

# Send Every Dollar Collected By Monday to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,  
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.  
The next three days will be a test of what our party is made of.

The party faces the task of keeping for the revolutionary struggle its most important organ—THE DAILY WORKER. It must, thru energetic work, raise a total of \$3,600 and have this amount in THE DAILY WORKER office by Monday, October 11. This is the balance needed on Thursday night to complete the \$5,000 needed to pull THE DAILY WORKER thru the immediate crisis in which it finds itself.

The amount received toward the \$5,000 which the party must raise during the present week and complete by October 11, now stands as follows:

Monday, October 4 ..... \$135.00

Tuesday, October 5 ..... \$74.00  
Wednesday, October 6 ..... \$59.00  
Thursday, October 7 ..... \$69.00

Total ..... \$1,387.00

Our party can meet this emergency and raise the \$3,600 still needed immediately if it harnesses the energy latent in the party membership. TEN THOUSAND PARTY MEMBERS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAN EASILY RAISE \$3,600 BY MONDAY. THEY CAN DRIVE THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE \$10,000 MARK BY FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

The Ford Factory Nucleus has shown the party what can be done by sending \$168.00. The Lettish Fraction in Boston has made an equally good showing by sending \$100.

The Street Nucleus at Luzerne, Pa., an anthracite miners' nucleus with not more than 25 members, has shown the spirit which must be developed in the whole party membership by raising and sending in \$100.00.

Our party needs a test of its metal. It needs to have awakened a new spirit of energetic struggle. The danger in which THE DAILY WORKER finds itself is a spur to mobilize the whole strength of the party in a struggle which is of the greatest importance to our whole movement.

Let every unit of the party throw itself into the work of activating its whole membership. Let us mobilize every ounce of strength and ability to carry on work that exists among our ten thousand party members.

WORK IN THIS SPIRIT WILL ACHIEVE THE GOAL WE MUST REACH IN RAISING THE FUNDS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

IT WILL BRING CONTRIBUTIONS THAT WILL POUR INTO THE DAILY WORKER OFFICE AT A RATE WHICH WILL PRODUCE THE REMAINING \$3,600 OF THE URGENTLY NEEDED \$5,000 BY MONDAY. IT WILL RAISE THE BALANCE NECESSARY TO MAKE THE DAILY WORKER FUND \$10,000 BY OCTOBER 15. IT WILL COMPLETE THE \$50,000 DAILY WORKER FUND BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

To work for the DAILY WORKER and the revolutionary workers movement it represents!  
Awaken the spirit of struggle and fight!  
Every member into the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!  
Write a record of achievement for the Party in the aid sent the DAILY WORKER by Monday.

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.  
SECTION ONE.

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# EDDY'S SPEECH ROCKS A. F. OF L. MEET

Current Events  
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY



D. C. Stephenson

THE New York Times is the best capitalist newspaper in the United States. And in its issue of October 2, it wastes two columns trying to prove that England is anxious to see Italy, France and Germany in a united front to preserve peace in Europe. It is awfully hard for us to keep on telling you that this is all bunk. But for heaven's sake tell everybody you meet, or at least everybody you are on speaking terms with, that England is as sore as a boll over the Franco-German entente and that the conference between Chamberlain and Mussolini was directed against France.

HOW glad we would be if we could announce the fact that capitalist governments were conscientiously striving to avoid war. But we cannot do it. For the very good reason that capitalism can no more avoid war than a dope fiend can avoid taking a shot from the needle. The dope fiend would like nothing better than to develop a hunger for buttermilk but damn it, the temptation is too keen. The analogy is not perfect however. The capitalists do not want war because they enjoy the spectacle of seeing guts hanging on wire entanglements. But when it comes to the point where the ruling class of England or the ruling class of some other country must give way, what of it if a few million human bodies are sacrificed?

AT the present time we have a drive on to keep THE DAILY WORKER. It is a serious matter, but many of our readers feel that a working-class paper is always in a crisis, but that somehow or other a miracle happens and it does not go under. Now, I have not been asked to incite our readers to send in their contributions to save THE DAILY WORKER but incitement is not necessary after reading the capitalist press every day, on Italy, France, Germany, England and particularly Russia. Do you care to be fed on lies or on the truth?

TALKING to an employe of a capitalist newspaper a few days ago, I admitted quite frankly that our paper was not impartial. We print all the news that is fit to be printed for the benefit of the working class. The capitalist papers will do the opposite. They cannot help it. They are class-conscious. They are for the capitalist system and the capitalists are for them. The Chicago Tribune may disagree with the News as to the respective merits of Captain Savage, state's attorney Crowe's man, or Judge Jarecki, democrat, for county judge. But in a real crisis both will line up against the workers.

YOU have been told this for generations. And it will be told for generations more. It will be told until the American working class rises to the top of the heap where they belong. There are people, many of them radicals—fired—who scoff at our exhortations. They say it is no use, that the masses are fools, selfish and many other things. Well, what of it? A man who does not believe in his policy, even tho' the whole world be against him is not worth his weight in dung. The idealist cares nothing for "practical politics" because "practical politics" are never practical. Certainly not for the oppressed.

WHAT is life worth living for any how if not for a cause? You may have money and commit suicide as many people do, or you may have money and spend your life fitting around the cabarets and night clubs of Broadway, New York. Or you may not have a nickel to spare and enjoy yourself doing something useful. That's the secret of enjoying life. Doing something useful. Produce (Continued on page 2.)

## HOOSIER POLS FACE THE CAN OVER KLAN MESS

### Governor Jackson Is in Up to His Ears

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 8.—Grand jury investigation of the charges of corruption made by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, against state government officials and K. K. K. leaders, was intimated today in a statement issued by Arthur L. Gilliom, attorney-general of Indiana.

The attorney-general, while not committing himself on the charges, declared that they could not be ignored and were a challenge to honor and decency.

Might Bury Evidence.  
Prosecutor Will H. Remy, called for evidence with a view to conducting a grand jury investigation of the charges that have rocked Indiana. Adams is anxious that his story should be given to the public, lest it be buried in a pigeon hole by a Klan-controlled jury. The Remy prosecuted D. C. Stephenson, the Klan leader now serving a life sentence for rape followed by the death of his victim, there is a suspicion that he is a member of the Klan wing that is now bent on keeping the ex-dragon in jail.

In all probability the governor will be compelled to let Stephenson out of jail long enough to spill the beans on the Klan before a grand jury. Stephenson is now trying to save his neck and he does not care how many other heads fall in the process.

Governor is Worried.  
Governor Edward Jackson who was supported for office by Stephenson is now trying to keep the condemned murderer in jail, lest he might open his head too wide and tie a political tin can on the governor and on several others. In fact, if the present disturbance is nothing more than a political maneuver on the part of the "outs," (Continued on page 2)

## BRITISH MINERS TO PULL OUT SAFETY MEN

### Strikers to Battle Thru to Victory

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Fear that the protracted strike may become even more acute, and may drag out for at least another two months was expressed in government circles today as the miners' conference reassembled and began drawing up plans for withdrawing the safety men from the mines.

This action follows the sweeping majority polled against the government's peace plan providing for settlement of the coal dispute by districts. The miners' federation claims to control 65 per cent of the safety men.

Plans are under consideration for a still more rigid rationing of householders and industries, while endeavorers are being made to send in seals to prevent a flooding of the pits in case the safety men are withdrawn.

## TORIES WILL FRAME LAWS TO CRUSH UNIONS

### Proposed Legislation Would Protect Scabs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Prime Minister Baldwin, the kindly "impartial" gentleman who claims to be equally just to miners and mine owners, threw off his Little Red Riding Hood cloak and appeared as the lion of British capitalism, even if a somewhat attenuated edition of the old man eater, at a meeting of the conservative party, when he announced that the government was prepared to introduce legislation curbing the power of the trade unions.

Baldwin Praised.  
Baldwin's speech followed the passage of a resolution at the Tory convention calling for law to take the teeth out of trade unionism. Baldwin was praised for his work, but mildly criticized for not showing more decision in dealing with labor.

The anti-labor resolution demanded immediate legislation to make illegal any strike without a secret ballot of the membership, to increase the security of scabs, to make picketing illegal and to compel trade unions to submit their accounts to government inspectors.

The coal owners are the heaviest contributors to the Tory party's campaign chest.

Mexican Catholics Fined.  
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—A dozen Catholic men and women were fined here by the police magistrate charged with holding a religious meeting contrary to law. They were fined from 20 to 50 pesos.

## THREE NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB AFTER "NOT GUILTY" VERDICT

AIKEN, S. C., Oct. 8.—Three Negroes, two men and a woman, were taken from the county jail here today and shot to death by a mob of 400 men.

The lynching followed a verdict of not guilty returned yesterday against Damon Loman, 21, held on a murder charge. The other Negroes slain were Bertha Loman, 26, wife of Damon Loman, and his brother, Clyde Loman, 18.

While the mob was storming the jail, Jailor W. H. Taylor called Sheriff Charles Robinson, but when the latter arrived Taylor had been locked in a cell. Robinson also was overpowered and locked up.

The mob hustled the woman and the men to a patch of woods three miles south of the city where they shot them to death.

## FIGHT TO LOWER BAIL ON FRAMED MILL STRIKERS

### Bond Still Held at \$350,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 8.—John Larkin Hughes, attorney for the textile strikers of Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, has been granted a hearing before Judge Joseph A. Delaney of the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas, on the question of reducing the \$350,000 bail on which five strikers, four of them members of the union, are being held in jail in Paterson. These five men, and one other held without bail, are charged with being implicated in a series of fake bombings which took place in September.

Mr. Hughes obtained a writ of habeas corpus shortly after the men were arrested about two weeks ago, but Justice Charles C. Black refused to lower the bail at a hearing last Saturday, and referred the matter to Judge Delaney.

Are Framed-Up!

Being convinced that these bombings were framed-up to help break the strike and discredit the newly formed Local 1603, the union is making every effort thru its attorneys, Henry Hunt, Joseph Brodsky, Sigmund Unger, Passaic lawyer and Mr. Hughes, who was obtained for the union by the American Civil Liberties Union, to obtain the release of these men as soon as the bail is lowered. It stands now at the prohibitive figure of \$100,000 on one man and \$75,000 on three others. Charles Current, not a member of the union, is held on \$25,000.

Five More.

Mr. Brodsky is working on raising bail for five more men held in Hackensack on \$80,000. Four of these men are enrolled as members of the union. The fifth, Paul Kovacs, is not a striker, altho his wife is. Mr. Brodsky said today that he hoped to have some of the men, at least, out by the end of the week.

U. S. Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Based on a condition of 61.3 per cent of normal on October 1, the United States will have a cotton crop this year of 16,627,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today. Production last year amounted to 16,103,679 bales.

## Another Muscle Shoals Offer Will Soon Be Made to Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A new offer for leasing the government's Muscle Shoals project will be submitted to congress next Fall by a group of New York capitalists and engineers, it was announced here today by C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to the president.

The proposal, to be known as the Farmers' federated offer, will involve a financial investment by the group of from \$20,000,000 to \$80,000,000, Slemp said. He added that the proposal would involve a better financial return to the government than any of those heretofore submitted by Ford and other capitalists and likewise a larger guarantee of nitrate production for the manufacture of fertilizer.

## NEGROES MUST BE ORGANIZED SAYS RANDOLPH

### Pullman Porters' Union Is Growing Fast

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—A. Phillip Randolph, organizer for the colored Pullman porters, spoke here recently on organization to a large audience at the big Zion Baptist church, colored.

"The Pullman porters are entitled to real wages," Randolph said. "Their work is as much social work as any other. They do not want to be beggars and dependent for their living on the tips that are handed to them by travelers. The Pullman porters must be unionized just as well as all the other workers on the railroads and if there were a strong union of Pullman porters it would strengthen immeasurably the railroad brotherhoods and all the unions of the railroads."

"The white workers look upon the colored workers largely as scabs, and this is due naturally to the fact that since the Negro workers are unorganized they are wanted in times of strikes, as involuntary strike-breakers."

White and Black Must Join.  
"The white workers sooner or later will be forced to the realization that there can be no real organization in this country while the Negro worker remains on the outside and unorganized. It will be shown that for the benefit of workers white and colored that they must support this move."

(Continued on page 2)

"Say it with your pen in the worker's correspondent page of THE DAILY WORKER."

## CHALLENGES A. F. OF L. TO SEND DELEGATION TO SEE FOR ITSELF THAT LABOR RULES SOVIET UNION

BULLETIN.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor here received an expurgated edition of the daily proceedings from which the speech of Sherwood Eddy on the Union of Soviet Republics, delivered yesterday, had been entirely omitted. There were merely fourteen lines stating that President William Green had presented Eddy to the convention and that he "gave information in regard to conditions as he saw them in Russia, France, Germany and England, during a visit to those countries last summer."

There were seven blank pages at the end of the thirty-two page pamphlet containing Thursday's proceedings, looking as if some censor's hand had been at work after the fashion of press suppression practiced in the old world autocracies.

The report did not even mention President Green's weak reply to Eddy. This is looked upon as an effort by President Green to meet the attack of the die-hard reactionaries here who are highly incensed over the fact first, that Eddy was given the platform at all, and second, because Green did not make a more effective reply to the defense by Eddy of the Soviet Union.

The rest of the day's proceedings was carried in full including four and a half pages given an innocuous speech on education by Spencer Miller, junior, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau.

The Detroit Free Press, organ of the local open shoppers, that has ordered the American Federation of Labor to stay out of the automobile industry, is carrying scare headlines approving of the anti-Soviet policy of the A. F. of L.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Union of Soviet Republics has invaded the convention hall here of the American Federation of Labor on the lips of an American speaker, Sherwood Eddy, International Secretary for Asia of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There was no plea for Soviet recognition. President William Green had stipulated that Eddy be silent on this subject. But the dam that Green erected against the question of recognition caused the Soviet invasion to break thru at another point, in the stirring plea that Eddy made instead to the A. F. of L. delegates themselves to send a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union to get the truth about conditions in the First Workers' Republic.

Go and See for Yourself.

## CRAFT LINES BAR TO AUTO UNION DRIVE

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Refusing to face the craft jurisdiction problems that stare the American Federation of Labor in the face, as it attempts to organize the auto industry, the convention here adopted an innocuous resolution merely instructing Pres. William Green to call a conference of the officials of national and international unions interested in the unionization of the nation's automobile plants.

Craft Jurisdiction Obstacle.  
The organization committee, headed by Delegates Frank Duffy, carpenters, and Sarah Conboy, textile workers, brought in an amendment to the resolution introduced by President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades department, providing that the question of jurisdiction be suspended for the time being. The original resolution specifically provided that the (Continue on page 2)

"Why don't you go and see for yourselves and find out the facts for yourselves?" asked Eddy. "The trade unionists of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have all sent their delegations. Why don't you?"

Other Nations' Labor Unions Visit U. S. S. R.

"One day we went to see the collection of the jewels of the deposed czarism," he continued. "We had to wait for the German trade union delegation that was just ahead of us. Why do you run on second hand propaganda? Instead of working on suspicion and false propaganda, get down to bed-rock facts. You owe it to yourselves to do this. You are conservative but you're moving. I hope you'll move fast. I believe in the truth for nothing else will prevail."

Sherwood Eddy, who is a small capitalist in his own way, and went to the Soviet Union paying his own expenses and in no official capacity, possesses all the usual capitalist horror of the capitalist at the proletarian dictatorship established by the Russian workers and peasants, he doesn't like the abridgment of speech for capitalist agencies in the Soviet Union, and he is agast at the materialist teachings of Communism, and he worries about (Continue on page 2)

## THE DAILY WORKER NEEDS YOUR HELP SO IT CAN BE OF GREATER SERVICE TO THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT

There is a blank for your convenience on page 4



# MELLON CASH BACKS FIGHT ON DISTRICT 5

## Pittsburgh Coal Co. In War on U. M. W. of A.

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—Some of the richest men in the world are supporting the war on the coal miners' union in the western Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh district, No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. The Mellon brothers of Pittsburgh Coal and Schwab and Grace of Bethlehem mines are backing the policy of contract violations by their operating managers.

**Force and Violence.** It is a hard-boiled drive to smash the union in this key outpost district of the central competitive field. Gunmen, Burns' detectives, renegade union leaders drumming up scabs for operators; take dual unions; steel wire fencing; searchlights; company-owned sheriffs and courts are among the weapons. And there is another, most serious of all—the cheap scab coal from West Virginia and the non-union fields of southwestern Pennsylvania.

**Jacksonville "Peace" Start of War.** Signing of the supposed peace treaty at Jacksonton really marked the start of a more intense war. The ink on the contracts had hardly dried in April, 1924, when the above-named operators and others began making preparations to pull out. Knowing that while fellow operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were observing the agreement the union was barred from using the national strike weapon the double-crossers went ahead with their treachery.

**As a first step they shut down their mines thru 1924 to starve the workers, if possible, into a subservient mood. Then in late 1924 and early 1925 they began reopening on the scab 1917 scale with its 30 per cent out-and-no checkweighman on the tipple.**

**Renegade Official and Fake Union.** In the strikes that followed Pittsburgh Coal used E. C. McCullough, renegade former International union vice-president, as a labor scout to preach company good will to prospective strikebreakers. Also a pseudo independent union, the federated miners' union, was created by the company with the assistance of Bill Harris, former president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor. But this paper organization blew up in a few months.

**Local strikes called by the United Mine Workers did not, of course, prevent non-union coal from seeping in from the outside, but they greatly slowed up local production and subjected the companies to great expense. In 1925 Pittsburgh Coal passed dividends on common stock and its securities generally fell many points. At the end of two years' warfare it had not put one-third of its 51 district mines into operation.**

**Mellon Backs Open Shop.** But Pittsburgh Coal has financial affiliations that help it get by. The Mellons are heavy stockholders in more than a score of big corporations and other investors have large outside holdings.

**The union cannot stand alone. Without abundant outside aid it will not have the resources to long continue striking against imported coal and imported strikebreakers and starvation. Already half its more than 40,000 members have been swept away.**

**A terrible Fall and Winter must pass before the Jacksonton agreement terminates and a more hopeful fight can be made. The district union has appealed to the Pittsburgh central labor union and to the state federation for succor and every good union man in whatever trade must come to the rescue if this basic union is not to go the open shop way of the Pittsburgh steel mills.**

**Vesta Prepares for War in Union.** Not all the Pittsburgh companies are contract breakers. The union still has agreements with Vesta Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin steel mills and with Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation and a string of smaller concerns. Vesta No. 4, one of the four Vesta operating mines, has 1,400 miners working steadily.

**But the Vesta company is now opening a still larger mine, in non-union Greene county, to the south. A thousand company houses are being laid out. A giant steel tippie next spring will be dumping coal onto Monongahela River barges.**

**Will it be union coal? The answer probably depends on the general strength the organization shows next year.**

**10 Hurt in Wreck.** BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Two persons were seriously injured and eight more slightly hurt when two coaches of a Pennsylvania passenger train were derailed at Black Creek, four miles north of Cuba, in Cattaraugus county, today.

**A broken rail caused the wreck.**

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

# CHALLENGES A. F. OF LABOR TO SEND DELEGATION TO SEE FOR ITSELF THAT LABOR RULES SOVIET UNION

(Continued from page 1) the Communist Party being the lone party in the Soviet Union. But outside of this he seems to view conditions within the Soviet Union with pretty much of an unprejudiced eye.

**Not Like Detroit "V."** President Green had presented Eddy to the delegates as a "real representative of the Young Men's Christian Association," contrasting him with the treatment dealt A. F. of L. speakers by the Detroit Y. M. C. A. and local churches.

"We are going to show him that the A. F. of L. provides a real opportunity for the exercise of free speech," said Green. "Some of the delegates know him intimately and well. I know him only by reputation, that he is a man of vision, that his mind does not run parallel with those who run the Detroit Y. M. C. A. Freedom of speech is a fundamental principle with the A. F. of L. We are willing to listen to what others have to say."

**Save Your Applause.** With this introduction Eddy stepped on the platform smiling, while the delegates applauded rather vociferously.

"Save your applause until I am thru," said Eddy. "Perhaps you won't applaud then."

Eddy got into the good graces of the delegates by declaring that he stood for the rights of organized labor, that he was for the American Federation of Labor and collective bargaining.

**Capitalist Nations Dying.** Then he told of visits to Great Britain, France and Germany, declaring that "the millstone of death was hanging about the neck of the nations of Europe. He told of the growing paralysis in five of the great industries of Great Britain and concerning Germany asked:

"How long will Germany be content to remain the sweatshop of Europe?"

**Investigation Not Controlled.** Then Eddy's party went to Russia where, Eddy said, "We went where we liked and saw what we liked," interviewing both friend and foe alike of the Soviet government.

"Regarding what I have to say, you can take it or leave it, just as you like," was Eddy's challenge to the delegates.

"Regarding the nationalization of women," he went on. "That's a lie. Not a single woman, anywhere for a single moment has been nationalized," and he referred to John Bromley, member of the British trade union delegation, now fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. delegation to support him.

The big thing that he admired, he said, was a whole nation rising above private profit to public service, for the first time in human history. He declared that in the Soviet Union the profiteer is accounted a moral leper.

He then told how the Soviet government had inherited wreck and ruin, claiming that there was still a "basic poverty" in the Soviet Union. Then he snapped out, quick and emphatic:

"But they are coming up!"

He then told of the recovery of industry and agriculture, pointing out that it would equal the pre-war maximum.

**A Labor Government.**

"There is nothing outside of Russia that can prevent the success of the Russian experiment," he said. "The Soviet government has come to stay. It is stronger today than ever. Here is a labor government that says no man shall exploit his fellow man. There is no lynching there, no race prejudice, an absolute equality of all races and nationalities, the first labor government trying to work out this colossal plan on a vast scale, the Soviet Union covering one-sixth of the land surface of the earth.

"I am glad to see one country determined to try out this new experiment. They have been cruelly unjust to the upper tenth. But they have given freedom to the lower nine-tenths. The Russian workers and country feel that it is their country and they know it."

"There are fewer murders and crimes in Moscow and Leningrad than there are in Chicago and New York City," he continued, adding, "But, of course, that isn't saying very much," as the delegates laughed.

**Unions More Powerful Than Elsewhere.**

Then came a bitter pill for the anti-Soviet propagandists within the American Federation of Labor as Eddy continued:

"There is no country in the world today where the trade unions have such an influence and power," he said. "There is no country where workers are so well organized. There are 8,700,000 workers in the trade unions, double the number in the powerful British trade union movement. There are 11,000,000 members of the big consumers' co-operatives. There are 7,500,000 members of the farmers' co-operatives."

**No Country Does So Much for Workers.**

"There is no country in the world where so much is done for the workers," he said, pointing out the workings of old age, sickness and disability insurance, of the care given child-bearing mothers and their offspring, reciting the fact that child labor is not permitted.

"I never saw a country so energetically protecting childhood, womanhood and old age," he said.

"I am also glad to have one country

stand against ruthless imperialism, against ruthless militarism," he continued, pointing out the position taken by the Soviet Union toward China.

He then urged that the Soviet Union be brought into the circle of the other nations of the world, altho he did not mention Soviet recognition, slipping instead to his plea that the A. F. of L. send a delegation to Russia.

**Applauded at End!**

When Eddy ceased he was applauded just as vigorously as when he started, if not a little more. Several delegates started to rise as a tribute to the speaker but the movement did not become general. Then President Green rose to reply.

"We have profited by the information that Dr. Eddy has given us this afternoon," said Green. "We have profited by the facts he has transmitted to us. He told us what we believe, that the Communist Party is ruling with an iron hand little less than the czar used in his day (a little applause). You heard what Dr. Eddy said about the Red International being organized in 52 different nations. We have known that all the time."

**Money Wage Not Everything.** Eddy had claimed that the average wage in the Soviet Union was \$1 per day, adding, however, that the workers enjoyed many privileges that made the real wage much higher.

Seeking to capitalize this statement by Eddy, we find Green in spread eagle style, shouting, "How would you like to keep your family on less than \$1 per day?" but the effort didn't get very far.

**Convention Will Decide.**

"Dr. Eddy suggests that we send a mission to Russia," continued Green. "That is for the American Federation of Labor to decide. The convention itself will decide that," and his reply willed to a close as he slammed the gavel on the table and not a single delegate applauded him. Then the convention session adjourned, leaving the impression created by Eddy clear in their minds. Many of them left the convention hall discussing the effect of Eddy's speech and his coming before the convention.

Some felt the incident marked a new turning point in the attitude of the A. F. of L. toward the Soviet Union. Green will no doubt be severely criticized by the ultra-reactionaries for ever permitting Eddy to address the gathering. He can either bow to this criticism or fight it. This is the same reactionary root that is demanding a more outspoken position against Mexico in its struggle with the Catholic church.

**What Will Green Do?**

If Green completely surrenders, the basis will be established for the building of an opposition. If Green goes to blows with the worst reaction within the A. F. of L., something that Gompers never permitted himself to do, then the reaction will struggle to unseat Green and replace him with somebody more in harmony with its views. The issues arising out of the elimination of Green as president cannot also help but build the basis for an opposition to the reaction.

Thus the address by Sherwood Eddy, and the conditions under which it was made, may make new history for the American Federation of Labor.

**For Better Local Affiliation.**

There was a long clash between international officials and city and state officials over the question of forcing local unions to affiliate with city and state central labor bodies.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who heads the organization committee, defended the international unions, claiming the city central bodies were rejecting the affiliations of local unions.

**City Central Refuses Locals.**

He cited the Indianapolis central labor body that had refused affiliation to the printers, carpenters, garment workers and painters.

The convention also instructed the executive council to continue to aid the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico to organize the workers of the island and help the workers of the island free themselves from the political and industrial tyrants who rule there. Delegate Santiago Iglesias stated the case of the islanders to the committee and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

**Important Matters Pending.**

It was announced that this was merely a partial report of the committee. It still has under consideration the general resolution for the organization of the unorganized, and also the demand for organization of the auto industry, brought in by the metal trades department.

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

Send in a sub today!

**Strikers Relief Entertainment**

For Date Factory Workers SATURDAY NIGHT OCTOBER 9, 1926 — 8 to 12 P. M. —

At the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Jones

509 East 35th St., 3rd floor, Apt. 2.

# N. Y. STRIKING WINDOW WASHERS ATTACKED BY COPS WHILE PICKETING

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Striking window cleaners were attacked by police and fought a pitched battle in the shadow of Borough Hall, Brooklyn, during the rush hour today, in view of hundreds of persons. One man was hurled thru a plate glass window. Four men, claiming to be strikers, were arrested only after police threatened them with revolvers.

## Craft Lines a Bar

(Continued from page 1)

conference seek to eliminate all questions of jurisdiction. President O'Connell, however, agreed to the change and there was no opposition to the change.

"I support the resolution of the committee," declared O'Connell, in getting the floor.

He then reviewed the importance of the auto industry, claiming it to be the third largest in the United States, employing 1,000,000 workers, not including affiliated activities to the auto industry.

**An Open Shop Fortress.** "The industry has grown by leaps and bounds," he said. "It has become a dominant factor in the so-called American plan or non-union plan."

"The auto industry is the most specialized industry. It is the most highly developed industry leading toward mass production. Its employees are mere atoms in the production of automobiles, mere specialists in the highest sense of the term. The workers are hired to do one particular thing, regardless of how small that particular thing may be, year in and year out. They are compelled to do one simple operation over and over and over.

**Becomes a Nut.**

"Imagine the state of mind of a human being who screws nuts on bolts for an entire lifetime, with all possibility of human elevation to any other place in industry blocked. That worker becomes nothing more than a nut, and I don't use that word in an offensive sense.

**A Million Workers Wait Union Drive.** "It requires the strength, power and influence of this body to approach this problem. The question of the kind of organization to adopt can be decided after careful consideration. We must proceed so that the workers in this industry may be given some hope in the future. I hope that the next convention will be pleased to have us report at least to the extent that plans are being made and work being done to organize the million workers in the industry."

Delegate E. S. McCullough, printers' union, attacked the head of the American Plan Commission of Detroit, who had stated in an interview given out in New York, that the organization of the auto workers into trade unions was "economically un-sound." He declared that Judge Elbert H. Gary had made the same statement about the reduction of the work-day from 12 to 8 hours in the steel industry. "This American plan is no more abreast of the times than Gary was," declared McCullough.

**Why Not Industrial Organization?** No delegate arose to offer any suggestions as to how to organize the auto industry. No one urged an all-inclusive union for all auto workers in the place of the many conflicting craft unions.

In the discussion of the three resolutions for the "organization of the unorganized," however, Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, had reviewed the workings of the American plan, declaring it was just the modern version of the attempt of feudal lords, 200 years before America was discovered, to destroy the guilds of that time and promote serfdom on the land.

**You're Asleep!**

"The American plan advocates are doing that very same thing now," said Furuseth, "and you are asleep while it is being done."

Delegate Furuseth offered an amendment to the substitute resolution of the organization committee, that the executive council provide some leaflets for general distribution throughout the country to warn the people against what is now being done."

Delegate Furuseth sat down, quite dejected, declaring, "There is no second." This aroused several delegates to exclaim, "I'll second that," but President Green stated that the committee substitute for the resolutions offered included Furuseth's recommendation, so the amendment was withdrawn. The committee offering, containing pious wishes for the organization of the unorganized, carried unanimously.

The convention voted against prison-made brooms thru support given a resolution on this subject offered by the Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

# Freiheit—Another Revolutionary Weapon

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

The appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit adds another weapon to the armory of the revolutionary movement in the United States. The Freiheit, as a national organ has won undying glory in the struggles of the workers. In New York it is the leader of a mass movement which looks to it for information and leadership. Without the Freiheit the victories of the left wing, which is struggling to make of the unions fighting organs of the workers, would have been more difficult if not impossible.

With the appearance of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit the Chicago workers will have an organ which will give close attention to their struggles, which will point the way in the fight, and greatly strengthen them in the struggle against both the capitalist bosses and the right wing bureaucrats. The Freiheit's Chicago edition will help to stir into life and carry forward to victory the movement of those workers in the trade unions, and generally, who are for an uncompromising fight until the capitalists' power is broken and the Workers' and Farmers' Republic reorganizes industry for service to the producers in place of profits for the capitalists.

Hail to the Chicago edition of the Freiheit! May it quickly grow strong in its services to the revolutionary workers!

We greet this fighting comrade of our DAILY WORKER.

# NEGROES MUST BE ORGANIZED SAYS RANDOLPH

(Continued from page 1)

ment for the unionization of colored workers. "No other group," said Randolph, "in this country has suffered so long and so deeply as the colored race. No other group has been used so miserably; no other group has waited so long for emancipation. We can no longer sit down with folded hands. We must no longer be afraid to go forward and make our just demands. If our demands are worth while, then they are worth fighting for. Let us get together.

**Miscellaneous Tip System.** There are others who will support us in our demands. A union of the colored Pullman porters that can force its demand of living wages to take the place of the miserable tip system that robs a man of self respect, will be a demonstration of what Negroes can do with organization and will be the beginning of a movement of all the colored workers into trade unions. Let the beginning be a 100 per cent organization of the Pullman porters and let us not rest until our demands for wages becomes an accomplished fact in this country."

An announcement was made of the Passaic film to be shown in Cleveland on Oct. 22 at the Engineers' Auditorium.

## Hoosier Politicians Face Jail Over Klan

(Continued from page 1)

It would not surprise anybody to see several highly-placed persons making a bee-line for a jail cell before the storm blows over.

**Cal to Remain Normal.** It is reported here that Calvin Coolidge is more disturbed over the K. K. mess in Indianapolis than even the outstanding feature of modern society. It is this: The old order is changing. To be more explicit, the capitalist system is on the decline. The workingclass are coming into their own. History is ripe for the change and so are the workers.

**THERE** are some superficially wise intellectuals, writing books today, who try to make people believe that nothing ever changes. That there were always rich and poor. That there is nothing to the revolutionary movement except the desire of certain leaders to get on top. We say to those vendors of literary shoddy that they are digging their own literary graves, if they do not recognize the outstanding feature of modern society. It is this: The old order is changing. To be more explicit, the capitalist system is on the decline. The workingclass are coming into their own. History is ripe for the change and so are the workers.

**THEREFORE** if you are of the high-spirited class that delights in bouncing gods out of their niches, chip in for THE DAILY WORKER. If you are a clodhopper who does not care how the gods shuffle you about, ignore this plea and keep on reading the mental fodder that the capitalist press ladles out to you.

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

**ONE MILLION COPIES!** That's how many copies of the Congressional Program of the Workers Communist Party must be distributed in the

**SPECIAL PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION WEEK**

**October 10 to October 16**

The program in leaflet form presents in simple and easily understood language the stand of the Party on the issues raised in the election campaign and thus embodies the fundamental election message of the Party. The broad mass distribution of this program leaflet is the best possible way of acquainting the workers with what our Party stands for. Many workers have often asked you: "Well, what do you Communists want? What would you do about immigration or prohibition?" This leaflet put into the hands of your fellow-worker answers these questions.

Every Shop or Street Nucleus— Every Trade Union and Language Fraction— Every Section, City, and District Organization of the Party— Every Party Member—

**MUST GET ON THE JOB IMMEDIATELY!**

The leaflets sell for \$3.50 a thousand. Party organizations in the city where the district office is situated order from the District Office. All other organizations order direct from the National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

# START CAMPAIGN TO HELP NEGRO WOMEN'S STRIKE

Strikers Get Credentials From C. F. of L.

A campaign to raise strike funds for the Negro women, employed as date stuffers at the Maras company factory, who have been on strike since last Saturday, is under way in Chicago.

Credentials to solicit funds from local unions will be given the strikers Monday by the Federation of Labor. It is announced. The Federation also will urge support of the strike in its Saturday and Sunday radio program.

A campaign to raise strike funds for the women, who on account of the low wages they were paid while working, and the fact that they have been on strike for a week, are almost destitute, is being conducted by the I. W. A.

**Committees For Funds.**

Some 15 committees have been formed to solicit funds from the various Negro organizations and churches in the city who are sympathetic with the strikers. Ranks of the strikers have grown daily. Organization is the goal of the women.

Two of the strikers who were arrested for picketing were released from jail after bond was furnished by the International Labor Defense. The women demanded a jury trial on the charge of disorderly conduct. The date of the trial has not yet been set.

# RESIDENTS FLEE ILLINOIS TOWN AS LEVEE BREAKS

Maddened River Rushes Thru Village Streets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEWISTOWN, Ill., Oct. 6.—Residents were routed from their homes yesterday at Liverpool, a village near here, when the east levee gave way before the maddened Illinois River. The flood rushed into the village streets, now under 18 inches of water, and covered hundreds of acres of corn in fields nearby.

Two other levees may break at any moment, and a general exodus from the village is in progress.

Petersburg, in Mason county, is isolated by flood waters, and homeless families there now number 75. Train traffic thru the city is at a standstill.

# Hunger Stalks Flood District in Illinois

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 8.—Hunger today added its share to the misery of flood swept Beardstown. The relief workers now are the sole support of 40 families, whose all has been swept away by the raging waters of the Illinois river.

Fifteen hundred people are now homeless and the destitute are estimated at 125, who are quartered in tents and in an old hotel taken over by the relief workers.

The river was rising again today and at noon was at a stage of 25.5 feet. A forecast by the U. S. weather bureau at St. Louis states that the river will reach its crest tomorrow night, at a stage of 25.6 feet.

The best way—subscribe today.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## FOSTER SPEAKS IN DETROIT ON TUES., OCT. 12

### To Review Convention and the Left Wing

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The workers of Detroit will have an opportunity to hear a report of the American Federation of Labor Convention from two leaders of the left wing in the American Labor Movement, Tuesday, Oct. 12 at 8 p. m., when Wm. Z. Foster and Ben Gold will address a mass meeting of the Trade Union Educational League at the McClellan Hall, corner Forest and Cass.

**Will Review Accomplishments.**  
In view of Green's bitter attacks against the left wingers and Communists it will be interesting to hear these two leaders of the left wing review some of the recent accomplishments of the left wing in the labor movement.

There will be many important issues at the A. F. of L. Convention that must be treated from the point of view of the left wing. Why is the A. F. of L. still opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia? What are the inner conflicts within the executive council on some of the important political questions facing the labor movement of the country.

**Convention in Session.**  
The A. F. of L. Convention offers a splendid opportunity to bring many of these questions to the attention of the trade unionists of Detroit. Admission of 25 cents will be charged.

## RABBI WISE RAPS PASSAIC COURTS FOR STRIKE ACTS

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 8.—The courts are "stacked" against the workers in Passaic, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, told a big meeting of woolen strikers.

The police, for the most part, are controlled by the mills; the United State senators are "representatives" not of the people of the state, but of the mill owners.

**Deep Breach of Faith.**  
There has been a "deep breach of faith on the part of the mill owners," he declared, calling attention to the companies' original reason not to treat with the workers because they were led by "radicals." Now that the strikers are led by the conservative United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., the mill owners would deal with the union if they had been sincere from the beginning.

Going to Detroit.  
The rabbi said he was leaving for Detroit to make a personal report to the heads of the A. F. of L. He urged the workers to "battle on," saying they had obtained the sympathy even of persons ordinarily little interested in the cause of labor.

### 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, Hickey & Johnson, Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence.  
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.  
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

**SUNDAY, OCT. 10.**  
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.  
7:45 p. m.—Living Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

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## PROGRESSIVE OFFICIALS URGE UTAH FEDERATION CONVENTION TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

SALT LAKE CITY (By Mail)—The State Federation of Labor has just ended its annual convention which was held at the Labor Temple in Salt Lake with, as the capitalist press was happy to report, "a notable absence of 'red' and 'radical' resolutions."

Two Progressive Officials.

C. L. Speigel of Salt Lake City was elected president and F. G. West re-elected secretary-treasurer. Con D. Silva of Ogden was re-elected first vice-president.

Speigel and Silva are progressives and there will at least be less tirading against the "reds" and, we trust, more effort directed toward organizing and building up of the labor movement in Utah.

Con D. Silva, probably the most progressive of the delegates present, was, in the absence of the reactionary president Goodmansen, acting chairman of the convention. His report as first vice-president was the most comprehensive as well as the most progressive report submitted to the convention.

Following are some excerpts from his report:

**Organize the Unorganized.**  
"Every delegate to this convention should upon return to their own unions urge the local unions to become active in interesting all unorganized men and women who work in joining the organization of their craft. And then follow that up by having the craft come into the central body and the state federation. You owe this activity to yourselves as a protection to your wages, to your working day and to general conditions surrounding your working place.

"I regret very much that the American Federation of Labor has failed to heed the request of the Utah Federation to aid us by sending an organizer into this state. Several similar requests have been sent to the American Federation of Labor by former conventions. I am sure that if an organizer were sent here our membership would double by the next convention. God knows there is plenty of organization work to be done in this state.

**Disapproves A. F. of L. Action.**  
"The officers of the federation regret very much that thru the action of the A. F. of L. we have lost the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. I hope that the convention will go on record as favoring such action by the American Federation of Labor as will settle this controversy on such a basis as will again give us the affiliation of this splendid body of working men and women."

**Closer Relations with Farmers.**  
The following recommendation of Silva's was endorsed and a committee appointed:

"I would recommend that the state federation and the local assemblies make a point of cultivating closer relations with farm labor as organized in the Farm Bureau. Not only should we extend our campaign in behalf of the union label to the farmers but we should urge co-operation in all lines. We should have standing committees from the federation and assemblies to act as fraternal delegates to the Farm Bureaus and to keep them in touch with our activities. We should ask Farm Bureaus to send fraternal delegates to meet with us.

**Condemns Company Union.**

"Let us not forget the menace of the company controlled union. That is one thing organized labor must fight with all its power. It is one of the worst forms of wage slavery. These company unions and the "open shop" are fostered by the Associated Industries which hide their real purposes behind what they hypocritically call the "American Plan." I recommend that delegates urge their unions to give stronger support to the "Labor Bulletin." That is the most effective means of fighting the company unions and the Associated Industries.

**Labor Party?**  
I cannot close this report without calling to mind one incident of our dip into PRACTICAL politics two years ago. In Weber County all the labor, progressive and radical elements combined in supporting

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

## WINDOW WASHERS ON STRIKE GAIN MANY MEMBERS

Since the window washers went on strike last Monday, about 50 new members joined Local 34 of the Window Washers' Union, under whose auspices the strike is carried on. Altogether about 450 people are affected by the walk-out. The Ohio Window Cleaning Co., the New York Window Cleaning Co. and the Hearst Bldg. recognized the union demands and signed up.

Police and sluggers are continuing to intimidate the strikers. Steve Zaharchuk, the business agent of the union, was taken to the police station on Foster Avenue, near Robey Street. He was searched and when nothing incriminating was found, the captain bawled him out and let him go.

Wilfred Mattison, a striker, was arrested for picketing. At the Harrison St. police court he was fined \$1 for "disorderly conduct."

The names of a few scabs were obtained by the union. They are: Justine Mesun, of 4418 So. Whipple St.; Julius Aborovitch, of 4833 So. Hamlin Ave., and Mike Pesetsky, of 2015 West Superior St.

In order to make it easier for the window washers who work in office buildings to join the union only \$3 initiation fee is charged at present instead of the usual \$25. Many are taking advantage of this opportunity and are joining. A meeting of the strikers was held yesterday at 30 N. Wells Street.

## Porters Refuse to Scab on Window Washers at Rothschild Clothing Co.

When the window washers went on strike at the M. L. Rothschild Clothing Co., cor. State St. and Jackson Blvd., the head porter, John Faingold, made an attempt to force the porters to scab on the window washers. The porters, altho not organized into a union, flatly refused to do the work of the striking window washers. The head porter was enraged at such a stand of solidarity by the porters, and decided to fire the "ring leaders." But then all the porters informed Mr. John Faingold, that if anybody is fired they will all go out.

When the superintendent heard about it, he offered the porters extra pay for the extra work. This was also refused. After questioning if they belonged to a union and why they refuse to do the work of the strikers, the superintendent finally let the porters alone.

No porter is scabbing on the window-washers in this store.

## 2,000 Involved in N. J. Automobile Walk-out

ELIZABETH, N. J.—(FP)—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt plant of the Durant Motor Corp. makes the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting voted a general walkout in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers, who have been on strike two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. The strikers demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The strike is backed by A. F. of L. organizer Edward McGrady and New Jersey state federation of labor officials. The Flint Motors Corp. is having its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durant cars.

## U. T. W. ISSUES APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO AID WINNING OF PASSAIC STRIKE

The following statement has been issued by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Sara A. Conboy, secretary, in regard to the affiliation of the Passaic strikers with the A. F. of L.:

"To set at rest any misapprehension about the present situation of the great Passaic textile strike, I wish to make it clear that the Passaic strikers have been received into the United Textile Workers of America, and chartered as Local 1603. These strikers are therefore now an integral part of the American Federation of Labor. The action of the executive officers of the United Textile Workers of America in chartering the Passaic Local, received the unanimous approval of our International Convention held in New York City, Sept. 13-18, 1926.

"The convention furthermore directed the general officers to give every support to this strike, and to use their best effort to bring it to a just and successful conclusion. It further directed that we also call upon all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor to rush all possible financial aid to the Passaic strikers.

"Our hope is that this appeal will meet with instant and generous response for the labor movement and all

friends of labor thruout the country. "These ten thousand brave textile workers on strike for over 3 months must know that they are not now deserted, but have found new friends by the millions.

"In recent days, since these strikers have joined the ranks of the regular trade union movement of America, police brutalities have become worse even than before. Our answer to this invasion of the most elementary rights of American workers must be the utmost moral, legal and financial support of the strikers until their right to organize and their right to an American standard of living is recognized.

"Thomas F. McMahon,  
International President.  
"Sara A. Conboy,  
International Sec.-Treas.  
"United Textile Workers  
of America."

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

## WILL THE BRITISH MINERS WIN?

It is generally admitted in all circles that if the miners could hold out for two more months—October and November—the mine owners will be compelled to recede from their present arrogant attitude of demanding what amounts to an "unconditional surrender" of the miners.

Little arguing is required to convince one that the miners will be able to hold out those two months or longer, only if they are kept from starving and freezing. And who will do that? Who will help them if not we, the workers? Under no consideration must we quit now, when the miners need us most. We must continue our work of relief and help them to a victorious ending of their great struggle.

THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY ON HAND COLLECTED ON SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, MINERS' COUPON BOOKS, OR MINIATURE LANTERNS ARE URGED TO SEND SAME IN AT ONCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, 1563 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

## COMPANY UNION REVOLT CHOKED BY RAIL BOARD

### Steers Men Into Trap of Arbitration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—One company union group has "made its point" in a disagreement with a railroad company, while another has failed to gain its first objective after joining an independent union. The records of the U. S. board of mediation in these cases show that a spirit of unrest is moving the workers in the railroad industry to appeal to federal authority for help.

They Won—Arbitration!

On the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road the company association of clerks demanded a wage increase on the ground that they had none in two years. The company replied that it could not pay more than was paid by the parent company, the Louisville & Nashville. Commissioner Hanger mediated the dispute and secured the signatures of both parties to an agreement on arbitration of the wage demand. Arbitrators have been selected and are now starting work.

Reference to Board.

On the Boston & Maine a wage demand by the company union of shopmen at Boston led to the dismissal of the five members of the committee that called on the management. The shopmen then voted to join the Independent American Federation of Railroad Workers. The union applied to the board of mediation for its services as to the dismissals and the wage issue.

Commissioner Hanger tried to mediate but was met by the company's showing that only 1,000 of its employees had rebelled. It denied any responsibility to set up a separate adjustment board for so small a minority. Hanger persuaded both sides to refer the dispute to the full membership of the board for decision on the general principle of minority groups' right to separate negotiation and adjustment.

## First Gun Fired in Drive to Organize N. J. Silk Workers

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—With the mailing of several thousand of leaflets printed in four languages the Associated Silk Workers have fired the opening gun in an energetic campaign to organize the silk workers of Paterson and vicinity. The organization of the workers in the broad silk shops is the immediate aim of the union.

Following the strike against the multiple-loom system in August, 1924, the workers have been forced to accept wage reductions and in many cases been compelled to work longer hours, more familiarly known as overtime.

The union is on record for the following demands:

"The complete recognition of the Associated Silk Workers' Union by the bosses; an increase in wages for all broad silk workers; a guaranteed minimum wage and the system of pay for every week; more sanitary working conditions in the old, dilapidated factory buildings; the eight-hour day for all broad silk workers and eventually the 40-hour week; the elimination of the speed-up system, which undermines and destroys the health of the workers; effective methods which will compel the manufacturers to abide by their promises."

The campaign in the broad silk industry is being conducted by the executive board of the broad silk department under the direction of Organizer Anthony Ramaglia, who has been until recently connected with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and was elected last week by the silk workers to his present position.

The general organization headquarters at 201 Market street will also be headquarters for the campaign. A meeting of the members of the department will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

## Union of Bed Workers Invites Labor of the Trade to Tues. Meet

A meeting was held at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, corner Ogden and Kedzie Aves., at 2 p. m., October 3rd, 1926 of Mattress Makers, Box Spring and Spring Bed Workers where a union was formed affiliated with the Upholsterer's International Union. Speakers from the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, the Teamsters' Union, the United Hebrew Trades, etc., addressed a large crowd. A great deal of enthusiasm was displayed by the workers of the trade.

Conditions of the trade are so bad that it is impossible to earn a living wage. With the hope and co-operation of all other unions, the success of the bed industry is nearer. The next meeting of the union will be held, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1926 at 8 p. m. at Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden avenues. All workers of the trade are invited to come. Help better the conditions of the industry.

R. Wilkie, Secretary.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### AMERICAN STUDENT DELEGATION WELCOMED AT THE RED CAPITOL

(BLES)—The following letter has been written from Moscow, Russia, by Thomas L. Dabney, a graduate of Brookwood Labor College last year. Dabney is a member of the American student delegation to Russia. Other colleges and universities represented by the 12 members of the delegation include Columbia, University of Pittsburgh, Occidental College, and Washington University.

Moscow, July 9.

The members of the American student delegation to Soviet Russia were most cordially received on our arrival at Moscow Saturday, July 2. A large reception committee of students met us at the station with cars and accompanied us to our hotel. We were confronted with cameras on every side. Pravda and other Moscow papers have carried news stories about the delegation every day since our arrival.

The students whom we have met are not only interested in the educational problems of Russia but they are eager to get all the information they can on the problems of education in America. I have never seen so many serious forward-looking students anywhere as I have seen in the three schools in Moscow which we have visited.

Our delegation has visited the first Moscow State University, the Transport Engineers' College and the Timirjaseff Agricultural Academy. At each of these schools we were given a warm reception by an official of the school. Altho it is vacation time, a considerable number of students are still at these schools—some helping in repair work or general construction and some doing special school work. Questions covering the whole range of education were fired at us by students in each school that we visited.

They are particularly interested in the fortunes of women students, the amount of technical training given in American schools, the attitude of American colleges to Negro students, the extent to which scholarships are awarded to students and the progress of workers' education.

Almost every group of students whom we have met asked us if we were from trade union schools. At the Transport Engineers' College the students were particularly anxious to know whether we represented unions and whether students in America had the opportunity of sharing the government of the colleges with the faculty. When I told the group that students at Brookwood were active members of trade unions and that they assisted in the strikes of their locals, one comrade asked the rest of our delegation: "How long will it be before your colleges will become schools like your comrade's?" Again and again I saved our delegation embarrassment by mentioning Brookwood and other labor schools.

Russian students are eager to do what they can to bridge the present gap between themselves and the American students. They would welcome the opportunity to exchange students with American colleges. After we paid a visit to Lunacharsky, a student told me that plans were on to send a student to Brookwood and they were glad to meet a representative from Brookwood and find out something about the school. Whenever possible I have assured Russian students that the few liberal students in America are interested in the progress of education in the Soviet Union and regard themselves as a part of the great movement of liberal students in all countries.—Thomas L. Dabney.

## Young Stove Worker Is Popular Paper

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The third issue of the Young Stove Worker, mimeographed factory bulletin issued by the Young Workers' League in Los Angeles, made its appearance before the O'Keefe & Merritt stove factory. The leading articles urge the workers to organize for a 15 per cent wage increase, 44-hour week and similar vital demands. There is an article written in Spanish especially for the Mexican young workers. The bosses are chasing away league members, but all issues are successfully distributed, and the workers, especially the young fellows, grab them eagerly. Due to its growing popularity, the league is planning to change it from a monthly to a weekly and enlarge it to two pages or more. Arrangements will shortly be made for open-air meetings at the factory gates, where youth speakers will address the stove workers.

## Hot Dog on This Youth Hike

The Chicago Y. W. L. will hold its biggest hike of the season Sunday, Oct. 10, in the Milwaukee woods. There will be games and marsh-mallow roasts, games and fun galore.

Members of the Chicago league should meet at their section headquarters and come to the woods together.

To get to the woods take Milwaukee Ave. car going west. Then meet the bunch at the end of the car line. Don't forget the date. Sympathizers are invited.

## Charges Employes Were Bribed, Ford Sues Contractors

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—The Ford Motor Company has filed suit against Blair and Company, construction firm, charging that the contractors bribed Ford employes to accept inferior materials in construction work. The suit, it is believed, will involve several millions of dollars.

Ford asks that the contract with Blair and Company be terminated and that it be forced to divulge names of the employes who betrayed "Philanthropical Henry."

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1934 West Chicago Avenue  
(Cor. Winchester)  
Phone Humboldt 2707

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

## Girl Financiers Show How It's Done

Ethel Stevens, who specializes in financing District 8's campaign among the young miners, has started off in-door collecting work with a bang. She and Clara Cline in one-half hour collected over \$19 at a Lithuanian workers' affair. Clara made a brief talk to the crowd, explaining the purpose of the campaign among young miners, while Ethel went around and pinned a special button on anyone who did not offer violent resistance. When everyone had been buttoned the comrades counted the total and found that they had collected over \$19. This, added to the other sums that Comrade Stevens had previously collected, makes over \$100 that she has gotten together for the young miners' campaign.

## See the Point in the Needle Trades Bulletin

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The needle trades fraction of the Los Angeles Y. W. L. will shortly run off 300 mimeographed copies of a needle trades bulletin to help bring the girls in the industry into their respective unions. The Needle Trades Council of this city will be urged to initiate a move for a youth conference in the needle industry.

## Young Worker Subs Given Free

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Over fifty dollars was raised by a voluntary assessment of Los Angeles Y. W. L. members to help get the Young Worker published. The weekly youth paper is being popularized by means of free subs being given to young workers and students who become interested thru the propaganda of the Young Workers League.



About the working class youth in this country in every issue of

The Young Worker  
\$1.00 a Year : : 50c 6 Months

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THE DAILY WORKER

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

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290 Advertising rates on application

The Soviet Union Gets a Hearing

The old lady who tried to sweep back the sea with a broom scored a one hundred per cent success compared to the result of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor officialdom to keep the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union becoming the subject of debate on the convention floor.

No more dramatic occurrence has disturbed the solemn serenity of the annual convocation of the conservative leaders of the American trade union movement than the speech of Sherwood Eddy. The occurrence symbolizes the onward march of the proletarian revolution in Russia and dwarfs the puny attempts of its foes, to prevent its achievement, the first workers' and peasants' government in the world, appearing in its glorious aspects before the American working class.

The A. F. of L. machine had everything arranged to take another rap at the Soviet Union and the Communists without any opposition from the floor. A vicious resolution reaffirming the previous adverse decisions was to be introduced and passed and the issue smothered for another year.

But times have changed. There is a delegation of trade union officials, economists, editors and labor attorneys all packed up and ready to go to the Soviet Union, the delegation has received much publicity, the British fraternal delegates spoke in praise of the Soviet Union and advocated world trade union unity, the attack of the Detroit open shoppers, direct and unexpected by the Pollyanna leadership of the federation, drew in huge quantities upon its slender store of courage, the church and the Y. M. C. A. joined in the attack and the carefully erected structure of reaction came tumbling down about the ears of an astounded bureaucracy.

Undoubtedly there will be the usual loud wails of "Communist propaganda" and we do not deny that we have done the best we could to put the issue of Soviet Union recognition before the American labor movement. We are only too pleased that our efforts have not been in vain and it will be admitted by unbiased observers that we have done a fairly good job.

Not that Sherwood Eddy is a Communist or under any Communist influence except that which all honest idealists respond to when they visit the only land in the world where workers and peasants rule and are using their power to build a Communist society while at the same time aiding to the best of their ability the struggles of workers in capitalist and colonial countries to organize for and wage victoriously the struggle for proletarian power.

We are grateful to Sherwood Eddy just as we are to all honest intellectuals who have the courage to tell the truth about the Russian revolution and other achievements of our class.

But Sherwood Eddy alone could never have upset the cautious plans of the skilled jugglers who manipulate the affairs of A. F. of L. conventions. The incident is significant in that it shows an inner weakness in the hitherto apparently solid front of A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and it is additionally significant that this weakness discloses itself on a fundamental working class political issue such as the recognition of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is.

The pressure from the rank and file is making itself felt at this convention with greater force than in a decade. The auto industry organization resolution, the Eddy speech and the favorable reception accorded it, the very obvious failure of the officialdom to give this convention the usual quiet, restrained atmosphere of utter respectability, all point to the conclusion that the American labor movement, in spite of the efforts of the leadership to hold it in leash, is emerging from its post-war apathy and showing signs of recovering from the subtle poison administered by the labor agents of imperialism.

The High Cost of Getting Elected

Samuel Insull turned about \$150,000 into Frank L. Smith's treasure chest because the public utilities magnate had a grudge against Smith's opponent and would do anything within reason to place another man in the senatorial seat occupied by Mr. McKinley. Of course, Sam had no ulterior motive. Oh, no, no, no.

Frankly, our faith in this explanation of the phenomenal campaign contribution is somewhat shaken by the perusal of an article in a Chicago newspaper purporting to be the experience of a campaign manager for a capitalist party in roping in votes for his candidates.

This particular installment tells how he lined up the foreign-born vote.

The party's publicity man was in a dilemma. He called in the campaign manager for a solution of his problem. It was this:

The foreign vote might save the party from defeat. So the publicity man wrote several articles proving why the various racial groups should support the ticket. There was one for the Poles, another for the Irish, one for the Italians and so on down the line. How to get the stuff out so that it would not prove a boomerang was the problem. If an Irish pamphlet got into the hands of a Swede there would be trouble because the reasons given why the Irish should support the ticket were precisely the reasons why the Swedes should not.

The campaign manager wrinkled his brow and by the time he got thru he could see a mass movement of foreign-born voters moving on the polls to vote for his ticket. Money did the trick.

Lining his pockets with one thousand dollar bills the manager journeyed to New York. The first foreign-born leader he met with, accepted twenty-five one thousand dollar bills on account. By the time he had covered Boston and Chicago and returned to Washington his roll was slim and the publicity director almost fainted when the amount expended was tallied.

But inside of a week the money began to talk. Mass meetings were held at which orators of every known racial group on the American voting lists expounded the virtues of the party with the boodle. And when the votes were counted, the party with the boodle got the lion's share of the votes.

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

By N. BUCHARIN

(Continued from the previous issue) If we are criticized and told: "This has not been done, and that has not been done," and if we are criticized for the purpose of making capital for the formation of a faction, instead of for the purpose of helping us to remedy our faults, if we are criticized in enormous exaggerations, if our party and the Soviet power are slandered, if individual errors, individual mistakes, and individual weaknesses in our state and our party apparatus are multiplied a thousandfold, if a faction platform is formed of these, and if the critics do not help us to overcome the real inconsistencies and difficulties, but take the opportunity to fry their own faction fish, then we take up arms against such a criticism, for this is no capable help coming to aid us to overcome our deficiencies, but a system of repeated attempts to shake the unity of the party, and to attain the legalization of other parties by means of factions and groups. This is a falling away from the proletarian line, even if it is not acknowledged as such.

THE opposition, after making several accusations against the central committee of the party, maintained that the party should learn the following lessons from the election campaign: 1. Real industrialization; 2. real organization of the poor peasantry; 3. real alliance with the main mass of the middle peasantry under the leadership of the proletariat; 4. real fight against bureaucracy; 5. real inner party democracy. It would thus appear that our industrialization is not real—apparently we only assert that we are building new factories, whilst in reality they do not exist. It appears that we are not organizing the poor peasantry, that only the opposition proposes a real alliance, etc., etc. The opposition gives a false testimony against our whole policy, and believes

that it alone is creating something "real," while all that we have done and are doing is fundamentally "wrong."

WE, however, are straightforward enough to believe that those persons who contend in the crudest form against a current in our party one day, only to let themselves be borne on this current the next; who today proclaim the question of faction to be a matter of death to the party, and tomorrow a matter of life—we believe that these elements have found their way into "real" Leninism to a certain extent on false passports.

I MUST tell you a funny story. In opposition circles Comrade Zinoviev's book on Leninism has been regarded as a hundred per cent gospel. This will be known to you. A considerable part of this book was directed against Comrade Trotsky. But now Comrade Zinoviev, for the sake of the block with Comrade Trotsky, for the sake of the realization of real Leninism, has let this book fall under the table, and is not having a further edition published. This is the way they treat the principles of Leninism. Not merely a word which might have slipped out accidentally, but the "gospel" of Leninism.

Our Tasks. IN conclusion, a few words on the tasks now facing us. In economic politics our main task is to steer an efficient course towards industrialism. To seek means for the acceleration of the speed of development for our industry. Our next task, in view of the coming autumn, consists of inquiring into the possibility of a rise in real wages, especially in the wages of those categories of workers whose wages have not kept pace with the others. Although we were unable to fulfill this task a few months ago, it is certain that if we now succeed in maneuvering our exports skilfully, in bringing in our grain properly and

selling it well, etc., we shall be in a position by the autumn to raise the real value of wages. This must be carefully considered and calculated a hundred times, but we must make preparations for it.

THE next measure to be taken in our labor policy must be to combat the excesses which have grown up about the saving regime. In some places the necessity of saving has been so interpreted that the workers have been deprived of water to make tea with, with the result that there have been small revolts here and there in the provinces. This is not a regime of saving, but a caricature, a perfectly criminal caricature of a regime of saving. Our central committee or its secretariat must send an explanatory letter to the organizations on this subject. One of our main tasks all over the country must be the combat against the bureaucracy which is throttling us. I may remind you that one of the main thoughts in Comrade Zinoviev's last speech, held just before his death and directed against the opposition, was a declaration of determined war against the immobility, the unwieldiness, and the bureaucratism of our apparatus, against conditions which oblige an urgent matter to pass thru the hands of ten to twenty authorities before it can be decided upon and executed. Here we have still a great deal to do, and here the collective endeavors of many workers' hands and heads is truly necessary.

AND finally, I am of the opinion that in the sphere of inner party politics we must not only carry on this direct struggle against factions and groups, but at the same time we must strive more energetically for inner party democracy. We must enlighten the mass of the party at any price, strengthen and steel its ideology, and do this in the firm conviction that the line pursued by the majority of the

party is right. This is one of the greatest tasks.

THE Communist Party is the main spring of the state administration of our great country. We are entering the autumn season faced by extremely complicated tasks. We must maneuver with our grain prices, and maneuver in such a manner that we bring in the largest possible quantity of grain. We must export and sell this grain on advantageous terms, and upon this basis we have to arrange our program of production, and find our way to a certain improvement in the housing question, the wages question, etc. We begin with these operations every year almost simultaneously with the realization of the harvest. A very great deal depends upon how these operations are begun. They are almost determinative for the results of a whole economic year. And though we have our hands full with this great practical task, still we must increase our activity in the work of strengthening the ideology of the whole of the party on the basis of a definite political standpoint. May every member of the party know and realize that the majority of the central committee has a clearly defined

standpoint, one for which it stands, which it continues, and which serves as a rule for its guidance of the party.

WE are not adherents of party methods which maintain one thing today, and something diametrically opposite tomorrow; which declare a crusade against deviations today, and submit to the lead of these deviations tomorrow. We have our line of policy, and we follow it consistently. We shall continue to stand for this line, to fight for it, to lead the party unwaveringly by it, and we are firmly convinced that the whole party—with the Leningrad organization, which has always been and always will be a pillar of the central committee, in the front rank—will pursue this line in every respect. The most important point is: the struggle for the right political line; everything else depends upon this; everything else is determined by the struggle for the right political line. Our line is actually a Leninist political line, from which we never deviate, and which we fight without ceasing, and which will be the means of leading us to victory. (Prolonged applause.)

(Conclusion.)

How Philadelphia Does Its Bit

We have just received the following inspiring report from the Philadelphia district of the Workers Party.

The workers in the Philadelphia district are surely responding to our call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

"Norfolk, W. Va., Oct. 4, 1928

"Enclosed find check for \$100.00, the contribution of the Norfolk and Portsmouth comrades to SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

"Are now on the way back. In Richmond we will get \$100.00. It's all agreed. In Washington they will have a check for \$300.00 waiting for us. In Baltimore they will have another \$150.00 ready. When we get to Philly we will have another couple of hundred to send.

"We will also cover next week—Trenton, Chester and Wilmington. "Fraternally yours, Alex Bail."

OLD LINE PARTIES DISCREDITED IN IND.; URGE FORMING LABOR PARTY

The Local Lake County, Indiana, Workers (Communist) Party, has issued a statement asking all of the workers of Indiana to stand together and form a Labor Party in order to purge the state of the corruption and graft which has been exposed in connection with the Ku Klux Klan activities.

THE state of Indiana is in political turmoil. Stephenson, the ex-ruler of the K. K. K. and of the republican party, is now in jail in Michigan City, Indiana, for causing the death of a school girl, and makes a confession. He claims to have documents to prove:

That he spent \$275,000 to elect a certain prominent republican official of the state of Indiana to office.

That he received from the republican official notes to the amount of \$825,000 in payment for his election into office.

That republican mayors of three large cities in Indiana entered into a written agreement with him to repay him on a ration three-for-one for all the money he advances in the campaign for their election.

That he made further agreements with these republican mayors whereby some individuals received full control over appointments to public jobs.

That he made similar agreements with 30 or 40 less important public officials.

That he dictated the appointment of the republican senator, Jim Robinson, to his senatorial position by the republican governor of Indiana, Ed Jackson.

That he forced this appointment by threatening the republican governor that, if the appointment is not made as requested, he would begin "to talk" and that his story would not gain any public favor for the republican governor.

When crooks begin to squeal—they expose other crooks.

A NUMBER of the ex-grand dragon's former republican friends, including the republican governor and some of the republican senators, ought to be serving time with Stephenson, if the story he tells is true.

And from the action of the republican governor, Ed Jackson, who would not permit newspaper men to see Stephenson, one would conclude that the clique of the K. K. K.-republican politicians, in control of the state machine, are afraid of his revelations.

What is the meaning of this big turmoil in the politics of Indiana? IT shows up the total rottenness and anti-labor character of the K. K. K.-republican combination that rules the state.

They all parade as 100 per cent Americans—these 100 per cent scoundrels! They all preach law and order—these thieves and ruffians! Against the workers on a peaceful strike they would use machine guns (as at the time of the Great Steel Strike).

But for themselves they claim immunity from punishment for all the hideous crimes they commit.

But who put these men in power? Workers and poor farmers of the state of Indiana.

Behold now these champions of "white protestant superiority!" Do you still admire them? Do you still insist that man's superiority depends upon his color and his creed?

YOU, workers and poor farmers, who joined the K. K. K. because you thought it will bring about clean-

er politics—How many more times do you need to be fooled before you learn your lesson?

Out of the Ku Klux Klan—this hotbed of hatred—religious and racial—cultivated by the exploiters of labor in order to keep the workers fighting each other, divided and weak!

Out of the rotten K. K. K.-republican contraption! Let it fall to pieces, like a house of cards!

For the republican party cannot be expected to serve your interests, even if it disassociates itself from the K. K. K.

For the republican party can be nothing else but what it is—the party of big business—the party of Wall Street, of the Morgans, and the Rockefeller and the Garys.

THE proof of this, (if proof is needed!) is in the recent slush funds investigations in Pennsylvania, in Illinois. The money bags run the elections, the biggest stake elects all of the candidates from the president of the United States down to the petty clerk.

And the democratic party—can we seek refuge in this relic of the slave holding South which now attempts to parade as the friend of the working people? No! Because it is under just as firm control of the bankers and manufacturers as the republican party.

The slush fund exposures showed that the bankers and manufacturers are contributing to the democratic party as they do to the republican party. When the republican party is discredited in the eyes of the workers and poor farmers—then the democratic party is used by the exploiters to fool the working people.

DOWN WITH the political parties of the exploiters of labor! Let all the workers' organizations—trade unions, fraternal, political—unite to form a powerful party of their own—a Labor Party.

Let our watchword be: A Powerful Labor Party of Indiana for the presidential elections of 1928.

Let us use the remaining two years for the building of such a party. At the same time let us demand a full and open investigation of all charges of thievery, political corruption, and graft in the capitalist politics of Indiana.

Let organized labor demand that its representatives participate in the investigation.

TO jail with the open shoppers who keep the wages down, who resist the organization of workers, but spend millions of dollars squeezed out of workers to enrich themselves and keep themselves in power.

DOWN WITH CAPITALIST POLITICS!

LONG LIVE INDEPENDENT WORKING CLASS POLITICAL ACTION!

LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF ALL RACES!

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. Local Lake County, Indiana.

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

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

- PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall. MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall. AMHERST, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall. EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 15. AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Berton Grange Hall. MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m., Market Hall. CHARLOTTE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 8:30 p. m., Union Hall. UNIONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22. REPUBLIC, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23. DAISYTOWN, Pa., Sunday, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24. NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25. HARRISVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall. NEWCASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30. NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:30. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows: MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10. TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall. BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

- ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15. KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 17. ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 18. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20. CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21. VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22. SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23. DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24. IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25. HAMBURG, Mich., Oct. 26. ITHACA, Mich., Oct. 27. FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30. MUSKOGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

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

N. Y. Italian Workers Will Stage Affair for Il Lavoratore

The Italian workers in New York are busy arranging an affair in behalf of their paper, Il Lavoratore, to be held at the Harlem Casino on the 23rd of this month.

Now think: One evening among the Italians—girls and fellows, and all broadminded radicals—one evening full of events. Oh, no, you can't afford to deprive yourself of all this.

The New York comrades have undertaken the responsibility of covering the expense of the November 7 issue of Il Lavoratore with this affair. Won't you help them do it by bringing all your friends and by not forgetting this important date?

WORKERS' SCHOOL REGISTRATION IS HELD OPEN HERE

Comrades who have not yet registered for the Chicago Workers' School can do so up to Sunday, October 10. Classes are being held this week and a number of comrades have already started to work. For those who have not yet had the opportunity to register, the books are being kept open another week.

Communism Class Friday.

Comrade Bittelman's class in "Elements of Communism" will have its first session on Friday, October 15. This class will use as its textbook the new book just translated from the Russian, "Elements of Political Education." This book is being used as a textbook thruout the Russian party schools and workers' universities. It is very complete and up-to-date.

Other classes are: Kaplan's, "ABC of the Class Struggle," which is being held on the South Side at 3201 South Wabash Avenue, and meets on Monday nights; Swabek's class, Mondays, "Trade Union Tactics and Strategy"; Abern's class, Tuesdays, "Role and Function of the Party"; Simon's class, Wednesdays, "ABC of the Class Struggle"; Shachtman's class, "Theory and Practice of the Three Workers' Internationals," Thursdays; Fridays, Bittelman's class, "Elements of Communism."

Raizel Starkman at Daily Worker Concert

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The DAILY WORKER has been fortunate in securing Raizel Starkman, wonderful contralto, for the campaign concert to be given at Central Opera House this Sunday afternoon, October 10. Her selections will be "O' Del Mio Dolce Ardor," by Christoph Gluck, and "Hopak," by Mousskorsky. She will be accompanied on the piano by Sophie Meltzer. Two thousand five hundred tickets have already been sold for this concert. All planning to attend this most enjoyable event are advised to secure tickets in advance at The DAILY WORKER eastern agency, 108 East 14th street. Admission is 50 cents.

FREIHEIT RALLY AND BANQUET TO ATTRACT MASSES

Chicago Issue Comes Off Press Saturday

The first edition of the Chicago issue of the Jewish Daily Freiheit will be distributed at the grand rally at the Carmen's Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, Saturday evening.

William Abrams, who has been appointed editor by the Jewish Bureau is already at his desk and has been in conference with leading workers in the Jewish organizations of Chicago.

Big Program.

A magnificent program is arranged for the meeting: C. E. Ruthenberg, general Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak in English; Ben Gold of the Furriers' Union of New York will speak in both English and Jewish, and Melech Epstein, chief Freiheit editor, will speak in Jewish.

Besides, there will be a concert by the Freiheit Singing Society, the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, a children's chorus of 70 voices, a play with 200 actors of the Dramatic Studio staging the "Volga Boatmen," and Russian dances by Marsha Poltchinsky, teacher of the Chicago College of Music. No worker can afford to miss this program.

Banquet Sunday.

On Sunday at 6 p. m. at the Douglas Park Auditorium there will be a banquet in honor of the Freiheit guests: Ben Gold, leader the Furriers' Union, Melech Epstein of the Freiheit of New York and William Abrams, the editor of the new Freiheit in Chicago, whose appearance will be celebrated at the banquet by songs, talks and a general joyous time. All who wish to attend the banquet should leave their name and address with the ball committee at the rally Saturday at Carmen's Auditorium.

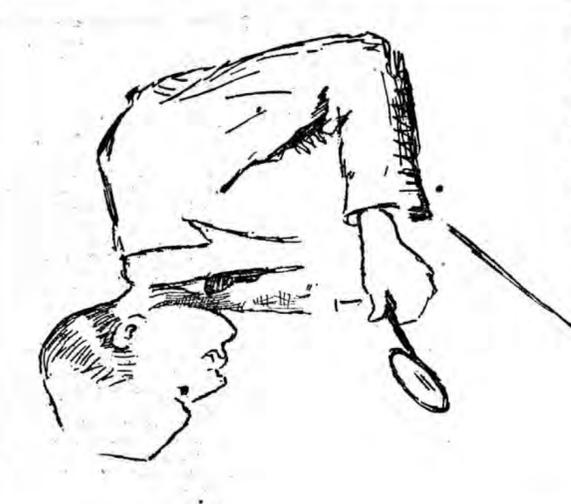
Gitlow and Wicks Address Pittsburgh Campaign Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.—The third of the series of campaign mass meetings arranged for Pittsburgh will be held at the Carnegie Music Hall, corner Federal and Ohio streets, North Side, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday October 12 at 8 p. m.

The speakers are Ben Gitlow, Workers' Party candidate for vice-president in the 1924 election and well known as a militant labor fighter, and H. M. Wicks, Workers' Party candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and well known as a writer and speaker in the working class movement thruout the entire country.

In entering this campaign the Workers' Party does so as a challenge to the right of a further existence of either of the old parties, and issues a challenge to all other parties, whether republican, democratic or socialist, to a debate of the issues of the election campaign.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1926



PRESIDENT PUGH looking for reasons to avoid discussing the general strike.

COOK, the secretary of the British Miners' Union, calls the recent British Trade Union Congress held at Bournemouth, a great farce. And so it was in many respects.

Pugh and Thomas reigned supreme. That is why the Congress refused to discuss the lessons of the General Strike. That is also the reason why the Congress gave no cheer, no encouragement and no real help to the striking miners.

As to the miners, this is what they received from the Congress according to Cook: "merely sneers from John Bromley who appears to be prepared to do anything for the master class."

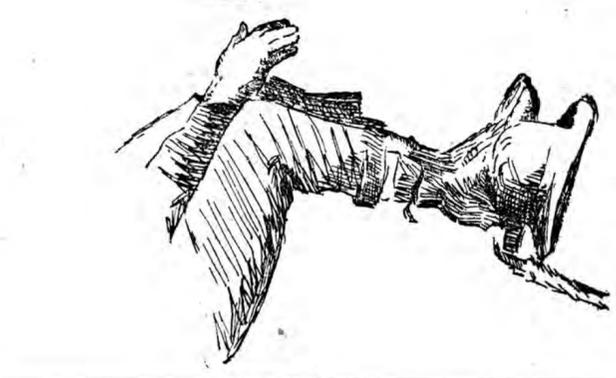
Last year's Congress in Scarborough was almost revolutionary as compared with the farce at Bournemouth. It shows that the official leadership of the British trade unions—Thomas, Pugh, Bromley, etc.—had moved so far to the right that they have become open and frank defenders of the employers and enemies of the workers.

But at the same time something else was happening in England. The working masses, the rank and file of the trade unions were moving continually to the left. How was the general strike possible? Because the fatal crisis of British capitalism is compelling and inspiring the masses to struggle. What is making the glorious miners' strike possible? The insoluble difficulties of British imperialism and the resulting desperate situation of the masses. What are the reasons for the splendid growth of the left wing, the British Minority movement? The same basic reasons.

The masses are moving to the left, to a revolutionary struggle against capitalism. The reactionary leaders are moving to the right. And the masses will win.

—Alex Bittelman.

## British Trade Union Congress



The head is out of touch with the feet.



### OUR NEW WEEKLY

THE SUNDAY WORKER will be ready to make its first appearance within two weeks from today. The first issue will be dated October 3rd.

It can already be seen that the change of the New Magazine into a separate weekly is going to satisfy a real need. Large sections of workers and progressive farmers have long felt the necessity for a weekly paper of the kind that THE SUNDAY WORKER proposes to be.

This opinion is being confirmed by the contents of many letters from the readers of The Daily Worker and from prospective readers of the Sunday Worker.

The yearly subscription rates—One dollar a year—have been fixed as low as is compatible with the cost of production. This should bring THE SUNDAY WORKER within the reach of workers with the lowest earnings. As to the contents of the weekly, the following will be its policy:

Interesting, popular and entertaining.

To guide and help the workers and progressive farmers in their struggles for a better order of society.

COLONEL CARMI A. THOMPSON, who, as personal representative of President Coolidge is about to report on the results of his investigation of the Philippine islands, has discovered how to put a little rub towards Philippine independence. A news report says that he will recommend what to us seems an "elastic" policy—dependence on the end of a rubber band.

It is this: A definite time, say forty years, is to be fixed, at the end of which time the Philippines are to be given independence. Then comes the rubber band: But ten years before that date a survey is to be made to determine whether or not independence is to be granted at the end of the time fixed. And that's that!

—H. G.

## THE NEXT ISSUE!

What Congress Will Do For Us, by Bertram D. Wolfe. Jumping Up From the River, A Story by George Jarrboe. Art and Socialism, by A. V. Lunacharsky, People's Commissar of Education in the Soviet Union. Why the United States is in the Philippines, by Harrison George. Karl Marx. Second chapter of the recollections of Paul Lafargue. The Farmer's Column, will contain an article by John B. Chapple, on the farmers' revolt against capitalist propaganda.

The next serial article on The Theater Season in Moscow, by Ruth Kennel. Poems by J. Wallace and H. Beck. Cartoons by Bales, Ellis, O'Zim, Jerger and Vose. A Sports Column. Pictures and Illustrations. The Tiny Worker. Movie, Theater and Book Reviews. And Other Features.



## A WEEK IN CARTOONS BY M. P. Bales

plays have been built around this player. You reach some school for an important game and he feels this reluctance on the part of the players of both teams to accepting him as one of them. The moral of your team is bound to be low and if beaten again shall I build an offense or defense around that player? It is a bit risky.

In football, as in boxing, baseball and other sports, the Negro athletes are Jim-Crowed out of both glory and profit.

THE British South African government in fitting men after only three years of colleges and in three short months last fall, was able to eat regularly and leave a party fifty thousand or so in the bank for the day he may run out of cigarettes. The fourth year of college proved entirely unnecessary. In fact, could have proved harmful.

The first game his team played this season drew some eighteen thousand people to the box office and the second, in Cleveland, attracted over twenty thousand. It looks like Red will be able to pay his rent on time this winter. There's no doubt about it, comrades—a college education is a wonderful thing!

RED no doubt will raise Cain with a great source of college income. His last game at college drew 90,000 people. The professors might have been foolish enough to think this a good time to ask for a raise. But the colleges only hired a couple of extra coaches for the "higher education." It will be interesting to see the havoc that professional football will play with desertions from college ranks in the midst of the football season. A contract calling for \$4,500 has already pulled into professional ranks the star of the Missouri University. There is sure to be more of this as the season progresses. There is no question about it. American colleges are so marvelously superior to European universities in fitting men for life, that with a substantial argument written in a check book, Red Grange will be able to convince certain boys that in two years in college they have learned all it is necessary to know.

TURNER, the intellectual, seems to also have proved the value of education. A press agent with some imagination had him reading Karl Marx. At a Communist committee meeting the other night, at which a discussion of the Dempsey-Tunney gold rush preceded the order of business, they tell me Bill Mathison described the fight somewhat in this order:

"They leaped to the center of the ring. Tunney looked Dempsey squarely in the eye and shouted, 'What's your plus value?' Stunned, Dempsey took three boys on the jaw and two sports writers dropped dead. In the next round, Tunney shouted: 'What's a commodity?' Dempsey spit Tunney's lip with one and soaked him in the ear with another. Then Tunney simply dazed him with definitions, questions and quotations. In the last round Tunney stepped up quickly to Dempsey as the bell sounded and said: 'Did you know that the theory of marginal utility has been disproved?' The only surviving sports writer swore that at that moment Dempsey was a beaten man. And then he fainted."

THE Negro student at the university has little chance to duplicate the feats of Red Grange. He, unfortunately, (1) must content himself with increasing athletic glory is paved with the stumbling blocks of race-prejudice. Here are some of the "reasons" with which the coach of Illinois University consoles a local Negro sports writer who becomes inquisitive:

"You see there are a number of problems confronting the coach whose team harbors a colored athlete. In many cities visited he cannot see his colored player, in others he finds trouble placing him in sleeping quarters and often at his own school the 'athletic table' is intended for white students only. Now suppose the team

Jack Dempsey was outpointed by Tunney and Red Grange knocked him clean off the sports page. The American college will now stage its yearly demonstration of superiority over European centers of education in fitting men for life. Red Grance after only three years of colleges and in three short months last fall, was able to eat regularly and leave a party fifty thousand or so in the bank for the day he may run out of cigarettes. The fourth year of college proved entirely unnecessary. In fact, could have proved harmful.

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# A Story of How the Rich Buy Their Senators

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.  
ARTICLE I.

The nomination burned up three million dollars in the primaries. The fellow who spent the most did not get the nomination either. The honor went to Senator Vane who spent only three-quarters of a million.

I will not say any more, unless in passing, about the Pennsylvania angle of the investigation. I was not present at the hearings and got my information second-hand. But fate decreed that I should have the pleasure of viewing the great and near-great at close range when Senator Reed defied the Illinois primaries.

Even the most fastidious will have to admit that 5,000 oxen performing all the functions of nature for thirty years should produce almost as much pollution as the campaign committee of a capitalist party.

Perhaps it is well to refresh our readers' memory a little, else they might attribute this introduction to a premeditation for nauseous things.

When the last ward heeler was paid off in the recent primary contests in Pennsylvania, it was learned that the rival contestants for the senatorial nomination on the G. O. P. ticket in Pennsylvania distributed approximately \$1,000,000 among the voters.

Most of this money was used for bribery. The average price fetched by a vote in the open market in Pennsylvania was \$10.

Great indignation swelled in the patriotic breasts of the democrats and those of their wise men, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, essayed the role of a Hercules who would clean up the Augean stables where the dung of 5,000 elephants was left unchurned for a few generations.

Jackass were not equally filthy creatures on the part of the democratic stable boys, but to the deplorable fact that the ass had lost his carrying powers and his fodder became scanty in consequence.

Senator Reed was boss of the show. He did all the quizzing there was to be done. He is a democrat if Senator Borah is a republican. Reed felt that he was a better democrat than Woodrow Wilson when the late president sponsored the league of nations.

Some say that Reed had other reasons for quarrelling with Wilson. One rumor is that Woodrow appointed an old crony of his to a lucrative sinecure against the opposition of the Missourian. Reed had some difficulty in rewarding a faithful supporter from Kansas on another occasion because the president had favored a rival.

The total result of the probe into the Pennsylvania scandal was that three republican candidates for

himself, his silent partner Robert M. LaFollette and clerical assistance, to drive the United States into the league of nations or break his neck. He did—break his neck. Reed was a candidate for re-election in Missouri. Wilson issued a blast against him.

The political leaders split half and half for and against Reed, but he got the votes and returned to the White House to plague Woodrow. It is said that the acid-tongued Missouri senator commands the most generous vituperative vocabulary in the United States. His caustic utterances have helped to make him notorious. He is responsible for the most scathing, stinging, blinding, verbal gas attack ever delivered in the senate against any individual when he opposed Woodrow Wilson's journey to Paris after the trace.

"History shows," said Reed, "that the Pennsylvania scandal was that the three republican candidates for

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the fate of nations has often been determined by the smile of a disolute woman.

Taking into consideration, the rumors that were circulated about the president and what goes for pleasure in Paris, it is no wonder that senators from the alfalfa regions gasped.

This is the man, acute politician, demagogue, master of invective, light-footed, independent laborer, with an unenviable record on labor bills, foe of Volsteadism, and admirer of H. L. Mencken, who rode into Chicago late last July to make the job of clearing the Augean stables of Illinois politics. Unlike Hercules, Reed did not turn a river on the accumulated filth. That would be too radical a procedure. What he did was to take a squirt can and sprinkle the sewage with disinfectant. For the moment Reed was a reformer.

What happened, how and who it happened to will be told in other articles.

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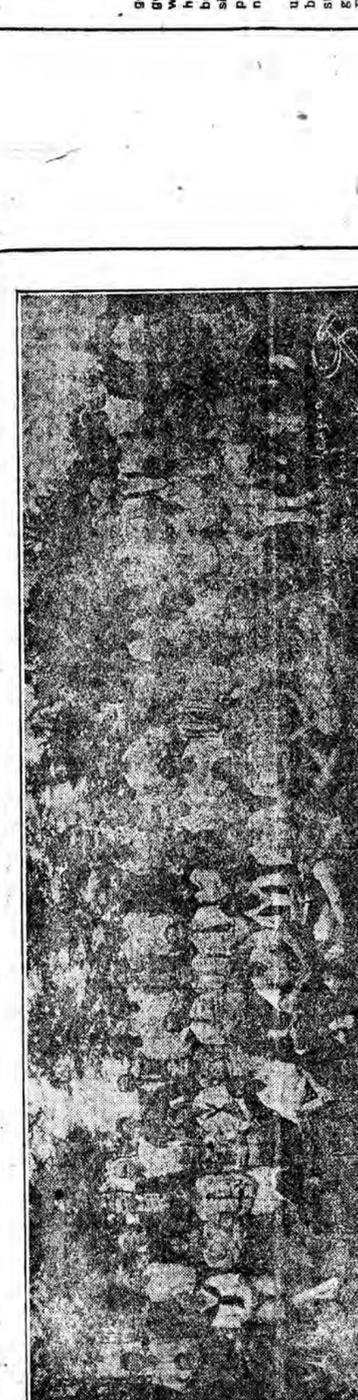
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Drawing by Bates.



# A New Generation in the Making

By NAT KAPLAN.

IMAGINE corraling fifty-two American youngsters of both sexes onto a thirty-acre New England farm and telling them: "This is your domain. Set up your government and rule."

Some of the old gray beards who learned something about an ape; another had learned that at one time there were cave men. Marrian economics, I. e., an analysis of the capitalist mode of production was logically our starting point if we aimed to be realistic.

From this starting point we were able to advance to a consideration of the question of the class struggle and the role of state, classes and parties in America; Imperialism; forms and strategy of the class struggle; the revolution; the role of the party; the role of the Young Workers' League and the youth problems, etc.

During the last two weeks we also added the study of American history to our curriculum. The day was divided so that there was plenty of time for the school work, study circle work, recreation and meetings of the students' government.

Method of instruction. THE instructors merely tried to guide the students in their self-education. Neither of the instructors' lectures and disregard whether the students were actually deriving something from them. The instructors invited interruptions and interrupted themselves during the concrete problems to present the concrete problems to the students. The ordinary lecture method was turned into a discussion method and thus the initiative of the students was developed. The main bulk of the discussion, however, took place within the students' study circles.

There was one basic task in the teaching method. The school was too far removed from the actual struggles of the workers during the period of its existence. The academic training should have been combined with real work in the factories of Gardner and vicinity. A factory could have been visited and studied, then a campaign among the workers planned.

Students' Self-Government. HIGHEST authority on this farm school were the students themselves. The final say on all matters was in the hands of all the students. This body selected a students' council of 13 members which functioned between meetings of all the students' body.

Some permanent committees (a restrictive committee to enforce the student rules, an athletic committee, a kitchen police committee, which appointed K. P. duty to all students generally, etc., were elected. Besides the permanent committees temporary ones were elected whenever necessary.

Some of the students had been sent to the school under the instructions of their parents, not on their own initiative and had so expressed their attitudes in the beginning. It was the students' form of self government within the school which absorbed these students and made them refuse to leave at any price.

The Curriculum. BOYD of the instructors were unused to the start in discarding the old socialist Sunday school type of curriculum. I. e., one starts with the evolution of the earth, of man and society and finally comes to a consideration of the present capitalist system and the problems facing us today. It is for no

these students present his mass recitation, "Strike," to a large audience of sympathizers. Debates and many other side activities arranged by the students, kept this youth community hustling all the time.

As the school was coming to a close the students all lined up in the Young Workers' League. Speeches of demonstration to win away the youth from the grip of the capitalist exploiters were made on all sides. Many of the students felt sad as they had to say goodbye to their comrades who were leaving for their homes in all parts. "In our future work in the movement," said one of the students in parting, "we will never forget the spirit and the lessons of the Lake Dennison School."

Michael Gold, would have received the thrill of his life if he had seen the official organ which was called The Red Revel. A husky young farmer from Vermont was the editor-in-chief who was supported by an able staff of students.

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# Salvation

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

The volunteer clerks for the firm of Eva Booth and Jesus, Second-hand clothes dealers and pie in the sky merchants, Come out every night and sing, Are You Washed in the Blood of the Lamb?

When the drab men and women they sell castoffs to all day Have seldom the price of soap and water, To give themselves a wash once a week!

# THE TINY WORKER

Edited by Dorothy Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn. Johnny Red, Assistant.

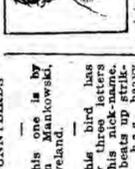
A Weekly. Saturday, October 9, 1926 No. 20

Vol. 1.

EXTRA! On Oct. 23 the Sunday Worker will appear. That means our little Tiny Worker will be read by many many more children. So now we have to get real busy. Send in as many stories, poems, jokes and everything else that you can have ready by the first of the week. And especially the first issue.

Oh, and here's another thing. For one dollar you can get four subs for a quarter. Go on, tell your family to subscribe to the Tiny Worker. The kids in your block so they can read the TINY WORKER too!

A POEM By Florence Johns Philadelphia And die like work The profits go For swell clothes and hats.



John Mankowski Cleveland. This bird has only three letters in his nick-name. So, as a heavy shoes and chase this of the trials ball. This bird has no respect for himself and he would get another job.

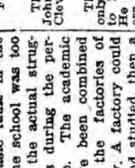
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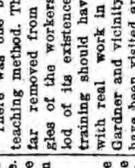
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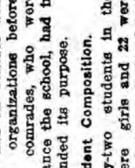
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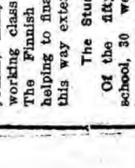
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# THE SCAB

A Story By Max Geltman

She had often been asked by her aunt when she would get married. But somehow she had looked to evade those questions. She wasn't a bad looking girl. She would often tell herself that. But the actions of some of the boarders—especially the transient ones—gave her a feeling more of fear than of disgust. It was not till eleven years after she had come to her aunt that she was asked to come into her aunt's parlor. For two hours she was given a severe talking to. After she left she went up to her bedroom and cried. Two weeks after this incident she met Tom. Remembering what her aunt had said and feeling that Tom was somehow different than most of the menfolk at the boarding house, she acquiesced to Tom's marriage proposal.

THE thought of opening the door and confronting Margaret, or Marge, as she called her, filled him with dread. No—it wasn't exactly dread; it was rather more of a sickening feeling. The feeling one experiences, more or less, on being frightened. He knew that Marge would be surprised—startled at finding him home at this early hour of the day. It was just a bit past ten. Questions and answers flitted through his mind. What would he say to her? And without quite fully being aware of it, he found himself inside the rather large number 8 kitchen, which acted as his big room as well. And walking towards the couch he slumped down upon it, sitting half over and dangling his cap between his knees.

Marge was not in. He felt relieved. Thoughts, thoughts, thoughts kept rushing thru his mind. He almost knew what Marge would say when she heard that he'd come out on strike. He put questions to himself somewhat as he thought she would put to him. He answered them. Arrived inwardly with himself. Again and again he would insist to some phantom questioner that he or rather they—the boys had to strike. They had to strike. Of this he was convinced. He would let no imaginary questioner argue him out of it. He—"Hello Tom!" The voice startled him so that he dropped his cap. "Why, hello Marge. Didn't I hear you come in?" He walked over to her and kissed her.

"But why are you home, Tom? You said you had at least three days work—been fired? Have you?" "No, no! It's nothing like that. Oh Gee, Marge, everything'll be O. K. Really there's nothing wrong—yet. You see the boys got kinda sore when they saw a notice this morning, posted at the mine entrance, stating that beginning with Monday they'd receive all wages ten per cent. Gee, but Jimmy got sore, Marge. He purposely brought in the part about Jimmy, thinking that by so doing he might make her smile a bit, so that her face which had taken on a grim look while he was talking her this, "He was for going up and punching old Sanders—that's the super—right on the jaw. But Bill—you know Bill—Bill Birkley, he says: 'Well, we can't be a bunch of damn fools. Let's appoint a committee to go up and see Sanders and tell him we can't accept a decrease in wages just now. We ain't workin' worth half weeks as it is, and with a 10 per cent reduction we couldn't live.' The boys went wild. They all applauded Bill. Gee, but you should've heard them."

"And did the committee go to see the super, Tom?" "Yes, but we were all told to go home—and wait for a report. Bill, Whitley and old man Jenkins are on the committee."

"But, Tom! Do you think the company will listen to your committee? You know what they've done before. Told you to go back same day or lose your job. And if you didn't lose your job you went back later, for less wages, when you had no more money to live on. Tom, you can't buck 'em. They've got us down and we got to stay there—at present. Tom, you can't go on strike now. You can't. You can't. We haven't saved a nickel in the last six months, what with you working only three or four days a week—you know it's not for myself I ask it, Tom; but—and herewith she slunk into a chair and laying her head on the table she wept.

During all this Tom was sitting at the table drumming irregularly on the tablecloth—his eyes centered on a stain which seemed to have the features of Sanders' face. And he began picking on that spot with the fork. Picking and picking on it until there was a hole almost an inch wide in the tablecloth.

was killed in a mine accident, the hardships which her mother had to endure. Her mother, being a New England woman, never complained—aloud. But her light-set lips gave one the impression that a miner's life wasn't what Bill Gavin, her husband, had told her it would be. She was 13 years old when her mother died. Exactly two years after her father's burial, she was taken in to live with a distant aunt who ran the only hotel and boarding house in the town at that time.

He hadn't given much thought to what Marge referred to when she said it was not for her sake. But now slowly the thought of a coming baby made him stop in his tracks. So that was what she meant. Yes!—He was sure of it. Why was it that he'd not thought of it before. That is he knew one was coming. He'd seen it on Marge. She even brought it to his attention. But—it wasn't so far off as he'd been thinking it was. He threw himself into a chair feeling utterly exhausted.

"Well, Marge! What do you want me to do?" he said in a low husky voice. "Don't want me to do? Do you?" He ran his hand over his face as if to wipe away something. "Come Marge. What would you have me do. I can't go back on the boys. Why, gee Marge, they'd never talk to me again. You must go back, Tom. You must. Do you want me to dress it in rage when it's born. Tom! I wish I didn't have to do it. But I must. You know how we need money now. You're not gonna call old Pindal, are you?" Her eyes were all red, and as she finished her mouth began to quiver.

Tom had always counted on calling a big Chicago doctor when she should give birth. So now when she mentioned Pindal, the old doctor of Bainsville, his heart became chilled. He strode over to the couch, took his cap, and without saying a word to Marge who was sitting staring straight ahead of her, he hurried to her hair, he left the room.

THE committee that had gone to see Sanders was going around to all the miners' homes announcing that Sanders had even refused to see them and that they had officially called the strike. The miners in Bainsville were unorganized. This made itself felt when it came to such things as organizing meetings and preparing speakers. In the meantime, Bill who had worked for organized companies before, took official charge. He decided with the assistance of Whitley and Jenkins to go around to each of the miners' homes, and tell them that they must stick it out now once and for all. He had read copies of a labor paper, "THE DAILY WORKER," which sounded O. K. to him as he put it. He went around telling all that if assistance was needed they'd try that bunch who were sitting with en- thusiasm so far wherever he'd been. They had just rounded Rindler's Road and were walking towards Tom's house. "Come on, boys. No need of knocking at Tom's door," cried Bill, a broad smile over his Indian tan face. Saying which they pushed open the door and entered.

They had surely expected Tom to be in, walking anxiously for them to come. But instead they found only Margaret, who wasn't looking a bit too happy, buying herself at some sewing. She greeted the men with a "How de do," invited them to come in and continued her sewing. Bill was somewhat taken aback. Finally he blurted out that they'd decided to strike, couldn't help it, and where was Tom. They were going to torch a little lighter. Tom was out. She didn't know where. "You sure you don't know, Mrs. Birkley? You see, we need him just now. We want him to speak to night at Bainsville Hall." Bill said that last almost with a plea. "Yes," Whitley put in, "we want him to speak." Margaret dropped her sewing and got up. She walked hastily over to the stove and back again to the table. Evidently she was quite nervous. She began to chew on the inside of her cheek. She always did that when she was upset. "Tom's come back to work," she finally said. Her eyes flashed. "Yes," she cried, "on her cheek more impudently." "Yes," she cried, "I made him go back. He had to go back and you saw what some crop him." She flung herself into a chair and began to drum on the table with her fingers.

The men were amazed. Time and again Bill had tried to say something; but all words wouldn't come to his mouth. He could merely gape and swallow. "Come back to work? Tom! Impossible. You don't really mean, Mrs. Birkley that he's gonna stick on us?" "Why—" Bill couldn't continue. A marked feeling of disgust could be seen coming over Whitley's and Perkins' faces. And without waiting for an answer to Bill's

IT was the seventh week of the strike. The scabs were escorted to and from work by armed deputies. The strikers could be seen marching in two down the street, singing. They had been admonished to do no harm to strike-breakers. The daily worker was being freely distributed among the striking miners. Rebel was promised. If they would only hold out. If a mine could only be disabled. Scabs were not so easy to be gotten. The mine company knew too that if the mine could be kept running by the few men they had, they'd shove the strikers back to work. The mine was well guarded. Twenty armed deputies stood around it to see nothing damaging was attempted. The smiling pickets were a contrast to the sour looking scabs that went in. On Tom they all looked upon as if on a Judas. The pickets would shout at the scabs at times, "Come on out and smile." "Be a man and help a man."

But there was almost complete silence when Tom entered or left the mine.

Tom walked or rather slunk home between his two deputies like a prisoner. He had become haggard and extremely irritable. Even at Tommy junior who had come three weeks back, he looked at as if with a feeling that "for you I'm a renegade among men. For you," he would think, as he lifted him up from his crib and squeezed him tightly, "I have become a scab, a scab, a filthy, good-for-nothing." And he would squeeze the infant so hard that it would cry out. He wondered if he really loved it. Margaret would run in when she heard little Tommy crying and grab it from Tom's hands. "Why you act as if you really meant to hurt it, the way you hold it and look at it," she one day remarked. And Tom's jaws clicked. And his eyes took on a far-away look. Yes, Tom was nervous. He was no more the old Tom, who'd take Marge out walking. They tried it one Sunday, but the looks of disdain on their neighbors' faces made Tom promise that they'd never go out any more during the day while the strike lasted.

THE company had gotten out an injunction. The whole town of Bainsville was boiling. The crisis would come to a head soon everyone felt. Meetings were being broken up. The strike leaders were told to leave town or they'd "get it." The company sent men around to each striker individually selling them that if they came back now, alone, they could get at the old wages. What with no picketing and no meetings being permitted, the strike leaders found themselves at their wits' end. The strike was slipping. If they could only shut the mine for a while; go as to get all

But there was almost complete silence when Tom entered or left the mine.

It only something would happen? The few men employed in the mine were seeing to it that the mine was merely kept in condition. If only these would come out. If only something happened to it. Thus was the strikers' discussing among themselves. It was on a Friday. The company had announced that beginning with Monday, the mine would be working with most of the men back. And those who weren't back by Monday would lose their jobs. It was a snappy December day. The men were moving about briskly near the mine. The gruff "best W" now and then would make the men move away a little. It was just a bit past two o'clock. The deputies were leaning against the mine entrance laughing evidently at some "good joke" the old watchman had just told them. The strikers were impatiently moving up and down the street. Suddenly a man had descended dashed out of the mine hole and Eibel, "Water man burst!" and fell down exhausted. The deputies rushed into the mine entrance and as fast returned. The strikers in the distance noticed something was wrong. They all ran over to the mine. Some of them entered. Those that entered soon returned and with half horror, half glee, announced that the mine was full of water. Men began to dash here and there. There were fourteen men who went down the mine in the morning. A hasty call for the company doctor and nurses was issued. Somehow the whole town seemed to know within an hour that an accident had occurred at the mine. Men and women and children rushed to the scene. Margaret was one of them. She forgot her way to the front and wanted to know what had happened. Some one told her the mine was flooded. "Tom. Tom. Is down there," she gasped and elbowed her way nearer the front. "Someone whispered hoarsely, "The strike is saved." "Enough damage done to make us all come back at our terms," another said. The crowd did not know how to behave. It was just what the strikers had wished for. They began to wonder how it happened. The inflowing water was stopped. There were still thirteen to be taken out. A group of strikers rushed into the mine, among them Bill. They had to feel the men out. The inflow of water had caused gas to enter the mine. It was stifling. Emergency gas masks were given the men for reasons two. Two men were dragged out dead. Bill and his two men had about reached the center of the mine when one of the men tripped over somebody. They knelt down and saw it was Tom. He was lying almost prone on his back. In his right hand he clutched a heavy miner's pick. Bill was wondering at the peculiar way. Tom, an experienced miner, had met his death. He stood up and as he did so he banged his head on a water-main. Looking at it he saw how the pipe at that particular place was almost completely hammered thru. He glanced down at Tom. A thought flashed thru his mind, and kneeling down he lifted Tom's head from the ground. Thru the glass eyes of the gas masks each man looked at each other knowingly. Each man gave an individual gasp to Tom's body; and lifting him gently, they carried him from the mine.

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Bell-bottomed, ivory-domed, Arrow-collared, soaked and tired. See them go, the Main Street Sneaks. Says a one hundred per cent prospect for the Ku Klux Klan.

If you don't like it here, go back where you came from; Says a rancous-voiced follower of Million Jennings Bryan, You s'nt in Russia now!

And down the street, Confined by gnat factories, dill-strewn motorously pass;—on either side of them a butcher shop, a grocery, candy stores, sending the sleepy lare of steth and undressed windows.

There is not even the street melancholy of falling leaves, for this is a factory street, and the one skimming tree is long barren from the smoke.

You can see young people entering rooming-houses; gipping the greasy wrapper of a bar-lunch, and stumbling at the doorway as they devour the lines of a newspaper.



# Two Poems

By OSCAR RYAN

SHELL SHOCK.

He stumbled through the streets  
at every hooter-lashery; to stare at  
the shaded lamps in furniture stores,  
to smell the odors emanating  
from delicatessens and ice-cream parlors.

He was a lone star  
unable to sustain the weight  
of his own shadow.

He lay on benches in the parks,  
watching the wretched  
reflection of trees and sky in the pond,  
listening to the gurgle of the fountain.  
His eyes would open wide  
when the trees were stirred  
by a breath of cool wind.

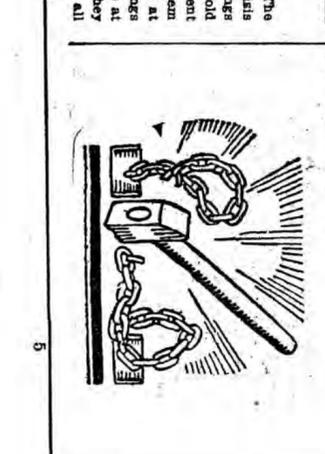
He was a cat  
snooping over roofs,  
frightened by the scratching of his nails  
on the thin gravel.

He was awed by the song of a bird  
at night; but never sang.  
He listened to bright conversation  
of young people passing by;  
but never spoke.  
He crossed the smooth clothes  
of the refined; and wore rags.

He had been a romantic youth  
who had lost his soul in war;  
he had once been a man,  
and was now only the shadow  
which he had lost.

He stumbled through alleys  
and the wharves,  
and couldn't even think to drown himself.  
He slept in fumes  
beneath broken wagons in the mud;  
and the moon would pass over his face,  
sallying by its weakness  
the sorrow which he could no longer feel.

ATTUNY EVENING.  
The crude streets yield their bustle,  
and sicken lamps  
flicker at the corners that they light.  
Children clutch at the last  
soft shaft of day, reluctant  
to desert the gutter for the shadows  
in which their parents live.



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