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Special Ford Factory Number

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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'MUST HAVE UNION' SAY FORD WORKERS

FIVE-DAY WEEK IN FORD PLANT ONLY FLIM FLAM

Practically a Wage Cut, Say Workers

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—(FP) — Wage juggling is as vicious an element in the Detroit automobile labor situation as is direct wage cutting, labor men in the motor capital of the world declare. When an employer like Henry Ford makes his exhausted workers produce in five days what they were hitherto putting out in five and one-half, and pays them for five days instead of five and one-half, it is pretty tough to have half-baked nitwits all over the country hail this latest sweating device as another step to the social millenium. At least that is what Ford's sweatshop victims think. Of course there is a "merit bonus." Unfortunately the meritorious worker is a rare animal.

Demand Below Supply.

"The trouble in the trade at the present time," says Arthur Rohan, incoming executive secretary of the United Automobile Workers, "is that the demand is falling below the supply and considerably below the normal productive capacity of the plants."

Favors Industrial Unionism.

Rohan's organization, which used to be in the American Federation of Labor but was suspended in 1917 for enrolling within its industrial hospitality workers claimed by other internationals, has received a friendly letter from Pres. Wm. Green, promising to take up the question of how the union can rejoin the mother body. Industrial unionism has become a more favored solution for organizing auto workers in recent years than when the 1917 Buffalo convention ousted the United.

Other Plants Doing It.

Other shops are doing the same or similar things. Packard recently fired 26 men covering decks or roofs on closed cars who were getting 70 cents an hour—not a princely wage for speeded work. Packard then took on 26 new men and is paying them 56 cents an hour for the same work. This maker of high-class, high-price cars pays his men partly in bunk, giving them a merit button after five years of service and a watch after 15 years.

The Chrysler people promise a bonus, but in reality their inspectors make so many deductions for alleged imperfect work that the bonus is scarcer in the Chrysler plant than a millionaire in Russia.

The Budd Wheel company juggles its piece and day rates so frequently that few workers know whether they have money coming or going with the company at the end of the week.

Fisher Body Cuts Wages.

The Fisher Body concern, which makes bodies for over 80 per cent of the autos outside of Ford, is paying its Detroit workers far below the 1920 rate. Woodworkers getting $1 to $1.10 an hour in 1920 are getting 70 cents to 85 cents now. Woodworkers on specialties, earning $1.25 an hour at piecework then can't make more than $1 now. The same is true of trimmers.

Federal Judge Aided Open Shop in Strike; Forced to Fine Firm

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—(FP) — Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, bitter enemy of organized labor, has been compelled by the United States Supreme court to recognize wholesale fraud committed by the John F. Koenig Coal company in the coal miners' and railway shop employes' strike in 1922.

The interstate commerce commission charged Koenig, president of the company, with billing coal from Kentucky and West Virginia to Detroit hospitals and receiving it himself. Under the Elkin act hospital shipments had priority over industrial shipments. Koenig pleaded not guilty and Judge Tuttle exonerated him.

In the course of the shop strike Judge Tuttle outlawed Pere Marquette railroad shop strikers and said they deserved no standing in court. He later imposed a four months' sentence for contempt of court on the editor of a labor paper who criticized him. The federal court of appeals at Cincinnati reversed this decision also.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY TAKES OVER DUESENBERG MOTORS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.—Automobile circles buzzed with interest today over the announcement of E. L. Cord, president of the Auburn Automobile company, that they had purchased the entire plant, equipment and assets of the Duesenberg Motors company for a consideration said to involve $500,000.

Cord, acting as the head of a syndicate, said that the incorporation of a new company capitalized about $1,000,000 and which will be known as the Duesenberg, Incorporated.

FORD KEARNEY WORKERS FEEL RETRENCHMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Oct. 6—In the Ford Kearney branch we are beginning to feel the effect of retrenchment and reduction in wages. Five days pay for six days work is now an established fact according to the bulletin board. Yes—some increases are to be given out, but only on merit!

One department had its force cut down one-third and the rest were told to keep up production in anticipation of a raise. This information filtered down from plant manager Mr. Hussey and Supt. Gartha to all foremen. This department got its reward with only a few pacesetters receiving five cents increase per hour. Thus the average man was held at $30.00 a week and the star performers got $32.00.

To sum up, Henry Ford's profits taking into consideration the number of men discharged, the scale of production kept at the same level and similar methods applied to thirty-three branches, he does save a pretty penny.

According to an article covering a personal interview, he now intends to drop the policy of a minimum wage and pay according to one's merit. The final blow is when he bursts with generosity and hands us five days a week. Ford forgets he exceeded that record. We in "Kearney" worked three and four days a week in the past year—why keep his "improvement" in the hours of labor under his hat so long?

There is a general discontent thruout the plant. No amount of publicity in the Hearst sheets will change the fact of a shrinking pay envelope.

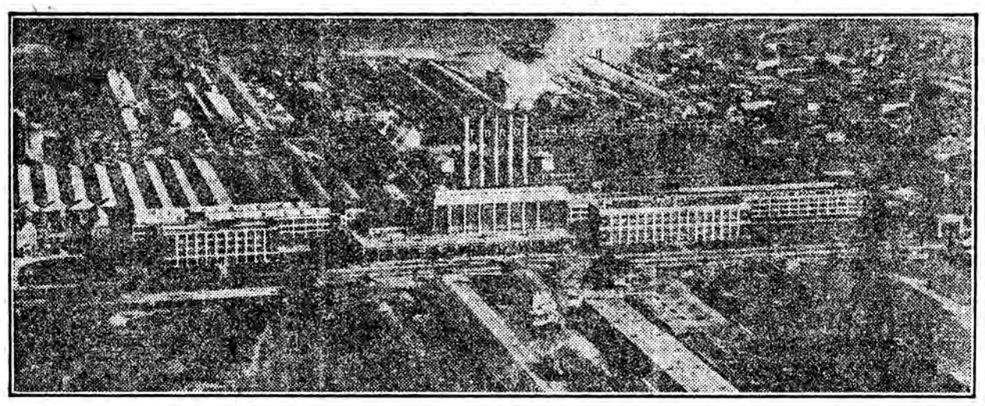
Date Factory Workers Spurn Compromise of Employers on Strike

Begged by the bosses of the Maras and company date factory to return to work at the present scale of wages, the 125 Negro women who went on strike Saturday after a reduction notice was posted, voted Wednesday morning unanimously to refuse the offer of the bosses and to remain on strike.

The virtual submission of the bosses spurred the women to proceed with their plans to form a union organization. They are determined to do this before the strike is settled.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was scheduled to address a meeting of the strikers Wednesday afternoon. They have asked the federation for aid in forming a union.

HERE IS A VIEW OF ONE OF THE BIG SLAVE PENS



Above is an airplane panorama of the Highland Park of the Ford Motor Company. This was the first big Ford factory. In the meantime another much larger works has been built called the Fordson, on the River Rouge, near Detroit. In such plants as the above, 115,000 or so slaves are engaged directly in the work of turning out Lizzies at 2,000,000 a year. There is hardly a large center in the country that has not its big Ford assembling plant with automatons working just as in Detroit. In addition to this there are other helots working in coal mines, lumber forests, glass works and on the Ford railroad—all under the crushing Ford speed-up system.

Fifteen Minutes for Lunch

THE ASSEMBLY LINE SPEED-UP—CALL A NUMBER TO GET TO THE LAVATORY—FALL ASLEEP ON CAR STRAPS—PRY INTO PRIVATE LIFE OF WORKERS

By J. M., a Ford Worker.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Working on the assembly line in the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Co., one finds working men from all parts of the United States. Most of these men just came to Detroit to work for Ford because they heard that he was a good guy to work for. So they threw up their jobs in their home towns and came to work for the "best boss in the United States."

Lots of these fellows from farms, heard of Ford's eight hour day. It had a special appeal to them, but it didn't last long. For they learned soon that in eight hours, Ford can take more out of you than farm work would, even in 24 hours. Altho the work is all-day work, the speed these men have to work at is amazing. And when they find that the men take things a little easier, they immediately speed up the line. Working on these assembly lines is the closest thing to what hell is described to be by a baptist preacher.

Can't Stand Gaff.

On this line, when there is no let up the whole day through, where you are forced to work at full speed for the whole eight hours under those damnable blue lights, where to go even to a lavatory you have to call out a number and wait until you can be replaced, where only fifteen minutes is allowed for dinner, and where one out of every seven men is a straw boss—makes all those fellows that come to Detroit to work for the "best boss in the United States" last not so long. They cannot stand the gaff.

Hence the big labor turn-over. The foreman expressed himself by saying that he has three gangs working for him, one coming, one going and one working.

Can't Wash Hands.

As I said, only fifteen minutes are allowed to eat lunch in. Fifteen minutes does not allow time enough for washing the grease off one's hands. So we have to eat grease and oil along with our meals. And still Henry Ford writes about keeping your health by chewing food slowly.

And how hard is the eight hours on a person! Well—I get home from work and the only thing I feel like doing is to lay down and go to sleep.

Get on any of the cars that carry Ford workers home from work and you will find men who work only eight hours a day, hanging on to the straps sleeping—all fagged out.

Pry Into Private Affairs.

But one of the most objectionable things about Ford is that he is always prying into the private life of his employes. Every employe is made to report to the educational office as to what he is doing with his pay. Is he saving any money? Does he buy

(Continued on page 2.)

WHY DOES HENRY FORD FEAR TRADE UNIONS?

His Fake Argument About Management – Thinks He Has Established Industrial Monarchy – Workers Have A Right To Organize – Ford Workers Will Have Union Too – When They Fight For It.

By THURBER LEWIS.

HENRY FORD is against trade unions. The reason he is against them is, as he puts it, that they are "limitations" upon a business. He claims that he pays his men higher wages than trade unions could ever get for them. Trade unions would be a hindrance to him. Such are Ford's main arguments against the organization of his industry. He would not permit it. He would fight hard to prevent unionization even to the smallest degree.

Trade Union Leaders' Praise.

NOW that he thinks he has startled the world with the announcement of the "five-day week," he presumes that he has added one more blow to the possibility of unionizing his plants. To a certain extent this is true, because the first ones to sing his praises were trade union leaders whose business it is to organize just such open shop plants as Ford runs. But the five-day week is not going down so well with the worker in the plant. He knows that he is producing as much and will later be called upon to produce more in five days than he formerly did in five and a half. There is just as much, if not more, reason for the Ford plants to be organized from roof to cellar as any other open shop industry in the land.

FORD doesn't want unions because he wants to maintain his status as an industrial monarch. Ford personally rules the destiny of some million persons who are directly or indirectly dependent upon his industry in all parts of the world. At least two hundred thousand strong and able men are directly in the employ of the Ford Motor company or auxiliary institutions. These men are automatons. More so in the Ford industry than in any other in the world. Ford claims that he thinks of his men always as human beings. In all of his publicity works, books, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc. (written by skilled press agents), Ford delivers himself of a great deal of humanitarism, trying to create the impression that his first thought is for the men in his plants.

FORD'S plants prove just the opposite. They demonstrate that Ford thinks ever so much more of a penny or a minute saved here and

(Continued on page 2)

Ford Shop Nuclei Show Workers the Way

The shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Ford factories of Detroit are showing a splendid example in rallying to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If every other unit of the party and if every friend of The DAILY WORKER will follow up the good results gotten by these workers in the Ford factories, The DAILY WORKER will wind up its campaign in a few weeks.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1926.

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find money order for $69.00 and check for $100.00, totalling $169.00. $69.00 is donated by comrades of Shop Nucleus No. 1, and $100.00 by the central bureau of the Ford Nuclei, which prints The Ford Worker. This is our response towards KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER.

At the last meeting of the Shop Nucleus No. 1, we took up the question of KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER very seriously. Only twenty members were present, but we came across strong, collected $69.00 and $45.00 in pledges which will be paid at the next meeting. One comrade nearing the age of 70 has pledged $25.00. The comrades in taking the floor have shown the necessity of supporting this drive more than ever before. In the past, we have always gone over the top with our quota, and this time we will double the amount. Yes! If necessary, we will triple it. We know what it means to lose our only English Daily, the revolutionary expression of the working class in its bitter class struggle. We are in the front ranks to fight to the last man before we will let the banner of The DAILY WORKER fall.

Comrades, fall into ranks and rally to our forces to break the chains which blind The DAILY WORKER. Let's free it once and for all, so as to enable it to do its work properly. Comrades, we challenge you to outbid us in this drive!

Yours in KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER,
ORGANIZER, FORD NUCLEI OF DETROIT.

Keep up the splendid pace set by the Communists and the other workers in the Ford factories. Accept the Ford workers' challenge. Join with them today, and we will KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

FORD FIVE-DAY WEEK MANEUVER IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH FIGHT OF WORKERS AND A. F. OF L. MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The Ford Motor company's five-day week maneuver is the outstanding act of strategy on the part of a capitalist organization in the class struggle thus far in 1926.

To realize the nature and significance of this maneuver workers must consider other events. One is the successful strike of the New York furriers for a 40-hour or five-day week. Another event is the annual convention here of the American Federation of Labor. The furriers' victory preceded by a few weeks the Ford Motor company's five-day week proclamation. And the proclamation immediately preceded the A. F. of L. convetion. It is not a coincidence that these three events are in this order in this summer and fall—this summer and fall that have brought also the Passaic strike, the British miners' strike and the "Ford Worker." The "Ford Worker" is a shop bulletin issued by class conscious workers in the Ford shops.

Industrial Army.

When the Ford Motor Co. first entered into major quantity production several years ago it was a newcomer in the automotive field. To carry out the Ford idea of popularizing the automobile meant building more automobiles than had even been imagined up to that time. It meant employing more men than had ever before been employed in one factory in the automobile industry. Henry Ford and his circle had the engine, chassis and body. They had capital and confidence. What they needed was a suitable organization, that is, an industrial army corps for mass production, built around a mere nucleus of skilled men.

In those days the automotive industry was a boom industry. It was a field of high adventure for a new kind of "captain of industry." And, as in all boom industries, the labor turnover, or replacement, was excessive and costly. The Ford circle believed that to succeed with their plan they must reduce in their own shops the prevalent rate of labor turnover. And they believed they must and could do another thing. They believed they must and could avoid the penetration of their shops by union organizers. They solved both problems by a method never before or since sor daringly or shrewdly attempted. To use an auctioneer's phrase, they out-bid both their competitors and the established trade unions.

Trade Unions.

They offered wages and hours not only far in advance of the prevailing wage but in advance of wages and hours unions in other places were demanding or striking for. Pavement and sidewalk outside the Ford Motor Co. employment office became a parade ground for automobile workers from other automobile factories, who were looking for work at the Ford scale. The Ford Motor Co. took its pick. In a short time men asking for jobs found themselves on a waiting list thousands of names long. To get a Ford job inside of two weeks meant adroit politics. If a man was in the good graces of a woman who was intimate with a Ford executive or a Ford physician he could "arrange" to have his application card advanced on the list. These arrangements were usually made over beer or whisky. It was supposed to be worth it.

Men didn't get $5 a day for the first six months on the payroll. Unstabilized workers usually left in a few weeks. The expense of the labor turnover to the Ford Motor Co. was thus at a much lower rate than $5 a day. The Ford Motor Co. eventually stabilized the automobile worker. Men married and contracted to buy homes to have preference over single men when a lay-off came. Those were the days of Ford's "sociological investigators."

And the Ford Motor Co. was not troubled by union organizers. By outbidding the established unions and all competitors in wages and conditions the Ford Motor Co., unmolested, recruited a picked force for mass production, feared no shortage of any class of labor and made money at it, at $5 a day, minimum.

Ford Policy.

Those tactics in general were permanently incorporated in the Ford Motor Co. policy. When railroad shopmen struck in 1922 the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, owned and operated by the Ford Motor Co., was immune. The strike demands fell far short of the wages and conditions prevailing on the D., T. & I.

And now, to return to October 7, 1926, what are the new facts? What are the events of the present and recent past that explain further the five-

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MAY ACCEPT OPEN SHOP'S CHALLENGE

Churches Obeys Capital and Shut Labor Out

(BULLETIN)
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The issue of unionization of Detroit labor reached the floor of the A. F. of L. convention today with the [illegible] of a resolution proposing the inauguration of a general organization campaign in the automobile industry, 80 per cent of which is centered around Detroit. It was offered by James O'oCnnell of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

It would authorize the federation officers to launch this drive "at the earliest possible date," calling a conference of all national and international unions to work out the plan of campaign. It was referred to the resolution committee for report.

* * *

Churches Support Open Shop.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—With the Protestant churches and the Y. M. C. A. as the storm center, capital and labor were at grips today in their fight to determine whether this great industrial city shall continue as an open shop or become a unionized labor center.

This, the first storm to break the tranquility of the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which convened here Monday, broke in its full fury last night when President William Green of the A. F. of L., openly charged that the churches of Detroit were dominated by the manufacturing interests of the community.

Close Door to Labor.

The storm has been brewing for three months or longer. It came to a head with the sudden closing of the church doors to spokesmen for organized labor, after they had been formally invited to occupy pulpits here next Sunday, and the calling off of a "progressive mass meeting for men" at which President Green was to speak under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon

This action came close on the heels of President Green's opening convention address.

Green's attack was inspired by published reports in Detroit earlier in the day that the invitations for the Sunday meetings had been recalled overnight. There had been no formal notification to labor leaders of this action.

The invitation to Green to address the Y. M. C. A. meeting was extended last July by L. M. Terrill, executive secretary of the local "Y" and reiterated within the last ten days. The assignments of speakers for the churches were made by the federation of churches through the Detroit ministerial association.

"Peaceful" Open Shoppers.

But thruout the summer and early fall the Detroit board of commerce, thru its official organ, "The Detroiter," has carried on a persistent campaign of publicity deprecating the coming of the labor convention to Detroit as a "disturber" of the "peaceful relations" prevailing here between employers and employes and charging that its real objective was

(Continued on page 2.)

PICKETS MAY FILL JAILS OF NEW YORK

Zimmerman Refuses to Pay Fine; 10 Days

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—Setting the example for scores of striking cloakmakers arrested Monday on the picket line in the garment zone, Charles S. Zimmerman, vice chairman of the General Strike Committee, and leading left winger, took a ten day sentence to the work-house rather than pay a $50 fine for picketing when sentenced by Magistrate Silberman in Jefferson Market Court.

With Zimmerman were Samuel Zeldin, manager of the Brownsville district of the cloakmakers' joint board, and Jack Goldstein of 9929 42nd avenue, Corona, a dress cutter, who also took the jail sentence.

May Flood the Jails.

Last night, counsel for the joint board, Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers unions, 130 East 25th street, were busy getting papers ready to appeal the conviction of Zimmerman, Zeldin, Goldstein and others who received sentences varying from three to ten days.

In practically every case where pickets were given the choice of paying a fine or going to jail, they chose the latter. It is estimated that 200 striking cloakmakers faced Magistrate Silberman in a session that dragged all day yesterday.

Rochester A. C. W. Donates $5,000

The union announced last night that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Rochester, N. Y., voted $5,000 towards the strike. This is in addition to the $25,000 already voted by the national office of that organization.

BRIBERY RATHER THAN HUNGER IS SMITH'S ALIBI

One Crook is as Good as Another

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—Frank L. Smith, recently chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission and less recently beneficiary of a $200,000 gift from Samuel Insull, spoke here on the issues of the campaign for the U. S. senatorship from Illinois.

If the democrats win, declared Smith, there will be bread lines in the cities and still worse in the country. What is an Insull bribery compared to starvation? A man may be bribed, but he is never out so long as the voters remain dumb! This was the substance of the slim-chinned Smith's speech.

In the meantime George E. Brennan was nursing a wooden leg and all was well on the banks of the Chicago river.

General Von Seeckt Resignation Heralds New German Crisis

BERLIN, Oct. 6—General von Seekt, creator of Germany's post-war army, today tendered his resignation as a result of the reichswehr service of the eldest son of the ex-crown prince, which he considered as the first indication of former Kaiser Wilhelm's return to politics.

The action is expected to cause a military and political crisis. President Hindenburg, it is believed, will accept General von Seekt's resignation.

PASSAIC LOCAL TO ASK FLOOR AT CONVENTION

Woman Tells of Fight for Organization

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—It's a different story in the British textile mills, says Ellen Dawson of Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, the newest local in the veteran organization. She hopes to address the American Federation of Labor convention in behalf of the 16,000 woolen mill strikers in Passaic.

Speaking to the Federated Press, Dawson told of entering a Scottish textile mill at 14, later working in Rochdale, the birthplace of the cooperative movement, and then coming to the textile hellholes of New Jersey.

Some Difference.

"As soon as I got into a Passaic mill, after landing in America," she told, "I asked the girls when we pay our union dues. They immediately looked frightened and whispered that I must not talk about unions if I wanted to hold my job in the mill. That struck me as queer, because in England everybody belongs to the union and you pay your dues just as you pay your rent and other necessary bills.

Will Hold to Union.

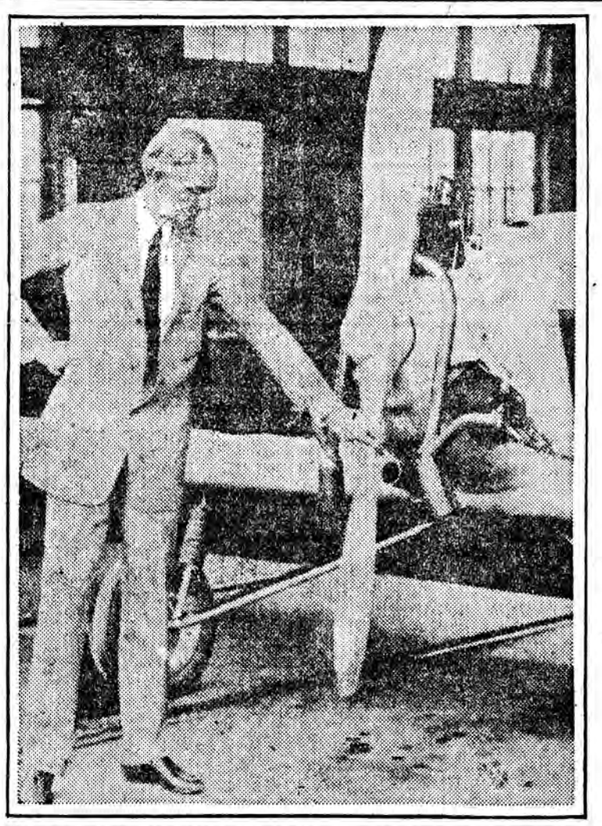
"But we have our union now in Passaic and we don't intend to let go of it. We could have settled our 9-month strike long ago if we had not insisted on union recognition. We have held out against police clubs, tear gas, wild-riding motorcycles, sluggings in police cells, frameups by private detectives and, above all, against starvation. Had it not been for the splendid response of the labor movement of America to our needs, the millionaire bosses might have forced us to surrender.

Still Need Aid In Battle.

"Now we are able, with careful economy, to manage our resources so that the babies won't starve, and we can still keep on fighting. But we must still beg our brother and sister unionists to stand by us a little longer. When our battle is won we shall prove our gratitude when other branches of the labor movement need assistance."

President Thomas McMahon of the textile workers is at the convention and will assist Ellen Dawson in getting the floor.

Here is Henry the Great Himself



The old man is examining one of the new air lizzies that he is thinking about making when the "Leaping Lenas" go out of style. Ford has become a very famous man, known thruout the world. But in spite of this he has been narrow enough to wage a bitter campaign against the Jews and foolish enough to say "History is bunk." The fact is that, outside of the narrow circle of his technical and business knowledge, Ford is what the workers in his plant would term a "dumb-bell." What books and publications appear under his name are written for him by clever press-agents whom Ford pays. The technical achievements for which he has become famous, for that matter are the work of his highly trained engineers. Ford's "greatness" and "philanthropy" are myths, both of which will be exploded as soon as his workers organize and demand a word or two in his industry—as they justly deserve.

HIGH WATER TAKES HUGE TOLL FROM 3 MIDWEST STATES

Three Lives Lost; Big Property Loss

(Special to The Daily Worker)

While flood waters continued to menace cities and towns and exact their toll of property and crop damage in central Illinois, other sections of the midwest were counting the cost today as the high water which for days has inundated sections of three states receded.

Three lives were claimed by the high waters.

In Oklahoma and Kansas early estimates placed the damage at over $2,000,000.

No accurate estimate of the damage in Illinois is possible, altho farm bureaus say it will run into millions.

Beardstown, center of the Illinois flood area, raced possible annihilation as the waters, led by swollen up-state streams, continued to rise.

CALVIN CONFUSED BY QUEER LINGO; DITCHES LEAGUE

Court Document Worse Than Cross Puzzle

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—An alleged copy of the new world court protocol recently devised by the league of nations in connection with the reservations of the United States as a condition of entrance to the world court gave secretary of state Kellogg a terrible headache according to information secured from the usually reliable quarters.

Kellogg's head was not built either for speed of punishment but reporters who are accustomed to grab off the high spots in obtuse documents confessed after a half hour's labor that the job of making head or tail of what the league assembly meant was still on the other side of the mental dead line.

One article said that such and such a thing could be done provided it did not conflict with another article. And when the reporters scurried to the article whose name was taken in vain they found a similar story.

Reporters Went Wild.

Reporters with solvent papers wired the whole document to their managing editors, leading off with a prediction that the Yankees would win the world's series or that Jack Dempsey's boils would not burst before Susanne Lenglen married Red Grange.

Kellogg was never so glad of anything in his life as of Coolidge's decision to pigeon hole the world court issue. Now it can be told! Neither one of them knew what Sir Eric Drummond was talking about so they fell back on Washington's farewell addre-

GAMALIEL COMES LIKE PRODIGAL TO DAUGHERTY

Dead Men's Tales Mean Nothing

NEW YORK, October 6.—Warren Gamaliel Harding, he of the rotarian literary style, was wished out of his grave yesterday by the hired attorneys of Harry M. Daugherty, in order that the shades of a departed president might be invoked in influencing a jury to deal kindly with the aforesaid Daugherty in the matter of a $7,000,000 claim allowed to a Teuton claimant by Daugherty and Col. Miller, whether with malice aforethought or with profits in view.

The gentle reader will remember that the United States government under the regime of Woodrow Wilson became quite displeased with the party of the first part in the "Me Und Gott" faction, on or about April 1917, and that henceforth America maintained diplomatic relations with Gott, only spelled in the English way.

Cost 100,000 Lives.

Therefore the United States blew 100,000 perfectly good Americans into smithereens in order to show its displeasure with the Teuton alphabet.

However, all that blew over and so did the war, but the capitalists on both sides of the big pond continued to exist outside of Soviet Russia, and in the course of time the Teutons began to be welcome in our land so that our politicians could speak to them without losing their constituencies.

And it came to pass that Harry M. Daugherty and divers other patriotic politicians looked with favor on German capitalists in return for a transfer of divers marks to Daugherty and divers patriots.

And in the course of time other patriotic politicians, expecting to make hay out of the troubles of Daugherty and other lovers of their country did sue said defendents, with the result that Daugherty and his confederates may go to jail or may live happily ever afterwards even as it was in the days of Hans Anderson's fairy tales.

* * * *

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. — George E. Williams, managing director of the alien property custodian's office under Col. Thomas W. Miller, today took the stand at the opening of the fifth week of the conspiracy trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general.

The charges against the two defendants are in connection with the approval of the $7,000,000 claim for war seized assets of the American Metals company.

A memorandum was introduced, giving the evidence of Miller, Williams and Adnah Johnson, former assistant attorney general, in the Brookhart-Wheeler investigation in 1924 when the American Metals case first came up.

The memorandum showed that the claims in question were presented on July 28, 1921, and that conferences were held regarding them on Aug. 2, 5 and 8.

WALL STREET BORING FROM WITHIN AGAINST HENRY FORD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The plan of Henry Ford to consolidate the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad with the Detroit and Ironton was attacked by minority stockholders of the former road in a brief filed with the interstate commerce commission. Examiners of the commission have already recommended that the plan be disapproved.

ANDREW MELLON APPROVES FORD'S 5-DAY WEEK IDEA

O. K. If You Speed Up Workers, Treasurer Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Andy Mellon, reactionary secretary of treasury of the United States, Wall Street lieutenant, and aluminum trust magnate, has placed his stamp of approval on Henry Ford's 5-day week plan. This was the word passed around in financial circles here and which startled industrialists, who, failing to 'see thru' Ford's plan, expected disapproval from such a quarter.

ANDREW W. MELLON

But Andy Mellon, who has much experience in exploiting both the workers and the people in general, is shrewd enough to know what the "5-day week" means.

Why Not?

Mellon is quoted as saying that if the workers can be made to produce as much in five days as they do now in six, he can see no reason for not "giving" them the extra holiday.

Mellon said, also, that he has come to realize that shortening of the workers' hours is more necessary now than in former years because of the mechanical "speed-up" production methods.

Must Be "Developed."

Success of the plan, Mellon was careful to point out, depends upon how it is "developed," meaning that industries should be certain they could speed up their workers enough in five days before they establish the five-day week.

PLUTE JOURNAL TELLS TRUTH AND THEN EATS CROW

Some Humble Scribe Will Lose Meal Ticket

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—(FP)—Att the anguish and agony of a frenzied editorial mind is poured into the apology publicly offered by the Chicago Journal of Commerce to the clothing firm of Hart Schaffner & Marx in its issue of Sept. 30.

On the preceding day, in a column headed, ironically enough "What's Behind Chicago Stocks," the Journal had detailed the strong financial condition of that clothing corporation. It wound up a paragraph on net profits with the words, "but of course this is all a lot of bunk, although the crooked officials say different."

Journal Ate Crow.

The explanation came the following day when, under the same heading, "What's Behind Chicago Stocks," the journal published the following notice:

"Presumably those who read the article will recognize in the words a wanton act of sabotage. Obviously the words have no context with the rest of the article and must have been inserted by an illiterate person, and presumably by one whose mind is warped."

Whether the wanton saboteur's mind had been warped by shattering personal experiences with what's behind Chicago stocks, the Journal of Commerce was too frantic to specify.

Main Anti-Daugherty Witness' Testimony Ruled From Record

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The defense closed its case at noon today in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Colonel Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy in connection with the return to foreign interests of the $7,000,000 assets of the American Metals company which had been seized during the war.

Motions were promptly made to dismiss the indictments against the defendants. Two motions were made, one by Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty, the other by oClonel William Ran, attorney for Miller.

The motions were denied by Federal Judge Julian Mack.

Federal Judge Mack overruled Steuer's motion to have the testimony of the late John T. King, Connecticut republican politician, before the grand jury, read into the record.

King was paid $441,000 by Richard Merton, German industrialist, for putting thru the $7,000,000 American Metals company claim, according to previous testimony.

Even "Non-Partisan" Politics Passed Up by Detroit Meeting

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—There isn't much discussion of the congressional campaign among the delegates to the 46th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session here.

It was ignored completely in the pre-convention department gatherings except for brief mention in the report of J. W. Hayes, president of the Union Label Trades Department. Hayes is also secretary of the International Typographical Union.

Good Policy—But Won't Work.

The brief mention of the subject by Hayes is pretty much a gesture of despair. He says he has not yet turned traitor to the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L., but he frankly admits that it doesn't work. Of course, he blames the workers, as is the custom with all officials. He says:

"The political weakness of the labor movement is proverbial; the worker is a republican or a democrat for some silly reason that has nothing whatever to do with the welfare of his class.

Worker Needs Arousing.

"The banker and the manufacturer are much wiser. They cast their votes and their influence for those who serve them and against those who have injured them.

"I am not advocating any departure from our traditional non-partisan policy but am only citing evidence that the worker has never been sufficiently aroused to the importance of supporting his own interests."

Oppose "The Inevitable."

In the discussion of the labor party at the Atlantic City convention a year ago, Jim Lynch, president of the Typographical Union, confessed the organization of the labor party was an inevitable development in the United States, but he joined with Hayes in voting against it.

There are now 46 national and international labor unions, out of the 107 chartered by the American Federation of Labor, affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department.

AIMEE'S TALE CONTINUES TO EXCITE PEOPLE

Is Ryan Agent of Devil or the Pope?

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.—After relating how he traveled into Mexico in search of the shack in which Aimee Semple McPherson, woman evangelist, said she had been held captive by her kidnappers; how he sought to check up her story step by step, Joe Ryan, deputy district attorney, today resumed his place on the witness stand, a place he occupied all day yesterday as the state's witness against the exponent of the "four-square" gospel, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, and Mrs. Wiseman-Seilaff, all charged with having conspired to manufacture false evidence in connection with the alleged kidnapping episode.

Ryan unfolded his story from the time he went to Mexico until he went to Carmel, where the state holds that Mrs. McPherson occupied a cottage with Kenneth G. Ormiston, former radio operator at Angelus Temple, and again related how written grocery slips, which he claims were written in Mrs. McPherson's handwriting, were given to the grand jury only to have them subsequently destroyed by a member of that body.

Who Killed McSwiggin? Ask Cicero and the Echo Will Answer: "Who"?

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—There will be no indictments for the slaying of William H. McSwiggin, assistant state's attorney.

This announcement was made here today by Charles A. MacDonald who was appointed special prosecutor in the triple machine gun murder which took the life of the young attorney.

Of the three special grand juries which were impanelled in an effort to solve the crime, MacDonald's report says:

"While the report of this work does not name the slayers of McSwiggin, it might indicate who they are. We had no positive evidence, however, so we could return no indictments."

Helen Reads Books.

BERKELEY, Oct. 6.—The athletic prowess of Helen Wills is well known, but today it was disclosed by reports from the University of California that she is equally skilled as a scholar. She was among the 358 students whose names appeared on the honor roll.

USE POLICE AND SLUGGERS ON CHI WINDOW WASHERS

Police were in league with paid sluggers Wednesday in an unsuccessful effort to intimidate members of the Chicago Window Washers Union, Local 40, in order to break their strike.

Business Agent Held.

Steve Zarachuk, business agent of the local, was placed under arrest by police officers at union headquarters, 673 West Madison, Wednesday afternoon.

Armed with a trumped up warrant, the coppers invaded the union headquarters and forced the business agent to go with them to headquarters. He was released later, however, when the police realized they could not place any charges against Zararchuk.

Sylvester Washkereles, a member of local 40, was also arrested by the coppers, and charged with disorderly conduct, because he was picketing. Efforts were being made late Wednesday to have him released.

Bosses Have Armed Sluggers.

Strikers reported that armed sluggers had been stationed in many parts of the city by some of the window cleaning companies. No clashes between the strikers and the sluggers were reported, altho one was narrowly averted on the north side, it is reported.

Union officials declare it is their determination to carry on the strike peacefully, but will be ready to meet any hoodlum tactics of the bosses.

The window-washers went on strike Monday when their demands for $1.25 on hour and $40 a week guarantee were denied.

* * * *

There was no letup Tuesday in the strike of Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, which was called Monday when the bosses refused to grant the union demand for $1.25 an hour and a guarantee of 40 hours a week.

Every window cleaning company in the city is affected except the Boston Window Cleaning Company, South Wells street, which signed with the workers on the new scale without protest. Twenty-two companies refused to grant the increase.

No member of the union is allowed to work without obtaining a special permit from the business agent, it is announced.

A special strike meeting was held Monday night, and every member voted to "stick" until their demands are met.

Picketing is being continued thruout the city.

Scab Metal Workers Find Auto Transport Unsafe; in Hospital

Two policemen stopped a truck belonging to the Rindsberger Lamp Company of 18 West 24th street at Jackson and Canal when they found that two of the five scab metal workers who were riding in it had collided with bullets, one being wounded in the foot and the other in the leg. They said the truck was fired on from an automobile.

It has long been the habit of employers to take scabs home in autos. With two out of five in the hospital it is seen that this form of transportation is beginning to have its drawbacks. The scabs at St. Luke's hospital are Theodore Stemer, 1523 West Van Buren street, and Anton Moneuszko of 3121 Augusta street.

School Board Head Denies Charges of Treasury Surplus

Edward B. Elliott, president of the Chicago board of education, denies that the treasury of the school board will show a surplus of four million dollars on December 31, as it was charged by Margaret A. Haley, business representative of the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

Ellicott made the denial in a letter Tuesday to Mayor Dever.

He claims there will be a deficit, and for that reason the school board must slash its expenditures, with salaries coming under that head.

A. F. of L. May Accept Openshop Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

to convert Detroit into a "closed shop" city.

Churches Obey Their Master.

An open letter to churchmen of Detroit, promulgated thru "The Detroiter" on Sept. 27, was released for newspaper publication by officials of the board of commerce as their reply to Green's statement. This letter called on churchmen to urge their ministers to close their doors to labor spokesmen or permit business men of the community to occupy the pulpits the following Sunday to rebut the labor arguments.

C. N. Van Dusen, president of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., admitted that the invitation to Green to address the "Y" meeting had been withdrawn.

SOVIET WORKERS SPURN PLEAS OF OPPOSITION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Moscow correspondent of The DAILY WORKER cabled the following story on the controversy that is now taking place in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

Tho the revolutionary workers of the Soviet Union do not forget the services rendered to the revolution by Trotsky and others in the past, they feel that the present attempt to break the unity of the party, under the leadership of Trotsky cannot fail to be inimical to the best interests of the Soviet Union and the world revolution:

* * *

By JOHN PEPPER.

All the largest organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after hearing of the attempts of the opposition leaders to force a new discussion upon the party, adopted resolutions of protest emphasizing the fact that the opposition has overstepped all limits of permissible methods of inner party controversy. These resolutions demand unanimously of the Central Committee to take drastic measures against the opposition leaders who are striving to break the unity of the party.

FAMILIES MUST WAIT WEEKS FOR MINERS' BODIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Thwarted by fire and the danger of another explosion, rescue workers today admitted it may be days and even weeks before the bodies of 21 miners still remaining in the wrecked workings of the Roane Iron company's mine here can be recovered.

Owing to the danger of the fire said to be ranging in the mine, the rescue crews were obliged to work slowly and cautiously. The fumes emanating from the interior of workings were still heavy, further hampering the work of recovering the bodies.

The families of the missing men, now given up for dead, have resigned themselves to patient waiting at the mouth of the mine for the bodies to be returned to them.

SILK MILL WORKERS STRIKE; WANT BETTER NEW BEDFORD UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 6.—(FP) — Workers of the National Spun Silk Co. walked out after two workers were discharged in the dressing department. The workers want a more effective organization.

SPIES OF BRITISH DEPENDENCY DISCOVERED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT

LENINGRAD, Oct. 6. — Forty-nine persons were arrested today by government agents charged with military espionage in behalf of Latvia.

All the prisoners face death upon conviction. Since the signing of the Lithuanian-Russian treaty British spies in Latvia have intensified their activity.

CHINESE UNITE IN BOYCOTT TO OUST BRITISH

All Classes to Fight British Business

Peking, Sept. 17.—(By Mail)— The Peking government has addressed a note of protest to the British ambassador in connection with the attack of the British forces on the Yangtse. The professors of the National University of Peking have sent a letter of protest to the British parliament in connection with the blood bath of Wanshein.

Unite Against British.

The newspapers in Washington call upon the Chinese people to unite to fight against the British imperialists. To this end it is proposed: To create a national union hostile to Great Britain, to establish a complete boycott of all British goods, to buy no foodstuffs from Britishers, to break off all economic relations with Great Britain, to prohibit British ships from entering Chinese waters, to abolish the unequal agreements and to demand compensation for the families of the dead and wounded in Wanshien, and compensation for the damage done to property.

Merchants Join Protest.

The foreign ministry has approved of the petition of the Chinese Merchants' Federation which contains the following demands: No extension of the unequal treaties after they have expired, the signing of new treaties upon the basis of equality, a note to the foreign powers to the effect that after 1929 customs autonomy will be once again introduced, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce shall be permitted to take part in the economic work of the customs commission of Shanghai.

British Bring Troops.

British mercantile vessels which in consequence of the boycott have avoided Canton harbor for over a year have now appeared there once again with military forces on board. The Chinese press takes this as a proof that Great Britain intends to break the blockade by force. The press expects complications.

Soviet Labor Unions Ask British to Join Protest Over China

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—(By Mail.)—The Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions has directed a telegram to the general council of the British Trades Union Congress expressing its indignation at the brutal bombardment of the unprotected Chinese town Wanhsien by British imperialists and expresses the hope that the British trades unions will join with the unions of the U. S. S. R. in this protest against the brutal violence accorded to the Chinese people.

France May Ratify Debt Pacts, But to Add "Reservation"

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Henry Simon, president of the finance commission of the chamber of deputies, today told the commission that the government probably would ask ratification of the London and Washington debt agreements, "with reservations," before the end of the year. M. Simon's announcement was made directly after a conference with Premier Poincare.

"FRENCH FORD" ECHOES IDEAS OF U. S. HENRY

Talks Just Like Our Own Slave Driver

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A similar philanthropist with a greatly intensified system of exploitation a la Ford is the owner of the greatest French automobile factory, who is known as the French Ford: Citroen-Paris.

Two years ago the Citroen plant was reorganized completely on the Ford model. Labor is carried on mostly on moving tables. Concerning the great advantage of continuous work Mr. Citroen writes:

"The machines must all be so arranged that they lie one behind the other and form a continuous chain similar to the chain of buckets used in putting out a fire. The people employed in this chain are mechanically compelled to perform all the operations with corresponding speed. It is to be noticed very frequently that when the speed of operations increases in one place then there is a speeding up of all the rest of the operations.'

Same as at Ford's.

Several examples to show the methods of Citroen's system:

"The toilets must be very near to the workshop in which the work is being done so that the workers are not compelled to be absent a long time and to run around in the factory yard in order to get to the toilet and thus lose time."

And what doesn't the benevolent boss do for his dear workers:

"The workers must have the opportunity in summer to refresh themselves without trouble. Therefore there must be set up in the workshops little water-fountains (naturally again for the sake of saving time!) with continually running fresh water."

In another place he explains:

"It must be made easy for the worker to receive his pay so that no unnecesary time is lost at paytime."

Is there any wonder the gentleman is called the "Ford" of France?

Fordism Descends On Germany

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE economic system of Henry Ford has become in Germany much more than merely an excellent method to make money. In Germany, Ford is being taken more seriously than in America. "Fordism" there has become what Ford wants it to be: a "Weltanschauung."

What is Ford's fundamental idea? Ford is a capitalist. For him the capitalist system is the last and final word in social development. The problem, as he sees it, is not: what better form of society will replace capitalism. Oh, no! There can be none better! But it is possible, according to Ford, to improve capitalism!

The improvement has two general objects. First: To increase the possibilities for making profit, and, second: To lessen the possibilities of dissatisfaction and thus of rebellion by the workers.

All of Ford's measures must be considered in the light of these two objectives. And it is just in the light of these two objectives that Fordism attains special significance in Germany. But it is also a Germany in which the inner contradiction of Ford's objectives is clearly brought to light.

Reparations Burden.

THE reparations have put a tremendous burden upon German economy. The German capitalists were never even for one moment in doubt about whether they themselves should shoulder part of that burden. Just for a lost war a capitalist class does not violate the ten commandments of capitalism: Thou shalt make profit—more and more and still more profit. The German capitalists, like those everywhere, had up to that time pocketed the difference between the total value of production on one hand, and, roughly, the cost of subsistence, existence, and reproduction of the working class on the other. With the reparation burden, the question arose naturally whether part of this difference should go for reparation. If so, that part would be lost for the capitalists and the profits would thus be diminished. We have already stated that such a solution did not even for a moment receive consideration.

The capitalists declared that not only their profits are inviolate, but also the chance to expand them. The payment of reparations finally resolved itself into the problem of increasing the difference between the cost of subsistence, existence and reproduction of the working class, and the value of the total of production. There was only one method for that, and this method reduced itself to the command to the workers: You must eat less and work more! And, as far as the German capitalists are concerned, here enters Henry Ford.

Symbolize Ford.

FOR the capitalists of Germany, Ford represents the principle of systematization of production. In their eyes, Fordism is symbolized in the continuous chain production which permits a speed-up to the utmost limits of human endurance.

But Ford is not merey a blind profit-maker. He is also a devoted adherent of the capitalist system. He wishes not only to make as much money as possible while it lasts, but he also desires to perpetuate the capitalist system. His arguments are very simple. He says:

First: No matter how we speed up production, we could not profit from it without a parallel increase in wages for the worker. Why? Because the workers cannot only be producers in the economic system, providing us with products, but they must also become consumers, buying the products from us.

Second: Speed-up has a limitation, that of human endurance. We must respect this limitation and provide sufficient leisure for the workers to enable them to recuperate from exertions. Without a chance to regenerate spent energy the worker becomes useless.

Third: While thus high wages and short hours are really a matter of imperative necessity for the very application of my system of speedy chain production, these "concessions" create with the workers the illusion of benevolent capitalism and thus protect capitalism from proletarian rebellions by way of prevention.

Social-Democrats Enter.

AND here is where the social-democrats enter. Say the social-democrats: Short hours is one of our demands, decent wages the workers must have. Why abolish capitalism to get these things if capitalism itself as interpreted and organized by Ford is providing them? Why follow Marx on the road to a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism if we can have Ford peacefully reforming capitalism? To hell with Karl Marx! Let us have Henry Ford!

Here we run into all the contradictions of Fordism. German capitalists hail Ford because he provides methods of increasing production. But in the realization of their command to the workers of "Work more" they do not forget their order to them of "Eat less." Therefore, they accept only one side of Fordism, but not the other of short hours and comparatively decent wages.

The social-democrats, on the other hand, see officially only the short hours of Ford and cover his speed-up and intensive exploitation with a mantle of christian brotherly love.

Theory a Fallacy.

AND all three of them, Henry Ford, German capitalists and social-democrats, are blind to the utter fallacy of the Ford theory as a savior of society. Ford does provide his workers just as little with means to buy back 100% of their products or the equivalent of them as any other capitalist. His positive wage is perhaps higher. But the relative share of the Ford worker on his product is lower. The increased wage of the Ford worker does not make up for the increased productivity of his labor.

To put it concretely; Ford says: How can I expect to sell autos to my workers if I do not pay them sufficient wages to enable them to buy autos? In order to be able to pay such wages I must organize their work so that I get the last ounce of energy out of them. Instead of having them make me one auto within a certain time they must be made to produce two and one half of them. And the result? Formerly, the worker produced one auto which he could not buy. Now he produces two and a half autos, one of which he can manage to buy.

Workers Learning.

NOW the problem is not the auto the worker does buy. That was never the problem. The problem is the one and a half he cannot buy. Taking the auto as a symbol of any product, we see in this one and a half auto the problem of capitalism. Ford does not and cannot solve the problem. He merely increased it by one half. He increased it just like capitalism itself increases its own problems with its further development. Any solution of the problems of capitalism by capitalism itself turns the solution into a new and more serious and more difficult problem.

And the way out of it all? This way out is provided only by the abolition of capitalism. Karl Marx and not Henry Ford points the way. Not profitable reforms a la Ford but revolutionary struggles a la Marx must bring the final solution.

The German proletariat is learning the truth of this more rapidly than the German capitalists and the social-democrats like.

Catholics Use Armed Rebellion in Mexico; K. of C. Leads Revolt

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6.—A Knight of Columbus, Tirgo Guerola, is leading an armed rebellion of catholics in the state of Durango, it is reported to the government by General Leon, in charge of troops active against the rebels. Two priests and 18 laymen have been arrested for implication in the revolt.

INDIA PROTESTS BRITISH WAR ON CHINESE NATION

Asks British Labor to Oppose Imperialism

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A strong declaration of the Indian nationalist movement toward the evident intention of Great Britain to intervene with armed force in China to crush the national liberation movement, has been sent to the London Herald by Pundit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajist party.

"Any use of Indian resources against the Chinese nationalists in the threatened war," he says, "will be strongly deprecated by the Swarajist party and deeply resented by the Indian people.

"Attempts to advance British imperialist interests by depriving the eastern nations of their freedom will destroy all faith in Great Britain.

CHINESE WORKERS ORGANIZE IN WAKE OF CANTON ARMY ADVANCE; HANKOW WELCOMES THE TROOPS

HANKOW, China, Sept. 17 (By Mail)—The political section of the staff of the Canton troops which has been placed in Hankow has commenced its work. The Canton government is considering the possibility of moving to Hankow. Thirty-two working class organizations in Hankow have taken up their work again. Leaflets, etc., are being distributed and meetings and lectures held everywhere in order to inform the proletariat upon the program of the Kuomintang and the tasks of the northern expedition.

On the 13th of September a conference called by the workers' organizations decided upon a one-day strike to celebrate the victory of the Canton troops.

Order has been quickly established in the provinces captured by the Canton troops. The local administrative apparatus has been quickly put in order.

The American newspaper, Hankow Herald, which appears in Hankow, describes the entry of the Canton troops.

Tired But Happy.

"The southern troops which have marched from Kwantung thru Hunan and Hupei and have fought all the way, looked tired. The tanned faces of the soldiers are smiling, something which is unusual for Chinese soldiers. They laugh and the people laugh with them.

"The troops are marching thru the streets and thousands of workers, employes, coolies and business men are marching with them. For the first time we heard shouts of greeting and applause when troops marched in. Tremendous masses of workers assembled at the railway station and talked to the troops and the students of the military academy.

Different Than Wu's Troops.

"The Canton troops pay for their purchases with hard cash, whereas a few days ago the inhabitants suffered under the plundering of the Wu Pei Fu troops.

"There were no triumphal arches, no committees of greeting. The people itself greeted the victors with storms of cheering."

R. I. L. U. ASKS ACTION TO AID CHINESE PEOPLE

Their Cause That of Workers Everywhere

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (By Mail).—An appeal of the R. I. L. U. to the workers of all countries declares that the Chinese revolution is threatened with an intervention. The ringleader in this attack upon the Chinese people is without a doubt Great Britain.

British Treachery.

While in many provinces the counter-revolution throttles millions of people, these "benefactors" of the Chinese people look on without interfering. If the venal counter-revolutionary generals are attacked, however, these "defenders of civilization" then attack the revolution from the rear.

The advance of the revolutionary Canton army towards the north and the series of defeats inflicted upon the counter-revolutionary mercenaries has brought the imperialists into action both on the military and diplomatic fields, chiefly, of course, the British marauders.

Words Not Enough.

The British trades union congress in Bournemouth has adopted a resolution of protest against the policy of Great Britain in the Far East. But words and resolutions are no longer enough. The intervention must be fought with deeds and not with words.

Working men and women of all countries, remember that the cause of the Chinese people is your cause. The toilers of the great powers will not be able to shake off their chains as long as they have not broken the back of their own imperialism.

The voice of the toiling masses sounds from town to town and from country to country thruout the whole world:

Away with the imperialists!
Hands off revolutionary China!

Postpone Brussels Anti-Imperialism Conference to Jan.

In order to assure large delegations from every part of the world and to arouse broad interest in its proceedings, the Brussels Anti-Imperialist conference called by the League Against Colonial Suppression has been postponed until January, 1927.

There has been no change in the agenda or other plans of the Brussels meet beside the change in date, which was made to insure the participation of a wider scope of oppressed peoples than had formerly been contemplated.

In the cablegram telling about the postponement the international organizations to intensify their publicity campaigns for the Brussels conference. The entire Anti-Imperialist world is expected to be represented at Brussels in view of the extra time for preparation.

---Weekly International Review---

The period which elapsed since the signing of the Locarno pact up to the time of the Geneva meeting of the league of nations has not seen the liquidation of any one of the four war fronts of international capitalism. The spirit of sweetness and peace which was to be generated out of Locarno has not materialized. Instead, the contradictions and conflicts have been considerably sharpened:

1. No considerable progress has been made in the organization of a successful European imperialist "debtor" bloc against American financial penetration, the formal origin of which was Locarno. Not only is the United States fighting every inch of the way in Europe, holding its own to a large extent and even extending its front, but retaliations have already begun in a very definite manner. Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia and a number of other "Monroe Doctrine" countries in Latin America were conspicuously absent from the sessions of the league. An obvious move is being made by the United States in the threat to withdraw its application to enter the world court. And the bloc itself shows only the most superficial cohesion and stability in the face of the ever more irritating friction between the European nations themselves.

2. The same holds true for the other aim of the bloc: a solid European imperialist front against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The successful absorption of Germany into the bloc by the vote for a permanent seat in the council of the league (this time without the menace of a negative vote from the vassal small powers like Poland, for whom the ingenious Cecil-Fromageot formula of a semi-permanent seat proved sufficient) which "saved German from an Eastern orientation" (i.e., towards co-operation with Russia) was negatived to a degree by the withdrawal of Spain from the league, with all that this defection implies; the sharpening of the struggle for the control of the Mediterranean.

In addition, Chamberlain, presiding in the role of Metternich over this new holy alliance against the proletarian revolution, had the meager satisfaction of realizing that the inclusion of Germany into the respectable circles of the anti-Soviet bloc carried with it the knowledge of the reestablishment of an old rival, for whose elimination from the world market England went to war. England is confronted not only with a growing French industry, but also with a growing German export balance, and, essentially, the re-constitution of the colonial ambitions of a reborn German imperialism.

3. Not even the most desperate attempts have succeeded in alleviating to an appreciable extent either the internal economic and political crises of the chief powers or of smoothing out the points of imperialist conflict. England is going thru an economic crisis which was intensified by the general and miners' strike. Germany is undergoing a "rationalization of industry" period with almost half of its working class either unemployed or working part time. Checko-Slovakia and Italy are being put thru the rigors of deflation by decree, with attendant economic convulsions. Belgium is between the devil of Dawesation and the deep blue sea of German financial aid as compensation for the return of Eupen and Malmedy, industrial districts annexed by Belgium via the Versailles treaty.

THE specter of the loss of control of the Mediterranean conjured up by the Italian-inspired demand of Spain for Tangiers haunts not only England but also France. For England, hostile control of the strategically vitally important Tangiers with a hinterland of French and Spanish colonial reserves—a far superior base in the Mediterranean than Gibraltar, Malta or Cyprus—means the endangering of her economic route to Egypt and India and the naval-military route to these countries which is an essential pre-requisite to political hegemony. For France, control, or even considerable influence in the Mediterranean by Italy is a menace not only to her economic field in Northern Africa; it is a potential barrier to a tremendous reserve of military man power (there were 750,000 North-Africans in the French army during the world war and they now compose one-fourth of her army) which is especially vital to France with her numerically stagnant population. And the problem of Tangiers (i.e, of the control of the Mediterranean) will not be conclusively settled in the proposed conference between the signatories to the Algeciras Pact of 1906.

It is not for nothing that in the recent secret maneuvers of the French army the uniforms of the Republic faced more in the direction of the Alps than towards the Rhine.

The rivalry between England and France for continental hegemony, the complication of Italy's decisive and noisy entry into the Balkan situation, and the challenging development of Germany's imperialist appetitie are additional dishes in the European feast of Mars.

4. The general struggle of colonial peoples against imperialism has been strengthened since the happy day of Locarno. Revolutionary troops already control the decisive sections of China, all the mercenary generals, foreign battleships, troops and diplomatic notes to the country notwithstanding. And the spirit of the times is reflected in the growing tendency towards differentiation between the militant and the subservient elements in the Philippine independence movement.

Neither in India nor Egypt can England find any comfort in the development of the liberation movement. The electoral victory of Zaghlul Pasha the leader of the nationalists in Egypt, is being followed by rumblings in Abyssinia. The Angla-Italian treaty brazenly divided the Ethiopian country so that a railway line is permitted for Italy thru Abyssinia to connect its two colonies on the eastern coast of Africa, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, while England is accorded the right to to use Abyssinian waters for its Sudanese plantations. The protests of the Abyssinian delegation to the league of nations sessions in Geneva were hardly listened to.

THE sessions at Geneva failed to solve any of the contradictions of European imperialism: they were merely confronted with their intensification and strived with great desperation and equal ineffectiveness to liquidate them.

If anything concrete can be said to have come out of Geneva it was the determination to crush the Soviet Union. The increase of armaments and military maneuvers of the British tool and arch-enemy of Russia, Pilsudski, on the eastern front and in the Baltic sea and the provocaterish action of Chang-Tso-Lin against Russia in his attacks on the Chinese Eastern railway occurred simultaneously with the sessions at Geneva. They are harbingers of storm.

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WHY M. NINCHITCH PRESIDED AT GENEVA.

THRU the efforts of Briand, M. Ninchitch was elected to preside at the sessions of the league of nations. Ninchitch, who in his closing remarks at the sessions made glowing prophecies of the future world-embracing nature of the league, has been having a bad time of it in Jugoslavia. A few months ago he declared himself ready to negotiate a new treaty with Italy which would enlarge upon the one signed in 1923 and which expires in July, 1927. So he proceeded to Rome.

Before signing the treaty, he thot of apprising Briand of his intentions. With the Italian minister to Belgrade, Ninchitch went to Paris where Briand proposed a tripartite treaty between France, Italy and Jugoslavia. To this proposal Mussolini turned a deaf ear for his object was an Italo-Jugoslav rapproachement against France.

BRIAND consoled Ninchitch with the promise of a treaty between Jugoslavia and France and the Siberian returned to Belgrade in triumph, announcing that this treaty would be concluded in a few weeks. Mussolini, in a rage, declared that such a pact would be considered an act of hostility against Italy, and, after a visit of M. Barthou to Rome, Briand thot better of it and decided that now was not yet the time for a Franco-Jugoslav treaty.

Poor M. Ninchitch was then left with empty hands, having concluded a treaty neither with Italy nor with France. His prestige at home was struck a sad blow.

The resourceful Briand, to enhance the prestige of his friend in Jugoslavia, and to boost the stock of France there, therefore secured the election of Ninchitch to the presidency of the league, compensating in that manner for the treaty which it did not find it timely to sign with Jugoslavia!

* * *

IS THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY CAPTURING THE LEAGUE?

LAST July, the administrative council of the French socialist party, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages presented by "the presence at the league of nations of a delegate credentialed by a bourgeois government" instructed its representatives to the executive committee of the Second International to oppose participation of this kind. The meeting of the executive committee in Zurich, before the convening of the league, cautiously put the question of the permissibility of a social democrat serving his bourgeois government in the league at the discretion of the individual parties.

Quite undaunted by the decision of his party, Pierre Renaudel, the leader of the right wing of the French socialists and the author of the congenial expression that "Poland (Pilsudski's!) is the guardian of civilization against Soviet barbarism" presented himself at Geneva as one of the French delegates representing the government of M. Poincare, the tool of Izvolsky, Sazonov and the other diplomatic gentry of Russian czarism.

AND he was not alone! With him in the assembly of bandits was the representative of the government of Herr Von Hindenburg, the social-democrat Rudolf Breitscheid, who, as a member of the once powerful Independent Social Democratic party of Germany (U. S. P. D.) and editor of theoretical organ "Der Sozialist" once subscribed to a platform calling for "the dictatorship of the proletariat, the representative of the great majority of the people, as a necessary precondition for the realization of socialism."

With them came their companion in arms from Belgium, Messrs. de Brouckere and Vandervelde, who represented with the same equanimity and graceful gestures the government of the millionaire banker Francqui this year, as they did the government of the Catholic, Poullet, last year. And bringing up the tail end of the social-democratic fraction in the league came Comrade Unden representing reaction in Sweden.

Qui vivra, verra! The time is surely not far distant when the proletarian and legal talents of Comrades Morris Hillquit and B. Charney Vladeck will be displayed at the international thieves' den, where they shall be able to argue eloquently for a share of the spoils for their own government.

* * *

ABD-EL KRIM'S SUCCESSOR.

ACCORDING to reports from Fez, a number of the still rebellious Riff tribesmen have chosen a new leader to direct their struggle against French and Spanish imperialism, following upon the shameful capitulation of Abd-el Krim. The new Riffian war chief, Caid Ul Hadj Ali has already taken steps against the French by directing his forces against French operations near Tagni. The sparks which inflamed northwest Africa do not seem to have been completely extinguished. The sharpening of the antagonism between France and Spain, who suppressed the Moroccan rebellion jointly, bodes well for the continuation of the struggle at this time.

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GREECE: FOR ENGLAND! FOR FRANCE!! FOR ENGLAND!!!

THE varying fortunes of Greece have now brought forward a new dictator in the form of General Kondylis, who seems to have successfully ousted his predecessor, Pangalos. Since the decisive defeat of Greece (backed by Britain) in Asia Minor by Turkey (supported by France) after which Turkey dictated the peace of Lausanne in 1923, the struggle has proceeded between Britain and France for hegemony in the Balkans; and of late with an added rival in the shape of Mussolini.

The swift success of Mussolini in establishing virtual control over the policies of Pangalos who became a convenient puppet for the Italian's intrigues in the Balkans and the Near East threatened not only French but even British interests. It is significant that the overthrow of Pangalos by Kondylis followed directly after the signing of the Greco-Jugoslav pact. Not only did Kondylis immediately announce that all treaties consummated by Pangalo with other government were suspended, but he declared that Greece would not yield its claims to the Dodecanese Islands which now form a part of the Italian domain. The Dodecanese Islands are situated off the coast of Turkey in Asia Minor and are considered a strategic point in the Mediterranean.

KONDYLIS, who has been described as one who is "Francophile by inclination and will be Anglophile by necessity" quickly demonstrated the veracity of this delineation. Undoubtedly instigated by the French, he no sooner was safe in power than he turned to England for support and allegiance. For the first time in many long months, it is reported, Kondylis has requested of England the return of the British naval mission for the Greek fleet.

France replied promptly to this base ingratitude thru the mouths of the French puppets Plastiras and Kafandris, who threatened for a time to march on Athens. Very little seems to have materialized out of this threat and Britain seems to be for the time being in the same safe position in Greece that it held in 1922 before the Greek defeat in Asia Minor.

* * *

THE FRANCO-ROUMANIAN TREATY.

THE failure of France to make very much headway against England in the control of Greece has been slightly compensated for by the conclusion of the Franco-Roumanian treaty. The treaty guarantees the territorial status quo of Roumania, which is a reaffirmation by France of Roumania's right to the contested territory of sorely oppressed Bessarabia, taken from Russia in 1918.

An editorial in the Moscow "Izvestia" considers the treaty as a clearly unfriendly act towards the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and declares that such actions by France continue to diminish the possibilities of co-operation between the two nations. The editorial demands an explanation from France concerning the treaty since silence from Paris will only confirm the opinions which already exist in Russia as to the intentions of the Poincare-Briand government against the Soviet Union.

MAX SHACHTMAN.

RUBBER BARONS RUN CLOSE RACE WITH FORD IN EXPLOITING MEN TO SUPPLY TIRES FOR FLIVVERS

By I. AMTER.

THE situation in the rubber tire industry of Akron is beginning to develop. Both the rubber manufacturers and the rubber workers realize that the situation is getting more intense day by day.

Perhaps the best evidence of this is the fact that a member of the rubber workers' organization who ran for election as member of the Goodyear "Industrial Assembly" was immediately fired when his success in the primaries was announced. Why did Goodyear resort to this act of terrorism in this "parliament of the workers?" The reason is that Goodyear realizes that the workers know what is going on in the industry and are beginning to sense the need of organization in order to put an end to the effrontery of the bosses.

43,000 Workers in Akron.

WHAT is the situation in Akron? There are 43,000 workers in the rubber tire industry of Akron, representing the vast majority of the rubber workers of Ohio—the biggest rubber state in the country—and producing 52 per cent of the rubber tires of the country. More than half—30,000—of these workers are employed in two plants—the Goodyear Rubber and Tire company and the Goodrich Rubber and Tire company, the remainder being in the Seiberling, Firestone, Mohawk, General, etc.

These rubber workers are among the worst exploited in the country, that is, regarding exploitation from the point of view of production and remuneration. In 1923 the average pay of the workers was $1,586. From 1923 on, the profits of the rubber barons increased, until in 1925 they earned the highest profits in the history of the rubber industry. At the same time, the production increased from $391,000,000 to $556,000,000 or 42 per cent while the wages declined from $1,584 to $1,519 or a decrease of 4.1 per cent.

The Workers Know.

THE workers in the shops know what the exploitation is. Thus, in one department, they used to employ a mold turning out one tire, the handling of the tire requiring three workers. Now they employ six molds turning out six tires, and only four men are required.

Speed-up is the curse of the rubber industry. The foreman and supervisors stand behind the men, driving them on. But there is something more coercive than the foreman's warnings: the fact that if the workers do not work at maximum speed, they will not earn enuf to live on.

"Base" Rate Scale Used.

THE work is based on the base rate—a scale established arbitrarily. That rate, however, has no meaning whatever. A worker knows that he must turn out products for that scale, but the amount changes from day to day. Thus by speeding up the workers, and demanding an ever greater production, the base rate will remain the same, but the worker is exploited to an ever higher degree The experiment is tried out on one worker, and when it is discovered that he can produce a larger quantity than hitherto, all the workers are compelled to equal that production.

Scale Also Reduced.

THERE are instances, however, in which the base rate itself is lowered. Thus a year ago a worker received $1 for an operation, three months ago it was reduced to 82 cents, and now amounts only to 66 cents. Production has increased, for the rubber barons use this stimulus, in addition to the one mentioned above, to force the men to work harder in order to earn the money that they did before.

THE rubber industry is working at fast pace, owing to the fact that the spring season was slow and now the demand must be met. In spite of the fact that local men are being discharged, more men are being put on. **The companies prefer southerners**—men who know little about organization, and who will "appreciate" the "fine" conditions in the Akron rubber industry. These men are amenable to the foremen and bosses in the shops for a while, but then they too begin to understand the cutting system under which they are working.

These men are fighters—individualists, who have been compelled to rely on their own resources, and when they find that the "Eldorado" that they expected is only a plain field of battle, on which the workers at the present time are getting worsted, they turn to the same methods that the northerners are using.

WHAT are the workers doing to counteract the effect of the situation? The workers are organizing, and the Rubber Workers Union of America is the goal they have set themselves. A large number of workers have already found their way into the union, despite the terrorism of the bosses, and the other intimidating methods that they employ.

Thus, for instance, the men on one shift are sometimes told that there will be little work, whereas the company takes on more men on another shift. The reports of the rubber company officials indicate at times that conditions are not what they should be. The purpose is clear: to create a spirit of insecurity in the minds of the workers, so that they will accept any conditions in order to hold onto their jobs.

Men Are Militant.

THESE reports, however, have no effect on the workers. Many of them are disgusted, and do not hesitate to express their disgust. A sharp spirit of discontent gave rise to the union, and now the union is giving organized expression to it in the form of a weekly paper called "The Rubber Worker." This paper has **created a sensation** among the workers, and according to reports, even the rubber manufacturers recognize that the rubber workers are on the right path.

The "Rubber Worker" has formulated the demands of the workers—**demands that arise out of the situation in the rubber industry itself.**

Formulate Demands.

THESE demands are $40 a week minimum wage, equal pay for men, women and young workers for the same 8-hour day, 40-hour week, no speed-up, guaranteed full year's work, right of organization. These demands are meeting with a lively response from the workers, who in 1925 helped to make the $21,000,000 profits for Goodyear, $17,000,000 for United States Rubber, $17,000,000 for Goodrich, $3,500,000 for Miller and $1,244,000 for Sieberling. What has been the workers' share in this prosperity? **A reduction of wages and intensified speed-up.**

WHAT is going to be the outcome? The "Rubber Worker" states that without organization nothing will be accomplished, and therefore the right of organization and recognition of the union by the employers is the **central** demand. From all appearances and judging by the manner in which the rubber workers are carrying on their work, they will soon realize it.

Ford Takes It Out of Their Bones

By THURBER LEWIS.

WHEN Henry Ford dramatically made the announcement that his two hundred thousand employes would work five instead of five and a half days a week, thousands of people who don't know anything about the Ford system thot Henry made a monumental contribution to human progress. In doing this, Ford did make one contribution: he placed the question of the five-day week out in the open and got millions of workers to thinking about it. But the five-day week that they are thinking about is not the five-day week that Ford is "giving" his workers.

The workers in the Ford plants work as much, if not more, than any group of workers in the country. The difference is that they work in a more concentrated form. It is true that they have remarkable and efficient machinery and tools. The coordination of the function of every worker with that of another could not be more perfect. Production goes forward smoothly, methodically, and with certainty. But it also goes forward rapidly. The big cost in production is the labor cost. To cut this down, labor has to be speeded-up and improved machinery introduced. Ford is the world's greatest master at this art. He can squeeze more effort out of the marrow of his workers' bones in a shorter time than any other boss.

Work Harder.

WHEN Ford decides to give his workers two days rest a week it is a sure sign that he is preparing to work them harder for the other five. A worker in the Ford plant, despite the eight-hour work day, needs at least two days a week to recover from the terrific drain on his vitality that the steady and exhaustive labor in the Ford factory takes. There is no such thing as a standard system in the Ford plant. Methods and machinery are changed as rapidly as newer methods and machinery are found that will cut down labor costs. This means speed-up for the men. The five-day week is the direct rehult of this Ford policy. It means simply that every man working for Ford will hereafter do the same work in five days that he formerly did in five and one half. This being true, there is not much benevolence to be found in the fact that the pay of the men will remain the same.

Ford Is Survivor.

HOWEVER, despite these facts which prove that Ford has given his workers nothing that they are not paying for in full, there are certain additional and informative facts about Ford's five-day week. First, there are very few other manufacturers in the country who could do what Ford has done in this regard. There are certain characteristics about the Ford industry not common to most. For instance, Ford and his immediate family control the entire Ford industry and all its subsidiaries. He controls every share of stock in the institution. He has no board of directors clamoring for dividends. He is the sole boss. This gives Ford a lot of leeway in management not enjoyed by many bosses.

Ford is the king of free-lance capitalists. The huge personal profits of the industry and the fact that it is of a vertical nature has placed Ford less at the mercy of the banks than any other independent producer. Ford is one of the few big survivors in the war between the industrialist and the financier. He is still free to take experimental steps that but few other large producers could afford or would be permitted to make.

THEN there is this to be considered: Ford is now engaged in a trade war. His opponent is the General Motors Co. which has started a program of cheap production calculated to take some of his business away from him. Ford has gotten home the first blow. He has hit the General Motors Co. in their weakest spot—production, precisely where Ford is strongest. This will immediately give Ford the pick of the labor market and assure him a less expensive labor turn-over. At the same time he will maintain his production level and when it has become sufficiently stabilized under the new system he will go about increasing production. There is also the huge advertising value of this "philanthropic" concession to the workers. It is hard for most people to understand that every time Ford GIVES his workers something he takes it out of their hides.

THERE is an angle on the five-day week that outside of fairly sound conjecture can only be definitely known by Ford's engineers themselves. But here it is:

When you work men five and a half days a week you use five and a half days worth of equipment. Ford is now working his men five days a week. In that time they are producing as much as they did in five and a half. There is thus a half day saved on plant and equipment outlay. The maintenance is cut down, the overhead is reduced. It is a distinct saving to the owner. Thus Ford is saving money by GIVING his men the five-day week. But what are the workers saving?

All this helps Ford in his battle with General Motors. It also increases his personal prestige and adds to his already very large personal vanity—at the expense, mind you, of his workers.

Five Days Work.

THE five-day week is good. Sooner or later all workers will have the five-day week and maybe less. But not Ford's kind. Ford gets the extra day or half day right back out of your bones. The kind of a five-day week that militant unionists want is a five-day week with FIVE DAYS WORK and when later the workers go after a four-day week they will want that many days work. You can expend as much energy RUNNING a city block as you can WALKING a mile. That is the lesson that Ford's workers are learning.

The only way the slaves in the great Ford industry will get a REAL five-day week is by organizing and fighting for it. That was the way the organized American workers won recognition for the eight-hour day. They had to fight many long and bitter struggles to get it.

Workers Powerless.

NOTHING suits the bosses better than to have a willing lot of unorganized human material with which they can do as they please. That is what Ford likes and that is what he has. His two hundred thousand workers, collectively, haven't a single word to say about the Ford plant for which they are mainly responsible. Ford pays his men six dollars a day because he can get more work out of them. They haven't got anything to say about it. It is entirely up to the management. Ford has found it more profitable to give them six dollars a day, an eight-hour day and a five-day week. But he gets it back and then some. His annual profits are astounding. A big portion of them he puts back into the business, which grows and results in ever more profit each succeeding year. All this on the sweat and blood of the workers in his plant. And they haven't got anything to say about it.

Workers Have Rights.

THE point is that they have a right to a say in the plant that their muscles and work and time make possible. It is true that management is necessary. It is true that the workers can benefit by improved methods, labor saving-machinery and efficient production. But when that production has as its main purpose profits and when these profits come from the labor of the workers—they have every right to have something to say about the conditions of their work.

AND until the workers in the Ford plant assert this right they will continue to be automatons, entirely at the mercy of "efficiency experts" and speed-up methods, instead of MEN selling a commodity, labor power, to the boss on the highest terms that the power of organization can extract. This is the right of all workers. Until the workers in the Ford plant, and in the entire automobile industry for that matter, make this plain to their bosses they shall have to be satisfied with GIFTS, such as Ford has given them and for which they pay double in return.

Ford's Competitor

J. P. MORGAN

For the first time in its industrial career, the Ford Motor Co. is faced with the most powerful combination of capital in the world, backed by Wall Street, which is competing with Ford in cheap car production. Here is the king of Wall Street.

FORD FIVE-DAY WEEK MANEUVER DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH FIGHT OF WORKERS AND A. F. OF L. MEET

(Continued from page 1)

day week at the Ford Motor Co.? Remember, first it was $5 a day, and now it is five days a week.

In the first place, continuous struggle on the part of organized labor in all industries has brought the skilled worker in a few instances within reaching distance of the Ford standard and in some instances has carried him beyond it. The five-day week is now demanded as labor's next advance in the slogans of the vanguard of the American labor movement.

No Longer Safe.

The militant union furriers of New York have already won a 40-hour or five-day week and more pay. The Ford $5-a-day wage has been advanced to $6 a day. But the $6-a-day wage alone would no longer safeguard the Ford Motor Co. from dangerously suggestive comments on the benefits to the workers of trade unions.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is meeting this year in Detroit, the center of the automotive industry. For two years it has been mildly suggested in the councils of the A. F. of L. that the automobile industry is open-shop and should be looked into from an organization point of view. In the report this year to the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. President O'Connell recommends that the attention of the A. F. of L. convention be called not to the desirability but the "necessity" of organizing the automobile industry. In announcing a five-day week the Ford Motor Co. is meeting union labor's newest threat.

The Ford Motor Co., moreover, found it fortunately convenient at this time to shut down to five days a week because of a reduction in its orders, continuous since last spring. The company was forced either to adopt a five-day week or to lay off permanently a large number of men. The organization experts of the Ford Motor Co. thus killed two birds with one stone.

Experimentation with the five-day week began several months ago, and the schedule has been gradually extended thruout all departments, so that to men in the Ford shops this is an old story as far as actual practice is concerned. But the permanent adoption of a five-day week as a company policy is obviously strategic.

Other Factors.

Consider other factors. The strike of the Passaic textile workers taught the Ford Motor Co. (and also taught the automobile workers) that "official" strikes are not the only possible strikes. The company concluded also from the Passaic strike that the American Federation of Labor is capable of recognizing and adopting a foundling "illegitimate" strike, placed on its doorstep by Necessity's forlorn outcast daughter, the Black Ewe of Desperation.

And the British miners' strike followed by the general strike stimulated the imagination and potential class consciousness of 100,000 Ford workers as nothing else has ever done.

Workers Feel History.

Face to face in their own lives with what we call history, officers of the British Trades Union Congress were afraid. They found history was something they could not shut between the covers of a book, not excepting the book of the minutes of their deliberations. Afraid of the general strike and of history, they capitulated, calling all of Great Britain's proletariat except the miners back to the machines—officers begging the king and the powerful industrialists and Punch, M. P., and the Earl of Judy to wash the incriminating soot of the coal mines from their faces. But the Ford workers understood this kind of history and felt it had something fundamental to do with them. The sale of The DAILY WORKER at the Ford gates doubled in a day. The "physicians" in the "examining" and "first aid" rooms of the Ford Motor Co. always have their fingers on the pulse of the workers. And the stethoscope showed a quickened heart beat.

The "Ford Worker."

The news of the Passaic strike and the British strike were world news that could be read in a prejudiced light in the capitalist press from day to day. But this kind of news has been communicated to the Ford workers this summer and fall in a light that is new to the Ford shops, the clear light of class struggle, class awareness. The new version has been communicated not only by The DAILY WORKER, but by the Ford Worker, to which many of the rank and file workers have contributed. It is published by the Ford nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party. In spite of interference by the police of Highland Park and Fordson and by Ford Motor Co. guards, nearly 20,000 of the last issue of the Ford Worker were sold at the factory gates for a cent apiece.

Thus are there now only five days in a week.

WHY DOES FORD FEAR UNIONS?

(Continued from page 1)

there than he does of the physical capacity of the men he employs. It does not require many testimonials of men working in the Ford industries to prove that the highly exhausting, repetitive labor performed by Ford's workers in eight hours is easily comparable to the work done in most plants in ten or even more hours.

Trade Unions Needed

TRADE unions are needed in the Ford plant to protect the men from the ghastly Ford system of exhaustive labor. They are every bit as necessary in the Ford plant as they are in plants that take their profits of the workers in another way—low wages and long hours. What is more, Ford's highly efficient technical methods of production, the perfect synchronization of the entire industry, is directed, not for the benefit of the thousands of men who slave at the tasks, but to create a cheaper and more marketable commodity to make profits greater. Ford is as much a capitalist as the next industrialist. He is not in business for his health. He is not in business for his workers' health. He is not in business, despite all his noble claims to it, for the public. Ford is in business to make that business grow larger, to extend his power and to increase his yearly profits. As proof of this we need only to relate that Ford's personal fortune is growing at the rate of $100,000,000 per year.

WHEN Ford says that trade unions have no place in his industry, he is saying that the thousands of men who slave in his many plants have no part in the industry except as mere machine cogs in a great, co-ordinated system. Now we have no quarrel with Ford's technical achievements, his time-saving processes of production or his labor-saving machinery. These are all to the good. From the point of view of industrial engineering Ford and his engineers have made a great contribution to world progress. But this does not give Ford the rights of a feudal baron. This does not make it necessary for the workers in Ford's plants to be dumb and disfranchised tools of a great machine.

Workers' Right to Union.

NO. Every worker in the Ford plant contributes his share towards the organization. The humblest worker gives there the best that is in him, his youth, his brawn and his brain, just as in every other plant. This man should have something to say about the plant, about the wages, about the working conditions that he must undergo.

It is a fake argument when Ford says that trade unions would interfere with good management. On the contrary, they might help good management—by protecting the worker from being the creature of a management whose chief motive is profit and cheap production and speed-up. The best management is that management under which the worker in the plant is the first consideration and his well being the first charge. The only way that such management can be assured is by the worker himself having the power to dictate these questions affecting his well-being.

TO do this he must organize. He has a right to organize. It is all he has. Against the ownership and the right to hire and fire of the boss his only strength lies in joining with his fellows for his own protection. Some day the Ford plants will be so organized. Henry doesn't like it. But did you ever hear of the boss that did like it?

Ford Gives Fifteen Minutes for Lunch

(Continued from page 1)

clothes or furniture on the installment plan? Is he going to buy a house? How is his life insurance? What company? What kind of a car has he, etc., etc.

And although he makes it appear hat he does all this in the interests of the employes, needless to say it is bunk.

All Attention on Job.

I asked the guy that was questioning me what was the idea of wanting to know all about my private affairs.

"Well," he said, "when you are working here, we want all your mind on the work—100 per cent—and how can a worker do that if he has other things on his mind?"

Anyway, those workers that come to work at Ford's soon find out that instead of being the best boss in the U. S., Henry Ford is the worst kind of a slave-driver possible and the world's champion bunk-shooter.

Commerce Commission Denies Indiana Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The interstate commission has denied the petition of the Indiana state chamber of commerce for a reduction in freight rates on bituminous coal, in carloads, from certain points in Ohio and from the so-called Inner-Crescent region, embracing portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, to all points in the state of Indiana.

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

The Future for Workers in the Automobile Industry

Head of the Automobile and Aircraft Workers' Union

MANY people read in the daily press the stories of the fortunes being made in the automobile industry. Facts and figures are given to prove it and is true. How many stop to think about the many who make the millions for the few?

The automobile industry is not very old, about twenty-five years, but in those few years Henry Ford has become one of the richest men in the world. There are many lesser lights, but as he is so well known he will do as an illustration.

Ford Gets The Difference.

FORD'S workers produce the cheapest car on the market, and for that reason if no other Henry gets the reputation of being the greatest man in the United States. His car is cheap, but his enormous fortune was made on the difference between what he paid the workers and what he charged for the car they made.

Ford has made some clever moves when it comes to getting publicity, and one of the greatest was when he made the announcement that all his employes would be paid five dollars a day. That was an increase to some but many of his workers would have made twice that amount for the same amount of work in many other shops. In fact in one trim shop the men working on Ford work made more then twice as much as did a Ford worker. Did the press say anything about the six months a Ford worker put in at $2.73 a day before getting the five a day?

When Ford announced he would employ men who were freed from the Michigan state prison again he was given the world's blessing. But, who would fit into his prison like system, better than men who had already been trained in a prison school?

Most Recent Bunk.

THE most recent bunk is about the five days' work with six days' pay. Men are speeded up, less time allowed for their tasks. The conveyers move faster, for when Ford wants a little more speed, more production, he speeds up the conveyers and the men must move faster. The worker works five days and he gets paid for just five days at his old rate per day.

More could be said about Ford and his system, it would fill a good big book, but of other automobile firms a little must be said too.

Most Efficient.

THE automobile industry grew very rapidly, and as it came at a time when other industries had paved the way to modern efficiency it took advantage of the opportunity. So it became the most efficient and can get more work out of a man then any other industry. It needed men and it paid more than other industries. That is, a man could earn more money by having the opportunity to work harder.

There was little opposition to the will of the employers because the industry grew faster than a labor organization could, and many workers felt they needed no organization because they earned as much or more then they did at their old trade or line of work. Many of them were from farms or small towns and they not only felt they could stand as individuals, but big town conditions seemed wonderful to them. The movie and the dance hall made life worth living and they were young and strong and could work hard.

48-Hour Week

PIECE-WORK prices are cut every so often, more work demanded for the same money under a task system, and it will not be long before, regardless of the amount of his labor, the auto worker will be a poorly paid worker. While many other workers are gaining a 40 or a 44-hour week the auto worker still works 48 and 50 hours a week as a rule.

A few figures will prove some interesting facts. In 1924 the General Motors made over 51 millions and in 1925 they made over 116 millions of dollars. The first half of 1926 was more then fifty per cent better the first half of 1925.

The Chrysler made in 1924 over 4 millions and in 1925 over 17 millions with prospects for a much better profit in 1926.

On all cars with the exception of Fords, 43 dollars more on each car was made in 1925 then in 1924. This regardless of the fact that every company was reducing the price of the car.

THIS will continue as long as the auto worker thinks he does not need an organization. Wages in the trimming department of one of Fisher's plants was $1.25 an hour in 1920. Now by working a great deal harder they make a dollar an hour at a pace that kills. In the Packard plant 26 men putting on deck who were paid 70 cents an hour were fired and 26 men at 54 cents an hour replaced them. The two mentioned items are only a small fraction of what can be heard of every day in the city of Detroit.

The day for the auto worker to unite with other workers must be near at hand, he has been a bear for hard work and punishment. How much more he will stand is hard to say, but with the competition in the automobile business getting keener and keener he will surely get badly handled for he pays the bills of the employers' battles.

Comrades in Boston Doing Their Bit to Save Daily Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The following appeal was issued to the Lettish Party faction in Boston:

Responding to the present emergency of The DAILY WORKER, the comrades of the Boston Lettish Fraction are rushing their bit of support. Enclosed please find a check for $100 as a contribution from the Lettish comrades of Boston. We pledge ourselves to work hard during the coming days and to raise more funds for our DAILY WORKER, for this is the very first and foremost duty of every comrade at the present time — TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER ALIVE for the revolutionary movement. All together, comrades: — All for the DAILY WORKER. The Lettish comrades of Boston will do their share to the best of their ability.

HELP THE BRITISH MINERS' CHILDEN!

Speed-Up Kills Three Workers Every Hour in Industry, Says Expert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—Three workers are killed on an average every hour by industry in the United States, according to figures submitted by E. H. Lewinski Corwin, director of Hospital Information Bureau of New York.

Corwin gave his statistics to the 28th annual convention of the American Hospital Association. Every year 700,000 workers are disabled for at least four weeks, he said. Industrial accidents are increasing, despite employers' so-called safety campaigns, Corwin showed.

The reasons he gave: general speeding up of workers; increased number of new men taken on after the last depression; safety work retarted since war and safety engineers taken off company payrolls to allow welfare departments without expert technical knowledge to handle safety.

Dept. of Agriculture Cites Armour Grain Co.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Charging that the Armour Grain Company attempted to manipulate the price of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has issued a citation under the grain futures act calling upon the company to show cause why an order should not be issued directing all contracts markets to refuse it trading privileges.

Send in a sub today!

The Ford Motor Co. 14 Years Ago and Today

By CYRIL LAMBKIN.

IN the life of an industry 14 years constitute a brief span. But in the automobile industry the last 14 years cover the whole period of growth of a baby industry not only to maturity, but to first place on the list of manufactures by value in the United States.

Well do I remember the Ford plant 14 years ago. In the fall of 1912 I came to Detroit and immediately secured a job in the Highland Park plant. The plant was the only Ford plant then. The output of cars for the fiscal year then ended was 76,150 compared with 1,990,995 in 1925. The number of workers employed at that time was about 9,000 as against about 115.000 in the three plants this year.

The Big Boom Year.

IT was the year 1912-1913 which was the great boom year of the Ford business. So fast were the orders coming in that production could not keep up despite every effort. Workers did not come in sufficient numbers to the shop employment office, and so, it is told, Ford employment agents stood on street corners soliciting workers at higher pay than they were receiving elsewhere.

Those were the days before the conveyor and the speed-up system were in use. The work day was one of nine hours and the wages of the great majority of the workers ran from 22 to 34 cents an hour. The work of moving the assembled parts from one part of the factory to the other was certainly crude and inefficient compared with the methods of today. All over the place men could be seen pushing trucks from one department to another. Even the bodies were brought on auto trucks, lowered onto small trucks operated by manpower, wheeled to an elevator which took body and man up to the fourth floor where was located the body room. From there after the trimmings were attached the bodies were again moved by truckers to the final assembly where it was attached to the chassis. It is altogether different today when the body moves on an automatic conveyor, which brings it directly over the chassis just as it is completely assembled, and it is lowered onto the chassis without the loss of a minute.

New Methods Come.

HOWEVER, already the steps were taken by the company which were destined to make it the model of standardization and efficiency. For long periods at a time things were moved from one place to another to the consternation of many workers. But gradually it began to be noticed that things were so placed that they moved to the next step in a regular order which eliminated unnecessary movement.

It was also at that time that the first beginning of a general speed-up system was introduced. And this too was crude at the start. Many foremen and sub-foreman were used to drive the workers. But how much better a moving conveyor serves such a purpose against which the wrath of the driven worker cannot find expression so readily.

$5.00 a Day.

IT is about the end of 1913 or the beginning of 1914 that the Ford Motor company announced its radical policy of the 8-hour day and $5.00 wage per day for all men in the employ of the company at least six months. Curiously enough the new scale did not apply to the women workers of whom there were several hundred.

Along with the $5.00 day was introduced the so-called sociological department. The work of this department was the most outrageous interference with the rights of the individual. The "sociologists" put you thru a refined third degree. They visited your home, looked into your bank account, looked over your insurance policies, your purchases of lots or homes and even the necessities of life. It was a hard ordeal to submit to, but most of the workers considered the 8-hour day and the $5 a day wage a fair price to pay for it. When the Ford company after a few years thought that the expense of the army of "sociologists" was no longer warranted the department was discontinued, altho there is still some nosing into private affairs.

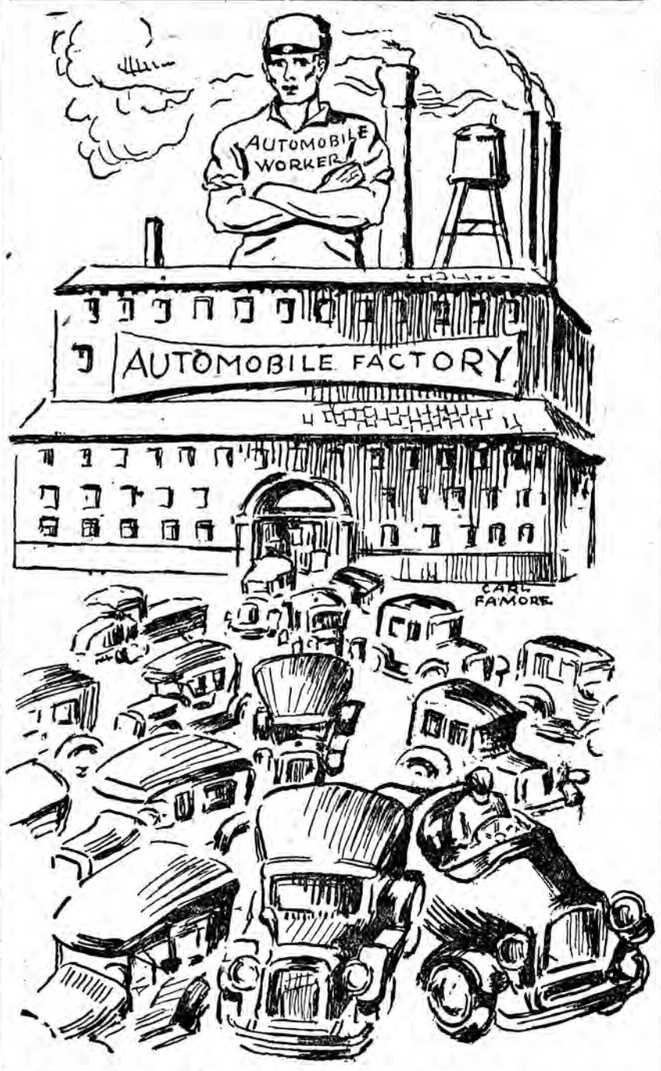
Since then great wealth was amassed at a rate almost unknown in the annals of industry. Railroads, boat lines, coal and iron mines, timber tracts all came into the control of Ford. And recently one of the leading aeroplane factories of America also. But the workers received an average increase of only a dollar a day, which makes the general daily wage one of $6.00.

Speed-Up Grows.

YEAR by year the mounting production meant not only great new wealth for the Fords, but it meant also a speed-up system the strain of which could be endured with difficulty. It was then this summer that the thought of a 5-day week was born. Two days a week rest meant a little more relaxation for the workers so they could better endure the strain, and incidentally it meant quite a saving for Ford. There was some talk among the workers of 6 days' pay for 5 days' work. But, altho increased production fully warrants this, the raise did not materialize, except to a small portion of the workers who received a raise of only $2.00 a week instead of the $6.00 expected.

THERE is disappointment in the hearts and minds of the Ford workers. But it is a disappointment that leads not to despair. Rather it is the kind that will generate the idea of organization. It will not be long before they realize that Ford with all his wealth is no match to the organized power of the more than hundred thousand workers he employs. When they fully realize this they will not only help themselves materially, but at the same time they will contribute enormously to the accumulating strength of the whole American working class girding its loins for a final conflict with capitalism.

Auto Workers Must Be MEN–Not Robots



A clever European wrote a play in which the characters, workingmen, were made of machinery. This is very reminiscent of a Ford worker. It it is high time for not only the slaves in the Ford works but all other automobile "robots" to assert themselves as men instead of continuing merely as little cogs in huge machines that grind out profits for Ford, Durant, Dillon, Read & Co., etc.

OIL A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

IX

Bunny spent that summer "playing about," as the phrase ran; he read a few books on the international situation, he studied some of the confidential reports of Vernon Roscoe's foreign agents and watched the derricks climb over a couple more hills of the Ross Junior tract. Bertie telephoned, insisting that he should make his debut into society at the camp of the ultra-fashionable Woodbridge Rileys, located high in the mountains, in a "club" to which only the elect might attain. Here people boated and swam but otherwise lived as complicated lives as in the city, tangled in the same web of social duties and engagements, and dressing several times a day. They drank a great deal at dinner, and danced to the music of a Negro jazz orchestra until day-break, after which the young people would go horse-back riding and have a late breakfast and sleep a couple of hours before keeping a luncheon engagement.

Here Bunny got to know Eldon Burdick, who had been his sister's favored suitor for a couple of years. Just what was their relationship Bunny was not sure; Dad had ventured a jest about an approaching wedding, but Bertie froze him; she would attend to her own engagements, with no parental meddling. Now Bunny discovered that the pair were quarreling; he could not help overhearing them, and seeing tears in his sister's eyes. She was angry because Eldon would only spend a week-end at the camp, and he was angry because she punished him by dancing too often with some other man. But neither of the pair offered any confidences to Bunny and he did not seek them.

Eldon Burdick was the youngest son a family of old California land-owners. Their holdings lay in the outskirts of Angel City, and every ten years or so they would sell off a chunk for "subdivisions," and this development would so increase the value of the remainder that the family grew richer all the time, despite the fact that forty people, young and old, spent money for everything they could think of. Eldon was a handsome, dashing sportsman with a tiny black moustache, after the fashion of a British army officer; he held himself erect and stiff and Bunny discovered that he had a military mind. Bertie must have mentioned her brother's dangerous ideas, for Eldon invited the younger man for a horse-back ride, and proceeded to sound him out. Eldon himself was an amateur patriot, in the proper sense of the abused word amateur; he was letting his string of polo-ponies stay idle all summer, while he did his part to save society.

It did not take long for him to uncover the deeps of Bunny's peril. The boy had got by heart every one of the Bolshevik formulas; that the people of Russia had a right to run their own country in their own way; that our troops had no business shooting and killing them without a declaration of war by congress; that people in this country had a right to express the above convictions without being beaten or tarred and feathered or sent to prison or deported. Eldon pointed out that all this was merely camouflage, the convenient formulas whereby criminal conspirators sought to cover themselves with a mantle of legality, "free speech" and "civil rights" and all the rest. The Soviet savages had repudiated all these principles and it was our business to fight them with their own weapons.

Bunny listened politely while his companion explained the ramifications of the Bolshevik plot. Not merely had these traitors sought to give the victory to Germany, they were now organizing a propaganda machine to overthrow civilized government all over the world; they were stirring up Negroes, Hindoos, Chinese and Mohammedans to rise and exterminate the white race. They had secret organizations with hundreds of thousands of followers in this country, they published or subsidized some eight hundred papers, all preaching class hatred. How could any man of decent instincts make a truce with this monstrosity?

It was indeed terrifying, and difficult to answer; nevertheless, Bunny stuck it out, we had no right in Russia or Siberia, and if we would let the Bolsheviks alone, they couldn't hurt us. When we suppressed people's ideas, we made it seem that we couldn't answer them; when we smashed up meetings and threw hundreds of people into jail for trying to attend meetings, we simply advertised the ideas we were trying to suppress, we made lots of other people sympathize with the victims. Look at those Russian Jewish boys and girls that had been arrested in New York, all of them under twenty; they had done nothing but distribute a leaflet appealing to the American people not to make war on Russia, yet they had been tortured in jail until one of them died, and the rest had got sentences of twenty years! When Eldon Burdick discovered that Bunny was defending vermin such as these, he first became hot, and then he became cold; and soon Bunny noticed that others of the guests were cold and his sister came to him with flashing eyes, declaring that he had ruined her social career.

X

So Bunny went to visit Henrietta Ashleigh, at the beach-home of her family; located on a beautiful blue lagoon, with little white sail-boats over it, and yellow and grey cliffs covered with Spanish bungalows of many tinted plaster. Here, gliding about in a canoe, Bunny tried to justify his ideas, but met no better success. Henrietta had an invincible prejudice against Bolsheviks and Bunny suspected the reason—she had heard about the nationalization of women. He would have liked to hint to her that he doubted the truth of these stories; but if it had been possible to mention such a subject to Henrietta, she would not have been his ideal of feminine purity.

So Bunny had to motor up to Angel City and take Mr. Irving out to lunch, in order to have some one to tell his troubles to. But Mr. Irving made matters worse by giving him an article from a Socialist paper, written by an English journalist who had just come out of Russia, telling of the desperate efforts the Communists were making to defend their cause. The party had conscripted fifty per cent of its members to go to the front and die—that was what it amounted to, for even a slight wound was often fatal, when there were no antiseptics anywhere in a country of more than a hundred million people. On twenty-six fronts the Russian workers were waging battles against a host of enemies. In Finland alone the counter-revolutionary general, Mannerheim, had slaughtered a hundred thousand people suspected of sympathy with Bolshevism; he had done it with American guns and American ammunition and his troops many of them wearing American uniforms. In cases where the troops had been beaten by the Bolsheviks and forced to retreat, the American Red Cross had burned millions of dollars worth of medical supplies, for fear that they might be used to save wounded Bolshevik soldiers and Bolshevik women in child-birth. Somehow, when you knew that things like this were happening in the world, you did not enjoy drifting about in a canoe on a beautiful lagoon!

Bunny went back to Paradise, and studied and thought and waited. There came another post-card from Paul—just like the former one, cold and matter of fact; Paul was well and busy, and was being taken good care of; he had had another letter from Ruth; he hoped that the family was well, and also the Rosses. Bunny now knew the world-situation sufficiently to understand why Paul wrote such a card, and even to imagine the bitterness that Paul must feel to be compelled to write it.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

WORKERS SHOULD SEND IN STORIES ABOUT THEIR SHOPS; ESPECIALLY WORKERS IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

I have looked in vain among the contributions of the various worker correspondents for descriptive articles on such employers' devices as the company union. Certainly there must be a number of workers, with a flare for writing, who find themselves caught in the meshes of some sort of company association to mislead and betray the workers and keep them out of trade unions.

There are more than a million workers toiling under the yellow flag of the company union in America today. Most of them may appear to be passive, indifferent souls sweating to make that second payment on house, flivver, or victrola and helpless before the tyranny of the boss. But among them are certainly more independent and vigorous types who have an opinion on the refined forms of paternalism that bind them to their jobs and develop that precious "loyalty" the bosses are so prideful of when they show visiting delegations of business men and Y. M. C. A. secretaries thru their plants. These independent-spirited workers should be encouraged to write out their experience with the bosses' schemes to dope the workers.

"Group Insurance."

I ran into one of these fellows the other night. He had been working more than a year in the Studebaker plant in Detroit. He told me how the management introduced the group insurance plan. First it announced in the employe magazine—company edited—that the scheme was voluntary. Only those who really cared to sign up for the frill would be given the "opportunity."

In practice it didn't work out this way. Twenty out of eighty of the men in one department refused the insurance. They were called into the office by the boss and the assistant superintendent. All but one were weakened by the intimidation which took the form of a lecture on how they expected everybody to "go along." It was a good thing for them. The management had not expected any opposition. The boys would find it healthier to conform. Much along the same line.

"Voluntary."

The lad who still held out was given a special lecture by the assistant superintendent. He was made to understand that refusal to take the insurance was equivalent to signing his own discharge papers. For reasons of his own the young worker decided to sign on the dotted line. The "voluntary" insurance plan was thus 100 per cent enforced. Studebaker's could write to the trade journals and tell of their marvelous plan accepted by all their workers.

(No, there are no such things as trade unions in this plant. It's the company's policy to keep them out. All relations are between the individual and the boss. Not even a company union to provide the bluff of pseudo-collective bargaining.)

In Most Plants.

In practically every plant some such scheme as this is in operation. It is of the greatest value to students of labor to know how these schemes are put over and kept over. What are the effect of such schemes upon workers and their organizability into trade unions? Pensions, benefit associations, stock ownership plans, company magazines, profit-sharing plans, gang production and other efficiency maneuvers—there are dozens of such newer manifestations of the personnel managers that should be analyzed on the job by the workers who are subject to them.

Send in Reports.

Wages, hours and general conditions are important and should be reported on first. But let us have detailed reports on all the various phases of the "welfare offensive" of the employers. Let us have careful descriptions of all sorts of labor-handling plans and systems and just how they work. Don't report like the A. F. of L. organizers, who fill out questionnaires or who send in reports to the Federationist as follows: "There is a bonus scheme in the plant in this town and a company union. Fraternally yours." Give the whole story. Give details. They can be cut out if the editor thinks they are not essential. But usually it's details that make the story of real interest and worth.

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

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Dead World Court Only Good One Says William (Senat.) Borah

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The United States may be down on the world court but it is never out until the one or the other is dead, according to Senator Borah, the wild man of the Idaho pampas, who seems to be against everything but the republican party in a pinch.

William E. Borah happened to be in Washington when rumors were spread that Calvin Coolidge had turned a jaundiced eye on the anteroom of the league of nations as the world court is known to the initiated.

The senator likes Cal—at a long distance, so he was not willing to give credit where a debit was due. Hence his cynical spiel.

Despite the worthy Borah's pessimism the opinion here is that it would take a hardy political wight to sponsor the league of nation's miscarriage now-a-days. In fact only wealthy liberals and reactionaries in their second childhood care to be seen walking on Pennsylvania any more with the league's unbaptised progeny.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
6:30—The Brevoort Ensemble; Little Joe Warner, Hazel Nyman; the Golden Harmony Trio; Scotty Welsh and Madison Sisters; John Ude, baritone; Anna Boehm.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

FIVE-DAY WEEK ANNOUNCEMENT COMES AT TIME WHEN LAY-OFFS ARE DUE IN DETROIT INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Auto workers in Detroit, where the American Federation of Labor convention opened Oct. 4, are at the mercy of giant concerns competing for a market which is far too narrow for the full productive power of the industry. It is even chances that unemployment will be handed out as a christmas present. At least that is the story told by employment figures of the Employers Association of Detroit.

The association figures, covering about two-thirds of the working population of Detroit, show in the last 12 months a fluctuation in the number employed from 129,104 at the end of the christmas month to 270,395 in February and down again to 224,837 in June. More than half the workers employed at the peak were unemployed in the last week of December while a sixth of them were again out of a job in June.

Figures Talk.

These figures mean that taking Detroit as a whole about 200,000 workers necessary to peak production were not on the payrolls in the last week of the year and that nearly 70,000 of those employed in February had been laid off by June.

Employment in Detroit has been on the upgrade since June, the advance to August adding somewhat over 20,000 to the payrolls. But the level is still 2% under August 1925. U. S. department of labor figures for employment in auto plants thruout the country show a gain of slightly more than ½% over August 1925. The department's index of employment in the auto industry does not show quite such violent changes as in Detroit.

Fluctuations in employment in Detroit and thruout the automobile industry are shown for last 12 months in the following figures based on August 1925 as 100%. Department of labor figures showing average weekly wages in the industry are shown in the 3rd column:

Automobile Employment and Wages	Employment Detroit	U. S.	Ave. Wages
Aug. 1925	100.0%	100.0%	$31.60
Sept. 1925	105.6	104.2	32.27
Oct. 1925	109.3	110.8	34.86
Nov. 1925	108.2	109.7	35.37
Dec. 1925	52.9	104.4	34.05
Jan. 1926	107.1	104.8	28.42
Feb. 1926	110.8	107.1	33.82
March 1926	110.6	109.8	33.87
April 1926	102.9	106.3	33.84
May 1926	100.6	102.4	33.50
June 1926	92.2	100.3	34.96
July 1926	95.4	99.2	30.30
Aug. 1926	98.0	100.7	32.68

Fluctuation.

There is considerable fluctuation in the average earnings of workers in the auto industry. Wages for January are about 20% less than those paid in November. This means that employes of the big automobile plants suffer occasional part-time as well as periodic idleness.

The latest word from Detroit explains that Henry Ford has found the 5-day week a howling success. Small wonder he likes it. Following the rules of mass production which he has made a feature of American industry, he simply speeded up the conveyers and other machinery by which raw materials go in at one end and a finished machine comes out at the other. The working force had to keep the pace. They turned out as much production in 5 days as in 6, but for 5 days' pay except where paid on a piecework basis. Henry got the difference in added profits.

Al Smith to Be Jackass Jockey in National Race If He Wins in New York

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Al Smith's nomination for the presidency on the democratic ticket hinges on his victory in the coming gubernatorial election in New York.

Al is running against Ogden L. Mills, republican. Mills is a millionaire and Al, the Wall Street servant, is going to pull off all his Fulton fish market tricks to prove to the voters that the issue is the poor man versus the rich, a good issue almost anywhere in New York City outside of a certain section of Fifth avenue and Riverside Drive.

Wagner to Run for Senate.

The democrats have nominated Judge Robert E. Wagner to run for the United States senate against James W. Wadsworth, Jr., another millionaire, and of course Wagner is a poor German boy who rose up to "where he is today."

The four leading candidates are all wet on the liquor question, tho their platforms are only damp.

* * *

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Representative Ogden L. Mills, the wealthy scion of an old New York family, was nominated by the republican state convention today to oppose Governor Al. Smith in November.

Mill's name was the only one to go before the convention in accordance with the pre-arranged plans of the leaders.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Henry Ford's Retainers and the A. F. of L.

Ford, the five-day week factory owner, hailed by liberals and labor leaders alike as "a good employer," is backed by the most vicious labor-hating elements in Detroit.

The opening of the sessions of the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, following the welcome extended to Ford's five-day week announcement by President Green and other prominent union officials, has been the scene of a well-planned and energetic attack on the American labor movement.

The open shop capitalists of Detroit, whose leader is Henry Ford, have denounced the conservative trade union movement of America in unmeasured terms and dared it to attempt the organization of the workers in the auto industry—the basis of Detroit capitalists, the expansion of which has created a huge army of hangers-on ranging from real estate sharks to proprietors of brothels.

Probably no one is more surprised at this attack than the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. These labor officials exerted every effort to make themselves and the trade union movement respectable. They have denied all belief in the class struggle, they have pleaded for worker-employer co-operation and they have stressed the yellow theory of the identity of interest of worker and capitalist. They have tried and they are still trying to companyize the trade unions with the hope and belief that if unions are castrated they will be accepted by the bosses in place of company unions.

But Henry Ford and his retainers will have none of this. They are against any form of labor organization which they do not control as directly as they do their factories.

The consequence has been that the lamb-like labor leaders have had to try to roar like lions.

They have been forced to make militant-sounding speeches. But corresponding action will come only thru pressure of the left wing when loss of power begins to loom as the result of rank and file discontent with worker-employer co-operation.

The reason why the American Federation of Labor officialdom generally picks such places as El Paso and Atlantic City for their conventions is now plain. It is to avoid such disturbing occurrences as that which the mistake they made of holding a convention in an industrial center has confronted them with.

We are glad that such resolutions as that introduced by President O'Connell of the metal trades department, calling for a conference of all unions involved to lay out a plan for organization of the auto industry, have found their way to the convention floor.

Quite evidently this resolution is a reply to the attack of the Detroit open shoppers. It is a good reply, its effect on the labor movement will be good and it is now up to the left wing in the trade unions to see that the resolution does not remain on paper.

Organize the unorganized workers, put the whole strength of the labor movement into the campaign and the trade unions will take on new life.

The open shoppers of Detroit have rendered the labor movement a great service.

FREIHEIT CHICAGO EDITION TO BE CELEBRATED AT BIG RALLY

Saturday, October 9, there will be held a great revolutionary demonstration of the Chicago workers in Ashland Auditorium, corner Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St., to celebrate the first Chicago edition of the Jewish Communist paper, Freiheit. The first edition will be sold at the meeting.

The Freiheit is well known among the great masses of Jewish, as well as non-Jewish workers, for its participation in the everyday struggles of the working class.

The appearance of the Chicago edition will mark a new chapter in the history of the Jewish workers of this city.

The daily Freiheit edition will reflect the struggles of the Jewish workers here and will help to mobilize them against the bosses. The celebration will create interest in the working class of Chicago.

The speakers will include: C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who will speak in English; B. Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York, who comes especially for the celebration, who will also speak in English; and Melech Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, will speak in Jewish.

A musical program, with the assistance of the Freiheit Singing Society, Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, and a play by the Freiheit, will be made a part of the celebration.

Chicago Labor's Air Program to Include Music and Education

By JOE CARROLL, Federated Press.

Tune in on WCFL and hear the Barton $25,000 pipe organ which has been placed at the free disposal of organized labor's broadcasting station. Announcing this latest achievement in the Chicago Federation of Labor regular meeting Oct. 3, Secretary Ed Nockels also said that WCFL is now operating on 600 watt power instead of only 250 watt, as heretofore, and that this will be gradually increased up to possibly 3,000 watts.

The most important function of WCFL is the broadcast of talks of direct and educational interest to labor union members and incidentally the general public. These speeches are put on the air between 6 and 7 o'clock every evening except Sunday and Monday. WCFL also broadcasts musical entertainment, both classical and popular, every evening except Monday from 7 o'clock until midnight.

Delegate Herstein, reporting for the women's high school teachers' organization, announced that the fall term education courses of the Trade Union College will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 5, and continue for 10 weeks.

Former Scabs Taken in By Sioux City Machinist Local

By a Worker Correspondent.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 6.—On Sept. 27 the Machinists' Local 444 of Sioux City demonstrated its "class consciousness" by electing two foremen to resume membership who had acted as strikebreakers in the 1922 railroad strike.

This action, which is urged and endorced by the grand lodge, is supposed to benefit the rank and file by lining up every former "outlaw," get him back in the fold, collect his dues, and as the editor of the March journal quaintly remarks, "get him to assert his manhood."

Charlie Chaplin To Retire.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Charlie Chaplin, whose antics on the flickering film have made millions all over the world laugh, is planning to retire from pictures shortly, according to Arthur Kelly, vice president of the United Artists corporation, who is now visiting in London.

According to Kelly, Chaplin's appearance in "Napoleon," which is now being filmed, will be his f[illegible] appearance on the silver screen.

How Ford Works His Workers - - -

By T. J. O'Flaherty

HENRY Ford did not build flivvers. Neither did he write books. Both jobs were done for him. And done so well that he made profit out of the one and built a reputation for wisdom out of the other.

A man who can collect one hundred million dollars a year from the sale of shaky pieces of gasolene-animated junk is a man to be reckoned with even tho he believes history is bunk. A man who employs over two hundred thousand workers, without ever having a strike on his hands, is a clever manipulator of human beings. Think of a man who smells the breath of his employes for garlic and onions and gets away with it!

IN his book "My Life and Work," written for him by Samuel Crowther, Ford's introduction deals with the philosophy of his business and he takes the position that he is successful because his first aim is service. This is good rotarianism. But Crowther avoids the hall-mark of rotarianism. He uses the English language. "THE economic fundamental is labor. Labor is the human element which makes the fruitful seasons of the earth useful to men."

This is an excerpt from Ford's introduction to his: "My Life and Work."

But down thru the ages those who applied their labor to the raw material that mother nature provided, have been robbed of their product by those who had the most effective artillery, spears, catapults or stone clubs. Today those who have succeeded in commanding the heaviest dough bags need not carry a jack knife to keep their slaves in submission. The government, city, state and nation will do the trick.

We are grateful to Henry for his appreciation of labor's invaluableness but we would be still more grateful if he took his hands out of labor's pocket.

High Spots.

OTHER high spots in Ford's book are:

"There is no reason why a man who is willing to work should not be able to work and receive the full value of his work."

"There is equally no reason why a man who can but will not work should not receive the full value of his services to the community . . . . If he contributes nothing he should take away nothing. He should have the freedom of starvation."

This sounds like St. Paul speaking. But it is not. Ford, like the devil, can quote scripture to confound the angels.

Hired for Profit Only.

NO one knows better than Ford that a worker applying for his job at any of his plants will not be hired because he is entitled to a job, thru the very fact that he is a human being and willing to labor. Ford knows that his employment is determined by the consideration of that man's ability to put more money in Ford's

pocket. Ford has the machine. The potential worker has nothing but his labor power which he offers for sale. If Ford does not hire him, or if the Packards, or other concerns do not hire him, that willing worker returns home jobless to his wife and family.

What value is Ford's philosophy in face of a situation like this?

And what about the fellow who renders no useful service? Ford says he should starve.

His War on the Jews.

THERE are hundreds of thousands of people thruout the United States who are not rendering any useful service to society, yet they live on the fat of the land. In fact Ford employed many of those useless people to make war on the Jews. And Ford supports the Coolidge administration which is par excellence the protector of the parasite class. If Ford gave his employes the full value of their labor, he would not be today the richest man in the world and a Ford employe could not be picked out of a crowd because of his abnormally drawn features and lusterless eyes.

His "Philanthropy."

A FEW paragraphs from Ford's book will help throw light on his "philanthropy." In the early part of 1920 there were indications that the wartime inflation bubble was going to be punctured by industrial depression. Ford saw the storm coming and got ready.

He cut the price of his cars and kept up his sales. He made arrangements for another cut. He was planning to close down his plant for a time and he worked to turn every bit of raw material in his possession into finished product.

When he was ready he shut shop and send his employes about their business.

Henry Has Floor.

NOW Henry has the floor:

"During the latter part of January (1921) we called in a skeleton organization of about ten thousand men, mostly foremen, sub-foremen, and straw bosses, and we started Highland Park into production. We collected our foreign accounts and sold our by-products.

"Then we were ready for production. And gradually into full production we went—on a profitable basis . . . .Before we had employed fifteen men per car per day. Afterward we employed nine per car per day. This did not mean that six out of fifteen men lost their jobs. They only ceased being unproductive. We made that cut by applying the rule that everything and everybody must produce or get out.

"We took out 60 per cent of our telephone extensions. Only a comparatively few men in any organization need telephones. We formerly had a foreman for every five men; now we have a foreman for every twenty men."

Men Like Machines.

THIS is the benevolent Ford in action. He uses men as he uses his machines. They produce a certain profit or out they go. This policy for the humans. If the machines don't work they are scrapped. You see, there is no law against killing machines. The scrapped employes are a little luckier perhaps.

What a beautiful world it will be when industry is completely Fordized? An eight-hour day and a five-day week sounds good but what does a fatigue-poisoned wage slave want with leisure?

Henry might add to his income by building an hospital where his slaves could recuperate over the weekend—for a consideration.

Beware of Gifts.

FORD WORKERS! Beware of a master who comes bearing gifts. What about organizing politically and industrially to take over this industry you have created? You are running it now. Why should Ford run you?

Mr. Ford Hunts Reds, Aliens and Trade Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

SOMEONE remarked recently that the writings of Henry Ford are read with great interest in Soviet Russia. This is true. All books dealing with the organization of industry, scientific management and kindred topics are devoured by the students in the workers faculties and the universities there. Taylor, Gannt and others are read with the greatest interest. And what Ford says and does is studied by the workers in the Soviet Union.

Pays Black Hundred Head.

IN recognizing this fact one must not forget that had Mr. Ford had his way there would be no Soviet Union. Mr. Ford contributed long and generously to the overthrow of the Soviet government. On his payroll, for example, worked the notorious Boris L. Brazol, former leader of the Russian Black Hundred, and the leading spirit in the monarchist restoration movement in America. While he was working for Mr. Ford for $1,000 a month ($200 extra for expenses), Mr. Brazol, pal of Admiral Kolchak, boasted that he had written two books that would do the Jews—particularly Russian Jews—more injury than ten pogroms.

Anti-Jew Crusade.

MR. FORD'S excursions into the field of Jew-baiting are familiar to the American workers. In the minds of Mr. Ford a Jew and a radical were synonyms. Hence the famous Spider Web Chart published in the Dearborn Independent—a chart prepared in the office of the Chemical Service of the War Department attempting to show Moscow control over every American society to promote peace, disarmament and christian fellowship! Hence the republication by the Beckwith Press Inc. of New York, a Ford enterprise, of the Protocols of Zion.

The Beckwith press also published "The Reds in America" by the late R. M. Whitney and other literature inciting folks against all reds and progressives from Captain Paxton Hibben and John Haynes Holmes to Father Ryan and Senator Robert M. LaFollette. In fact Mr. Ford and his propaganda organization literally swallowed all the pretty tales that were invented and sold to them for fancy figures by the Brazols and Spiridovitches and Dr. Houghtons and Dr. Rodinoffs and the others who deal in red menaces and old world political scandal. Henry, it is admitted even by his friends, fell for the most lurid of their tales. Had these plotters succeeded in their schemes Henry might have been crowned king of the restored Russian monarchy.

On Fingerprinting and Registering Aliens.

FORD is hot for the bill to register all the aliens in our midst so that all the "radicals" may be properly segregated and deported. He subscribes wholeheartedly to the alien fingerprinting bills proposed by Secretary of Labor Davis and opposed by the American Federation of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union and other progressive organizations. Ford lines up with the chamber of commerce of the United States, the American Defense Society and other tory organizations in furthering legislation to crush agitation for better working conditions among the foreign-born workers. Both the Dearborn Independent and Ford personally have boosted the anti-alien legislation which organized labor succeeded in defeating in the last congress.

On Industrial Democracy.

FORD was not the first employer to discover that the well-paid worker, under certain conditions, like the well-fed horse may prove the most profitable in the end, particularly under a body-wrecking speed-up system. Ford, however, will have nothing to do with unions of any kind. Even company unions with their illusory "participation" in "consultation and conference" with management, make Henry tired. He prefers to be the sole father and despot to his workers. What right have they to express themselves collectively about the conditions of their work? What right have they to butt in on management? Ford can see but one answer to this question. The workers are to be regarded an individual unit in the productive machine. They have no problems of work concerning which their co-operative action would do them any good.

Beats Forstmann.

THUS Ford displays himself as a century or two more feudal in his human relations than is Mr. Julius Forstmann, textile tyrant of Passaic, N. J., who at least makes the pretense of believing in "employe representation" thru company unions. Ford is thoroly hard-boiled and cynical when it comes to matters touching on the employe-employer relationship. "It is not necesary for people to love each other in order to work together" is one of his typical remarks on the subject. He contends that he gives his workers the best wages and the best conditions, so there is nothing left to bargain about! Hence there is no necessity for a union or even a company-fixed "shop committee." He thus constitutes himself the sole judge and dictator of what is good for his workers. And he spies upon them and fires them instanter if he catches them talking about trade unions or labor organizations.

Here Is An Example For Ford Workers

"Here We Come, 10,000 Strong."

With the banner reading as above, a tribute to the spirit of the Passaic textile strikers, now organized into the United Textile Workers of America, this militant labor throng stands as a great example of what the power of worker solidarity will do. The auto workers, unorganized and at the mercy of the bosses, can profit by this example.

FORD AND MARX

STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

The capitalists and their press are hailing as a great achievement the policies of the Ford factories. They are endeavoring to make the workers believe that the forty-hour, five-day week, as established by Ford, proves that capitalism voluntarily improves the conditions and lessens the exploitation of the workers.

Actually the Ford factories are proving the correctness of what Karl Marx, the founder of the Communist movement, contended would be the development of capitalism.

Marx wrote more than fifty years ago that the development of capitalism would bring about the use of a greater amount of machinery in the work of production and that the increased use of machinery (fixed capital) would at the same time result in more intense exploitation of the workers. The profits of the capitalists from the labor of the workers increase with the increased use of machinery, and at the same time the labor required of the workers grows.

That is what is happening in the Ford plant.

The workers employed by Ford produce greater profits for him because the use of machinery has been developed to a high point. Each worker turns over to Ford greater profits as a result of the worker's labor because of this development of the machinery of production. The worker must keep pace with the machinery which he uses in production, which means more intense labor for the worker.

Already Ford is forecasting that production in the 40-hour five-day week will be as great as previously. The capitalists generally and their press agents gloat over the fact that the workers can be compelled to give as much of their strength and energy, of their life, in 40 hours of intense work as they have been giving in the longer day and longer week's work. Mellon, the representative of the great capitalists in the government, forecasts the general acceptance of the 40-hour week in the industries of this country.

The workers gain nothing by the granting of a 40-hour five-day week, which requires of them more intense labor so that they produce as much as in the longer hours of work. They give as much labor to the capitalists and as great profits as in the longer hours of work.

The workers must fight, not only for a reduction in their hours, but for reduction in the amount of labor they give to the capitalists who exploit them. More intense labor in shorter hours drains the worker's life even more than the same work in longer hours.

The only way the Ford workers will secure a real reduction of the labor they give to their exploiter is by organizing their strength so they can force this and other improvements in their wages and working conditions from Ford. They must organize a union which can speak and act in their name and make demands, which can be enforced thru their organized strength.

A labor union including every worker in the Ford plants will have the power to secure real improvements. Ford is opposed to such a union because he knows that the workers will no longer be his slaves when they are organized in such a union.

Ford's new scheme of more intense exploitation of the workers should be the signal to them to start a movement to organize a union to fight their battles.

The lession which Ford is teaching the workers shows further that the workers cannot expect the benefits of improvements in the machinery of production and a higher standard of life thru the increase in the wealth they produce so long as the industries are in private hands.

Ford is proving that the workers who produce wealth collectively must organize their power to take over the control of the machinery of production. That can only be done if they organize a political struggle to secure control of the government and nationalize the factories.

Organize an industrial union of automobile workers. Organize for the political struggle to secure control of the government and nationalize industry.

That is the road the Ford workers, and all other workers must follow. It is the one road that will bring them to real improvement of their working conditions and to the enjoyment of the wealth they produce thru their labor power.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

Employe Sues Senatorial Candidate.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—Col. Frank L. Smith, republican candidate for United States senator from Illinois, has been served with a summons as defendant in a suit for two months wages and office expenses by Edgar C. Ashley, of this city, it was learned today.

Ashley claims he was paid for the first three months, but was never able to collect for services after that.

Wm. F. Dunne's article VIII., "From Portland to Detroit," is left out today for lack of space—it will continue tomorrow.

GUNMAN MISSED VICTIM AND ALMOST DIED FROM ATTACK OF HILARITY

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—When somebody shoots at somebody else in Chicago, and misses—it's a good joke.

William Anderson was waiting for a streetcar on the near north side when an unidentified man fired 10 shots at him. Anderson ducked and all the bullets missed him.

The assailant laughed heartily and f

NEGRO RESENTMENT IN MIAMI

By LOVETT FORT-WHITMAN
National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE sudden revolt two days ago of a section of the Negro working class at Miami, Florida, against the high-handed methods on the part of the authorities to compel Negroes wherever found to do gang work in the clearing away of the debris as a result of the disaster in that city, cannot at all be surprising and is only another one of the instances indicating the new spirit of courage and self-respect which is taking hold of the Negro in America. It further indicates the fact that the Negro people are without defense in this country save only insofar as they are able to create thru their own organization and self-reliance.

THE Negro worker is of the most exploited, oppressed and brutalized group in America and in spite of his loyality, the government does not protect him from the ravages of his exploiters, from the brutalities of his oppressors. On the contrary, as it is clearly demonstrated the government military forces are not only withholding protection from the Negro people against the white-civil population, but from newspaper accounts, have even taken sides with those whites of Miami who would compel the Negroes to do gang work for the city.

THE clash between the Negro people and the soldiers resulting in injuries on both sides was simply the outcome of an attempt on the part of the authorities to conscript Negro labor for the city. Any Negro found in the streets regardless of any excuse was forced into a truck and carried off to do work in cleaning up the city.

THIS is something of the Negroes' every-day experience of American democracy. Down with this sort of thing! Any form of resistance that the Negro puts up against being impressed into a condition of servitude is desirable and praise-worthy. Further outbreaks are expected in Miami between the Negro working class and the authorities. And it behooves the federal government to take a hand in the matter at once. Federal troops are at Miami, but they are there to protect all citizens alike regardless of color. But the American Negro Labor Congress has all along preached that the most formidable enemy, that the Negro people has in this country is the government itself and that little at any time is to be expected in the way of protection from it. Events from day to day are impelling Negroes to the view point that organization alone counts and that the Negro people must rely more upon the principles of mutual welfare and organizational self-defense.

Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD,
Federated Press

I see, down Oklahoma way, they's sneaking from each workers' pay a checkoff for Salvation Army—a piece of news that sure does jar me. It makes a fellow wanta know how far the bosses' gall will flow.

Sum ladies shake the bosses fist and leave with him a long blank list, on which they ask that he shall note the names of each poor sufferin goat, and then set down how much he can wring out of each hard workin man. On payday each must grin with glee at being pumped for charity. If he speaks up and sez he's sore, they just point out the exit door.

Now if yous fellows would get back and end such systems with a smack, just gather round my ragged knee and get the fortythird degree. Just organize to beat the band, get lots of spunk and piles of sand, and when you're organized plum through and feel prepared to turn the screw, write out a deed, with dotted line, and make the boss sit down and sign.

And if he gives you sass, just place a kick upon his neck.

THE SUNDAY WORKER
Send in a sub today!