

A. F. OF L. ASKED TO HELP PASSAIC

Pleads for Organization of the Textile Industry

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

CONVENTION HALL, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Writing an earnest plea for the organization of the whole textile industry with the charge that the Passaic textile mill owners are clinging to their "company union" merely as a weapon to fight organized labor and strengthen the one hundred per cent open shop, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York City, addressed the American Federation of Labor convention here today. He urged the delegates to declare for all possible aid to the Passaic strikers.

Pleads for Organization.

"I plead with you today," said Rabbi Wise, "not so much for the Passaic strikers, as to lend your best efforts for the organization of the workers in the textile industry. The textile is one of the fundamental industries of the land, employing between 750,000 and 1,000,000 workers.

"In the cause of organization, the workers in the Passaic textile mills have dared to stand as pioneers. The first weapon used against the Passaic workers was poisoned, namely the charge that they were agents of revolution."

Suffer Injustice.

Rabbi Wise declared that the Passaic strikers do not know what revolution is, nor what Communism means, but he charged, "They do know what injustice is, for they have been its long suffering and for the most part, uncomplaining victims."

"They are workers in an industry which the government subsidizes by imposing an enormous protective tariff, while at the same time the textile workers are shamefully underpaid."

Mill Owners Object to Welsford.

"Against their elementary plea for the right to organize and to secure a living wage, the mills have pitted their brute power, and they have had, for the most part, the co-operation of the police and the law courts. The mill owners held that they could not deal with the young man who for a time led the strike, on the ground of his political views."

"This reference was to the Communist strike leader, Albert Welsford. Rabbi Wise continued by showing that in spite of the fact that the strike had now come under the direction of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "and still the cry is that there will be no dealing with the strikers. In the meantime the strikers have borne themselves with patience, courage and self-mastery. They have left injunctions and violence to the mill owners."

"Owners Still Fight Unions. "And now, the attempt is being made to batter and starve into submission workers whose sole offending acts lies in their demand that they be free to organize and that theirs be a living family wage from the American standpoint. The mill owners have refused and they continue to refuse to deal with them."

"They offer the company union as (Continued on page 2.)

HAILS PRIEST BUT CENSORS EDDY SPEECH

Ryan Speaks for Class Collaboration

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—Altho the speech of Dr. Sherwood Eddy on his visit to the Union of Soviet Republics still remains stricken from the record, the convention today without opposition ordered the printing as part of the convention proceedings the sermon delivered yesterday by the Reverend John A. Ryan at the St. Ignace church, where the Catholic delegate to the convention were called to worship Sunday.

Catholic Church for B. & O. Plan. Reverend Ryan used the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the condition of labor as the basis of his sermon. It is in this encyclical that Pope Leo denounced the idea that class is naturally arrayed against class, claiming that capital and labor each needs the other and commended the practice of mutual agreement.

Thus the reverend Ryan declared, "A conspicuous example of such agreements and arrangements which are in full harmony with Pope Leo's views is the union management cooperative plan in force on the Baltimore and Ohio and certain other railroads."

Reverend Ryan then seized the opportunity afforded him to attack the workers in Europe as follows:

Opposes World Labor Units. "All intelligent lovers of their country and all believers in the christian principles of society and civilization should rejoice that in the United States labor is organized according to the spirit and the principles of American Federation of Labor. In this respect the contrast between most of the European countries and the United States is striking and profound. Across the Atlantic the labor movement is to a great extent Communist and socialistic or in some other way hostile to christian principles."

"This should be a cause of rejoicing particularly to us catholics; for we realize the great injury that has been wrought to the catholic cause by unfriendly labor organizations in Europe. We are aware, or ought to be aware, of the great advance enjoyed by our catholic wage-earners in having access to the unions that constitute the American Federation of Labor."

Complimented for Reaction. Reverend Ryan did not mention the Mexican situation unless he indirectly referred to it when he said: "If this great organization (the A. F. of L.), does not always live up to the high standards that we would set for it, let us at least be charitable enough to recognize the difficulties which are responsible."

"And let us be sufficiently just and sufficiently generous to recognize the incalculable good achieved by the federation in keeping the American labor movement free from doctrines and influences which are not only subversive of social and public welfare but destructive of the faith and morals of our own spiritual children."

The catholic delegates are very anxious to have the convention go on record attacking the stand of the Mexican workers against the catholic church. Attempts are being made, and have succeeded so far, in keeping this question off the convention floor. Inserting Father Ryan's speech in the record, however, is indication of the watchful and active waiting of the catholic bloc here.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE drowning man who expects to survive by grasping at a straw has no slimmer hold on life than a sorely pressed person nowadays who stretches out an appealing arm for aid to the ku klux klan. Yesterday's papers inform us that Almee McPherson now blames the pope for her troubles. Now, we do not have to insist that this column has not carried many eulogies of his holiness, and yet in this instance we cannot come to bat for Almee. For the very good reason that Almee is as willing a faker as the pope, tho her organization is not as effective.

YET, it is not surprising that an evangelist caught unclad, so to speak, should fall back on the klan. Since its formation the K. K. K. has supplied ninety-nine per cent of all the rape cases that appeared on the front pages of our papers. And for sexual aberrations of less magnitude the hooded patriots left about one-half of one per cent to the rest of the nation. Then, why should not Almee, who expected to make \$50,000 out of her adventure with Kenneth Ormiston, fall back on an organization that specializes in lewd and bawdy conduct? But how any person, even of the degree of intelligence that is standard in Los Angeles, should continue to believe in Almee's integrity is inexplicable, except that it throws light on the reason why real estate agents thrive in lower California.

THE United States Shipping Board, gave Marie, queen of Roumania, a "royal suite" almost free, on its star vessel, the Leviathan. Roumanian children, 3,000,000 of them, can have bread only on Sunday. This is capitalist charity, capitalist christianity. This little piece of news turns the spotlight on a system that lives from the toll exacted from human suffering. And the rulers of our great, glorious, wealthy republic shower favors on a parasite queen, who revels in luxury while her "subjects" starve.

THE condition of the Roumanian people is so bad that even capitalist correspondents are forced to take cognizance of it. The peasant is forced to work for the big landed gentry for 25 cents a day and when the season is over the employer is able to prove that the peasant owes him money. If the peasant kicks, the estate owner can call on Queen Marie's government to put him in jail, provided the boss is too lazy to shoot the peasant in which case the beautiful queen's government is saved a lot of trouble.

THE suggestion was made in this column a few weeks back, that it would not be a bad idea for some workingclass organization to meet the queen of starving, persecuted Roumania, at the pier with some banners or placards carrying appropriate signs. "Queen occupies royal suite while her subjects starve." "U. S. government wastes tax payers' money on parasite queen while Roumanian peasant children can't have bread." Of course Jimmy Walker's tammany police would be on the job to protect the queen, but the news would go forth.

H. G. WELLS has written another book. If it is not any better than his other late productions our readers would be well advised to spend their money elsewhere. This man Wells is about the most middleheaded scribe that ever made a fortune out of a dictionary. He turns out thousands of words a day and a public with a stomach for punishment swallows them. Wells is considered a radical by many, but as a matter of fact he is a conservative and imperialist at heart.

IT was rather tough on William Green and his fellow lackeys of the A. F. of L. council to be refused the privilege of making some class-collaborationist speeches in the Detroit churches, owned and operated by the chamber of commerce and its servants. What fools those capitalist mortals are? What did they have to fear from Green? This baptist, with the physiognomy of a small town deacon, is one of the best friends of the capitalist system. What he would say in the Detroit pulpit would be that the workers and the employers should get together. This is just what they are doing now, only too well.

THE only difference between Green's conception of trade unionism and company unionism, is that under the (Continued on page 2.)

800,000 N. Y. WORKERS BACK CLOAKMAKERS

Central Bodies, Locals Vote Support

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Eight hundred thousand workers represented by 162 delegates of ten central labor bodies and 61 local unions in a conference at the national headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 8 West 16th St., voted their wholehearted support to the 40,000 striking cloakmakers who have recently been served with a drastic injunction prohibiting picketing.

They elected an executive committee of thirty, whose function will be to carry out the decisions of the conference which includes a one dollar tax each week on the members of all the needle trades in the U. S., a demonstration to be held at the city hall by all the unions to express to the mayor the protests of the labor movement against the brutalities of the police during the course of the strike, and urging the members of other trade unions to join the cloakmakers on the picket line.

Money Represented.

Among the unions represented were the following: New York Central Trades and Labor Council, United Hebrew Trades, New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Furriers' Joint Board and International Executive Board, and many locals of the Cap and Mill. (Continued on page 2.)

CANTON ARMY WINS ENEMIES TO ITS RANKS

Soldiers Turn Against Reactionary Generals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—Reports from Hankow stated that the fall of the city of Wuchang, after a five weeks' siege, was due to the opening of the city gates by the Honanese brigade to admit the southern forces.

Capture Northern Generals.

Several of the northern generals were captured, including Governor Chen Chi-mo, and a part of the northern forces are being incorporated into the Cantonese armies.

During the course of the evacuation, negotiations suddenly broke down when some of the northern troops tried to take the artillery with them. The Cantonese finally compelled them to leave the artillery behind.

Cantonese Protect Foreigners.

Foreign missionaries in Wuchang are safe, despite all reports to the contrary spread by the imperialist press. General Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese, having ordered the policy of protecting the lives of foreigners in the war zone. The defeated reactionary troops, however, outside the lines of the Canton armies, have been running wild with looting and killing.

The Chinese government dockyards at Shanghai is now the subject of international interest on account of the resignation of the chief superintendent, Rebus Bacco Mauchan.

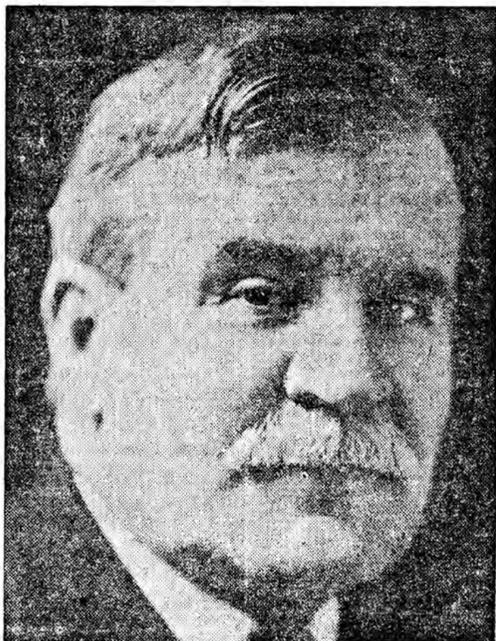
The superintendent is resigning because the northern militarists, including Sun Chuan-fang, are trying to get possession of the huge dockyards fund in order to use it for financing more war against the Cantonese. They have already forced the dockyards commission to give them \$1,000,000.

Reactionary Generals Want Loot.

The dockyard, known as the Kiangnan dockyards, is capable of extensive ship-building, and the United States navy recently placed a contract with the enterprise for building a new fleet of gunboats for use by the navy on the Yangtze River.

The United States congress appropriated \$6,000,000 for this work, and it is felt that if the reactionary generals succeed in confiscating the dockyards funds, the possibility of building the boats according to the contract will be prevented.

Leads Fight to Expose Indiana Klan



THOMAS H. ADAMS.

Declaring that he has concrete evidence to prove that the ku klux klan of Indiana ruled the state politically from top to bottom, Thos. H. Adams, publisher of the Vincennes, Ind., Commercial, is leading the demand for a complete probe of the activities of the hooded order in the Hoosier state. Practically every official in the state and in many counties is implicated in the sweeping charges of graft and political trading.

Governor Who Is Implicated in Ind.



GOV. ED. JACKSON.

Governor Jackson has been named by D. C. Stephenson, ex-dragon of the Indiana klan as one of those who took orders from the kluxers in every political move of importance from the appointment of senators down.

ORGANIZE NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS THROUGHOUT CITY

That the strike of the Negro women workers employed by the Maras date stuffing factory should be made the first step toward organizing all of the industries in Chicago which employ Negro women was the keynote of an enthusiastic meeting Sunday afternoon which was held by the strikers. The meeting was held at the Union Trade Hall, 3358 South Michigan Ave., and the hall was packed by the strikers and sympathizers.

Many Speakers.

Speakers included Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the American Negro Labor Congress, Dora Lohse of the International Workers' Aid, Irene Goins of the Women's Trade Union League, label of the American Negro Labor Congress, W. Matheson of the Chicago Window Washers' Local 40, and Mrs. Robert Jones and Mrs. Ella Smith, two of the strikers who were arrested by police.

Used as Pawns.

The strikers were told that only organization could prevent Chicago employers using the Negro women workers as pawns to beat down the wage standards of other workers, as well as themselves. They were urged to maintain their struggle until the date company would recognize their right to collective bargaining. This was met with great applause by the strikers.

K. K. MURDERER TO APPEAR IN HOOSIER COURT

Politicians Stage Fake Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BULLETIN. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Indiana political controversy took on a wider aspect today when a United States senate investigation of alleged public corruption was requested of Senator William B. Borah by Thomas H. Adams, chairman of the probe committee of the Indiana Editorial Association, around which the storm rages.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, will appear before the Marion County grand jury this afternoon to tell his story of alleged wholesale graft and corruption in Indiana. County Prosecutor Will H. Remy, announced just before the grand jury convened at 10 a. m. today.

Attorney general Arthur L. Gilliom was present in the courtroom when Judge James J. Collins prepared to instruct the jury.

Court Asher, D. C. Stephenson, klan leader and perhaps scores of others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the allegations of a wholesale graft corruption in Indiana, may be subpoenaed to appear.

To Launch Fake Probe.

Decision to launch an immediate grand jury probe into the Stephenson charges was reached after a conference between State's Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom and County Prosecutor William H. Remy. Gilliom offered Remy all the assistance of the state's attorney general's office. He also asked Governor Ed. Jackson to defer appointing an investigating committee as the governor had promised to do, until after a grand jury had sifted the charges.

CAL WON'T CALL EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR COTTON GROWERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Coolidge sees no need of an extra session of congress to extend aid to the cotton growers of the south, it was declared at the White House today. Representative Pau of North Carolina had suggested that President Coolidge summon congress back immediately.

"HERRIN" ISSUE RAISED BY OPEN SHOPPERS' RAG

Make Insolent Threat to Labor

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

Convention Hall, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—"Will it Be Another Herrin?" is the question in big type that appears on the first page of the current issue of "The Detroitier," official publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce, as part of its counter-move against the steps taken by the American Federation of Labor for the organization of the auto industry.

This question appears alone with a quotation from the address of President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in which O'Connell is quoted as saying:

"I have given the situation much thought and I am convinced that if any success is to be had in organizing automobile mechanics, it must be of a general character carried on by the American Federation of Labor thru its organizing forces. I recommend, therefore, that this convention instruct the delegate from this department to the A. F. of L. convention to introduce a resolution calling attention to the necessity of inaugurating a campaign of organization in the automobile industry of the country."

Play on Prejudice. "Will it Be Another Herrin?" is the only comment of "The Detroitier," showing that the editors of this sheet feel that the poisonous propaganda spread by the reptile press concerning the struggle of the coal miners of Williamson county, Illinois, has completely prejudiced the Detroit populace against the labor unions.

"Herrin" and "Detroit" offer two entirely different problems. At Herrin, Illinois, the coal miners had a 100 per cent union. It was the mine owners who sought to smash the miners' union at Herrin thru the most ruthless and careful planned campaign of murder.

The hope was not only to establish the American plan alias the "open shop" in the mine pits of Williamson county, but to smash the powerful Illinois coal miners' union, which is the backbone today of the United Mine Workers of America. It has been thru the miners' union that the Illinois coal miners have won what conditions, hours and wages they enjoy.

Detroit Different. The situation in Detroit is just the opposite. Here the American plan, with its \$7.50 per week wages for the slaves of Kresge's "five and ten cent stores," is in full bloom. The "open shop" devotees everywhere glory in labor's helplessness.

At Herrin, labor was on its feet, organized in its unions' fight, for a better life, and the open shoppers were trying, and failed miserably, to pull it down.

In Detroit labor is down, trampled on by its exploiters. It is trying to come up, thru organization. The employers are trying to keep it down. There can only be a Herrin in Detroit if the employers, in the next strike, bring in their army of thugs and assassins to shoot down the workers. It is the ruling class that provokes violence whether it is in Herrin or Detroit.

Under these conditions it is rather peculiar that the Detroit, Saturday Night, another "open shop" sheet, pleads for the assistance of President William Green, of the A. F. of L., (Continued on page 2.)

DOCTOR REPORTS STRIKERS BADLY BEATEN BY COPS

Passaic Police Torture Frame-up Victims

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 11.—Strike headquarters issued a statement this morning that the union physician, Dr. Tellman, 225 President Street, who was sent yesterday to visit the men held in the county jail, Hackensack, in connection with the bomb throwing in Garfield, reported finding the men in very bad physical condition. One of the prisoners, Paul Kobacs, plainly showed signs of a terrible beating. Dr. Tellman is said to have found this man in plaster and bandages and to have reported back to the union that he had several ribs fractured or broken and that although the marks disappeared from his body it was clear from the man's integral condition that he had been maltreated. Dr. Tellman also found that Tom Regan, another of the prisoners, had had one of his teeth knocked out.

Deak's Statement.
Gustav Deak, chairman of the strike committee of Local 1603, United Textile Workers, in making public the report of Dr. Tellman, declared "this report by the union's doctor substantiates the statements of the men now out on bail that they had been subjected to the worst sort of police brutality and third degree methods in the effort to force them to sign 'confessions' they were not allowed to read. More and more it becomes clear, until today even the uninitiated in police methods must realize the truth, that the arrested men are victims of a police plot to break the strike by arresting and attempting to discredit the leaders of the strike."
"But we want to tell the police again that this latest attempt will go the way of all the others in miserable failure. Not only that, but this fantastic plot will react as a boomerang against the mill owners whom the police are so assiduously trying to serve. These plots only help to make the strikers more determined on victory. They serve also to arouse public opinion throughout the country against the industrial autocracy that has made the city of Passaic and the other cities of the strike zone, the symbol of industrial oppression and police corruption throughout the civilized world."

Heid Illegally.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 11.—Claiming that it is illegal, improper and unconstitutional to hold the group of strikers now in jail in Patterson under bail so preposterously high that they can never possibly secure it, John Larkin Hughes, attorney for the strikers, presented arguments this morning before Judge Joseph A. Delaney in the Passaic Court of Common Pleas for the lowering of this bail, now standing at \$375,000 for six men.

Bail Too High.

"Bail should be just enough to secure a defendant's appearance before the court for trial. It should be based upon a man's financial circumstances," said Mr. Hughes in his plea for lower bail. "To place it so high that it can never be raised is practically the same as holding the men without bail."
"The indictments on which these men are held were secured on alleged confessions which they were forced to make when third degree methods were used on them. We claim that these men have been badly beaten. Confessions secured under such circumstances are worthless."

ILLINOIS FLOOD WATERS RECEDE, PEAK REACHED

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 11.—Steady declines in the gauge readings at Peoria, while the river here remained stationary at a water mark of 28.24 feet, today aroused hope in this flood-ridden city that the rioting Illinois river has reached its peak. The water now is over a foot higher than at any time in past history.

Active relief and rehabilitation work will get under way today with the expected arrival of Paul Detmer, new director of Red Cross relief work.

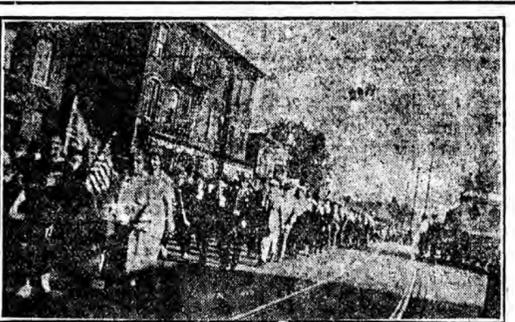
Railroads are operating day service trains into this city although in many places the tracks are covered.

The results of the flood now are becoming apparent as sheds, garages, steps and other debris float thru the streets.

Will Discuss Relief.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 11.—Flood relief work will be discussed here tomorrow by R. A. Cowles of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a bureau representative of flooded counties. Farm bureau chiefs estimate that 100,000 acres of corn now are under water in Cass, Brown, Coott, Sangamon, Green and Morgan counties.

Old Women Mill Workers Parade



In a demonstration of solidarity with the Passaic textile strikers, old workers of the mills parade the strike zone.

URGE A. F. OF L. TO MAKE ENERGETIC DRIVE FOR BRITISH MINERS' FUND

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—Tag Days for the British coal miners now on strike, in all the large cities of the land, are being urged in the convention of the American Federation of Labor here as the result of a telegram received from E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, stating that \$800 had been raised in a tag day held in Minneapolis recently. The telegram, addressed to Secretary Frank Morrison, read:
"I am sending you today to the Washington office check for \$800 for the benefit of the striking coal miners of Great Britain. This money was raised by a tag day in Minneapolis, Saturday, Oct. 2, and the committee suggests that the convention recommend throughout the country tag days be inaugurated in behalf of the British miners and their families."

President Green has tried to conduct the small amount of financial relief sent in aid of the British miners by the A. F. of L., by declaring that it isn't the amount sent, but the spirit in which it is sent. There are those who believe, however, that money talks louder than words in this case.

They Are Still Waiting.

There were those among the delegates who said on last Friday that the omission of Dr. Sherwood Eddy's speech on his European tour was omitted from the proceedings due to lack of time required to set it up in type in the printshop. They declared it would surely appear in the minutes issued on Saturday. But the printed record of the proceedings, issued daily, appeared Saturday and still no report of Dr. Eddy's speech, although the speeches of Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate of the Woman's International Union Label League, appeared in full, as did the address of Miss Rose Schneidermann, fraternal delegate of the National Woman's Trade Union League. This will no doubt be a rather rude shock to the believers in the so-called "democracy" with the A. F. of L. under the Green-Wool-Duncan regime.

Fear "The Radical."

On the day following the sale of 2,000 copies of the Special Ford Edition of THE DAILY WORKER, at the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company, all the delegates to the American Federation of Labor visited the institution. Many officials of the A. F. of L. have been issuing statements on the Ford plant and the five-day week ever since. It has become a sort of nightmare with them. They not only heard of the distribution of THE DAILY WORKER, but also of the shop bulletin, The Ford Worker, published in a 20,000 edition for October. The statement of A. J. Berles, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., typical of the rest, is as follows:
"The constant monotony which the men in the Ford plant, which we visited this afternoon, are subject to, added to the tremendous pressure which these men labor under, means that within a comparatively few years these men become another addition to the human junk heap and their places are taken by newer arrivals. So long as new men can be constantly added to the force, such a plant can run, but no longer."
"Instead of tending towards helping these men and making them better Americans, this system provides men who cannot help but bring good material for the radical and the demagogue to work upon."
But it is only the radicals who take the fight of the auto workers seriously and carry on the struggle to organize them.

"Herrin" Issue Raised

(Continued from page 1.)
against the militants in the labor movement, putting Green's administration in the A. F. of L. for all the reactionary measures that it espouses. Thus the Detroit Saturday Night, in its current issue, declares:
"There is better work for the American Federation of Labor to do than to force the closed shop on American industry with all that it costs the public in money and freedom of action, not to speak of the numerous and conspicuous outrages committed by closed shop bosses, concerning whom the parent organization maintains an ominous silence. The development of the labor banks and the labor insurance company is one of the most notable and encouraging achievements in the economic history of the country."
"The American Federation has stood four square against the Communists and the recognition of Russia. It has endorsed the Citizens' Military Training Camps. In every test of patriotism it has been America first. Mr. Green himself has declared against the general strike as a violation of contract. But there is something wrong with an organization that shows a steady decline in membership for the past six years. Evidently it needs a housecleaning, and the first thing it needs to clean out is the closed shop and all its works. Public opinion is boss in this country, and not any church, klan, lodge or labor union."

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

ORGANIZATION OF TEXTILE IS PLEA TO A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1.)
a substitute for organization of the workers within trade or textile union. On their lips is the company union, in their hearts is 'the open shop.' What in its essence is the open shop? A shop open to the unorganized until it can be closed to the organized workers.

Open Shop Means Despotism.

"The open shop is designated not to assure the freedom of the workers but to safeguard the power of the unchangeable masters. Open is a misnomer and a delusion, for open has something of the atmosphere and connotation of freedom. The 'open shop' is the open door to industrial despotism."
"Abandon ye all hope who enter here might well be written over the door of the open shop. The ultimate purpose of the open shop is to destroy the organization of the workers, and the American republic, with its workers denied the right to organize and smashed into submission, were not worthy of its name and destiny."

Workers' Courage Glorious.

"The Passaic mill workers have dared to stand up and do battle with the weapons of the spirit with glorious courage and amid unbelievable suffering, for something which is in keeping with the traditions of American freedom. The mill owners, who deny and would crush them, are bent upon the destruction of organized labor. Then let the American Federation of Labor accept the challenge."
"If the mill owners, drunk with prosperity and entrenched in power, persist in their un-American refusal, then is the time come for the American Federation of Labor to grant the fullest measure of its support to the undaunted workers in the Passaic mills."

800,000 N. Y. Workers Back Cloakmakers

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linery, Shoe Workers, Bakers, Painters, Furriers, Bookbinders, Waiters, Grocery Drivers and others.

100,000 From Furriers.

Delegate Liebowitz told the conference that the joint board of the Furriers' Union has already raised \$50,000 and expects to raise another \$50,000 for the strikers. Several days ago the shop chairmen's meeting of the Furriers' Union decided to tax all of their members one dollar a week for the duration of the strike.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Sam Lipitzen who brought in two hundred dollars in cash from the workers in the shops and the Trade Union Educational League Section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Earlier in the conference several delegates had criticized the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union officialdom for its sabotage of the strike.

Bring Checks.

Checks were brought to the conference from the following unions: Bakers' Union, Local 87, \$500; Bakers' Union, Local 174, \$100; Suit Case and Bag Makers' Union, \$500. The delegate of the Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union announced that they are taxing their 7,000 members one dollar a week for the strikers.

The executive committee of thirty elected by the conference includes Edward Lavin and Jim Walsh who led the recent I. R. T. strike in New York; John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Coughlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Ben Gold, manager, joint board, Furriers' Union; Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades. This executive committee was instructed to hold the demonstration at the city hall within a week.

Must Fight Open Shop.

"It seems that two organizations, the United Mine Workers of America and the United Textile Workers' Federation, are the butt of the open shop attack. You must help the Passaic strikers now. You must back them up today. Their victory will be your victory."
"Although it was known that Rabbi Wise would appear before the convention on behalf of the Passaic strikers, the resolutions committee had not prepared to report out the Passaic resolution, as it did in the case of the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, unanimously endorsed last week."
"Convention Delays Action."
Thomas MacMahon, president of the Textile Workers' Union, was not in the hall when Rabbi Wise made his speech and did not appear later. Ellen Dawson, an official of the textile strikers' union, was in the hall, but was not given the floor. President Green announced that the Passaic strike resolution would come up later, when there would doubtless be other speeches on the subject. Instead of completing its action on the Passaic strike, the convention was asked to listen to an address by Eugene T. Lies of the Playground and Recreation Association.

Our Duty Towards the Daily Worker

By H. PURO.

It is almost three years since the Daily Worker was born. Ever since it has been a fearless fighting organ of the American working class. Whenever and wherever workers are compelled to struggle against their oppressors, the Daily Worker has always been found on the job, helping workers. But it has not been only fighting. It has also enlightened and educated workers and poor farmers regarding their role in the class struggle. It has also helped to organize the unorganized and strengthen the already existing organizations of workers and poor farmers.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)
latter plan, the labor leader is eliminated. In his place we find the company official. What Green wants to do is to company-unionize the trade unions, leaving the labor fakes as he is. Nevertheless the employers have such a holy horror of any kind of a trade union that they look with a jaundiced eye even on the officialdom of the A. F. of L., the Green and his gang have done everything, even to crawling on their bellies, in an effort to win the favor of the capitalists. But a fawning our usually gets a kick near the fall for his pains.

Mighty U. S. Government Can't Dodge Confession by One of Its Own Agents

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WORKERS of America! Memorize the testimony offered by the department of justice agent, Fred J. Weyand, in his affidavit now on file with Judge Webster Thayer, in the Dedham, Mass., court where rests the power to say whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall live or die.

Especially American labor must commit to memory several statements by Weyand as follows:
"At one time as many as 12 agents of the department of justice in Boston were assigned to cover Sacco and Vanzetti meetings and other radical activities connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

"NO EVIDENCE WAS DISCOVERED WARRANTING THE INSTITUTION OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ANYBODY."
"Shortly after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was concluded, the affiant (Weyand) says he told Weiss (Ferd Felix Weiss of the prosecutor's staff) that he did not believe that they (Sacco and Vanzetti) were the men that shot the paymaster (at South Braintree), and Weiss replied that that might be so, but they were bad actors and would get what they deserved anyway."

"Mr. Weyand says that he is thoroughly convinced, and always has been, that these men had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murder, and that their conviction was the result of co-operation between the Boston agents of the department of justice and the district attorney."

"It was the general opinion of the Boston agents of the department of justice having knowledge of the affair, that the South Braintree crime was committed by a group of professional highwaymen."

These are statements from the confession of the ex-department of justice agent, Weyand, who has at last, after six years, unleashed his tongue to tell what he knows.

Weyand says that he was concerned in the government's activities against workers called "reds" and "radicals," including the wholesale raids made in January, 1920. This was under the regime of President Woodrow Wilson and Attorney General J. Mitchell Palmer, the New Jersey college professor and the Pennsylvania quaker.

Weyand says that some time before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, the names of both of them had got on the files of the department of justice as "radicals" to be watched, and as followers or associates of an Italian editor named Galleani.

The suspicion entertained by the department of justice against Sacco and Vanzetti was that they had violated the selective service act, and also that they were anarchists and held radical opinions of some sort or another.

Shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, meetings began to be held by sympathizers, and Weyand says he was assigned to attend those meetings and report to the department. He says an agent was assigned, as undercover man, to win the confidence of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and that this man became one of the collectors.

This government stoopie told Weyand that he was in the habit of taking as much money for his own use as he saw fit.

Mr. Weyand says that no evidence was obtained of utterances at any meetings which warranted proceedings against anybody. The reports of the meetings were sent to the Washington office of the department of justice and duplicates were kept in the Boston office.

It was under these preliminary circumstances that the government took an active interest in the joint trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, with Mr. Weyand being assigned to cover the trial.

Another agent, William J. West, who attended the trial for the same purpose, told Mr. Weyand that an Italian named Carbone was under an arrangement with the district attorney, the sheriff and Mr. Weiss, placed in the cell next to Sacco's some time during the year 1920 for the purpose of winning Sacco's confidence in order to obtain incriminating evidence against him.

NO EVIDENCE OF THE SORT WAS OBTAINED BY CARBONE.

The understanding in this case, Mr. Weyand says, between the agents of the department of justice in Boston and the district attorney, followed the usual custom that the department of justice would help the district attorney to secure a conviction, and that he in turn would help the agents of the department to secure information that they might desire. The Boston agents believed that these men were anarchists; and hoped to be able to secure evidence against them, from their testimony at their trial for murder, to be used in case they were not convicted of murder.

There is correspondence between Mr. Katzmann (district attorney) and Mr. West (department of justice agent) on file in the Boston office of the department, but it is kept in secret. All efforts to force it to public view have failed. Mr. West furnished Mr. Katzmann information about the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti, to be used in their cross-examination.

Thus at no time did the prosecution, bolstered by the U. S. department of justice, really believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty. Yet with this knowledge, and also with the suspicion if not actual proof that the South Braintree affair was the work of the Morelli gang, the police bloodhounds were called off the real scent and "12 D. of J. agents set to watch the rising protest of American labor over the arrests of Sacco and Vanzetti."

It will be remembered how Ellsworth C. Jacobs, the New Bedford police agent, told how the search for evidence against the Morelli gang was dropped with the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, although everyone connected with the case knew that Sacco and Vanzetti had no connection with the payroll robbery and murders at South Braintree.

Powerful and mighty tho the United States government may be, it cannot dodge or sidestep the facts revealed by its own agent, Fred J. Weyand.

Tomorrow.—The story of the ex-department of justice agent, Lawrence Letherman, supporting the confession detailed above of Fred J. Weyand.

UNION WEAK IN PA. SOFT COAL FIELD

Only Hope a National Strike Movement

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 4.—(FP)—More than half its former members have been swept out of the miners' union in the great soft coal fields of Pennsylvania by the openshop tide of the last years.

Six desperate months must pass before the 3-year Jacksonooville agreement expires and the union is free to negotiate another national pact or to use the weapon of a national strike to recover its losses. Till then it must depend on local strikes. Local strikes are a frail protection in an overdeveloped industry that can easily supply the market with only half the mines in operation.

Local Strikes Not Enough.

The Allegheny mountains that hide the coal of central Pennsylvania—Dist. 2, U. M. W. A.—and the broad river valleys that overlie the seams of the western Pennsylvania, or Pittsburgh, district (6) are spotted with these local strikes. The local unionists that are left carry bravely on. But they know that their salvation lies in a national movement that will swing the great West Virginia fields back into the fold.

Unionizing West Virginia the Key.

The fate of the Pennsylvania miners is inseparably wrapped with that of their West Virginia brothers. The breaking of the union's hold in the border state has let loose a flood of cheap scab coal into the northern markets on which the Pennsylvania men depended. The two states together produce about half the total bituminous production of the nation. Formerly Pennsylvania had the major portion but last year West Virginia, with its more than 30% wage differential, nosed it out.

The men of the four counties were left out of the settlement in 1922. Soon after the union membership fell to its former proportions. But with the rest of the state still unionized the United Mine Workers were still a highly formidable institution.

Jacksonville Pact No Security.

Then came the Jacksonville agreement, going into effect April 1, 1924, and promising to give these older fields security for the next three years. Yet—such is the irony of events—the great losses have taken place since this peace treaty was signed.

Jacksonville agreement was, in the language of wartime diplomacy, a scrap of paper as far as some large operators were concerned. They signed it to avoid a national strike in 1924, knowing that the operator who broke the contract would be faced only with local strikes. As long as any operator kept the agreement a complete tieup of the industry would not be attempted.

The Starvation Cure.

In 1924 great shutdowns began. Men were being starved by the prospective contract-breakers; the Pittsburgh Coal Co., Bethlehem Mines Corp., Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. group and others. After months on the meager relief that district organizations could furnish, men were offered scab work at the 1917 scale, a 30% cut. To their honor few accepted. Strikes were fought fiercely against gunmen, imported strikebreakers, and all the paraphernalia of the openshop plan.

Furnishing "Black" Coal Help!

This summer it seemed that things were cracking. Now comes the British coal demand. Some mines have reopened on the union scale. The union has a slight breathing spell.
But a desperate winter of fighting and waiting is near. The miners need all that the rest of the labor movement can give them to maintain what is left of their union till next April when the chance may come of recovering the rest.

(Later Pennsylvania stories will deal with Dist. 2, Dist. 5 and the non-union Somerset-Fayette fields.)

Robots Invited to See Play in Adding Machine

Chicago robots will have a chance to see themselves as others see them, on Sunday, Oct. 24, when the famous play: "The Adding Machine," will be presented by the Studio Players, in Douglas Park Auditorium at 4 p. m.

The play, followed by a banquet and dancing to polish off the entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Workers' (Communist) Party for the purpose of raising funds to help THE DAILY WORKER.

Eating and Dancing.

The eating has its attraction and dancing is not to be sneezed at as an amusement for the light-footed, the play will be the piece de resistance on the bill. For the benefit of those who do not understand French, this means the chief attraction.
In other announcements THE DAILY WORKER will give a bird's eye view of the play, with a view to tempting our readers to come and get a eyeful.

MOVE TO OUST TORIES IS ON IN ENGLAND

Sunday Worker Takes Lead in Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Sunday Worker, organ of the radicals in the British Trade Unions has initiated a campaign to oust the tory government.

Among those who have given their support to this campaign are A. B. Swales, member of the general council of the Trade Union Congress, Will Lawther of the Labor Party executive committee and Alex Gossip of the Furnishing Trades.

Sunday Worker On the Job.

The Sunday Worker anticipated the decision of the tory party convention to launch an attack against the trade unions. Stanley Baldwin, in obedience to the demands of the coal operators announced that the government was prepared to introduce legislation to curb the power of the trade unions.

In the opinion of the Sunday Worker and its large circle of supporters, labor's reply to this ultimatum should be an ambitious campaign with the object of ditching the tory government and establishing a labor government in its place.

Can't Restore Rights to China Until Peace Comes, Says Chicagoan

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—"It is impossible to think of having America give up its extraterritorial rights in China until peace is restored in that country," declared Silas H. Strawn, Chicagoan and only American member of the commission on extraterritorial commission, who arrived here from China.

Nothing can be done to help China until a "stable" government is established, opined the American. Until then the foreign nations must be forced to continue to reap profits from China, was the substance of his comments.

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

"WINNING A LOT" IN GAMBLE RUN BY REAL ESTATE COMPANY BAITs HOOK FOR POOR SUCKER

By NORMAN BURSLEER.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 11.—An innocent little advertisement in an Oakland paper reads: "Wanted well-dressed young man for outside work. Short hours. Good pay to start; no selling." As I had just replaced my worn-out clothes by new ones and being in great need of a boss, I could pass as well-dressed in a real small sense, at least until the first rain, so I answered the ad.

I was ushered into the offices of the Suburban Realty Company and after a brief interchange of words, was invited to return in the evening when they would initiate me into the mysteries of the real estate game.

The Humble Salesman.

Among the instructions given me were "Go up to the door, hat in hand, it will give you the appearance of a visitor." "Try to have your prospect visit our property at 10 a. m. the next day. If you give them time to cool off, we lose 4 out of 5. We get 7 out of 10 who go out the next day."

The "Come on" Prize.

"Mrs. Sucker, I have some wonderful good news for you. You are entitled to one of our \$400 lots in our Haywards subdivision. If I may come in, I'll tell you all about it." Of course, the glibbie one permits the fisher—that is the best name for the so-called salesman—to enter and usually exclaims, "Why, I never won anything before!"

"Well," returns the fisher, "I'm so glad that it was you. What we want to do, Mrs. Sucker, is to make an appointment for you to see our property tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Our business manager will drive you out. You see, we do not do much newspaper advertising, so we want you for our booster, that is, we want the privilege of sending a couple of prospectus to you, but the main thing we want is to have you write a letter telling what you think of our property. It is important that you should see it, for otherwise you couldn't conscientiously recommend it."

"Five Dollars, Please?"

If the prospect consents to go to the property at 10 o'clock the next day, the fisher says: "Now we would like to have a deposit of \$5.00 to hold this open for you. If you don't want the lot, the money will be refunded. The prospect then signs a paper which reads, "This lot has not been won by any letter or form of chance," thus getting around the state law.

LACK OF COAL PUTS 400 BRITISH COTTON MILLS ON THIRD TIME

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Four hundred mills in the Lancashire district engaged in the spinning of American cotton announced today that they had decided to operate only one week in every three because of the high prices which make running expenses prohibitive.

The decision gives a concrete example of the paralyzing effect of the long coal strike.

MEXICANS BID FAREWELL TO SOVIET ENVOY

Kollantai to Replace Comrade Pestkovsky

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—Julio Antonio Mella, the famous Cuban hunger striker, is preparing to attend the world conference of colonial peoples to be held at Brussels, Belgium, as the delegate of the Anti-Imperialist Leagues of Cuba and Mexico.

Pestkovsky Leaving.

The representative up to now of the Soviet Union in Mexico, Ambassador Pestkovsky, is sailing today after a farewell dinner given in his honor by the Mexican university, the diplomatic corps and members of the Mexican cabinet.

Pestkovsky was given an ovation at a farewell meeting planned by the Students' Federation, workers' organizations and the Agrarian Leagues of Mexico at the National Preparatory School of Mexico City.

Movies showing the burial of Lenin were exhibited.

Kollantai to Arrive.

The League of Agrarian Communes of the state of Vera Cruz, Michoacan and Tamaulipas and miners of Michoacan and many other labor organizations telegraphed their farewells to Ambassador Pestkovsky, expressing their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union.

Leon Haykiss remains as charge d'affaires until the arrival of the new Soviet ambassador, Alexandra Kollantai.

Independence Day Made Anti-Clerical Day



On Mexico's Independence Day, President Calles, his ministers and representatives of the labor movement made the day also part of the war upon the reaction represented by the Catholic Church in Mexico.

PEOPLE OF HANKOW CHEER ENTRY OF CANTON TROOPS: DENOUNCE WU

From Our Correspondent (By courtesy of the People's Army Command)

HANKOW. —(By Mail)—I am enabled, by the kindness of the People's Army staff, to get thru to you some details of the army's entry into this city, which gives a clear reply to the question, "Are the people on the side of Canton?"

The population literally poured out en masse to meet the troops of the People's Army, as they tramped in, sunburnt, footsore, ragged, and happy after their long march north from Canton and their stiff fight with Wu-Pei-Fu. Indeed, one of the most frequent remarks one heard as one pushed thru the crowded streets was: "Look, they are smiling!"

In Britain you don't realize what it means to see a victorious Chinese army smiling! In China they know too well that in the past their first concern, when troops entered a city after a fight, was to barricade the doors and lay in stocks of provisions. Not smiles but scowls, if not pillage and murder, was the rule. They Are Different.

But, as an American correspondent said to me, "These fellows are different." Their bearing is different: soldierly but reserved, not the wild bandit atmosphere of Chang's troops or Wu's. Their songs are different. Even their banner is different—the white sun on a blue background that expresses the aspirations of revolting China.

For the first time since the 1911 Revolution, the revolutionary battalions were accompanied thru the streets by a solid, cheering mass of coolies, workmen, clerks, even merchants—representing the new unity of the Chinese people around the Kuomintang. Everywhere—another novelty—the troops were greeted with ringing cheers and clapping from the houses with shouts of "Down with Wu-Pei-Fu!" "Down with the imperialist robbers!" "Welcome the People's Army!"

New Chinese Proletariat. The railway station presented a remarkable scene. All over the depot

HUNDREDS OF SOUTH AMERICANS VISIT SOVIET UNION; EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF ITS WELCOME

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Several hundreds of South American tourists have arrived at Leningrad on the "Cape-Polonia," one of the biggest German ships plying between Hamburg and South American ports. This is the first visit of this kind to the Soviet Union. The tourists were greeted by representatives of the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who went on board of a small steamer to meet them as far as the lighthouse near Kronstadt.

Amongst the tourists were representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. These were prominent statesmen, business men, journalists and ordinary globe-trotters. Mr. Lebreton, the former minister of agriculture in Argentina, said to a Tass representative: "We know very little about your Union. Our information is very poor and full of lies. Our staying here will help to elucidate real facts before the public opinion in Argentina. I hope to see in Moscow Mr. Tchitcherin, whom I respect very much."

Soviet Union Academy of Science Progresses, Declares a Professor

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Professor Fersman, member of the Academy of Science, in an interview with the journalists, said: "The Union Academy of Science enters now in a new period of its history. Until now the academy paid its most attention to the development of its scientific institutes."

"During the next year we are going to put before us two chief objects: (a) strengthening and enlarging of our work on an international scale; (b) the thoro study of our autonomous republics in order to raise their productive forces and the cultural level of backward nations in the Soviet Union. Our international relations with other foreign academies of science have been greatly increased during the last few years."

On leaving Russia, they send the following telegram to Mr. Tchitcherin, people's commissary for foreign affairs: "We are deeply touched by the hearty welcome accorded to us by the people and the government of the U. S. S. R. during our unforgettable stay in your beautiful country. Permit us to express our profound gratitude and best wishes for the welfare of the peoples of the Soviet Union."

We Are 17 Cents Richer This Year Than Last, U. S. Government Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The per capita wealth of the United States on October 1, was \$42.84, or 17 cents higher than a year ago, the treasury announced today.

The total money stock was \$8,442,367,000, of which \$4,906,198,000 was in circulation. The rest was held in federal reserve banks.

Population was estimated on October 1, at 115,877,000, an increase of 1,419,000 during the year.

OLD BROWNING'S DARLINGS TAKE A FLYING HIKE

Hearst's Serial Story Finished in Time

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—"Peaches" Browning, the 16-year-old bride who has given her wealthy 50-year-old "Cinderella man" husband, Edward W. Browning, "the air," is planning to leave for Canada with her mamma as soon as possible, she said today. She is all packed up and ready to go. But, according to Browning, she'll come back—when her money gives out.

Old Man Is Sore.

"Peaches" gray-haired, middle-aged husband is meanwhile most disconsolate. He spent last night again alone in his hotel awaiting a conciliatory move on the part of his bride. He misses her terribly. "I want my 'Peaches' back," he said this morning as he left for his office, "and mark my word, she will return—when her supply of cash is exhausted. I will certainly welcome her back with open arms. There never has been a time since we were married that I wouldn't have given my life for her."

Trailed By Dicks.

Browning denied that "Peaches" had been trailed by detectives whenever she went to late. He also scoffed at reports that he had denied her spending money and made provisions in his will whereby his bride would receive no substantial share in his estate. Asked if she expected to sue for a separation, "Peaches" said she had no plans except to get a rest.

Plan Tag Day for Jewish Colonization Benefit in Russia

The Icor of Chicago is arranging for a tag day to be held Sunday morning, Oct. 24, for the benefit of Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia. The tag campaign will be concentrated in the South side, West side, Englewood and Albany park districts. The funds will go towards buying tractors for the Jewish peasant farmers in Russia who have formed colonization projects.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to volunteer their services for the tag day. They should apply at the offices of the Icor, Independence State Bank building, Roosevelt road and Kedzie or at the Chicago offices of the Friehelt.

Race Track Follower Fined for Assisting in Horse Poisoning

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 11.—Charles Davis, 45, race-track follower of Dayton, Ohio, was fined \$200 and costs in police court here today for complicity in poisoning race horses. Davis was arrested June 13 following the deaths of Apology and Elizabeth K., horses entered in the exposition park meet here. The poisoning was done, it is alleged in an effort to bring victory to Faenza, another horse entered against them on which heavy bets had been made. Davis already has reimbursed owners of the dead horses to the extent of \$9,000.

Famed French Painter Interested in Soviet Art; Will Make Visit

MOSCOW (By Mail).—One of the Leningrad painters received a message from M. Picasso, famous French painter, that he intends to come soon to Moscow and Leningrad. It appears that he wants to get acquainted more closely with the latest art achievements in Russia and will conduct negotiations with regard to organization in the U. S. S. R. of an exhibition of French painters.

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

BIASED TRIAL TRADITION IS UPHELD IN CAL.

Sentence Negro on No Evidence at All

By ED. OWENS. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Geo. Waters, a Negro of Sacramento, is to be hanged by the neck until he is dead on December 10. He was charged and convicted of killing his wife with a .22 calibre rifle.

Since California is one of the states which still resort to capital punishment, the fact that a Negro is to be executed does not occasion much surprise. But there are some little details about the trial and conviction of Waters that makes this case one of the most astounding in criminal court history.

Small Evidence.

The only evidence presented by the prosecution was the testimony of a nine-year-old girl who told of seeing Waters shoot his wife with a .22 calibre rifle. She ran from the room in fright. She did not even see the woman fall. No proof was submitted that the woman was dead. Her body nor any part of her body was produced. There were no bones nor ashes, no bloody clothing, no blood stains any place—not even the rifle with which Waters was alleged to have committed the crime.

Hypothetical.

In the absence of any material evidence to bolster up his case the prosecutor advanced the theory that perhaps the body might have been dismembered and thus disposed of. Waters is a poverty-stricken Negro. He was not put on the stand in his own behalf, nor was any defense witness called. But on a hypothetical proposition that he might have dismembered the victim and cast the parts into the Sacramento River the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of first degree murder and the judge sentenced him to be hanged.

Like Mooney.

You ask how is all this possible? Well, California is California. Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are serving life sentences on a frame-up. Herman Suhl answers to a number, instead of a name. California has a criminal syndicalism act that is perhaps the most vicious piece of anti-labor legislation on the statute books of any state. California produced a Judge Busick who opened up new vistas to the possibilities of the injunction evil.

George Waters will surely hang unless his case is appealed. He is poverty-stricken, friendless, and a Negro. California furnishes another bit of evidence to prove her to be the most backward state in the Union.

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian Poet, to Visit the Soviet Republics

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Rabindranath Tagore, the most famous of living poets of India, has visited in Stockholm Mr. Arosev, charge d'affaires of the U. S. S. R. in Sweden, and told him that he intends to take a trip to Russia. He gave the following short message to the U. S. S. R.: "When I have known Russia, I admired her and began studying her great literature. My heart is alive with sympathy to her call for humanity."

Students Experiment on Effect of Noise on Workers' Nerves

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—(FP)—What effects noise has on the health and efficiency of office workers is the subject of experiments by two Colgate University students. A noise-making machine which will automatically blow a siren at varying intervals, cause a gun to ring, and smaller bell to tinkle, while a six-sided tin box full of nails and screws rotates to add to the din will be used in a small room where the subjects of the experiment will sit typing.



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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.

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Every Party Member—

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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.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 19th Dist., Daniel C. Holder. Congress, 13th Dist., William Hollenauer.

Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills. Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, Nelson Dewey. Caretakers and Anna Weisman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Cella Paransky. For Congress, Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrlac. Ninth District, William P. Mikados. Thirtieth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Balliam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Sawyer. Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillo. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKerscher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelly.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

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

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammarmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district. Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district. Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant-Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney

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W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

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: PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall. BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

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. COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall. AMESBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall. PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum 35 Miller St. AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall. MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m., Market Hall. CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout. BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Market Hall. EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sat., Oct. 22, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 26. NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave. HARMONYVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

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. 18. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 445 Rice St. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall. CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karls Hall. VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22. SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall. DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall. IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall. HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausankote Hall. FLINT, Mich., Oct. 28. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30. MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

Cleveland Comrades, Take Notice.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Section 1 will hold a most important membership meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 13 at 8 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain avenue, to take up the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. No member who has the welfare of THE DAILY WORKER at heart should fail to attend this meeting.

PLAY, BANQUET AND DANCING FEATURE DAILY WORKER BENEFIT OCTOBER 24

All Chicago comrades and their friends are looking forward to the grand affair being given for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER on Sunday, October 24, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 South Ogden avenue, corner of Ogden and Kedzie avenues.

The program includes a play to be given by the Studio Players, entitled, "The Adding Machine," which starts performances every Saturday and Sunday night at the Radical Book Shop, 826 North Clark street. They consider this play one of the best they have ever given.

Worker's Plot.

The play deals with a certain Mr. Zero, a bookkeeper, who after twenty years of "service" for his boss gets up enough courage to ask for a raise. As he is about to put his question to his boss he is told that, he has been a very good employee, the firm has decided to put in adding machines and will no longer need him. He kills his boss, and is executed for the murder.

His slavish psychology follows him to heaven and hell. When he is in heaven he is uncomfortable, for his life on earth has taught him that pleasure and sin are the same thing.

Dancing.

Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock. A good orchestra will furnish the music and the affair will wind up at midnight.

Admission to the play is 50 cents and an extra charge will be made for the banquet and the dancing.

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

INDIANA KLUXER EXPOSURE MEANS CRISIS IN G. O. P.

Slush Fund Equalling Illinois' Reported

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 11.—The recent klux klan exposure in Indiana is more than a debacle for the klan organization, but also creates a crisis in the republican party in that state.

This is clear from the fact that Senators Watson and Robinson received the unanimous nomination from the republican party, which is under indisputed control of the klan, and has been for the past three years, as stated to THE DAILY WORKER by a prominent Negro lawyer of Indiana.

When asked by THE DAILY WORKER reporter why no opposition candidates had been set up during the senate primaries, the lawyer stated that the domination of the klan was so complete that it was useless to attempt it. This same lawyer received an invitation from the national republican committee to make a speaking tour for the party, but declined and states that he is thru with the republican party.

Will Lose Thousands.

This exposure will cost the republican party thousands of votes, especially among the Negro voters of the state.

Emmet N. White, chairman of the Lake county democratic organization for the past 18 years, was interviewed by THE DAILY WORKER, and he said: "A great deal of pressure was put on the workers by the corporations in order to compel them to vote for the republican nominees, especially in national politics. But at the present time and during the past few years their efforts have failed."

Klan Disgusts Them.

"People who formerly went along with the klan are becoming disgusted with the political situation in Indiana. Considering the fact that 150,000 voters deserted the democratic party for the klan during the past three years, the possibility of these returning will mean a revolution in the state's politics."

"It is virtually impossible for Watson or Robinson to be elected to their offices," White said. He also confidently expects Gary to go democratic, because he says his party has never made any compromise with the klan. No harsh criticism will be given those who come back from the klan, he said.

Slush Funds.

That the same slush fund conditions that were found in Illinois exist in Indiana was stated by White, who declared that not less than \$500,000 was spent for every general election. If these conditions continue, he said, he would appeal to Senator Reed's investigation committee. He stated that the republican party organization was systematically buying democratic workers, paying them \$15 a day, and that not less than \$400 was spent in each precinct during the election.

When asked who furnished the funds for the republican campaign, he said they were furnished by the manufacturers' association and by Walter Riley, president of the Calumet Trust and Saving Bank, East Chicago.

In the republican headquarters at Gary, THE DAILY WORKER reporter was told that the local organization does not interest itself in the exposures made by the Republican Press Association, and no statement can be expected from Mr. Kyle, republican county chairman.

Post-Tribune Is Agent.

The reporter was not allowed to see a copy of the publicity material prepared by the republicans for their campaign, and was referred to the Gary Post-Tribune for information, which paper handles all publicity for the party.

When asked what stand the Gary Post-Tribune takes on the exposures, the newspaper told THE DAILY WORKER reporter that the Gary Post-Tribune was not a member of the Republican Press Association, but an "independent" paper.

The paper was asked if it did not handle the publicity for the republican party, and it answered that it handled the publicity for both the republican party and democratic party. R. C. Snyder, a republican, the paper admitted, was the owner of the Gary Post-Tribune.

When asked whether they felt a change would be made in the republican nominees due to the exposure, the Post-Tribune answered negatively. But it admitted that the party was handicapped because of the exposures.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(FP)—Two thousand new members have joined the Shoe Workers Protective union, a national independent organization, Secy. Daniel F. Fitzgerald of Haverhill, told the union convention. The union claims a membership of 16,000.

Increased appropriations for organization work were recommended by Pres. John D. Nolan. There is little rivalry between the Protective and the American Federation of Labor union—Boot & Shoe Workers—he said, since the Protective is chiefly of women's shoe workers and the A. F. of L. union of men's shoe workers.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

SPEAKERS BOOSTING LEWIS' RECORD AT MINER MEETING ARE MET WITH COOL RECEPTION BY RANK AND FILE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—Fearing the defeat of John L. Lewis and his administration in the coming election of the United Mine Workers of America, a special mass meeting was called by officers of District 5 here, to eulogize the record of the Lewis machine.

Pat Fagan presided at the meeting. Fagan realized that the sentiment of the rank and file is opposed to the Lewis administration, and he confined his speech to attacking the Workers (Communist) Party. One of the statements that Fagan emphasized was "The Communist Party is in league with the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce to destroy the U. M. W."

Hired Applauders.

Among the 2,000 miners present at the meeting, the only applause given Fagan on his remarks came from the "Fagan machine," a small group, which was organized at the meeting for that purpose.

Philip Murray, vice-president of the U. M. W., addressed the meeting and was also met with a cool reception.

Murray admitted that the meeting was called for political purposes and urged that the men vote for Lewis. Most of Murray's speech was spent in praising the "lily" character of Fagan.

Kennedy Speaks.

Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer, who is also afraid he would lose his job if Lewis is defeated, spoke on the policies of John Brophy, Lewis' opponent, declaring that they would not solve the problems of the miners. He outlined the Lewis policies, but neglected to name any of the policies of Brophy.

No mention was made at the meeting of the British mine strike, which forms one of the most important miner issues of the day.

"WORKERS' COMPENSATION"

By M. PERLIN.

MR. BAROFSKY is 45 years old. He is a tinner by trade. He has worked for thirty years in this trade, and he never thought of giving up his work, at which he had worked since his childhood. But, a year ago, while he was working on a roof, he slipped and fell off. After that fall he was sick for eight months. He spent every cent he had, and also what his friends had borrowed for him.

To his work he cannot return. On account of his long sickness, his left arm was left a little paralyzed.

It is four months already since he has been looking for a job, but without results. At last his lucky day came and he received a job at Mandel Bros. department store. The working hours are from 8:20 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. If an employe works till 6:15 p. m. he doesn't get paid for it.

If you work till 7:15 p. m., then you receive 75 cents. On the hottest day the employe must wear their jackets and collars. They are not allowed to sit or stand, they must constantly be on the move. They also are not permitted to talk to each other.

Mr. Barofsky gets \$16 a week. He is a package carrier. And he must run around the floor constantly. When he comes home, he is very fatigued. He doesn't believe that he will stay long at that job. But, the company gave him good hopes. They have a rule that after a worker has been working there for six months, he receives a policy worth a few hundred dollars, for which the company pays. After working there a year, he receives a week vacation.

All in all it is a good job, but, the only trouble is that the wages are small and the hours long.

WALL NEWSPAPER APPEARS IN PASSAIC

By LEONA SMITH (Worker Correspondent.)

WALL newspapers, made by the workers, are common in Russia, not only in workers' clubs and meeting halls, but also in factories. There the workers, being in control, can freely express themselves through this medium. They can criticize the administration of the factory, express their opinion of officials and official policies, or tell stories of their everyday experience. The wall paper reflects all phases of their life.

The wall newspaper must be distinguished from the bulletin which is placarded in the street in time of emergency in order to spread news. Such a bulletin is issued officially, whereas the wall paper is made and posted by the workers. It is the workers' own voice.

Few in America.

In a capitalist country, the wall newspaper cannot very well develop in a factory. In America, workers of certain clubs and of other groups such as the New York Pioneers, have had wall papers posted in their own meeting places. In Passaic since the strike, the union has developed wall newspapers. So far as the writer knows, this is the only time that workers of a union in America have a wall paper.

The textile strikers' wall papers are made up every week and are posted in the stores which are used in different parts of Passaic, Garfield, Lodi and Clifton as mobilization points for the picket lines. As picket lines are changed frequently and large numbers of strikers participate in them during the day, papers posted in these picket line stores reach a great many people.

Made Mistakes.

In the beginning, the wall papers were made up by a committee consisting of the organizer and two or three strikers. The interest the workers took in those first papers, once their novelty wore off, was not so great as had been expected. What was wrong soon became apparent.

(1) The material was mostly written, typewritten or printed in English, a language which only a small number of the workers could read. (2) The written and printed articles were long and covered most of the paper, whereas pictures and slogans were few and color was lacking. (3) Very few contributions came from the workers themselves.

Now the thing is managed better. The papers are entirely in the hands of the workers. Committees of strike delegates, in charge of the papers of their sections, collect material, make up and post the wall papers.

A whole crop of gifted writers and artists has been developed thru the wall-papers. Excellent work is produced by strikers who never had a lesson in drawing or who had never written a line before. The encouragement of having their work put up for every one to see spurs them on to further efforts. Other workers, seeing the name of their comrade on the

LOS ANGELES HEARS STORY OF NEW CHINA

Tso Yan Wang Outlines Nationalist Demands

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 11.—"What is the matter with China?" was the subject of a speech by a young Manchurian student, Tso Yan Wang. Wang, a graduate from the universities of Peking, China, and Columbia, U. S., is a Chinese lecturer and educator and a former interpreter for John Dewey, said to be "America's foremost philosopher" (whatever such wise-sounding high-brow stuff means), on his recent visit to awakening China.

Anti-Foreign Domination—Not Anti-Foreign.

"Nothing's the matter with China. Only leave us alone," was Mr. Wang's warning message to imperialist America. "Your gun-boat policy must stop! Keep your missionaries at home! Western civilization needs christianizing."

Wang said that the civil war in China are not affecting the masses in his country as much as the aggressive policies of hypocritical western robber nations. These policies have created in the past, and are creating now, a strong nationalist feeling—called an anti-foreign movement.

"We are not anti-foreign. We are against anti-foreign domination of our republic. We want back our sovereignty—stolen by the great powers."

Anti-Gun-Boat Christianity.

The Chinese are not anti-christian, Wang declared, but they are anti-gun-boat christianity—anti-hypocrisy of any form. They are also opposed to extra-territoriality, foreign concessions, the loss of their seaports, the limitations on their right to levy tariffs and taxes and other foreign aggressions on their nationality.

Nationalists and Bolsheviks Friends.

Questioned about the relationship between the governments in Canton and Moscow, the speaker said: "Very friendly! Very friendly! The Reds have even sent us some real ammunition!"

Well—every worker with any common sense at all knows—that's a "mental dynamite" policy alone is not enough to turn the trick.

Schwab is Satisfied With Conditions of Country; Why Not?

By ROMA. (Worker Correspondent.)

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Every now and then one of our so-called "captains of industry," present political leader, or some prize booby, acquaints the Brisbane-doped public, thru the medium of the capitalist press, that this country is undergoing an unusual era of prosperity.

Just within the last few days Chas. M. Schwab, steel magnate, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, and head of the United Zinc Smelting corporation, made a surprise visit to the smelter plant at Mountville. He left that city with a smile, satisfied with the economy and efficient management of the plant—in other words, satisfied with the cheap labor obtained.

Altho his visit was brief it was of sufficient duration for him to unburden himself of bits of his philosophy, opinion of the present industrial situation, opinion of local conditions, etc.

Schwab declared that the general business of the country never enjoyed a more stable period of prosperity than at the present time. This prosperity must indeed be illusory or invisible to the workers at least.

As for the local conditions, he thinks there is a general progressiveness. Yes, progressiveness in the terrorizing of labor, breaking of strikes, and smashing of unions.

Upon his arrival in Wheeling the usual crowd of Babbitts flocked around him. Among bits of personally experienced gems that he delivered was one to the effect that he would rather be poor but an optimist than rich and a pessimist. Needless to say, Schwab has not experienced the pangs of poverty. The worker must indeed be optimistic if he can see any era of prosperity for the working class.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
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AUTHORS OF 'EXPERT' TREATISES ON COMPANY UNIONISM GET BIG JOBS WITH LARGE CORPORATIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—(FP)—Company union experts are in strong demand among American corporations. This is illustrated by the appointment of Ernest Richmond Burton, author of *Employee Representation*, to the post of labor manager for the White Motor Co. of Cleveland, and by the subsequent appointment of Henry C. Metcalf, director Bureau of Personnel Administration, to the job of personnel director for Continental Baking Co., the great Ward anti-union baking combine.

Both Burton and Metcalf have been connected with the Bureau of Personnel Administration of New York. Burton recently turned out the latest and most authoritative work on company unions.

Metcalf wrote the foreword. Both predicted a "new day in industry" as a result of the application of company union principles to the personnel policies of American corporations. Both have landed high-salaried jobs with anti-union companies.

White Long Offender.

The White Motor company is a company union practitioner of long standing. The Continental company, like its parent the Ward Baking company, refuses to deal with trade unions and has been attacked by the American

Federation of Labor. The Continental is said to be "the largest and most extensive industrial unit ever set up in the baking business."

Burton's book is the "last word on the science of company unionism. Metcalf in his introduction to the book wrote: "There is little doubt that employee representation is contributing to the evolution of a truly democratic order in industry. . . . Mr. Burton has made a unique contribution to the literature of the employer-employee relationships."

Book Lands Job.

Almost as soon as the book appeared the Bureau of Personnel Administration closed its doors. A sign "Parlor Room to Let" hangs in the window. Burton and Metcalf have gone to the payroll of the corporations.

COLORADO, ONCE A MILITANT MINER STATE, NOW WEAK

Ludlow Forgotten, Workers Disorganized

By HARRY KLETZKY.

COLORADO, coal center of the west, scene of many dramatic struggles of the mine workers, where ideals and bravery and class consciousness were mixed literally with blood and fire, is today but a limping phantom of its former self, when the roll call of union miners is made, and when the temper of union strength is tested.

Here and there a few miners still remember Ludlow and Cripple Creek, where their fellow workers were killed and maimed, and "mock-tried" and jailed. But the most have forgotten.

And what is the price they have paid for their forgetfulness?

Wages have been beaten down to and below the bare subsistence level. In many mines, principally those controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (a Rockefeller corporation), the workers are slaving for as low as \$3.50 a day, and even then they are lucky if they receive five days' work.

Company Union Strong.

The company union, which means the "Rockefeller plan for industrial democracy," the arch-angel of all company unionism, has gained such a foothold in Colorado that it is doubtful if the idea alone could be uprooted from the minds of the workers affected for many years, provided, then, that a real systematic campaign of education is conducted.

No further condemnation of the C. F. and I. company union and explanation of its workings is needed when it is known that the daily press of Colorado carries from time to time headlines which read: "Coal Miners Ask That Their Wages Be Reduced."

Perfect Dupery System.

The Rockefeller plan is a perfect system of dupery. On paper, the workers are "given" the power to ask for what they want. But they are told what they want! Those men who know what they want soon receive dismissal orders. The 1925 report of the Russell Sage foundation is enough authority for this statement.

The Industrial Commission.

Another shackle on the Colorado coal miner is the industrial commission, set up by the state soon after the "battle of Ludlow." Many local unions and unorganized groups have gone to the industrial commission in controversies, like the lamb goes to the lion, trusting in its impartiality, and have gone away even more shorn than they were before. The industrial commission was organized by the bosses as a control on the workers, and in Colorado it is performing its job well.

Need Leadership.

Internal union troubles have without doubt played havoc with the morale of the union miner. The old John L. Lewis-John Lawson melees, which reached its climax in Cripple Creek, is still an open wound.

Colorado miners have not had the best of leadership. If the U. M. W. is conservative, the Colorado district is ultra-conservative. The secretary of the district is an ardent American Legionnaire. That is enough.

But there is some hope in the Colorado situation. And it lies in the badness of the whole mess. It is impossible to believe that the Colorado miner will continue to "take," and never "give." The breaking point is near. All indications point to that.

Are Restless.

There is a restlessness sweeping the entire state. The miners are beginning to realize, little by little, that they have little to lose now, if they make the struggle for liberty.

What is needed in Colorado now, perhaps more than any one thing, is a strong, militant leadership. It will not be long before the workers will be ready to follow. Perhaps one more winter, perhaps two. But the time is coming.

(To be continued.)

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

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!

SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927

Concert and Ball

New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Arranged by the International Workers' Aid, New York City.

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

READING I. L. C. STRIKE WINNING LABOR SUPPORT

Over Half Force Out; Officials Active

READING, Pa., Oct. 11.—The cloak-makers' strike against the Loraine company, which imported machinery from New York and began a scab shop here, is gaining ground and winning wide support of the organized workers of Reading.

More Than Half Out.

Seventy workers, or more than half of the force employed in the plant, are now out; and for the first time in the history of Pennsylvania a strike injunction has been denied the bosses.

J. Henry Stump, president of the Federated Trades Council and his colleagues in the council are very active in support of the strike.

Labor Officials Give Good Support.

Jesse George, business agent of the Plumbers' union, and M. Frey, organizer of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union, are on the picket line early every morning to see that the pickets get fair treatment.

President Stump called a special meeting of the Trades Council to consider the strike situation and urged moral and financial support to the strikers. He told the delegates to collect money from members wherever the local treasuries were empty. The council arranged a mass meeting Friday at the Labor Lyceum and a real united front is existing to aid the garment strikers.

All Upholsterers of Hartford, Conn. Walk Out; Strike Winning

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The International Upholsterers' Union, Local 35, called a strike in all shops of Hartford Friday and 70 men left their jobs.

This is a 100 per cent tie-up except in one shop where a majority remained after the pickets made their first visit to 10 shops. It is expected that this shop will be pulled out in a few days.

Goldman Brothers, one of the struck shops, signed up at once and the workers are going back under union conditions. A few more shops are expected to sign up at once.

The spirit of the strikers is excellent and their courage shows they are out to win.

Cleveland Workers' Forum Opened Sun.; Brahtin Is Speaker

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Today the Workers' Forum will start its winter season in Cleveland. The first speaker was John Brahtin, who spoke on "The Significance of the British Strike."

The second speaker, on Oct. 17, will be Leo Gleisser on "Revolutionary Literature."

There will be other speakers on current problems and events of the day, and it is expected that the Workers' Forum will develop into the leading center of the workers of Cleveland for the discussion of all questions of interest to the working class.

The forum will be held at Room 13, 5927 Euclid Ave., and will start at 8 p. m. All workers are invited. Admission free.

Carpet Workers in Philadelphia Strike Against Wage Cut

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Philadelphia tapestry carpet workers organized in their union are striking against the Philadelphia Carpet Company because of 15 per cent wage cuts posted by the firm and its attempt to discontinue union recognition.

About 60 workers are involved, says Fred J. Fisher, secretary of the union.

Four union strikers were arrested on the picket line and released under \$1,000 bail.

Miners' Lamps Sold in Seattle for Aid

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 11.—More than 100 British miners' lamps were sold at 50 cents each in an energetic drive carried on by the International Workers' Aid secretary Emma Legar in the campaign to raise funds for the British miners. The amount was forwarded to the national office. Contributions have also been sent by the local I. W. A. secretary. A number of local unions have also sent contributions of from \$10 to \$50 to England directly, while others have sent thru A. F. of L. channels.

CAL AND GARY URGE U. S. GET READY FOR WAR

To Conscript Labor for Trenches and Factory

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States; Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, and Hanford McNider, assistant secretary of war, all joined in urging business to get ready for the next war on the occasion of a luncheon arranged by the National Association of Manufacturers today for the discussion of industrial preparedness.

The main object of the meeting was to explain the war department's plan for putting the industries of the country on a war basis at a moment's notice.

Conscription of Labor.

The industries would be immediately mobilized under this plan and the cannon-fodder that would not be needed on the battlefield would be conscripted in the factories.

This plan would save the manufacturers of this country \$1,000,000,000 for every forty days saved in meeting a war emergency, according to Col. James L. Walsh.

Coolidge sent a letter to Gary, who presided at the luncheon, saying that he wished to "express my appreciation of what you have done and are doing in this work."



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Amid this perplexity, Bunny found comfort in the backing of Billy George, who was Anglo-Saxon and broad-shouldered and a senior besides. Billy assured him he was right and suggested that they take some steps to make their ideas understood to the rest of the student body. Why not organize a little group, the Society for the Study of Russian Problems, or something of that sort? Bunny should ask Mr. Irving to advise them and perhaps join them—it would be much better if they could have the backing of one of the teachers. So Bunny went to Mr. Irving, who said at once that he could not give any advice on the subject, for the reason that it would jeopardize his position to do so; the students would have to follow their own judgment. The young instructor did add this much, they ought surely not use the name "Russian," but take some inoffensive title, the "Liberal Club," or the "Social Problems Society."

Bunny took that advice to the others, meeting in one of the class-rooms after hours. Billy George said it didn't seem very "spunky" of Mr. Irving; whereupon Rachel Menzies flared up, he had no right to hint at such a thing, they all knew what the teacher's position was, and he had a perfect right to keep out of trouble. What business had Mr. George to be finding fault, when he himself had done nothing publicly?

The other demanded to know what he could do, and the girl was not backward in suggestions. Why not start a student paper, a little four-page sheet, once a week or even once a month? It would cost very little, and would make a hit they could be sure; look how many people had wanted to read Mr. Ross' letter about Siberia! If they printed that letter they would set the campus on fire. Mr. George could have the honor of being editor, and Rachel would contribute her share of the cost. There was obvious irony in that, considering the quantity of iron pipe which Billy's father was known to be marketing in Angel City. But they discussed it gravely, and Billy didn't think he could take any responsibility; his old man would pull him out of college and put him to work on a bookkeeper's stool.

Then, automatically, the eyes of the group turned to Bunny. What did he think? Bunny found his cheeks growing red. He had wanted to explain his ideas to other people, but had thought of doing it in some dignified way, privately and quietly. A paper would make such a noise! Rachel Menzies apparently didn't mind a noise, but Henrietta would, she would be horrified by the bare idea. Also there was Dad—the "education business" would be damned forever by such a venture. So Bunny had to say no; and Rachel Menzies said that was all right, there were plenty of excuses, and she didn't blame anybody for finding the best one, but at least they had no business criticizing Mr. Irving for lack of courage!

III

Soon after that Bunny read in the paper that the transport "Benington" had arrived in San Francisco with two thousand troops from Siberia. Paul's unit was listed; so Bunny called up Ruth on the telephone and told her the news, and said, be sure to let me know as soon as she got word. Two days later Ruth called him—Paul had arrived at Paradise. It was a Friday, so Bunny "cut" his afternoon courses, and jumped into his car. Dad had gone over to Lobos River, to see to a "fishing" job so missed this first meeting.

It was almost twenty months that Paul had been away, and Bunny was keyed up with eagerness. The first glance gave him a shock, for Paul looked quite terrible—gaunt and yellow, his khaki jacket hanging loose upon him. "You've been sick!" cried Bunny.

"Yes," said Paul; "but I'm getting all right now."

"Paul, tell me what happened!"

"Well, it was no picnic." And he seemed to think that would satisfy both his sister and his friend—after a year and a half!

They were over in the cabin on the Rascum tract, where Ruth and Paul had first begun house-keeping. It was supper-time, and the girl had prepared a bounteous repast; but Paul wasn't much on eating just now, he said—afraid to trust himself with good food. While they sat at table he told them about Manila, where they had stopped; and about a storm on the Pacific, but not a word about Siberia!

Of course that wouldn't do. After the meal they got Paul settled in an arm-chair, and Bunny said, "Look here, Paul, I've been trying to understand about this Russian business. I'm quarrelling with most everyone I know about it, and I counted on you for the truth. So please do tell us about it—just what happened to you?"

Paul sat with his head lying back. His face had always been sombre, a prominent nose and wide mouth with a tendency to droop at the corners; haggard as he was, this tendency accentuated, he looked like a mask of sorrow. "What happened to me?" he said, in his slow voice; and then he seemed to raise himself to the effort of recalling it. "I'll tell you what happened son; I was kidnapped."

"Kidnapped!" The two of them echoed the word together. "Yes, just that. I thought I went into the army to put down the Kaiser, but I was kidnapped by some Wall Street bankers, and put to work as a strike-breaker, a scab."

Ruth and Bunny could only sit and gaze at Paul, and wait for him to say what he meant by these strange words.

"You remember our oil strike, Bunny? Those guards the Federation sent up there—husky fellows, with plenty of guns, and good warm clothes, rain-coats and water-proof hats and everything. Well, that's what I've been doing for a year and a half—putting down a strike for Wall Street bankers. The guards here at Paradise got ten dollars a day, and if they didn't like it, they could quit; but I got thirty a month and beans, and if I tried to quit they'd have shot me. That was the cinch the bankers had."

Again there was a pause. Paul had closed his eyes, and he told a part of his story that way, looking at things he saw inside his mind.

"First thing, the allies took the city of Vladivostok. The strikers had that city, with a perfectly good government, everything orderly and fine. They didn't make much resistance—they were too surprised at our behavior. We shot a few longshoremen, who tried to defend one building, and the strikers had a big funeral with a procession; they brought the red coffins to the American consulate with banners that asked us why we had shot their people. It happened to be the Fourth of July, and we were celebrating our revolution; why had we overthrown theirs? Of course we couldn't answer; none of us knew why we had done it; but little by little we began to find out."

(To be continued.)



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The "Y" Gets Away With Murder Again

When the boys who weren't obliged to make their permanent home there came back from Flanders they added to their own cussing vocabulary a few choice morsels they picked up on the boats from the sailors and heaped the entire collection on the Y. M. C. A. The stories of the graft and corruption of this great christian organization feeding its treasury on the gory pennies of the lads in the big parade never got to be literature and by now has been all but forgotten except by the unfortunates who had to pay 25 cents for a "free" package of Camels in France.

But the Y. M. C. A. was only one of the thousands of war profiteers. If its extortions of doughboys' money had been allowed to become a nation-wide scandal as the iniquity of its operations certainly warranted, there would have been other and more powerful extortionists also exposed to the searchlight. It was all quieted down.

Then too, the Y. M. C. A. is too valuable an organization to the profiteers to be exposed to the risk of losing its efficacy as a tool of the bosses. And if anyone doubts that the Y. M. C. A. is such a tool—and that with a vengeance—they need only look to Detroit.

The simple recitation of the facts tells the story adequately enough. An invitation extended to President Green of the American Federation of Labor in convention in Detroit to address a meeting at one of the "Y" buildings was cancelled at the last minute. There were no bones made about the reason. Green was frankly told that the cancellation was made because if he spoke in the building it would endanger the prospects of a fund the Y. M. C. A. was raising among Detroit employers. The secretary of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. seemed unshamed to give the following figure of contributions to substantiate his story:

Henry Ford, \$750,000; Edsel Ford, \$750,000.

The Fisher Brothers (Fisher Body Co), \$500,000.

S. S. Kresge, five and ten cent store magnate, of whose business the "Y" secretary in Detroit, Van Dusen, is general manager, \$500,000. And some more, all large open shop employers.

It isn't necessary to say another word about this organization that psychologizes workers in return for millions from the bosses. The Fords and the Fishers have learned that it is worth millions to take the tar out of their slaves. The two millions that these two bosses alone gave was a contribution, not so much to the Y. M. C. A., as to the open shop.

The hard-boiled bosses of Detroit, thru their creature, the Y. M. C. A., have issued a challenge to the organized labor movement that can be met only by an energetic campaign to unionize every big plant in the city.

Lots of Room at the Top

The twenty-two-year-old son of James A. Stillman, well known for other pursuits besides his banking activities, is scheduled to marry an eighteen-year-old domestic servant by the name of Lena Wilson.

This happy denouement to an acquaintance extending over a decade seems to give the lie to the theory that opportunities for financial, social or any of the common concepts of success have faded out of the American picture.

It is to be regretted that when the great American public should have such cause for rejoicing that "Peaches" Browning, the sixteen-year-old go-getter who married the 57-year-old real estate magnate should quit her husband's bed and board, even tho she continues to use her purchase-on-credit privilege in the department stores at his expense. This mars the idyllic picture of American democracy painted by the young Stillman and his plebeian fiancée.

To those of you who are weak and of little faith, we say: Don't give up! Brains count. There is always room for the worthy at the top. Big corporations have several jobs commanding big money stowed away for the big-capacity executive. And there are scores of American millionaires ready to fall for youth and beauty, even tho they fall hard at times. But does it matter, provided the money comes along?

Millions of American working girls, existing on slack pay envelopes, may read of Lena Wilson's luck with envy. But instead of asking for more pay and laying down on the job, they should be blind to the clock, work the joints of their fingers and only leave the shop when the boss calls in the police to eject them. In this way the boss would become richer and who knows but he may have a few sons that might fall in love with one of his father's female employes. Why not join a union?

The Crisis in the Cotton Area

Coolidge is not going to take any action to relieve the cotton growers of the south, large numbers of whom have been bankrupted by the toboggan slide which cotton prices took the other day. As is inevitable it is the small grower who has a few bales to market and who depends upon the proceeds for his year's livelihood, that is hit the hardest.

Southern congressmen have asked for a special session of congress to devise ways of meeting the emergency, but Coolidge contents himself with the appointment of a committee and the announcement that the federal reserve board has money to loan to the cotton growers.

The contempt of the government for the farmers is an outstanding feature of the Coolidge administration but not exclusively its own. The Wall Street interests which control American government are not moved to pity by the distress of agricultural communities. They see in these emergencies only a further opportunity for extending their control of natural resources by loans and mortgages on land.

That is why in every agricultural crisis the farmers are told that there is money they can borrow.

What the working farmer needs is not more loans at exorbitant interest rates but a moratorium on loans already made and which total, according to reliable estimates, more than \$9,500,000—a burden under which the American farmers are staggering and which makes any real solution of the agricultural crisis impossible unless the farmers are relieved from the continuous exaction of the Wall Street usurers.

Class Solidarity a la Amsterdam

By A. LOSOVSKY.

(Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.)

WE folks in Soviet Russia have what is a plainly distorted conception of class solidarity—at any rate what the British Trade Union Congress General Council delegation said at the last meeting in Berlin of the Anglo-Russian Committee amounted to that. The Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions' delegation's proposal for organizing joint assistance for the miners out on strike was picked up shreds on the pretext that it was tantamount to interfering in Britain's domestic matters. So the effort to extend aid in time to the strike is put down as mere interference.

Well, what about refusing to help? Isn't that interfering in the struggle, only the wrong way about? If the help we are extending is strengthening the forces and militancy of the miners, then a refusal to give that help is surely strengthening the enemies of the working class. Taking that for granted, then both giving help and refusing help means interfering in Britain's domestic affairs, with the difference that in one case the interference is in the interests of our class, and in the other in the interests of the foe of our class.

SEEBING, however, we have rather twisted notions on what class solidarity is and are poking our noses into other people's business, according to the competent views of both the Right and so-called Left Leaders on the General Council, there is nothing else for it but to follow the example of those whose actions don't draw any objections of that sort from the Council.

To judge by the fact that up to now the General Council and its leading lights have kept silence and rather favorably than otherwise regarded the tactics of the Amsterdam and Miners' Internationals during the strike, the leaders of the Trade Union Congress are seemingly in agreement with the policy of their International.

That means we must ascertain exactly what that "policy" is if we are to understand "class solidarity a la Amsterdam."

ANYHOW, what is the particular brand of class solidarity the General Council regards so favorably? Class solidarity to the Amsterdammers is to have a resolution of sympathy adopted when a strike is declared, then resolution set on, and a beginning made with helping the strikers only after they are at the last gasp, for unless they have been starved into it they will never realize all the charms of Amsterdam class solidarity.

When once the strikers have come to the limit of their resources, have lost everything they have, and their wives and children are starving, an appearance must be made on the scene, another resolution passed, more support promised and the question again deferred for another month.

SHOULD the strikers prove stubborn and it is not known for what reasons they still keep on striking, yet another resolution must be taken, one-fourth of a farthing for every striker being meantime sent, whilst holding on to all the money in the funds of the International and its sections for "breeding" purposes, though not adverse to providing those in need with a loan if required.

But to give that loan a real business like look, to make it look like a solid deal, instead of smelling like Muscovite intermeddling in other's affairs, a certain percentage has to be paid on the money offered. Of course, a whacking good percentage must be granted for, seeing that loans are not created just for the fun of the thing, at least not at the rate of interest that it could have been got at from a bourgeois bank.

WHAT is exactly how the Amsterdam International and the Miners' International have been acting during the whole of the British miners' strike. When the TUC General Council—the same that refused to accept the "Red" gold—applied to the Amsterdam International for financial assistance the latter agreed to arrange a loan at 4 1/2 percent, although it hadn't lifted a finger throughout the strike to help the miners.

But whilst the Amsterdam International was arranging the rate of interest, separate sections of the International were of the view that it was exactly the proper moment to make just a little bit out of their

British colleagues (who belong to the one and the same International!). The General Federation of German Trade Unions demanded 10% from the British!

WELL, fairly lengthy negotiations took place between London and Berlin, as they say in diplomatic circles, Mr. Purcell, President of the IFTU, participating, as to precisely what rate of interest might be asked as the price of class solidarity.

When the RILU stated in one of its appeals that the German reformists were asking 10%, Leipart, President of the General Federation of German Trade Unions, lost his head and sent in his "denial" to the press. It reads: "By agreement between Amsterdam and London 4 1/2% has been fixed on." Now the social democratic press is kicking up a big row about the RILU's statement having been a pure fabrication, and so on and so forth.

BUT there is just a couple of points in Leipart's justification. Let us call the President of the IFTU, and a member of the General Council, Purcell, to witness; it was he who conducted these negotiations. As President of the International where class solidarity is quoted at 4 1/2%, Purcell stated in an interview given in Berlin on August 28th: "The GFGTU agreed to grant a loan at 4% only after the British trade unions unconditionally turned down the previous and far worse conditions brought forward by the Federation."

THERE'S the very person who negotiated with the German reformists telling us the Germans imposed "far worse conditions" while the President of the GFGTU informs us the rate of interest was fixed on by the Amsterdam International and that it doesn't amount to more than £4 10s. on every £100.

Who are we to believe? In this case we believe the President of the Amsterdam International who, on behalf of the British unions, did not agree to the "far worse conditions." Then the denial brought forward by the Vice-President of the IFTU is in turn denied by the President of the same International.

BUT just let us suppose for a minute that Leipart is right, that the Amsterdam International (where they've

got experts on financial operations all right!) fixed on 4 1/2%, and that as a disciplined section of the International when it comes to getting something for nothing there's no mistake about their discipline!—the Germans gave the money in conformity with the instructions of their International. Let us suppose, further, that Leipart is as innocent in this business as the Virgin Mary herself; yet the fact remains that, under the high patronage of the Amsterdam International, the All China Federation of Labour Unions is going to get interest from the British Workers together with whom it is in the one International, as is usually done in all proper banking operations.

BUT if the matter is to be regarded from such a financial standpoint what does the International exist for? Maybe to do away with haphazard methods in financial and banking operations and to establish uniformity in the matter of rates of interest? Such it seems are the functions of an International. Apparently that is the ideal International, in the opinion of the General Council, that is deserving of proper respect because it does not interfere in Britain's internal affairs, and if it does then only to extract the same rate of interest from the pockets of the British workers that is regarded as correct in "good society."

RELATIONS like that between the International and its sections, and the sections of the same International, are more like the relations that exist between brokers and members of the Stock Exchange; though in this case they go one better by quoting class solidarity, of all things! Right to the last half percent.

IT goes without saying we could never rise to such heights of solidarity. That is why the General Council representatives are so upset at the behavior of the Soviet COTU and are protesting against our tactics. The Council prefers solidarity a la Amsterdam to solidarity as Moscow sees it. Well, that is its lookout; but we do not doubt that the broad working masses of Britain will put the true value on the words of the Amsterdam and Berlin money-changers and will understand from this practical example the difference between Moscow and Amsterdam.

"His Name Is Not In the List"

By MICHAEL SZUBOTZKY.

A BARRIER divides the room into two unequal parts. There is a kind of a booking office like in a bank. Behind the trellis there is the lieutenant—the chief police officer and two others, his assistants.

It is already noon time. The sun pours thru the windows into the room and myriads of dust particles dance joyfully.

A powerful, stoutly built gendarm is sleeping on a chair near the door. On the visitors' bench two people are sitting—an old man and his wife. They whisper continuously and their whispering sounds like the humming of a big, frightened fly.

Now a door is opened in the corridor, the gendarm gets up in a hurry, salutes. The police officer enters the room and sits down behind the trellis.

He is still a young man. His superiors keep their eyes on him, they are obedient to him. Therefore, he is always in a good mood, therefore he speaks so abruptly, therefore his movements are always so determined. When he passes his hand over his moustache, he has the air of a field marshal before battle. And the police officer just now passes his hand over his moustache and says abruptly:

"Anything on?"
The old grey haired Jew approaches the trellis, supporting himself on his stick. His long beard trembles with every step. The woman follows him hesitatingly—she, too, is old and weak.

The old man looks at the inspector with his red eyes and murmurs something which is incomprehensible.
"Louder!" says the police officer. Suddenly the rough, old voice of the man breaks through:

"My son, my son!"
Then again follows an incomprehensible murmur.

"I went to the chief . . . and he says his name is not in the lists . . . What does that mean, lists, when they have themselves arrested him and taken him away from home last night? No . . . he is not in the lists . . . I should go to the district town and ask in the prison there . . . Wherefrom does Roshkel take the money to travel to the district town? His wife sells her last dress . . . The prison director says, 'From Roshkel is not in the lists . . . Again lists . . . I should go to the police . . . there I would hear about everything.'"

"Enough," says the police officer. "Shut up!"
He opens a big book and says with importance:

"First name?"
"Froim, he is called Froim."
"Father's name?"
"Velvel."
"Family name?"
"Roshkel."

The police officer turns the pages—it is a big and heavy book.
Old Roshkel stretches his thin neck as if he, too, looked for the name of his son in this terrible book. But old

Roshkel can only see the back of this book. His wife is behind him, her eyes are turned down, her lips whisper without interruption:

"My God, my God . . ."
"Roshkel . . . Roshkel . . ."
The polished finger nail of the officer glides over the lines. Then he closes the book and says:

"Jew, your son is not in the lists."
A silence of tension spreads in the room. The gendarm coughs into his fist and grins. The dust is dancing thru the sun beams and from the courtyard sounds a boy's voice. Now a dying senile voice asks, whispering:

"Is he dead?"
The officer moves his chair and gets up.

"Enough," he says. "Froim Roshkel is not in the lists. We do not know where he is, but we know that he is a scoundrel and a friend of the Bolsheviks. Go, old Jew, if you do not want some accident to happen."

The old man turns away, but now his wife appears behind his back. She goes to the trellis, her hands grip it and she screams with a piercing voice of terror:

"Give me my son back, gendarm! I have seen your lips read his name in this book! Froim! Froim! Froim! Gendarm, where is my son?"
Her hands pierce through the trellis as if she wanted to take the book and to read the horrible truth about her son, that truth which her mother heart verified with every stroke.

The officer turns his back to the woman. He still has the air of a field marshal before battle.
"Take them away," sounds abruptly. The gendarm rushes at the woman. Outside, on the stairs in the courtyard they sit down—father and mother.

II.
"Do not howl, you Jews," says the gendarm after a moment . . . He grins.
"Don't howl," he says. "If you dish me up a good meal, I will tell you what happened to your son."
The old man tries to get up, but he does not succeed. His wife jumps up and looks into the face of the gendarm.

"Does he live? Is he dead?"
"All that I will tell you in detail," replied the gendarm indefinitely. "Where do you live? In the Inn? Well, it is settled then, as soon as my service ends, I will be there . . ."
The woman cries and murmurs. The father has succeeded in getting up, he bows to "the gendarm and says:

"Please, do us the honor, Mr. Vice-inspector."
"Well, but dish up decently, old rascal, and see to it that there is enough to drink," says the gendarm going away.

III.
THE dripping candle, flaring, awakens dark shadows in the corners. The shadows move from the dark background of the miserable room in the Inn and approach the table, which is surrounded by people and covered with chicken bones, pieces of fried meat and remnants of cucumbers.

The drunken gendarm knocks on the table with his hairy fist so that the empty bottles and glasses jump in the air with a clinking sound. He howls:

"We will drive the Bolshevik pestilence from the country! Do you understand, you . . ."
He curses, getting more and more excited and continues his tale:

"You see these hands? With these hands of mine I treated your mangy offspring! The police officer did it with his revolver handle, but I prefer the fist. I could be officer myself! The Jew screamed: Father, mother, father—but he was a Bolshevik."

The old Jew covered his head with his hands and moved his body too and fro without a sound. His wife ceased. His wife ceased to cry, her eyes dried and frightened fully large. The gendarm is drinking the last remnants, he is angry that there is not more to drink.

HE speaks now in a low voice and with visible enjoyment:
"In the morning he asked again for something to drink, but he did not get it. The officer gave him a document and asked him to sign, but the dirty Jew refused to, and the officer was like mad . . ."

"Where was my son buried?" asks the mother.
The gendarm answers with untruth in his voice:
"I do not know."

He suddenly regrets that he has talked so much—his small eyes take on an expression of animal-like fear.
He gets up, takes his revolver and goes. At the door he stops and says whispering:

"If you dare to tell anybody a single word, then . . ."
A powerful, hairy fist completes the sentence.

IV.
THE night begins—cool and silent. A tired moon rises above the town and entangles his beams in the battlements of the old fortress, now a prison. The guards on the walls communicate with each other by short calls. There is dead silence. Human shadows. The prison walls.

Supported on his stick, old Roshkel and his wife appear. They are not alone. Frightened soldiers whisper:
"The 'Defensive' always buries its victims near the prison," says the guard.

The old couple creep around the prison walls . . . Here, perhaps here under their very feet lies the red-haired Froim—their beloved son.

The lips of old Roshkel move without a sound—a Jewish prayer perhaps.
Finally the moon succeeds in freeing itself from the battlements of the fortress. He rises quickly into the endless blue of the sky.

Letters from Our Readers

A Bit of News.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, in the Chicago Tribune was an item on the first page, as follows:

Noted Viennese Biologist, Unsuag at Home, Kills Self.

VIENNA. — The body of Dr. Paul Kammerer, noted Viennese biologist, who in recent years had toured America twice, was found today on Schneeberg mountain near Vienna, where he had committed suicide with a revolver. The cause is believed to have been depression due to the fact that, unhonored in his beloved home city, Vienna, he was forced to gain a livelihood elsewhere.

I heard Dr. Kammerer lecture at Sinai Temple about two years ago, and considered him a most remarkable expert scientist. It was a red-letter day in my life. He promulgated a theory of heredity which directly opposed the August Weismann school of thought, and hence was very unpopular to orthodox science. The late Luther Burbank agreed with him thoroughly, having discovered the truth of this viewpoint in his work as a wizard of plant life. Also Caspar Redfield, of Chicago, has worked out the proposition from another angle. Scientists sneered and were intolerant of his views for years, and thus literally hounded him to death.

Nevertheless many recognized him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, biologist of present day Europe. His contention and the theory he proved was that "acquired characteristics are inherited." This the old school of biologists decidedly deny. Christian bigots hurried the death of Burbank, the medical trust persecuted Dr. Albert Abrams, of electronic diagnosis fame, and helped greatly to bring about his death; and now we have a third victim of scientists themselves.

Capitalism is a friend of science so long as it does not interfere with private profits.

Martha A. Biegler, Chicago.

Praises Tomskey.

Dear Worker Comrades:
Your letter with bundles came to hand. I was much pleased to read of efforts being made by the army of workers in the movement.

Tomskey's declaration on the British government's refusal of a permit to the Russian delegates to seats in the T. U. C. sure is a masterpiece, and throws the white light on the insincerity and hypocrisy of Britain's leaders in the labor movement and the savagery of Britain's ruling class. Perhaps it will be the means of cementing the solidarity of the rank and file in closer bonds and in uncovering all the traitors, and weeding them out of the movement for good and winning the next struggle by a more careful planning, which will make the defeat not all in vain. Here in this state we have the spectacle of an ex-secretary of labor making an issue of prohibition of liquors, and the large sums spent in buying elections.

The first, which is no concern to a

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

When we look at the matter impartially in the light of pure reason, the belief in immortality is wholly inconsistent with the facts of evolution and of physiology. The ontogenetic dogma of the older church, that the soul is introduced into the soulless body at a particular moment of its embryonic development, is just as absurd as the phylogenetic dogma of the most modern Jesuits, that the divine spirit was breathed into the frame of an anthropoid ape at a certain period (in the Tertiary period), and so converted it into an immortal soul. We may examine and test this belief as we will, we can find in it nothing but a piece of mystic superstition. It is maintained solely by the great power of tradition and the support of conservative governments, the leaders of which have no personal belief in these "revelations," but cling to the practical conviction that throne and altar must support each other. They unfortunately overlook the circumstance that the throne is apt to become merely the footstool to the altar, and that the church exploits the state for its own, not the state's, good.

We learn further, from the history of this dogma, that the belief in immortality did not find its way into science until a comparatively late date. It is not found in the great Monistic natural philosophers who, six centuries before the time of Christ, evinced a profound insight into the real nature of the world. It is not found in Democritus and Empedocles, in Seneca and Lucretius Carus. It is not found in the older oriental religions, Buddhism, the ancient religion of the Chinese, or Confucianism; in fact, there is no question of individual persistence after death in the Pentateuch or the earlier books of the Old Testament (which were written before the Babylonian exile). It was Plato and his pupil, Aristotle, that found a place for it in their dualistic metaphysics; and its agreement with the Christian and Mohammedan teaching secured for it a very widespread acceptance.

Another psychological dogma, the belief in man's free-will, is equally inconsistent with the truth of evolution. Modern physiology shows clearly that the will is never really free in man or in the animal, but determined by the organization of the brain; this in turn is its individual character by the laws of heredity and the influence of the environment. It is only because the apparent freedom of the will has such a great practical significance in the province of religion, morality, sociology, and law, that it still forms the subject of the most contradictory claims. Theoretically, determinism, or the doctrine of the necessary character of our volitions, was established long ago.

With the belief in the absolute freedom of the will and the personal immortality of the soul is associated, in the minds of many highly educated people, a third article of faith, the belief in a personal God. It is well known that this belief, often wrongly represented as an indispensable foundation of religion, assumes the most widely varied shapes. As a rule, however, it is an open or covert anthropomorphism. God is conceived as the "supreme being," but turns out, on closer examination, to be an idealized man. According to the Mosaic narrative, "God made man to his own image and likeness," but it is usually the reverse: "Man made God according to his own image and likeness."

This idealized man becomes creator and architect and produces the world, forming the various species of plants and animals like a modeler, governing the world like a wise and all-powerful monarch, and, at the "last judgment," rewarding the good and punishing the wicked like a rigorous judge. "The childish conceptions of this extramundane God, who is set over against the world as an independent being, the personal creator, maintainer, and ruler of all things, are quite incompatible with the advanced science of the nineteenth century, especially with its two greatest triumphs, the law of substance and the law of Monistic evolution.

(To Be Continued.)

working man, as only the wealthy classes can afford to buy it, and as for the latter, he keeps very silent about where his millionaire friends get it to spend. He must not offend his wealthy friends by any demands of the working class. It would be too embarrassing should he slip into a seat beside them. Hence the workers' needs are not considered by the great ex-secretary, and we have a conspiracy of silence, instead of the important issues being discussed. The front pages of all the capitalist papers are smeared by accounts of prizefights, baseball, football and beauty contests. The rich man's shows (which only he can attend), all with the deep purpose of keeping the worker from thinking of his wrongs and miseries, while the grand looting of the working class goes merrily on.

I will send for more literature when I am located permanently.
H. D. Nauty, Glo., Pa.



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