamburg turned out in their thousands, lining all the foreshores facing the harbor to welcome back the delegation and to hear the real truth about the first workers' and peasants' country in the world.

Well Mixed in Political Belief. The delegation consisted of 87 men of different shades of political opinions. There were 47 social-democrats, 10 Communists, five christian-socialists, one from the central catholic party and four non-party men.

With the arrival of noon and the sun becoming warmer, the fog lifted and then broke one of the glorious last summer days with just a nice breeze blowing to make the sunshine pleasant and bearable. About two o'clock the Soviet ship the "Soviet" came along the pier, the massed bands of the various workers' organizations struck up the "Internationale" and the "87" landed among comrades and friends.

The "Red Guards" of the German proletariat formed a guard of honor amidst revolutionary strains of music marched to the "Moorwiede Garden," a beautiful place, covered with green foliage, where the "Hamburger bourgeois" habitates, and where usually is held the first of May demonstrations, and where a rostrum has been erected for speakers to give a formal welcome home to the delegation, and also hear what news there is from the worker republics.

There were present over 10,000 people anxiously awaiting for the opening speeches of the delegation. First spoke the chairman of the delegation, Comrade Koerber, a member of the Berlin Municipal Workers' Union, who brought regards from the workers of the Soviet republics to the German workers, and in a few inspiring sentences expressed the view of the delegation on the workings of the Soviet republics and general conditions prevailing there, expressing admiration for the practical economic condition of the worker republics, which they have traversed from the Urals to Caucasus.

Don't Believe Capitalist Lies. Everywhere the workers with great enthusiasm are building the socialist state of the future. Comrade Koerber emphasized the need of workers of other countries not to heed the capitalist press, in which the true state of the first worker

SOVIET UNION AND LITHUANIA SIGN TREATIES

Blow at League and the British War Aims

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of non-aggression, state dispatches from Moscow, was signed a few hours after the Lithuanian Prime Minister, M. Slezevicius, arrived in Moscow. This is a great blow to the diplomacy of British imperialism which sought to build an anti-Soviet bloc in the Baltic in preparation for a new war to overthrow the Soviet Republics.

Hits Poland and Britain. The Soviet government exchanged notes with Lithuania, reacknowledging the right of Lithuania to Vilna, taken by force from Lithuania by Poland and later sanctified by the league of nations. Lithuania, as a league member, also handed the Soviet Union a note saying that the treaty "did not infringe on the loyalty of Lithuania to the league."

Two More Treaties Coming. The league of nations, however, may be said to be seriously injured by the treaty, and even greater defeats may be suffered by it, since the Soviet Union is expected to make similar treaties with both Estonia and Latvia, thus further isolating Poland and checking the British scheme of an anti-Soviet Baltic bloc. It is a challenge to the league.

The conflict with the league of nations may come over Article 16, which provides that league members' armies have the right of passage thru any member's territory. This was once given an exception in the case of Germany. The small Baltic nations are now demanding that they be made similar exceptions, as they do not want to be the battle ground for any war against the Soviet Union.

Germany no longer claims the exception and wants to avoid any discussion of Article 16.

Brazilian Inundation Causing Great Damage

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 3.—Reports from the state of Rio Grande del Sol state that the Uruguay river is rising rapidly, and that already a large number of cities and towns are under water.

Thousands of persons are said to have been driven from their homes by the floods and the state government is mobilizing relief forces.

Bank Bandits Clean

PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 3.—Three bandits swooped down on the First National Bank here just before noon today, held up three employees and a number of customers at points of guns, and escaped with cash estimated at \$17,000 and securities valued at \$1,000.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

Co-operative Production and Co-partnership

By JOHN HAMILTON.

THE Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations was founded in 1849, and its aim was thus described: "Theoretically, the idea we endeavored to spread was the conception of workers as brethren—of work as coming from a brotherhood of men associated for their common benefit—who therefore rejected any notion of competition with each other as inconsistent with the true form of society and, without formally preaching Communism, sought to form industrial establishments Communist in feeling, of which it should be the aim, while paying ordinary wages and interests at the rate I have mentioned (4 per cent) to apply the profits of the business in ways conducive to the common advantage of the body whose work produced them." (V. Neale).

Self-Governing Workshops. All sorts of self-governing workshops came into existence, only in the majority of cases to die a speedy death. Many of these were formed as a result of strikes or lockouts. During the bakers' strike of 1857 the trades delegates in Glasgow requested the bakers to submit a detailed plan for a co-operative bakery. During the Edinburgh strike (1861) a co-operative building society was formed by the Masons' Union, and a number of tenements were erected. £10,000 was raised by Alexander MacDonald, the miners' leader, for a co-operative coal mine. Out of the great strike in Newcastle in 1869 sprang the Ouseburn Engine Works, a most disastrous venture, the workers losing, it is said, £150,000.

In 1874, 50 co-operative societies were stated to be in existence. Joint stock cotton-spinning mills at Oldham and other places were being developed, and much co-operative money was invested in them. Capitalist firms began to adopt the industrial "partnership" principle. The trade unionists of the time expressed strong criticisms of the "Associations of Producers," as the A. S. E. executive in their 1855 Annual Report: "We found that when a few of our own members have commenced business hitherto they have abandoned the society, and conducted the workshops even worse than other employers."

But failure generally attended this type of co-operative effort. As previously noted, capitalist development

and trustification makes the possibilities of success exceedingly small. In 1883 the Labor Association for the Promotion of Co-operative Production was established, based on the theory of the co-partnership of the worker, now called the Labor Co-partnership Association. This is a propagandist body.

Co-operative Co-partnerships

There are roughly three classes of "Co-partnership Societies": (1) Societies composed of shareholders who work for it—or are living in hopes of doing so when the capital and trade sufficiently develop. (2) Societies consisting partly of individual shareholders and partly of Co-operative Stores, the latter providing part of the capital and a market for the manufactured goods. (3) Societies which are federations of other societies, as distributive stores, but which provide co-partnership provisions in their rules. Examples of these are: Class (1): Walsall Locks and Cart Gear, Ltd. (established 1873); Garden City Press (Class 2): Kettering Clothing Manufacturers (established 1893), and some 15 co-partnership boot and shoe factories in the Midlands. Class (3): Glasgow United Baking Society (established 1868).

The 110 such societies in 1911, were reduced to 105 in 1922. Membership, trade, number of employees, and wages all show a decline. Of course, many limited liability companies have what they term co-partnership schemes, where a bonus on wages is paid, or shares allotted to workers employed. These are outside the co-operative movement.

Capitalist Co-partnerships

In 1889 the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union won a remarkable concession from the London Gas Companies, a reduction of the working day from 12 to 8 hours, without a strike, and accompanied by a small increase in wages. "The men employed by two of the gas companies in London, and by most of those engaged by provincial municipalities, have retained this boon. But in Dec. 1889, the South Metropolitan Gas company insisted, after a serious strike, on a return to the 12-hour shift. A scheme of profit-sharing was used to break up their men's union, and induce them to accept individual engagements inconsistent with collective bargaining" (S. and B. Webb.)

On the other hand it is claimed that "co-partnership" gives the employee increased interest in the economy and efficiency of production, coupled with the feeling that he is being more equitably dealt with in the division of the profits of industry, whilst capitalowning brings with it a greater sense of responsibility and a wider outlook." (H. Vivian).

Some Criticisms

Our objections to capitalist co-partnership are that (1) efficiency of production means excessive speeding up; (2) working-class solidarity is undermined and trade unionism weakened; (3) wages tend to keep stationary; (4) a stumbling block is placed in the way of the ultimate goal of workers' control of industry.

"I can understand why some capitalists of industry have adopted the system. If I were an employer I should want labor to be pliable, diligent, economical. I should utilize the principle of co-partnership as a means of inducing the workers to sweat themselves and reducing the cost of superintendence. My reasoning would run: 'I am making the business yield £10,000 a year profit, that will be £2,500 for the employees and £7,500 for me. It is a sound commercial proposition. Also I shall earn a reputation as a model employer, and possibly Lloyd George will slip me an O. B. E. or even a knighthood when he decorates those who help to keep labor in subjection.'" (J. Penny, Co-op. News, 1922)

Co-operators of the U. S. Convene Nov. 4

Credentials already received at the office of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. indicate that more than twice as many delegates are going to the national congress in Minneapolis November 4 than have ever attended any previous co-operative congress in this country. Fully half of these co-operators are from Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, but good delegations are also going from New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and a few of the Western states. The congress opens on Thursday, November 4th and closes Sunday night, November 7th. Additional fraternal delegates and visitors will probably fill the auditorium to overflowing at many of the sessions.

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

Two Papers—

Here We Have It

1 "M. Tomsky, president of the All-Russian Council of Trades Unions, who was the leading figure at last year's congress, was this year conspicuous by his absence. To the general satisfaction of the delegates, the Home Secretary refused him admittance to England."

(From the N. Y. Times Annalist)

2 "While the delegates were arriving today for the 58th Trades Union Congress, the General Council was hard at work with the preliminaries.

"One important matter that came before them was the letter from the Russian Secretary giving official notice of the ban on the Russian fraternal delegates.

"Mr. Citrine told me tonight that a resolution of protest against the action of Sir William Joynson-Hicks is to be drafted.

"The Council," he said, 'takes the view that in interfering with the legitimate international activities of the trade union movement, the Home Secretary has been actuated, not so much by consideration of his office, as by political prejudices.'"

(From the London Daily Herald)

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government! I enclose \$ Name Street City State

The DIFFERENCE in reports between the Annalist, organ of the American bankers and manufacturers, and the Daily Herald, organ of the British workers, is clear.

This is not an isolated incident.

Such unvarnished lies and misrepresentations are regular daily occurrences too many to be counted or even mentioned. Such frauds are the very foundation of the whole capitalist propaganda machinery. This is the way the press owned by the capitalist class misleads the workers to defeat.

The New York Times Annalist tries to make the American workers believe that their British brothers look upon Sir William Joynson-Hicks as their friend and savior and Comrade Tomsky as their arch enemy.

The Daily Herald tells the workers the truth about the infamous behavior of the strikebreaker "Jix". The Daily Herald gives the real stand of the Trade Union Congress towards Comrade Tomsky.

The Daily Worker, in the United States, is the organ of the working men and working women. It is The DAILY WORKER that gives the facts and tells the truth about the British Trade Union Congress and all other events and activities of the workingclass.

Those whom the Annalist and all the other bourgeois papers call friends of the workers, are our worst enemies. Page: Sir Joynson-Hicks.

Those whom the exploiters call our enemies, are our best friends. Meet: Comrade Tomsky.

Do you see the truth? Don't you get the point? Moral—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER—Help TODAY—IMMEDIATELY!

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

TWO FEDERATIONS OF LABOR ENTER PRIMARY BATTLE

Chicago and Ill. Bodies Join in Fight

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3. — The Illinois and Chicago federations of labor, thru their attorneys, today injected themselves into the battle being waged over the validity of the state primary act. Filing petitions to file briefs and arguments amici curiae.

Cases Involved.

Cases involved are: decision of the Lee county circuit court holding the primary act invalid; the mandamus suit of A. J. Cermak against Secretary of State Emerson to compel Emerson to call a convention for nomination of judges in Cook county, which Emerson refused to do; and the case of William H. Stewart vs. Patrick J. Carr, Cook county treasurer.

Reports Independent Shoe Workers' Union Progress; Has 16,000

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two thousand new members have joined the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, a national independent organization. Secretary Daniel F. Fitzgerald of Haverhill told the union convention. A new local had been gained during the year in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one in Newark, N. J. The union claims a total membership of 16,000. Increased appropriations for organization work were recommended by President John D. Nolan.

There is little rivalry between the Protective and the American Federation of Labor union—Boot and Shoe Workers—he said, since the Protective is chiefly of women's shoe workers and the A. F. of L. union of men's shoe workers.

Several complications of the constitution, due to the merger of the United Shoe Workers' Union in 1924 with the Protective, were straightened out by the convention. Over 50 delegates from eastern and western shoe centers attended.

B. of L. E. Division 473 Sends Money for British Mine Strike

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 3. — Although forbidden by union law to appropriate money from the treasury, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 473, at its recent meeting took up a collection of \$23.60 in answer to the appeal of the grand office to help the British miners. This will be sent to the grand office.

New Hampshire Labor Federation Convenes

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 3. — New Hampshire State Federation of Labor elected John L. Barry of Manchester president at its 25th annual convention. The program endorsed included: Continued study of the prison labor problem, introduction of an anti-injunction bill, continued fight for the 48-hour law, carrying forward the fight against child labor, and adequate compensation for workers injured or killed. Support of the striking British miners was urged on central labor unions.

CANADIAN LABOR'S CONVENTION SCENE OF HOT FIGHT OVER THE QUESTION OF STRIKE PICKETING

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 24.—(By Mail)—The sessions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention have proven it to be one of the most reactionary conventions held in recent years, particularly in the convention's surrender of the right to strike, which was involved in the question of the right to picket, which has been declared illegal by the Canadian highest court under Clause No. 501 of the Criminal Code.

Left Wing Battles.
On this vital issue the left wing, led by Tim Buck, battled hard to win approval of an amendment to the recommendations of the committee on picketing and injunctions, the chairman of which is "Jimmie" Simpson of the Canadian Labor Party.

The committee recommended that "pending enactment of legislation," to protect peaceful picketing, unions should follow the advice of J. G. O'Donoghue, K. C., as made in 1919. Perfectly Legal—and Useless.

This gentleman's counsel was that no more than three pickets work together; that they move when ordered to by the police; that they speak to scabs, but if the scabs object they be left unmolested; that no threats be made nor violence either used or condoned; and that the law be respected in every way. By doing this, Mr. O'Donoghue had opined that the strikers might have a "legal right" to picket. Whether a strike could be won on that program was apparently not the issue.

Tim Buck's Amendment.
Tim Buck of the left wing introduced an amendment that: "Organized workers on no account forego the right to picket, regardless of injunctions and court decisions."

Delegate Buck, who comes from the Machinists' Union, in arguing for his amendment said that the very life and strength of the trade union movement was bound up in the right to strike, and without the right to picket the right to strike was useless.

Will Picket Anyway.
"Whether or not the congress decides or not in favor of the amendment, they will not prevent workers from doing it. The scabs, according

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

HEROIC WORKERS FIGHT DESPITE DREAD DISEASE

City of Consumptives and Scenic Beauty

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

DENVER, Colo., (By Mail).—Denver is one of these towns with a climate and scenery, and very conscious of it. It is a tourist town and well-to-do Americans come from all over the United States to see its wonders. Among these tourists, however, not all are well-to-do. Many of those who come for the "climate" are tragic victims of the capitalist system. I met scores of workers during my brief stay in Denver and most of them were consumptives. Three of the members of the executive committee of the Workers Party here are victims of the dreaded T. B., contracted in the unsanitary factories of the great industrial centers of our country. Some of the most active spirits in the union movement here are the same. It is a testimony to the unconquerable will of the working class and its awakened fighters that even that dread proletarian disease does not break their will and determination to struggle.

I visited a cemetery in the outskirts of the town and on a tombstone, I found, not a cross, but a hammer and sickle. "A consumptive," my companion explained, "a veteran fighter in the Jewish labor movement who died here a couple years back. Contracted T. B. in the sweatshops of the East."

Climate Suitable.

The labor movement is not strong here. A constant stream of broken down invalid workers come to Denver because they must live in such a climate, and they are willing to work for almost nothing in order to stay. The supply of available workers is greatly in excess of the demand. Yet the class conscious workers struggle with the double handicap of disease and an overstocked labor market and keep a labor movement alive here. At the present moment a labor lyceum is under construction in Denver to serve as a rallying center for a movement absolutely without adequate headquarters. The \$25,000 necessary to build the labor temple was raised mostly by the left Workmen's Circle (one of the branches expelled by the right wing bureaucracy of the Workmen's Circle) and by the Workers Party. But the whole labor movement will benefit by having a rallying center.

Klan is Licked.

Until recently, the Ku Klux Klan had control of the administration of Denver and the entire state. From Senator Means down to the local "dog catcher" they were all members of the night gown brigade. The word of the Grand Kleagle was law, and there were nightly burnings of a fiery cross on Table Mountain overlooking the city. But the Klan split over the division of the booty and the former boss of the Klan organized the Minute Men of America. Now the grip of the Klan on local life and politics is broken, Senator Means was defeated in the primaries in his own party, the fiery cross burns no more on Table Mountain.

The state federation of labor has a weekly here of large circulation—the Colorado Labor Review. It is in many ways considerably more progressive than the average official organ of a state federation. But it and the leaders of the official labor movement here are supporting the democratic candidate, Mr. Sweet, for United States senator. Sweet is a one-time socialist, and his father is still the lone socialist of Denver, Colorado.

The Millionaire Sweet.

But Sweet is a millionaire as are the present incumbents, Means and Phipps. These days it is as easy for a rich man to get into the senate as into the kingdom of heaven and the Colorado labor leaders seem to be used to being represented by millionaires. Because of the split in the republican ranks on the Klan issue, the election of Sweet is highly probable and he will probably line up with Reed and the progressive democrats in the next senate. But in spite of the sweep for Sweet, the Workers Party has succeeded in getting the necessary petition signatures among the workers to put a full ticket in the field with Ayres for senator and Dietrich for governor.

Two years ago "Governor" Dietrich got about 2,000 votes even though there was a LaFollette ticket in the field.

Europe Steel Combine Meets.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13. — Representatives of French, German, Belgian and Luxembourg iron and steel industries met today and signed a five-year produce distribution agreement.

CAPITALISM HAS 'INSULL' CINCH ON OLD PARTIES

Competition Only Upon Reactionary Policies

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — In Pullman staterooms whose cost lends dignity to their expense accounts and dividends to Frank Lowden's family the biggest political spellbinders in the republican and democratic parties are moving from Washington and New York and Chicago to the outlying battlefields of the 1926 campaign. The big political show is on. National managers on both sides have claimed everything. They have also ridiculed the public records of the other crowd. Most of the indictments from both camps have been true.

Both Pro-Capitalist.

All of them under-state the essential quality of federal administration by both parties—their indifference to all suggestions that the power of government be deliberately and systematically used to further industrial democracy or to reduce the economic disadvantage of the farmers and wage-workers as against the capitalists.

When the republican organization goes to the voters in frantic appeals in the coming weeks to give Calvin Coolidge one more congress it will make one claim: "Business is good." It will have its cabinet officers repeating one solemn quotation: "Don't you believe that President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon are able and honest?"

Disgusted or Bored?

If the democrats win, they will do so for two main reasons. The first is the general disgust or boredom of the voters toward the Coolidge-Mellon party. The second reason is the activity of organized labor and organized farmers to secure the defeat of reactionaries who have blocked even the most insignificant labor and farmer measures in the national legislature. But they will owe no accounting to any labor party or to any general program drawn up by the labor movement. Labor chiefs admit this weakness in the non-partisan or bi-partisan primary system of campaign.

Competitive Reaction.

On the other hand, the Overmans and Harrison and Garners and Garretts and the rest of the pro-corporation democratic leaders assure the business public that when they swing back to control of the White House there will be no radicalism, no socialism, no nonsense of old age pensions or federal child labor laws or public ownership of waterpower. And the progressive republicans have to admit that they stand mighty little chance of taking their own party away from the manufacturers and bankers' special control.

However, the speeches and posters of October will mention only the prosperity that the farmer and wage worker are claimed to have, or that the Overmans and Garners promise them.

Are Millionaires of Any Social Value? Ask Walter Ward, He Knows

NEW YORK, October 3. — Walter Ward, mysteriously missing for months, has returned to New York City, and is in hiding in Harlem, according to the latest report concerning his whereabouts.

The ubiquitous Ward, who is the son of the millionaire Baker, recently has been reported seen in several places. A few days ago he was reported to have been located on the Pacific coast, where he was said to have disguised himself by wearing shell-rimmed glasses and dyeing his hair.

Today, however, a policeman, Joseph Windham, reported that he saw Ward eating breakfast at three o'clock yesterday morning in a Broadway restaurant.

Vessel Steams on with Fire in Hold

SANANNAH, Ga. Oct. 3.—With the fire in her hold under control after a desperate battle at sea by her crew of 39, the freighter New Britain was proceeding to Savannah under her own steam today, according to a radio message received by the naval radio station here.

"Fire still burning but under control," the New Britain's message said. "Plates of vessel very hot. Making ten to twelve knots. No one seriously hurt."



By Upton Sinclair (Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny took this letter to Dad, and it disturbed him very much, of course, but what could Dad do about it? He had three wells to bring in that week, and one of them broke loose and smeared up a couple of hundred acres of rocks. Also he and Mr. Roscoe had to deal with the amazing gyrations of the oil market. It seemed as if all the nations in the world had suddenly set themselves to buying up gasoline; perhaps they were making up for the shortage of the war, or perhaps they were getting ready—for another war—anyhow, the price was up sky-high, and Southern California was being drained. It was truly amazing, the gas-stations were refusing to sell to any but their regular customers, and then only five gallons at a time; other stations were clean empty, and cars were stalled for days. Dad and Mr. Roscoe were making a tremendous killing; they were getting real money too, Dad said with a laugh, none of these foreign bonds for them!

Bunny shipped a dozen cartons of cigarettes to Jeff Korbitty; and day and night he worried over the problem of Paul. Somehow the putting down of Bolshevism took on quite a different aspect when it meant keeping Paul in Siberia! Also, Bolshevik propaganda seemed a different thing when it came from the pen of an ex-cowpuncher from Salinas valley! Bunny simply had to do something, and finally in desperation he sat himself down and composed a letter to his Congressman, Mr. Leathers, telling what he had heard about conditions in Siberia and requesting that functionary to ascertain the War Department's reasons for censorship of soldiers' mail in peace time; also to urge an investigation by Congress of the reasons for keeping American troops in Siberia.

That letter was due to reach the Congressman five days later. Seven days after Bunny had posted it, a well-dressed and affable gentleman called at the Ross home in Angel City, stating that he was the owner of an oil concession in Siberia and wanted to interest Mr. Ross in it. Dad was up at Paradise, so Bunny talked with the gentleman, and finding him humane and catholic in his interests, told him all about Paul, and showed him Jeff Korbitty's letter. They discussed the situation in Siberia, and the gentleman said there had been no declaration of war against the Russians, so what right did we have fighting them? Bunny said it seemed the same way to him; and then the gentleman went away and no more was heard about the oil concession, but a couple of weeks later Bunny received a second letter from the ex-cowboy soldier, bitterly reproaching him for having "thrown me down," as he must have done, because Jeff hadn't wrote to nobody else, but the army had got onto him and they had thrown him into the can just like he had said, and he was smuggling out this letter to tell Bunny that he could go to hell and stay there. Which was one stage more in the education of a little idealist!

Bunny simply had to talk to somebody about this episode. Next day, as he was driving away from the university in his sporty new car, he noticed a young man walking with a slight limp, and it struck him as impolite for a student of the university to drive in a sporty new car, while an instructor of the university had to walk with a slight limp. Bunny slowed up, and inquired, "Will you ride with me, Mr. Irving?"

"If you're going my way," said the other.

"What ever way you wish," was Bunny's reply. "As a matter of fact, I've been hoping for a chance to talk with you, and it would be a favor to me."

The young man got in, and stated the address to which he wished to go; then he said, "What is on your mind?"

"I want to ask you why you think it is that we are keeping an army in Siberia?"

Mr. Daniel Webster Irving was a peculiar-looking person; his head came up a long way out of his collar, and with its quick alert movements it made you think of a quail sitting in a tree and looking out for you and your gun. He had a brown moustache, rather bristly and rebellious, and grey eyes which he fixed upon you sharply when you said something stupid in class. He fixed them now upon Bunny, demanding, "What makes you interested in that?"

"I have a friend with the troops there, nearly a year, and I've had some news that worries me. I don't understand what's going on."

Said Mr. Irving: "Are you asking me as a student or as a friend?"

"Why," replied Bunny, a little puzzled, "I'd be glad to be a friend, if I might. What is the difference?"

"The difference," said the other, "might be the loss of my position in the university."

Bunny flushed, embarrassed. "I hadn't thought of anything like that, Mr. Irving."

"I'll put it to you bluntly, Ross. I spent all I had saved on relief work in Europe and came home broke. Now I am educating a young sister, and they are paying me the munificent salary of thirteen hundred a year. I am due to get a raise of two hundred next year, and the matter of contracts comes up this month. If it is reported that I am defending Bolshevism to my students, I won't get a contract, either here or anywhere else."

"Oh, but Mr. Irving, I wouldn't dream of reporting you!"

"You wouldn't need to. You'd only need to tell your parents or your friends what I think is the reason our troops are in Siberia and they would consider it their moral duty to report me."

"It is as bad as that?" said Bunny.

"It's so bad that I don't see how it could be worse," said Mr. Irving. "I will answer your question provided you agree that I am talking as a friend and that you won't mention the conversation to anyone else." And you can see how deeply Bunny had fallen into the toils of Bolshevism, when he was willing to agree to a proposition such as that!

(Continued Tomorrow.)

LENIN

THE GREAT STRATEGIST OF THE CLASS WAR

By A. Losovsky

LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG.

By Max Shachtman.

EACH

THE DAILY WORKER - PUB. CO. 15¢

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

How Are Workers to Meet New Boss Tactics

NEW YORK, October 3. — (FP) — New Tactics of Employers in the United States and How Workers Must Meet Them, is one of the courses to be given at the New York Workers' School by Robert W. Dunn, assistant director of the American Civil Liberties' Union, American Foreign Investments is Dunn's second course, part of a larger one on Imperialism, which will include two short courses by Scott Nearing on The Decline of The British Empire and Post War Problems in Europe. The Bulletin of the Workers' School may be obtained by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director, 108 E. 14th St., New York.

BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

will speak in New York City

MONDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH

at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

WORKERS BOOK SHOP

(Los Angeles, Cal.)

322 WEST SECOND ST.

A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase.

Hours: 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Tel. Metropolitan 3265

THE DAILY WORKER

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

Subscription rates table with columns for 'By mail (in Chicago only)', 'By mail (outside of Chicago)', and 'By mail (outside of Chicago)'. Includes rates for one, six, and twelve months.

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

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

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

Advertising rates on application.

President Green, the Five-Day Week and the Furriers' Union

President William Green hails the five-day week announcement of Henry Ford as a victory for organized labor.

We have already dealt with the real meaning of the Ford scheme and will deal with it again in a special issue of THE DAILY WORKER devoted to this one question.

But what interests us is the statement of President Green to the effect that the Printers' Union and the Furriers' Union are pioneers in the establishment of the five-day week.

Does President Green recall that he, in company with Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. organizer, moved heaven and earth to get the Furriers' Union to abandon their struggle for a forty-hour, five-day week?

Has President Green forgotten that it was necessary for the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to call a meeting of shop chairmen to combat the efforts of Hugh Frayne to end the strike on the bosses' terms?

Has President Green forgotten that he has ordered an investigation of the Furriers' Union and that in correspondence which has been published he makes serious charges without any basis in fact?

If the Furriers' Union has not only upheld the best traditions of the trade union movement but has shown the way to the rest of the labor movement in securing the five-day week, why is President Green making war on the Furriers' Union?

Why has he appointed an investigation committee one of whose members is Hugh Frayne, while at the same time refusing to give representation on the committee to the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union which led the strike and registered the achievement which President Green now characterizes as one of the great victories of labor?

These are questions which demand an answer.

Either the latest statement of President Green is wholly insincere and made for public consumption only or the investigation of the Furriers' Union, without precedent in the A. F. of L. annals, is an attempt to discredit without reason a leadership whose ability and militancy afford a striking contrast to that of other international unions which subscribe to the "worker-employer co-operation" theory which the Furriers' Union correctly rejects.

Miami and Louisville

Two recent instances bring sharply to our attention the ever present danger of Negroes in America face.

In Miami great numbers of Negro workers have been conscripted at the point of the bayonet and altho news from there on this subject is very meager it is evident that the Florida capitalists and their hangers-on are trying to reduce wage costs in reconstruction work following the storm to a minimum, by establishing virtual slavery for the Negro population.

The Negroes have resisted and every worker in the United States should rejoice at the fact. Slavery for white workers as well as Negroes still prevails in the turpentine camps of the south and in Florida the enslavement of the Negro workers would mean the slave conditions for white workers as well.

In Louisville, Kentucky, two Negro editors have been jailed for protesting against racial discrimination in the courts which produces such results as a white ravisher of a Negro girl being declared insane and given a chance to "recover" his sanity in an asylum, while a Negro alleged to have attacked a white woman is sentenced to death.

The prosecuting attorney first charged the two editors with "creating race friction and hatred," but this was a little too obviously sinister so the grand jury has indicted them for criminal libel.

The Negroes need organization more than any other section of the population. Composed overwhelmingly of workers and working farmers the Negroes are easily victimized. An organization which can and will bring forward a practical program for consolidating the strength of the Negro race, in the United States, uniting with the most conscious elements of the white working class for struggle in industry and on the political field will attain to leadership of the Negro masses.

Instances like these in Louisville and Miami must be used to arouse the whole American working class to action against the constant menace which 10,000,000 Negroes face daily.

Protest Forces State Department to Grant Vacira U. S. Refugee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Vincenzo Vacira, former socialist deputy in the Italian parliament, whose Italian citizenship has been cancelled and property confiscated by royal decree at the order of Mussolini, has been granted refugee in the United States, after a nationwide protest. He will not be deported, altho he did not come here under the immigrant quota law and altho his permit to come as a temporary visitor has thrice expired.

The board of review in the federal bureau of immigration notified Vacira's counsel, Leo Russell, on Sept. 27 that the ex-deputy's appeal based on his being a victim of fascist persecution had been successful. The department of labor had decided that it could not cause the deportation of an alien who had committed no offense in this country and who could not safely return to his own country. Just what would be the language of the formal decision was not disclosed, but its content was that Vacira was free to return in New York, where he is connected with the anti-fascist newspaper "L'Unita".

Monroe Doctrine Hid Behind Welfare Work of U. S. and Latins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Health directors of North and South America, in final session here today, laid the ground-work for making the Pan-American sanitary conference in Lima, Peru, next year the most important health conference in many years. Committees were designated to work out various phases of public health work.

President and Mrs. Coolidge will receive the delegates at the White House late today and the final event of the gathering will be a reception tonight, tendered by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. This is an example of the penetration of U. S. imperialism by indirect means in Latin America.

Motion Picture Operators Get Raise. NEW YORK—(FP)—Motion picture operators of New York gained 10% wage increases from the Vaudeville Managers Assn. Local 306 threatened strikes against the smaller houses if they do not sign the same agreement. It has rejected arbitration.

FIFTH ARTICLE

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE list of the methods by which corporations are endeavoring to make unionization of their plants impossible is a long one but all of them have the same motive—to tie the worker to the company by convincing him that no union is necessary to protect his interests, that his interests are the same as those of the capitalist and that American industry is run by "one big family." Actually the capitalists oppose the one big family idea to that of one big union.

RECENTLY the United States Steel company, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, published a magnificent example of the art of the printer and engraver, whose cost must have been far up in the thousands, devoted to picturing the "welfare" activities of the company.

An examination of this work shows that these activities range from stock selling schemes to the workers' to the organization of athletic associations and housing programs.

THE American Telegraph and Telephone company, enjoying what is practically exclusive control of the

electric communication industry together with the Western Union, pursues the same line altho it does not go in for housing due to obvious reasons.

The increase in group insurance—the policy of insuring blocs of workers by corporations—against loss of wages during illness and injury, and the extension of this to provide insurance for dependents, is another method of drawing the workers closer to the capitalists.

Old age pension systems show a rapid increase as well.

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN (from whose article on the industrial welfare movement I have quoted before) says in connection with corporation enterprises:

Only 15 years ago group life insurance (by corporations) was hardly known. In 1912 the total amount of insurance written under these policies amounted to \$13,172,198. In 1917 the total group insurance in force was \$346,525,472. At the end of 1924, 61 insurance companies had written \$3,284,638 of group insurance, nearly DOUBLING in TWO years the amount issued in the FIRST ELEVEN YEARS.

It is estimated that the total number of workers covered by this form of insurance amounted to 3,500,000 in 1925 and there has been a rapid increase since that time.

Old age pensions come in for a good deal of attention. They represent an appeal to that fear of poverty and dependence in old age which obsesses every worker. There can be no question but that the fear of losing old age pensions and the benefits of insurance for illness and accident acts at present as a strong brake in preventing the development of organization and strikes.

I QUOTE again:

In the establishment of old age pensions also, a study just completed by the writer of 310 formal pension schemes discloses the fact that, before 1900 there were but FOUR such systems, and only 126 additional plans were started up to 1915, 180 NEW systems have been added since. Moreover, 200 concerns reported that, tho' they had adopted no formal rules, they did provide pensions.

It will be noticed that the period in which the decided upward tendency appears in both the health and life insurance and pension schemes

coincides with the appearance of America as the dominant capitalist nation of the world after the world war.

That the capitalists regard cost of these schemes as a real investment which pays good dividends there can be no doubt.

EPSTEIN quotes from a survey made of a large number of employers:

The opinions of employers, with but few isolated exceptions, are solidly in favor of welfare plans... 'no doubt as to the benefit derived... thru having, healthier, better satisfied workmen and families'... Numerous establishments feel that our labor turnover is less and that the big family feeling is much more evident. Most corporations which have adopted these activities find that they result in a decidedly different attitude on the part of employers who heretofore believed they received but very little consideration; that they point a way for real personal respect and understanding and as a beginning of industrial harmony, happiness and success both for the employees and the company. They are convinced that welfare plans are not as a check

upon labor turnover, materially reduce industrial troubles and that attempts to organize their workers invariably fail.

FROM the foregoing it is clear that "welfare" schemes are directed against the labor movement, that they are used consciously and deliberately by the capitalists to undermine the existing trade union movement, discourage anything smacking of "radicalism" and to produce a race of capitalist-minded workers whose first thought will be for industry rather than for himself and his class.

The American Federation of Labor has not answered this challenge in the only way it can be answered i.e. stressing the complete difference in interest between the abstraction known as American industry, but which is in reality the capitalist class, and the American workingclass.

There are plenty of instances showing that this failure plays into the hands of the capitalists with telling force. It will be necessary to give only one or two illustrations of the ingenious manner in which the capitalists, thru their employe journals, take advantage of this basic weakness of the labor leadership.

(To Be Continued)

The Siemen-Halske-Schuckert Loan

By MAX SHACHTMAN

RESPECTABLE American newspapers are carrying large advertisements for the flotation of a \$24,000,000 issue of the German electrical concerns of Siemens & Halske A. G. and Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., in the form of twenty-five year 6 1/2 per cent sinking fund debentures with warrants for contingent additional interest. Another 6,500,000 dollars of the issue are being offered in Europe and in Germany itself approximately another \$6,000,000 in debentures are on the market. The total sum of the issue amounting to some 147 million Reichsmark, is being mainly raised in the United States over the name of Dillon, Read & Co.

THE inducements for purchase are very attractive. The combined earnings of the two companies for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1926 amounted to over \$8,600,000, or more than three times estimated maximum annual payments under the Dawes plan and maximum annual interest requirements on the entire present issue of these debentures, on the Reichsmark debentures being offered in Germany, and on the combined funded debt to be outstanding after present financing.

In addition, warrants are given to each debenture for contingent interest, additional to the 6 1/2 per cent; from 1927 to 1936 inclusive, holders will be entitled to \$3.33 1/3 for each 100 per cent additional dividend that is declared over the prospective fiscal year.

WHAT are these two concerns and why are they making this loan on their industry? The Siemens-Schuckertwerke is controlled by the Siemens & Halske

which owns more than 50 per cent of the stock of the former. Together with the powerful Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, with which it has had a working agreement for many years, it had control, before the war, of almost the entire European and Levantine field, by secret understanding with the General Electric company of the United States which took for itself the American continent under the commercial pirates' word of mutual non-competition.

THE fortunes of war dealt a heavy blow to all German industries. The electrical industry did not escape. But the turn of the wheel caused by the internal and international contradictions of world capitalism has now given German big industry a new lease of life. And the reincarnated baby is a very lusty one, for it has not only inherited the techno-commercial skill and rich resources of its pre-war German parents, but it has adopted the industrial methods of its Dawes-godfather, America. So that today Siemens is again one of the greatest electrical manufacturing concerns of the world, swiftly approaching annual sales of almost a quarter of a billion dollars, exporting one-third of its manufactures, operating at 100 per cent capacity for one section (Halske) and 75 per cent for the other (Schuckertwerke), its stocks currently quoted on the Berlin Bourse at 195 of par, and planning a huge expansion program with the aid of 147 million gold marks most of which is to be raised in the United States.

BEHIND the dazzling picture of this renowned and jewel-bedecked prince of industry is a murky background of desolation and misery for the slaves in the industry. The story of the reestablishment of the glory of Germany which must be read by American workers now. Later, its im-

plications will be read with consternation by the American industrial barons who are buying up German debentures in millions of dollars.

For Germany to exist as an industrial power, especially after the war, it had to confront, more than ever before, a rather well-established monopoly of the field. It had not, like French, British or American industry, a state power which commanded respect and could open or close a market for its industrialists and financiers.

BEFORE the war German industry could exist and thrive even against such odds as this: In 1910, for example, the American General Electric company with 32,000 employees made a clear profit of 45,600,000 marks on an annual turnover on products of 298,000,000 marks; while the German Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, with 60,800 workers made a clear profit of 14,500,000 marks on an annual turnover of products of 362,000,000 marks. With all the touted German efficiency, the American industry was able to extract more profit per worker than the German. Unlike the Americans, the German magnates' profits were held down by the existence of strong trade unions and the relative absence of a carefully organized speed-up system, or such a highly preferential tariff as existed in the United States.

THE desperation of post-war German capitalism has changed much of this. The heavy burden of taxation has been shifted from the shoulders of big industry onto those of the workers and the petty-bourgeoisie. Tariff levels are being adjusted to a nicety to suit the needs of the heavy industrialists. The strength of the trade unions wanes and that of the capitalist waxes; for, in "the interests of the Fatherland and its industries"

(i.e. profits), the social-democratic trade union leaders, like Barkis, "are willing." And the industrial might of Germany is being reconstructed with the aid of the Dawes plan and of the "rationalization" of industry.

WHAT is meant by "rationalization of industry," against which the social-democratic trade union leaders are doing precisely nothing? "Rationalization" signifies nothing else than the securing, with fewer workers, of the same results as were previously achieved with many workers. These are the words of Dr. Carl F. Von Siemens, chairman of the board of directors of Siemens & Halske at a meeting of his employes.

For the German workers this signifies the introduction of the most diabolical features of Fordism, the highly intensified speed-up system, the endless belt conveyor, the minutest development of the "division of labor," the growth of the hungry army of unemployed, and, by the pressure of the very existence of the latter, lower wages for those who are at work and who wonder every day how they are to meet the constantly rising cost of living. A German, working in the Siemens-Schuckertwerke, writes in the Berlin Rote Fahne (May 1, 1926) of the inexorable demands of the endless belt system. "The amount of apparatuses packed daily were then 300 pieces; the central office had ordered that in the future 500 pieces were to be packed every day. Neither the wages at Siemens nor the working force is to be doubled for this increased output; but the intensity of labor must be increased 100 per cent. And there are upward of 3,000,000 unemployed workers waiting to take your place if you quit!"

THE debenture issue of 147 million gold marks now being floated in this country by Siemens, will easily

be subscribed to. With this in mind, leading financial and industrial German journals are forecasting the final amalgamation of Siemens with the A. G. E. into a monopolistic Electrical Trust, which will take its place along the side of the other monopolistic trusts which have been formed recently in Germany. The new stock issue will give new and stronger impetus to Siemens. With American financial aid on the one side and highly pitched "rationalization" at home, not all the tariff walls in the world will hold back the rise of a competitor of ability and strength to challenge the hegemony of the American General Electric company.

IN addition, there is a profound significance to American workers in the "rationalization" of German industry. It does not take a very keen foresight to see that decisive attempts must soon be made to force American workers, in the electrical industry for example, to work at the same pace, under the same rotten conditions, and for the same wages as the German workers are being made to work today. That is the manner in which American capitalism will meet the competition of a reconstructed German industry. In this respect the example of the textile industry is already well known.

In the meantime there are juicy pickings in loans to Germany now and American bankers are gobbling them up as quickly as they are floated. A guaranteed 6 1/2 per cent, with warrants for even more, is a tempting morsel. When the American capitalist sees this prospect he leaps for it. What he may not be taking into account is still another prospect; a potent rival whom he is helping to reestablish, and whom he will have to face on more equal terms of combat in the very near future.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

IT is to be observed that oppositional circles seem to like to daily with the idea of two parties. This same Ossovsky prophesies that we shall have two parties in the immediate future, both which will call themselves Communist at first: One party which will be in favor of withdrawal from the Anglo-Russian committee and will stand for a very "international standpoint," and another party which imagines that socialism can be built up in our country alone, a sort of "national-Communist" party. This entertaining of the idea of two parties has already become extremely popular in oppositional circles. The standpoint taken by the opposition on the freedom to form groups and fractions is one step on the road to this idea, which in its actual essence is the idea of the justification of a split in the party.

This is in our opinion the fourth fundamental problem dealt with at the plenum of the C. C., and I believe that the opposition has here too wandered completely from the path of the ABC of Leninism with respect to the importance and the character of the party in our country, and from the ABC of Lenin's teaching on the organizational character of our united and sole party.

Results and Conclusions. COMRADES, I now come to the question which must have occurred to every one of you: In what direction is the ideology of the opposition developing, what is its ideological marching route, where is it going? I must refer once more to Medvedev's standpoint, but shall not repeat its outlines, as these are already well known to you.

COMRADES, I now come to the question which must have occurred to every one of you: In what direction is the ideology of the opposition developing, what is its ideological marching route, where is it going? I must refer once more to Medvedev's standpoint, but shall not repeat its outlines, as these are already well known to you.

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

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

Party." Nobody with ordinary common sense can deny that the extreme right is represented in our party by a group of the one-time Workers' Opposition, for it is impossible to imagine a more extreme right in the sphere of international revolutionary politics than a standpoint in favor of the liquidation of the Comintern, a standpoint which names the West European Communist parties a "rabble of petty bourgeois lackeys" living "on Russian gold," which demands the liquidation of the Red International of Labor Unions, the abandonment of our socialist industry to foreign capital, etc. This standpoint inclines further to the right than any other in our party, strictly speaking, it is ideologically already quite outside of our party. And we must never forget that the present opposition, which represents a block comprising various oppositional currents, includes as one constituent the group around Comrade Medvedev. The opposition has given us no sensible reply to our repeated requests to turn aside from the Medvedev standpoint, at least at the plenum of the C. C., and join hands with us for a determined attack upon it.

BUT this is not all: About a year ago a group of comrades commissioned Comrade Zinoviev to write an article against a letter in which Medvedev explained his viewpoint, and to publish this ar-

ticle in the names of a number of comrades. Comrade Zinoviev did not execute this commission. When he was asked at the C. C. plenum why he did not fulfill this duty, he replied literally: "Since you are directing your fire against the left, I did not think it suitable to attack the left comrade Medvedev." Thus Comrade Zinoviev regards the standpoint of Comrade Medvedev as a "left" standpoint. Thus it would appear that, if Medvedev is of the "left," then Comrade Zinoviev stands to the right of him. I do not know what is to be thought of this logical conclusion. In reality Comrade Zinoviev is of course not right of Comrade Medvedev. This is happily not yet the case, but if we regard the ideological position of the various oppositional groups, objectively and without consideration of persons, we can find an ideological bridge connecting the components of the opposition block. (To be continued)

5,600 Widows Draw Pensions. SYDNEY—(FP)—Over 5,600 pensions are being paid to widows in New South Wales under the widow pension act. The average is \$10 per week. The act was put in operation by the labor government.

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

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

To The DAILY WORKER: I have been in the revolutionary movement for 30 years and of all my other comrades with putting out the years in the different branches of the movement I must credit you and the best and most class-conscious paper the workers have ever had in this country.

Sincerely regret that I cannot do more for it, but I am nearing 60 and with the best part of my western life spent as an agitator in labor and political movements such as the Western Federation of Miners, I. W. W., Socialist Party while it was actually Red, and now while not in physical or financial condition to belong to the Communist movement, I donate to the best of my ability to the Workers' Monthly, I. L. D., and the I. W. A., and almost forgot the Hay Heff of Hell as the "Cousin Jack" would say.

Later I am going to send in a couple of suggestions of a friendly nature for the press make-up and am also going to send in some articles from the job and also about the article that appeared in a recent issue regarding the "virtues" of the open shop which the Commercial Advertiser claims the workers did not appreciate. We in Los Angeles can speak authoritatively of the open shop. I personally work for an outfit that is governed by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce. Am personally acquainted with Bill Dunne for many years in Butte, and felt very much grieved over the loss of their little rebel, and you will kindly extend to Comrade Dunne and his wife my sincerest regrets for their great loss.

With revolutionary regards, A. Wilbur Lord, Cor. Isabel and Future Sts.

Managing Editor, DAILY WORKER. Dear Sir and Comrade: Some friend has paid for my subscription and I assure you I appreciate the splendid work it is doing. When you read its pages you know these are facts that you never see in the kept press. Every copy I receive is taken care of and handed out to

others to read and find out the truth.

Misfortune and deflation has handed over my \$30,000 farm to the plutes of mammon and I leave that home in November after it took me 38 years to hew it out of the forests. I am past the 42nd milestone. The financially broke, I am not broke in mind or body. I am in this fight to the bitter end. There is not over half a crop in our section. There is no prospect for prosperity until the people take possession of the government and run it in the interest of the people in place of bankers, coupon clippers, plutocrats and legalized thieves.

The farmers and labor produce the wealth of the world and don't get it. We have the numbers—the big majority—and if the farmers and labor only had the brains that god gave little geese how quick would we have a different social system. The farmers and workers are to blame for their own bondage. It's think or surrender. We have nothing to lose but our chains.

Sincerely yours, Sam G. Wallace, Perham, Minn.

A CORRECTION

Permit me to ask space in your columns for a correction of a misprint in the title of an article of mine published on Thursday, September 23. The article as printed was entitled "The Socialist Party Furnishes its Insurgents." It should have read: "The Socialist Party PUNISHES its Insurgents." I would not trouble you to print this correction were it not for the fact that the change of title changes the political meaning of the article. Fraternally, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Railroad Clerks Get Wage Increase. NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—About 200 clerks of the Louisville & Nashville railroad in New Orleans will share in wage increases totaling \$400,000 annually over the entire system. The new agreement provides a minimum daily wage of \$4.29 for a clerk instead of \$4.07 in the past.

Send in a sub today!