

CANTON ARMY NEAR CAPTURE OF SHANGHAI

Sun's Army Collapsed; His Capital Taken

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17.—This city, the "Paris of the Orient," may soon become the prize of the Cantonese armies...

Had to Run for His Life. So complete was the debacle in Kiangsi, that General Sun was compelled with his staff to make a personal flight...

General Uprising Against Him. Two of Sun's strongest supporters went over to the Canton armies and the reactionary general...

Cantonese troops are in full possession of Kiangsi province and their commander, General Chang Kai-shek, has already started to reorganize the leaderless soldiers...

Sun's flight to Nanking, his capital in Kiangsu province, is liable only to result in his capture there...

As Sun's flight took place, about 1,200 of his troops who had not gone over to the Cantonese were killed when the Kuang Yuang, a British ship of the China Merchant Navigation company...

Loses Chekiang Province. Governor Hsia Chao of the province of Chekiang, the rich province lying south of Shanghai...

In Shanghai the foreign police reserves have been called out to guard the foreign concessions...

Little Hope for Reaction. The only hope of stopping the advancing Canton armies from capture of Shanghai is the forlorn one that Chang Tso-lin...

Of course, there is the other hope of foreign intervention on a large scale, a movement that is being organized by the British.

Polish-Bandit Slain. WARSAW, Oct. 17.—Zellinsky, a notorious Polish bandit, was slain by police here in a raid on a "bandit party" staged by the robber.

In the last few months, Zellinsky is said to have committed numerous murders, thefts, and burglaries in and near Warsaw. His romantic inclinations caused him to give a ball, and the place was discovered by the police.

Austrian Cabinet Resigns. VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Ramek ministry has resigned. It is announced. President Haensch has accepted the resignation...

Banker Sentenced. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Ramsey Bauchamp who embezzled and misapplied two million dollars from the Union and Planter's bank...

"Hands off China!" Special "Hands off China" edition next Saturday. Pictures of and articles by noted Chinese leaders.

KELLOGG DOESN'T LIKE EXERCISING OF POWER BY CHINESE RADICALS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—(FP) Secretary Kellogg has instructed the American consul in Canton to protest the laying of an additional tax on imports and exports...

Other powers have made similar protest, but the new taxes are being collected by the radical government in its ports. Canton takes the position that it is a sovereign Chinese government with which the powers will have to negotiate.

SOFT COAL STRIKE WILL BE CERTAIN

So Says Editor of Gas Makers' Journal

(Special to The Daily Worker) ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 17.—"It can be said with reasonable certainty that a soft coal strike will take place next spring," was the assertion of Floyd W. Parsons, of New York, editorial director of the Gas Age Record...

"The operators insist that they will be able to break the strike before it causes any considerable inconvenience to the consuming public. However it is never safe to predict what may happen in a labor controversy of this nature. Several times when the miners' union appeared to be on its last legs diligent efforts of the labor leaders succeeded so well in consolidating their forces that the union came back stronger than ever."

LABOR BANK IN PITTSBURGH IS SWINDLE VICTIM

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Information charging conspiracy were filed here today against three officials of the Brotherhood Savings and Trust company, a labor bank, and two others before Alderman A. M. Maloney in connection with the disappearance of between \$320,000 and \$425,000, part of which belonged to the bank.

R. A. McCrady, president of the bank, Charles E. Knapp, a bond salesman, accused by McCrady of disappearing with the money; William Kelly, vice-president; J. L. Nelson, Treasurer, and Frank Redman, who introduced McCrady to Knapp, were named in the information.

Meanwhile, the men named, with the exception of Knapp, for whom a nationwide search has been launched, were subjected to a grilling by representatives of the state banking department and city detectives who sought to learn more about the transaction thru which the men under arrest said they were to receive \$800,000 worth of bonds for \$425,000. The bank's doors are closed.

SECRECY SURROUNDING QUEEN'S ITINERARY IS CONNECTED WITH LOANS

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A great deal of secrecy surrounds the arrangement of plans for Queen Marie's visit in the United States. There appears to be much confusion caused by reason of the fact that itineraries are being made up for the royal party by several different agencies. But since it is quite definitely known that the Queen is coming to the United States largely to effect an arrangement for the floatation of large loans for Roumania, it is likely that much of her time will be spent in the East, chiefly in New York. The United States Lines is already preparing to embark the queen on the Leviathan for the return trip, which, it is announced, will not occur until Christmas, giving the royal consort three months time in which to transact her business.

Banker Sentenced. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Ramsey Bauchamp who embezzled and misapplied two million dollars from the Union and Planter's bank, was sentenced to five years in Atlanta prison and fined \$140,000. Bauchamp was vice-president of the bank.

Guthrie Is Named House of Commons Leader in Canada



The opposition party in the Canadian house of commons will be led by Hugh Guthrie next year. He was elected temporary house leader at a caucus of the elected conservative members of parliament.

SCHOOL CHILDREN FORCED TO BOW TO QUEEN MARIE

I. L. D. to Protest Show of Royalty

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In the mad frenzy to do homage to royalty, even the children of America are being forced to play a part. In New York City, five thousand youngsters are to be taken from school on the morning of October 23 and made to do honor to Princess Ileana who is being given a reception at the Capitol Theater by a woman's civic committee, headed by the society matron, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris.

If the visits of European royalty continue as frequently as they have occurred during the past few years, the children of our so-called democratic country will be well instructed in the proper way to treat a monarch.

I. L. D. Will Protest. It is to protest against this sort of welcome to the representatives of Roumania's fascist government that the New York section of the International Labor Defense has arranged a demonstration in Union Square on Monday the 18, at 5:30.

There will be a number of prominent speakers including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Bishop Paul Jones, Robert W. Dunn, Forrest Bailey, McAllister Coleman, Paxton, Hibben, Ben Gitlow, and Carlo Tresca.

Tell of Persecution. They will tell the stories that never reach the ears of our American people about the horrible persecution of workers and peasants in Roumania who dare to speak against the rule of oppression there, and who try to organize for better conditions in factories and on the farms.

No Scopes Decision. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The supreme court has adjourned until November 20 without indicating what decision is to be made in the appeal of the John T. Scopes evolution case.

Forge Ahead to Keep The Daily Worker! Philadelphia Sets the Pace

By JAY LOVESTONE. WE are moving ahead to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. We may be a little more slow than we have hoped to be. But we are getting there.

Philadelphia is setting the pace. In so far as The DAILY WORKER campaign is concerned, Philadelphia is certainly not a sleepy city. Every district of the Workers (Communist) Party has been assigned a certain quota which it must attain in order to enable The DAILY WORKER to continue. In this contest, to date, some of the districts are doing well. Others had better wake up and wake up quickly. Unless they get on the job very soon, they will wake up to find that there is no DAILY WORKER to KEEP.

WE herewith publish the achievements of the different districts of the Workers (Communist) Party thru October 14th. Examine this table carefully and see whether you have done your duty or failed to respond to the urgent call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

D. OF J. MAN REVEALS PLOT AGAINST SACCO

But Boston Globe Did Not Publish Letter

(Special to The Daily Worker) DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 17 (FP)—Although the hearing of Sacco and Vanzetti's last motion for a new trial has already passed and Judge Webster Thayer is supposedly considering the evidence prior to giving his decision for or against the two Italian workers, another affidavit bearing on the motion has been filed by defense attorney William G. Thompson.

A letter of Fern Felixus Weiss, department of justice agent, to the Boston Globe—which that paper did not print—is incorporated into Thompson's affidavit. Weiss was named in other affidavits supporting the new trial motion as one of the men considered in connection with the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti on the payroll robbery and murder charge.

Reveals Plot Against Law. Weiss confirms the affidavit of John Ruzzamenti (secured by defense attorney Fred Moore four years ago but not used until Thompson entered it in support of the last motion.) Ruzzamenti was an under-cover man whom Weiss proposed to the then district attorney Frederick G. Katzmann, as one who could be put in a cell next to Sacco to get evidence.

Weiss claims in his unpublished letter to the Globe that he explained to Katzmann "that anarchists do not commit crimes for money, but for a principle, and that banditry was not in their code."

Weiss further claims that he had intended to put a spy next to Sacco as much to clear him of the murder charge as to convict him, although it was asserted at the recent hearing that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed on the capital charge in order to dispose of them when federal agents could not get sufficient evidence to deport them as radicals.

A. D. of J. Man Now. Weiss was not in the federal service at the time of the Sacco Vanzetti arrest and trial but had been previously and is now again, though stationed in the west. He writes to the Globe that he told Katzmann he knew Sacco was an anarchist. Weiss concludes his letter with charges that Katzmann is trying to clear himself of the "Ruzzamenti fiasco" and that Ruzzamenti "delivered my life into the hands of the international reds the world over by his treachery" in giving the defense an affidavit.

Three Killed in Fight in Monterey Legislature

MONTEREY, Mex., Oct. 17.—Three persons were killed and several persons were injured in a revolver battle between opposing factions in the state legislature here. The battle occurred outside of the legislative palace and followed a heated debate during which charges were made that the agents of Governor Siller had made attempts to assassinate two deputies.

Oscar Spulveda, chief clerk of the chamber of deputies, a policeman and a bootblack were killed. A newspaper reporter who hurried out to cover the story was seriously wounded.

"We've got to fight to go forward," said Fitzpatrick in closing. Lovett Fort-Whiteman of the American Negro congress, and Mrs. Fannie Wernette, president of the union, addressed the meeting by invitation.

A. F. of L. Report Weak. A written report on the A. F. of L. convention was read at the meeting. It contained very little of importance, and emphasized mainly the question of whether open shoppers of Detroit were more loyal during the world war than unionists. The questions of Passaic aid, organization of auto workers, and the speeches on Russia were omitted.

Horrible Conditions. "This strike opens a little corner of the terrible conditions under which Negroes must work," he said. "These factories form a reservoir of cheap labor, coming up fresh from the south, and exploited in such a manner."

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Editor of B. of L. E. Journal Assailed by Pres. John L. Lewis



Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, who was made the target of an acrimonious speech by John L. Lewis at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. in connection with the elections now going on in the United Mine Workers' Union.

NEGRO STRIKE IS FEDERATION MAIN BUSINESS

Conditions are Menace, says Fitzpatrick

Discussion of the strike of the Negro women date stuffers here was the main topic at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday afternoon.

The federation pledged its support to the Negro women and voted unanimously to give them credentials to solicit strike funds from all labor organizations affiliated.

President Fitzpatrick introduced the discussion declaring that the strike has a great significance to the entire labor movement. It exposes the exploitation of the Negro workers, he said, which is a menace to all workers, as the bosses use their power over unorganized Negroes to decrease all wages.

"This strike opens a little corner of the terrible conditions under which Negroes must work," he said. "These factories form a reservoir of cheap labor, coming up fresh from the south, and exploited in such a manner."

Conditions under which they work are horrible, it was related, and such that the stuffed dates produced there are unfit for human consumption. Fitzpatrick declared that he had appealed to the U. S. department of labor to investigate, and that the Maras company, where the women were employed, refused to remedy conditions.

There was nothing unusual in Connors' report. He declared that Frederick G. Roberts, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress at Montreal, in his speech, "appeared to be strong for the Labor Party of Great Britain."

Dodge International Conference. No delegation of the American Federation of Labor will attend the international labor conference to be held at Mexico City, Oct. 21-26, at which it is expected that most of the countries affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) will have representatives.

Ricardo Trevino, secretary-general of the Mexican Federation of Labor, waited in vain for a favorable answer here in the lobby of the Tuller Hotel while the executive council discussed the matter in secret session. The attitude of the A. F. of L. executive council on this subject was characteristic of many of its actions.

A Left-Handed Slam. It did not turn down the invitation extended to it by the Mexican Federation of Labor. In fact, it was really accepted. But it was decided that either President William Green, or some member or members of the executive council must go, if anybody went. President Green, however, in common with every member of the executive council found that they would be too busy to make the trip, that they had other more important engagements.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON MEXICAN UNIONS HIDDEN BY THE A. F. OF L.; WON'T GO TO LABOR CONFERENCE

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

DETROIT, Mich., October 17.—It developed today that reports by William D. Mahon, fraternal delegate to the Mexican Federation of Labor convention at Mexico City, in March, and of James B. Connors, delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal in September, were slipped into the last day's proceedings. They were not read to the convention.

Mahon's report was pretty well loaded with dynamite. Mahon declared that, "The first action of the convention was to send a telegram to Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico pledging the undivided support of the 'C. R. O. M.' (the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or Mexican Federation of Labor) in his attitude towards the church and endorsing his conduct of administering the government of the Republic of Mexico."

Mahon reported in detail the various activities of the Mexican labor movement, its war against fascism, establishing a college to train labor officials, the founding of an institute of social science, developing the cooperative societies, these matters coming before the gathering in 400 different resolutions. Only 83 resolutions came before the A. F. of L. convention here.

It Was "Some Sight." Mahon reported there were 1,525 delegates at the Mexican congress, compared to the less than 500 here. Mahon told of President Calles coming before the gathering, asking for the floor, not as president of the republic, but as "a comrade and fellow worker." Mahon reported, "To me this was some sight."

Mahon reported that seven years ago the Mexican Federation of Labor had only 7,000 members, whereas it now has 1,500,000, not much more than a million less than there are in the A. F. of L. Mahon declared:

What Catholics Don't Like. "The cheering that followed the close of President Calles' address was the most wonderful that I have ever experienced in my 40 years of work, which has brought me in touch with many conventions and mass meetings of workers."

This is what Delegate James W. Fitzpatrick in his attack on the Mexican labor movement referred to as "the foul alliance between Calles and the C. R. O. M."

Ricardo Trevino, secretary-general of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who was fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, declared that he was satisfied with the action of the convention in its closing session on the Mexican church war. He declared that Delegate Fitzpatrick was merely stating his own personal opinion. Of course, this is not true, since Fitzpatrick was speaking for a strong part of the catholic bloc in the convention.

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OPEN SHOPPERS PRAISE GREEN FOR REACTION

Loud Attack on Soviet Workers' Republic

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Bitter hostility on the part of Detroit's open shoppers toward the American Federation of Labor changed to amiable approval of many of the convention's actions here before the hour of adjournment arrived.

This change of attitude was most clearly apparent in the local "American Plan" press, that spewed forth its poisonous "open shop" venom as greeting to the arriving delegates, but later learned how to take the A. F. of L. officials to its editorial bosom and soothe its acquiescence of the administration's policies so overwhelmingly endorsed by the assembled delegates.

Open Shoppers Have Reason. This was especially true of the Detroit Free Press. Its editorial greeting to the convention was a demand that no efforts be made to organize workers locally, especially in the auto industry, charging that the workers were better off under the local open shop regime. No denunciatory superlatives were too extreme to be buried at the heads of the A. F. of L.

But the action of the convention on the questions of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, its opposition to the recognition of and the sending of a delegation to the Union of Soviet Republics changed all that. Thunderous salvos of editorial applause greeted the convention's approval of these schools of militarism and of the imperialist opposition to the workers' and peasants' government.

Open Shop Finds an Affinity. Thus the Free Press entitled its leading editorial, "Two Bumps For Communism," and hails "the scorching condemnation of Communism and all its works, particularly as they are represented by Soviet Russia, which the American Federation of Labor convention embodied in a unanimously adopted resolution."

The 100 per cent capitalist Free Press is happy to note that the A. F. of L. is "standing against radicalism, and particularly against radicalism of the Moscow brand," which it claims is "a bad blow to the Soviet crowd, but (Continued on page 6)

French Cabinet Fears to Open Debt Question

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The French government will not ask for ratification of the British and American debt settlements before February, it was learned authoritatively today. The delay has been decided upon in the hopes that the November elections in the United States and the French senatorial elections in January may change the situation.

The government, it is learned, has made a canvas of the situation and found that there is little chance of the present parliament ratifying the agreements.

Mail Clerks Injured. DENNISON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Four mail clerks were injured here when the engine, mail car, club car, and three sleepers on the Pennsylvania road were derailed. The clerks were not seriously injured, it is believed.

Young Worker Killed. QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17.—Orville Laws, a young worker in the paper mill here, was scalded to death when an explosion occurred in a rotary cooker. Several other workers were seriously burned. No reason for the explosion is given.

EMPLOYERS TRY TO SPLIT PAPER BOX STRIKERS

Spread Lies to Bring About Dissension

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Employers in the paper box industry yesterday took a new tack in their efforts to break down the morale of the 4,000 striking box workers. Anonymous circulars were distributed to workers early in the morning, purporting to come from dissatisfied union workers and criticizing the leaders for their conduct of the strike.

Charge Disloyalty.
The familiar lies resorted to by bosses who have their backs to the wall were spread across the page. The leaders were charged with being in the pay of the bosses, of selling out and of disloyalty to the rank and file of the strikers.

Manager Fred Calola and other officials of the union were cheered at a mass meeting of workers when they branded the circulars as a trick of the employers to break the strike. Calola declared that one manufacturer on Wooster Street had been seen distributing these circulars in person.

Anthony Capraro, special organizer for the union, praised the officials for their fine work throughout the past 16 months. He maintained that the former corrupt officials of the union had connived with the manufacturers to get out the circulars.

Bosses Afraid.

"Why didn't those responsible for issuing these circulars have the nerve to sign them?" shouted Manager Calola. "When the union makes accusations against anyone our officials always sign the statement. The bosses are showing by their tactics that their backs are to the wall. The wall is bound to fall very soon and the bosses will go down with it!"

William Pickens, field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised the union for admitting Negroes into its ranks on the same basis as white workers. "The unity of labor is better than any consideration of race or language. The owners of your factories hang together, but they want to divide you. Every white man who sets himself against a Negro worker is playing into the hands of the bosses. Every black man who sets himself against a white worker is undermining his own chances of advancement."

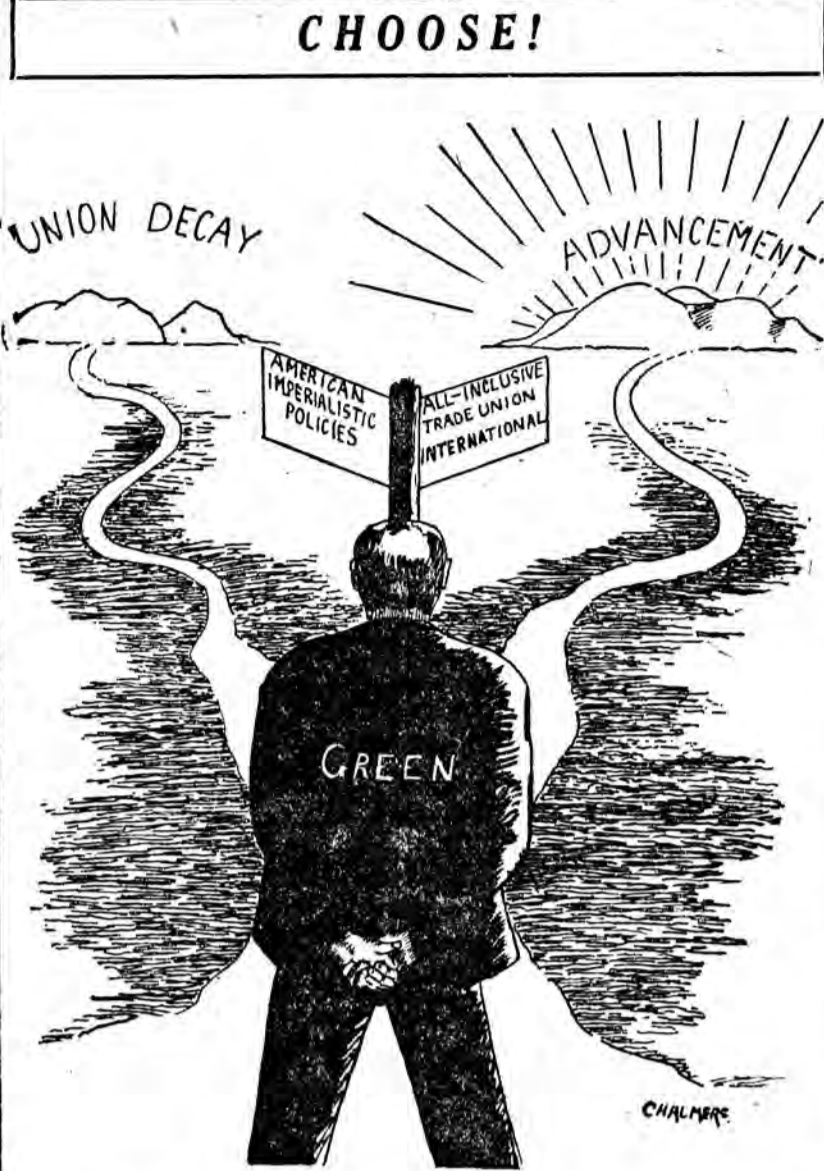
Mooney Branch of I. L. D. Meets Tues., Workers Are Invited

The "Mooney" branch of the I. L. D. will meet Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at 3209 W. Roosevelt Road, workers of that neighborhood being invited. Fred Mann, of the National Executive Committee will give a short talk.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 20th, the Irving Park Branch will meet at 4021 N. Drake; the Cicero "International" branch at Liberty Hall, 14th and 49th St., and the Boosters and Organization Committees at 763 W. Van Buren St.

Lowden Against Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and possible presidential timber, has announced himself as opposed to a "competitive tariff" which would lower the standard of prices of manufactured goods to that of farm goods. He believes the solution is in bringing the farm prices up.



BOSS' FRAMEUP IS BOOMERANG, STRIKE GAINS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By J. O. BENTALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—The arrest of Richard Ward on a trumped-up charge that he beat Helen Fairbanks, a scab in the Philadelphia Carpet Company shop which is now on strike, is reacting as a boomerang against the bosses of the "struck" shop. The workers in all the other shops taking sides with Ward.

Not Even There.
Ward was working in the Cochran shop and was not present at the time the scab girl was supposed to have been beaten. She assuaged two girl strikers, as well as Ward, of having beaten her, but the girls were working in another shop at the very time when the alleged beating was said to have taken place.

Ward is held in \$500 bail and the girl strikers are also held for a hearing.

The story is so thin that the Fairbanks woman, who is scabbing in the Philadelphia shop, is now sought by an officer with a warrant for her arrest on a charge of perjury.

Lies on Age.
When she first came as a scab she claimed that she was 21 years old. But in order to make a better impression on the court she says the bosses told her to say she is only 16. The bosses are now quite uncertain about the testimony of this weak girl, and if they cannot use her and if she is later brought up for perjury they will desert her and she may land in jail for a year or two.

The strike is still 100 per cent strong and the picketing is kept up every day, while the bosses find it more expensive to keep up appearances.

Cleveland Traction Company Head, Who Fought Labor, Dead

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—John J. Stanley, head of the Cleveland Street Railway company, and well-known in American traction circles, died here last week. Stanley has been known in recent times for the brutal refusal to concede the street railway men a decent wage. Several months ago the street railway men demanded an increase in wages, but it was promptly refused by Mr. Stanley. The street car men then proposed that as the street railway company had to get a new charter, the so-called Taylor grant, which granted them the charter, should be amended to include a clause providing that the street car men might belong to a union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

Officials of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and of the street car men, lobbied in the municipal council, the assurance being given to the delegates of the Cleveland Federation of Labor that the amendment would pass. Just as everywhere, labor's influence is so great among its "friends" that the amendment was defeated by a vote of 18 to 6.

A few weeks ago it was announced that street car fares in Cleveland will be raised from 6c to 7c. But there has been no announcement of the street car men's wages will be raised. In view of these facts, it is therefore astonishing to read in the Cleveland Citizen of October 9, a statement by the street car men that: "We know that many of our members will feel that they have lost a friend."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

CHICAGO RADIO STATION OBTAINS A. F. L. APPROVAL

Delegates Return from Detroit Meet

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, which closed in Detroit, Oct. 14, have returned to Chicago. Delegate John Mangan, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, had his resolution for endorsement of WCFL, the labor-owned and labor-operated Chicago radio-station, unanimously carried, with instructions to the executive council to further study radio developments and their bearing on labor. His resolution to force a straightening out of the snarl between the International Horeshoers' union and the Chicago local did not pass but it brought about a negotiated agreement.

Gets Resolution.

Delegate Christian Madsen of the painters accomplished his purpose also when his resolution to aid in seeing justice done to a small number of Hindus long resident in this country was referred to the executive council for active support if it is found not to violate the immigration policy of the federation.

Will Broadcast Passaic.

"We'll tell the whole Chicago area of the need for Passaic relief and so put our labor radio to good labor use," declared Charles F. Wills, a machinist delegate and business manager of the Chicago Federation News, to the convention at Detroit.

While he was uttering those words another labor project was going out from the other from the municipal pier broadcasting station WCFL in Chicago. This was the talk on the co-operatively grown and marketed apples of the Wenatchee District Co-operative Association, the selling end of the Washington State Farmers' Union. The Farmer-Labor exchange of Chicago is handling 150,000,000 apples for the co-operative farmers, each case bearing the farmer's union trades council.

Ohioan Officials Doubt Validity of U. S. Constitution

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—According to the "Rubber Worker," official organ of the Rubber Workers' Union of this city, the mayor of a city in Ohio recently stated that he did not know "whether the constitution would hold good in the courts today." According to the Rubber Worker, evidently the question of free speech was under discussion, when this mayor delivered himself of this bit of wisdom.

When one considers the various other things transpiring in this town, as for instance, that company police use company ambulances at night to search the homes of the men without a warrant, and are allowed to do this because the company police at the same time have city police authority, then one cannot wonder that those in authority do have doubts as to the constitution of the United States.

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

Tell-Tale Records Are Shrouded in Secrecy in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

IT is one full month today since Judge Webster Thayer, in the Norfolk County Court at Dedham, Massachusetts, "took under advisement" the demand for a new trial for Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. But still no decision.

The American Federation of Labor has held its convention during the last two weeks in Detroit, Mich., and called for an investigation of the activities of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. But no desire was shown to really fight the case and rouse all American labor to the doom that threatens two courageous workers in the dungeons of New England. These are ominous developments.

The confession of the former department of justice agent Fred J. Weyand, that no one believed Sacco and Vanzetti guilty, has already been reviewed in these columns. The confession of Lawrence Letherman, for 25 years a post office inspector, and for three years local agent of the department of justice in Massachusetts, supports the startling revelations made public by Weyand.

Letherman says that while he was post office inspector he collaborated with the agents of the department of justice in matters of joint concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The man under him in direct charge of that case was William J. West, who is still attached to the department in Boston. Letherman says that before, during and after the trial, Mr. West had a number of "under-cover men" assigned to this case, including Ruzzamenti and Carbone; a number of men assigned to watch the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, all under-cover men, and one or two of them employed by the committee.

Letherman states that the department of justice was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required.

IT WAS THE OPINION OF DEPARTMENT AGENTS HERE THAT CONVICTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI FOR MURDER WOULD BE ONE WAY OF DISPOSING OF THESE TWO MEN.

It was also the general opinion of such of the agents in Boston as

3 Die in Crossing Crash.

OWATONNA, Minn., Oct. 17.—Two persons are dead, a child is near death with a fractured skull, and three others are suffering from injuries, as a result of a Milwaukee passenger train striking their car at a grade crossing in the downtown section here early today.

he dead: Mrs. S. S. Peters, Pepin, Wis.; Mrs. William Wendlandt, Owatonna.

Watch the Saturday Magazine

CONBOY PRAISES METHOD USED IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Best Conducted She's Seen, says Leader

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—(FP)—"The most splendid piece of organization work I have ever seen." That's what Sara Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers, thinks about the Passaic strike relief work.

Mrs. Conboy, in direct touch with the 9-months' strike for union recognition and decent pay since the thousands of Passaic textile workers joined the A. F. of L. is emphatic in her praise of the efficient machine which has furnished the financial sinews of war in the long struggle.

"We have a man, Wagenknecht," she added, "who is a financial genius. To him I attribute a large measure of praise for maintaining the spirit of the men and women out on strike, thru keeping up a steady flow of relief funds from all parts of the country."

"Never have I seen such splendid spirit after so many weeks and months of privation," she declared. "It is a triumph of union relief organization."

Favorable Report on Mexican Unions Hidden by A. F. L. Convention

(Continued from page 1)

tact with the Amsterdam International.

In view of the fact that the next meeting of the executive council will not meet again until in January, at St. Petersburg, Florida, great interest centers about what the council did not do, rather than what it did at its meeting here.

No steps were taken to carry into effect the demand for an investigation of the struggle between the Mexican church and government. This will therefore be delayed for at least three months. This question may also have had something to do with the failure to send a delegation to the proposed conference at Mexico City. Such a delegation would of necessity be compelled to report on the Mexican religious war.

So far as could be learned no action was taken, nor even a report received on the so-called investigation of the recent successful strike of the Furriers' Union in New York City. In a letter mailed several months ago by President William Green to Ben Góla, head of the Joint Board of the New York Furriers' Union, it was stated that the "investigation" was nearly completed at that time.

There were indications that the executive council would make some recommendations to the convention that has just adjourned here. But no such report was made. The matter did not come before the convention. And now the members of the executive council have scattered for another three months without even considering this matter.

Similarly with the much advertised organization drive in the automobile industry, this matter was referred by the Metal Trades Department to the A. F. of L. convention, which in turn sent it to the executive council, which in its turn has made no plans for immediate action.

Passaic---A Challenge to the A. F. of L. Leadership

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in Answer to the Attack on the Communists at the A. F. of L. Convention.

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor has been indulging in its annual attack on the Communists. Because the Communists insist that the trade unions must be militant fighting organizations for the workers' interests, and criticize the inactivity, compromises, weaknesses and deals with the bosses of the leaders of the A. F. of L., the Communists are denounced as disrupters of the labor movement.

The American Federation of Labor, in this convention, has answered its own attack on the Communists. Facts and action speak louder than words, and while the A. F. of L. denounced the Communists in words, in action it was obliged to recognize the work of the Communists in relation to one of the biggest constructive achievements for the American labor movement in recent years.

THREE months ago the executive Council of the A. F. of L. sent out a statement to the local unions warning them against giving relief funds to the Passaic strike and denouncing the Communists in connection with this strike. At the Detroit convention the A. F. of L. went on record unanimously to make an appeal for relief for the striking Passaic workers, took an immediate collection in their behalf of over a thousand dollars, and ordered a conference of international presidents for the purpose of securing other funds immediately. By this action the American Federation of Labor recognizes the strike at Passaic as one of the most important struggles of the American workers.

It has been compelled to take over and give support to a strike which it has previously denounced. It has been compelled to come to the support of the first great movement in several years of unorganized workers for trade union organization and resistance to the attacks of the employers.

Who Organized the Passaic Workers?
THE A. F. of L. is compelled to recognize and take up the struggle of the Passaic workers, but at the same time it denounces Communists as disrupters of the labor movement.

Will the A. F. of L., now that it has declared that it stands behind the Passaic strike and recognizes its importance, tell the American workers who organized the Passaic workers, who aided them in carrying on their fight during the past eight months, who organized the movement for relief funds which has enabled them to carry on their heroic struggle during all these months?

THE A. F. of L. knows that this constructive achievement for the American labor movement was carried thru by the initiative and support of the Workers (Communist) Party. It knows that it was the Communists who came to aid of the bitterly oppressed Passaic workers when the bosses tried to make their exploitation even greater thru enforcing a wage cut. It was the Communists who aided them to organize their strength thru forming a union. It was the Communists who aided in fighting their battles on every field.

AND when after eight long months of rebuffs and denunciation of the Passaic strikers by the A. F. of L. the way was found to have the Passaic strikers enter the A. F. of L. thru becoming a local of the United Textile Workers' Union, the Communists aided in bringing this about. The Com-

munist even agreed to the sacrifice of Alfred Weisbord, who had for all these months been the leader of the strike, and who had won the confidence and loyalty of every striker in Passaic by his devotion to the cause of the workers.

Because the Communists stood for a united labor movement they exerted all their influence to have the Passaic strikers join the A. F. of L. The Communists are for all the workers of the United States organizing in labor unions and uniting their strength in one all-inclusive American Federation of Labor. They are for international unity of the labor movement. They are fighting on every front to bring about such a unity of labor for a militant class struggle in the interest of the workers and against the capitalist bosses.

A Challenge to the A. F. of L.
THE Passaic workers were organized with the aid of the Workers (Communist) Party. The Passaic workers' fight has been carried on thru the past eight months because of the support of the workers who gave relief funds to the Passaic workers, and this relief was organized with the aid of the Workers (Communist) Party. Thru the activities and efforts of the Workers (Communist) Party 10,000 formerly unorganized workers have been added to the A. F. of L.

WE challenge the leaders of the A. F. of L., who denounce the Communists as disrupters, to place a similar achievement thru their effort in building the American labor movement before the American workers. Their own records show a decline in the membership of the A. F. of L. Why has not the A. F. of L. acted to organize the twenty million unorganized workers in the great industries of this country? Why has it not

launched an aggressive campaign to bring these workers into the A. F. of L.? These workers are waiting for the A. F. of L. to act. The Communists are doing their part toward organizing them. They will in the future bring the A. F. of L. more Passaic— they will organize the unorganized, highly exploited workers wherever possible.

The Communists, whom the A. F. of L. leaders denounce as the disrupters of the labor movement are showing by facts and action that they are the builders of the labor movement.

THE A. F. of L. leaders denounce the Communists because the Communists insist upon action, upon work. They insist upon policies which will strengthen the labor movement. They demand the organization of the unorganized, they demand the amalgamation of the trade unions into industrial unions in order to strengthen the workers in their fights, they demand the organization of a labor party, they demand a militant fight in labor's interest industrially and politically. The Communists are a thorn in the side of the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. because they insist the A. F. of L. shall fight for the workers interests. Their insistence on a fight for the workers interests disturbs the peace and comfort of the jobholders at the head of the A. F. of L.

THE workers at Passaic must not permit any compromise of their interests. Passaic must be a victory for the workers, a victory for the American labor movement.

The A. F. of L. may denounce the Communists, but the Communists will continue their work to build the labor movement. They will continue their work in support of those measures which will win victories for the American workers in the struggle against the capitalist employers.

The answer of the Communists to the denunciation of the A. F. of L. will be more work to build a stronger, more effective fighting organization of the workers thru

Organization of the unorganized; Amalgamation of the trade unions; Formation of a labor party; A class struggle by the workers against the capitalists.

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

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WORKERS OF INDIA SEND DELEGATE TO LABOR CONGRESS

Inhuman Treatment of Workers Exposed

BOURNMOUTH, Eng.—(FP)—“I have come all the way from India to bring you a message from the Indian workers,” said D. Chandra Lal in his address as first delegate from the All-Indian Trades Union Congress to the recent British Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth.

“The Bombay textile mills the average monthly wage for a man is \$9.80 and for a woman \$5.70. These are government figures. A Calcutta jute mill worker earns \$6.90 a month. A worker on the tea plantations earns from \$1.20 to \$1.50 a week. As for the British empire, I say it means such slavery for millions of people, let it die!”

Lal's speech, the one note of revolt sounded from the congress platform, was received enthusiastically by the delegates. The general council received it in silence. Lal got no gold watch and silver necklace for his wife, as did the fraternal delegate from America, Pres. Hutchesson of the carpenters.

Interviewed Lal said, “The Indian Labor movement is still weak. We have only 600,000 of the 20,000,000 workers organized. The 200,000,000 peasants are barely organized at all.”

“While the Indian people have been kept in great ignorance (only 1 in every 17 can read or write), and the British government has used every means of coercion and cajolery, the spirit of the workers is good. They have revolted in many great strikes against the ruthless exploitation of the British and Hindu capitalists. British capital controls the export trade and oil, coal, tea and jute. Indian capital controls the steel works and the cotton industry, the main manufacturing of India.”

On the political situation, Lal said, “The electorate is composed of the middle class, the workers and peasants being prohibited from voting by property qualifications. India will never win her freedom except through the organized workers. The Non-Cooperative Movement failed because the leaders refused to see this.”

Reluctantly Turn to Revolutionary China

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Radical China is providing the only safeguards to American and other foreigners in the midst of the bitter civil war the country has yet known, while reactionary and militarist China is turning a savage face toward its foreign allies. That is the perplexing fact which American state department officials gather from dispatches from Peking, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton. It is confirmed by special press dispatches from China and is now dignified by a reluctant editorial in the New York Times which always has found with diplomatic Washington.

Frank Lockhart was sent to Hankow as American consul-general to watch over American commercial interests in central China and to report on the dangerous spread of the nationalist doctrine of the “red” government at Canton. Now Lockhart reports the Cantonese forces as respecting the rights of Chinese and foreigners, while the militarist Sun Chwan-fang is marking his campaign against the radicals by indiscriminate massacres and looting.

Reluctantly the American authorities in touch with China, who feel responsible for the safety of American lives in that country, are turning to the Cantonese “radicals,” friendly to the Soviet Union, as the one element which may restore order and a hope of progress in the nation.

Coal Production in Kuzbas District Grows

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—Kuzbas coal to the amount of 1,327,000 tons will be produced in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1926, according to plans of the Autonomous Industrial Company of Kuzbas, announced by the official Tass news agency. For the year just ended the production was 773,600 tons. It was in this field that many Americans, led by W. D. Haywood, undertook some years ago to restore production of coal and steel. Many of these recruits left the region before the mines and mills had returned to anything near their pre-war level of production.

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

Five Months Fight Leaves Miners United

LONDON—(FP)—After five months of the mining lockout British miners are holding their ranks solid in all important coal fields. The few thousands returning to work are in less important coal fields producing only for local consumption.

Starvation and lack of sufficient relief put the miners in a hopeless position in spite of their heroism throughout the struggle. After adjusting internal friction, the British Labor Party is launching a national campaign in conjunction with the Trade Union Congress to rouse public opinion for the miners. Meetings are held throughout the country and the government is asked to resign and go to the country on the mining lockout.

Government forces are by no means united, although they keep up a better front than the labor movement. After Churchill was minded to bring the dispute to an end, prime minister Baldwin was forced by his party chiefs to overrule Churchill. It is understood that banking interests influenced Churchill, but the de-harsh had enough power to force the mine owners' point of view.

Business interests realize that if the miners are defeated it will be at the cost of hopelessly injuring British industry. According to government figures, about one billion dollars has already been lost in coal output alone. Some of the coal markets have been lost permanently.

Other industries tried to keep going by importing foreign coal, but the costs have been prohibitive and the coal inferior. Industry is shutting down again or further restricting production. Supply of gas is being restricted. Only a fraction of street lamps are being used. The darkened streets remind the inhabitants of the war days, when streets were dimmed for fear of Zeppelin raids.

If the miners are temporarily defeated, the lessons they taught their enemies will long be remembered. There is bound to be less eagerness to force the miners into a fight in the future. Stricken as the miners are, there is plenty of life left in them. Whatever humiliation is forced on some of the districts, the two important districts of South Wales and Yorkshire will hold out a few months longer. Most of the British coal is mined in these two areas. A. J. Cook, Secy., and Horbert Smith, Pres. of the Miners Federation, come from these district and are representative of the spirit prevailing there.

That only severe privation forced the return of the miners who have given way is quite evident. They include many single men not entitled to any poor relief and with no families to rely on. The Federated Press also found that the areas which weakened were those where the poor law commissioners brought down relief to an impossible minimum or cut it out entirely. Families of five and six found it impossible to go on with less than \$5 a week for months.

Mine owners who got miners to return to work say that these men are weakened after weeks of privation and unable to do the required work. They produce much less than usual and break down easily. That the fate of the British miners' struggle will have an important bearing on the mining situation in America is suggested in the following statement of a London financial paper: “If the policy of union control should triumph in England, this is bound to have a repercussion in labor politics in the U. S., and there will be a tremendous drive next spring on the part of the union to secure a continuation and strict enforcement of the Jacksonville agreement.”

Progress in Siberia Under the Soviets

By TOM BARKER, Federated Press. NOVO SIBIRSK, Siberia—(FP)—“Soviet Siberia is now at the point where American middle west was right after the civil war,” says Peter Kietes of the Siberian executive political committee, whose 74 members govern an area larger than the United States. “We are tremendously rich in natural resources, but otherwise we are poor, although we are making progress. We need machinery on credit.”

Kietes is to represent the industrial district of Kemerovo, controlled by “Kuzbas.” He is in charge of shipments at the chemical plant. We talked in the recently opened House of the Soviets in the Siberian capital, a building attractive and beautiful, commanding the lofty Ob river. Kietes came to Siberia with the first Kuzbas group in 1921.

“Before coming here I lived in the state of Washington for 19 years as a lumberjack and farmer,” he said. “I still have a 100-acre lot there. In Siberia we have the largest single area of agricultural land in the world. The peasant dumps the stable manure into the creek and the soil still amiles on him year after year. There is coal

by the billions of tons, iron ore, gold, rivers, forests teeming with fur-bearing animals, fish. Richest country in the world.

We here are planning everything, every step of the way. We are a government that is operating industry, and we know where we're going and what for. Everything is provided for in our state budget. Loans extended to Siberia are not backed by individual firms, but by the resources of the soviet state.

“Let the United States recognize us and we will take half a billion dollars of equipment a year in place of the \$100,000,000 we are buying today.”

Then the farmer asserted himself. “I was out camping last year near a village. About 100 yards away there were two beehives. Do you know, we never saw a bee near our camp all the time. The flowers were so plentiful that the bees just hopped off the hive right on to them. They did all their honey hunting within a 20-yard radius.”

Then the 19-year residence in the western states showed itself: “Greatest country in the world, I'm telling you, is our Soviet Siberia,” Kietes wound up.

U. S. WILL NOT SANCTION SALE OF TEUT. BONDS

Government Aims to Protect Bankers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The American government will never consent to the marketing of German railway bonds held by the reparations commission in the United States until the Mellon-Berenger debt settlement with France is ratified. It was indicated in official circles today.

The position of the Washington government is understood to be that private investors would not be ready to purchase the bonds with the debt situation unsettled, and it would be unwise for the government to permit them to be thrown on the market.

U. S. Violates Its Own Decrees to Aid Tyrant Chamorro of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 17.—The liberal revolutionaries have protested to the United States consul against the open landing of arms from the steamer Venezuela, sent from New York on Sept. 18, when such shipments were supposed to have been stopped by order of Coolidge on Sept. 15.

The shipment included machine guns and was sent to the tyrant Chamorro, who is a tool of Wall Street imperialism that seized and keeps power by force. The liberals resent this open violation of the tyrant by the United States' violation of its own decrees. The conference between the liberal and reactionary forces is to take place on the United States cruiser Tulsa at Ocuilto on Tuesday. The United States, which does not hope to save Chamorro, hopes to replace him with another of the same type, Adolfo Diaz, who is friendly to United States imperialism.

CAN SIGN TREATY WITH SOVIETS WITHOUT ANY FORMAL RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Kellogg says that the United States, Britain and Japan can meet the Soviet Union in a discussion of their joint fur-seal treaty without involving American recognition of the Moscow government. He has not yet agreed to any meeting.

Polish Political Prisoners Give Aid to the British Miners

POLAND, Oct. 17.—In the bulletin of the Non-Party Committee for Amnesty in Poland the following letter is contained: “To the Striking Miners of Great Britain:

“Dear Comrades: “We, the political prisoners sent to the prison of Wronki by the courts of the bourgeoisie, watch with ever increasing attention the course of your struggle, which lasts already three months.

“Knowing from our own experience how difficult it is for a worker to fight against capital, which is in power, we wish to assist you in your struggle, despite the fact that we, ourselves, live under extremely bad conditions. For this reason we renounce half of our material assistance and send you this sum for the support of your struggle. Your struggle is also our struggle, and beyond the walls and the prison bars we shake hands with you and wish you a quick victory.

“Wronki, Hard Labor Prison. “August, 1926.” (Seventy-six signatures.)

CANTON, China—(FP)—The Canton Republican Daily News reports that Gen. Fong has agreed to join the radical Kuomintang, together with his entire army of 300,000.

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

BRITISH COLOR LINE BARS HER BLACK SUBJECTS

Police Card Has Their Nationality “Doubtful”

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—(By Mail.)—The despicable “Color Bar Act” recently enacted in the Union of South Africa, which is an outrage on the most rudimentary principles of justice, has led to considerable adverse criticism in the British press. This criticism, however, is evidently, not so much—if at all—due to the injustice of this act as it is to the fear of the nationalistic spirit of the present government of South Africa.

In general it is implied that this act is a reversal of the empire's policy, but the reversal, if such, is in method only. While focusing the attention on South Africa the example of “British liberty and fair play” in “the mother country” (of the Hottentots?) goes unheeded.

A Joynson-Hicks Decree. “The Special Restriction (colored alien seamen) Order 1925” signed “W. Joynson-Hicks,” notorious red-baiter, is not less unjust because of its camouflaged phraseology. This order is as much a discrimination against color as is the South African Color Bar Act: it is only more subtle in its application.

It compels colored seaman to carry an identification card bearing photo and description, and must be stamped by the police whenever the bearer signs on and pays off a vessel in the United Kingdom. Failure to comply with this police registration may mean deportation. Its scope of application puts a new phase on the word “alien”—making it practically synonymous with the world color.

Nationality “Doubtful.” Colored seamen born within the empire who have made their homes in the United Kingdom for 30 years or more and who have been officially recognized as British up to April 6th, 1925, (when this order came into force), are now classed as of no or “doubtful” nationality; colored seamen who served in the imperial army and navy during the great war as British-born subjects and seamen of color born in England of English mothers are not exempt, unless they have a passport.

To obtain a passport, which is evidently the only evidence of British nationality accepted to exempt the individual from this “alien” registration has its unique features in this case. This may perhaps be best illustrated by citing a case:

A Case in Point. This man was born in the British West Indies. He was married in England some 20 years ago, and has sailed from the United Kingdom on British vessels ever since. He has a British war identification card bearing his photo and description and declaring his nationality to be a British-born subject. Also, he has a board of trade seaman's discharge book as corroborating evidence.

He applied for a passport presenting these as evidence of nationality and was informed that he must produce his birth certificate. When he obtained his birth certificate he again applied for a passport and then received the information that as a seaman his discharge book was quite sufficient; that a passport was unnecessary and is not therefore, issued to a seaman in following his occupation.

No Nationality After All. But, in order to follow his occupation he had to register as an alien, and his registration card gives his nationality as “doubtful.”

Colored seamen who have British passports are exempt from the ruling of this order, but the position of those who are not so fortunate cannot be justly classified as other than discrimination because of color.

Lloyd George Forces Lord Oxford (Asquith) From Liberal Control

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Oxford, better known as ex-Premier Asquith, in a letter to liberal party leaders states that he is resigning from leadership of the party.

This is a by-product of the British general strike, as Lord Oxford, as then leader of the liberty party, condemned the strike as illegal, but found that David Lloyd George opposed that view, which George said did not differ from that of the Tory party in power.

The fight between George and Lord Oxford grew bitter and ended by the parliamentary group of the liberal party voting 20 to 12 to support Lloyd George. The resignation of Lord Oxford is now the latest development of this conflict.

Jailed Five Years, Is Proved Innocent

WARSAW, Oct. 17.—The appeal court of Warsaw treated once more the case of the workers, Schucht and Kowalski, who have been in hard labor already for five years.

The court came to the conclusion that the two are innocent and that their so-called “confessions” in 1921 were enforced by means of inhuman torture.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

War and Its Effects--1914 To Date

By John Hamilton.

THERE was a steady expansion during the war, despite the government's generally unfair treatment of the co-operative movement as regards food distribution, military service, and taxation. The taxation of co-operative dividends formed the subject of much discussion before the royal commission on income tax. These grievances of co-operators against the government led to a reluctant entry into politics. Opposition was expressed by the C. W. S. and others to affiliation with the labor party or an alliance with that body, and the decision of the Swansea Congress (1917) resulted in the advent of the Co-operative Party.

Entry Into Politics. The decision for independent political action was embodied in the following resolution: “That in view of the persistent attacks and misrepresentations made by the opponents of the co-operative movement in parliament, and on local administrative bodies, this congress is of opinion that the time has arrived when co-operators should secure direct representation in parliament and on all local administrative bodies. It therefore calls upon the central board of the Co-operative Union to take such steps as may be necessary to put into operation the terms of the above resolution.” This, despite the C. W. S. amendment, aiming at delay, was carried by the big majority of 1,979 for; 201 against.

Party politics up to this time had been avoided by the movement, although political action had to be taken from time to time to promote or defend co-operative interests. The hostility of private traders led, in 1879, to the appointment of a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the conduct of co-operation. This, however, resulted in an unfavorable report to the traders. The following year an attempt was made to induce the president of the board of trade (Mr. J. Chamberlain), to forbid government employees taking part in the management of co-operative stores. Pressure from the Co-operative Union resulted in the employees being left alone. In 1892 it was found necessary to establish a parliamentary committee.

Many of the more progressive societies had linked up with or were working in conjunction with local trades councils and labor parties. When the war came, the “Business as Usual” slogan of capitalism carried into effect by capitalist control of politics, pushed the movement into the acceptance of political activity. It must be admitted that the receding of the tide of indignation has largely left the Co-operative Party stranded.

The Growth of the Co-operative Party. As was the case with the labor party some 20 years ago, so in the Co-operative Party today, many professing co-operative principles do not support the party, preferring to retain allegiance, as individuals, to the liberal and conservative parties. Others, desirous of seeing only one Workers' Party, are directly affiliated with the labor party. About fifty societies are thus affiliated, the some of these are also members of the Co-operative Party. The Co-operative Party claimed the affiliation of nearly 450 organizations representing 2,500,000 co-operators in 1922. Many societies, therefore, have refrained from taking the line of independent political action.

In the general election of November, 1918, ten Co-operative candidates went to the poll, only one—Mr. Waterson (Kettering)—being returned. In the present parliament there are six Co-operative Party members. A considerable amount of success has been achieved in local and municipal elections.

Prolonged negotiations to establish an alliance between the Co-operative and the labor parties culminated in definite proposals for such an alliance being submitted to the Scarborough Congress of 1921. The resolutions in favor of the scheme, as also one supporting a direct affiliation to the labor party were defeated.

Farming and Manufacturing Developments. The C. W. S. entered into a policy of jand purchase which, strictly speaking, ante-dated the war as previously mentioned, but war difficulties expedited the policy. Farming operations are conducted by many distributive societies as well, the total area owned by the movement in the United Kingdom being 63,255 acres, and in addition 11,003 acres are rented. The general financial results of this development are anything but encouraging.

Other developments including the purchase of a coal mine by the C. W. S., numerous manufacturing extensions and the acquisition of factories. The C. W. S. has decided recently, however, not to reopen its house building scheme.

Effects of the Trade Slump. The slump in trade and unemployment has inevitably had the effect of reducing membership and capital in the movement. Industrial disputes, as in the mining industry, 1921, have also contributed to this end. But the reduction has been surprisingly small. Dividends, generally, have been greatly reduced, the C. W. S. suspending payment of same for some time. They have again resumed payment of 2d. in the pound, altho at the expense mainly of depreciation. The following figures give a comparison between the distributive and productive capitals of the movement: distributive, £93,000,000; wholesale and produc-

ive, £35,000,000; total capital, £128,000,000. The figures in round terms, are for 1922, the “distributive capital being made up thus (on the generous side):—share, £73,000,000; loan, £12,000,000; reserves, £5,000,000; owing for goods, £2,000,000; total, £92,000,000. “Productive” capital thus:—productive (share and loan) equals £3,000,000; wholesale (share and loan) equals £32,000,000; total, £35,000,000. The estimated aggregate membership of the distributive societies for 1923 is 4,580,623.

The Co-operative Press. One of the most potent public influences is wielded by the press, and it is remarkable that the labor and co-operative movements in this country has never had an efficient daily newspaper. Very few of the general public have ever heard of the Co-operative News. As a matter of fact the News reaches only a fraction of the Co-operative membership (circulation in 1921, 120,000 copies weekly; 1923, 90,000 copies weekly). Nevertheless, an agitation has gone on for the publication of a co-operative daily. The Brighton Congress of 1922 declared in favor of this proposal. A section of the movement has been pressing for the financing and controlling a common daily paper by all sections of the labor movement.

For the 1924 Congress the London Co-operative Society tabled a resolution, instructing the Co-operative Union to “explore ways and means of co-operating with the general council of the T. U. C. and the labor party on the basis of the three bodies becoming responsible for the Daily Herald. This was taken as an amendment to the central board's resolution, and list by 1,514 votes to 2,108. The central board's resolution was as follows: “That this Congress receives the report now submitted on the replies received from 352 societies” re the scheme for the establishment of a daily paper prepared by the National Co-operative Publishing Society, and notes that it is considered not to be a practical proposal at the present time. It re-affirms its belief that the interests of the movement would be served by a daily newspaper owned and controlled by itself. As a means to that end, it calls upon all societies in membership with the Co-operative Union to make every effort to increase the sale of the Co-operative News and other co-operative publications, and to prepare the National Co-operative Publishing Society by the gradual accumulation of capital to embark upon this necessary enterprise at the earliest possible moment.”

Thus a narrow view of its interests prevailed, and the movement is committed against supporting the Daily Herald financially, and in favor of establishing its own daily in the dim and distant future.

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ive, £35,000,000; total capital, £128,000,000. The figures in round terms, are for 1922, the “distributive capital being made up thus (on the generous side):—share, £73,000,000; loan, £12,000,000; reserves, £5,000,000; owing for goods, £2,000,000; total, £92,000,000. “Productive” capital thus:—productive (share and loan) equals £3,000,000; wholesale (share and loan) equals £32,000,000; total, £35,000,000. The estimated aggregate membership of the distributive societies for 1923 is 4,580,623.

The Co-operative Press. One of the most potent public influences is wielded by the press, and it is remarkable that the labor and co-operative movements in this country has never had an efficient daily newspaper. Very few of the general public have ever heard of the Co-operative News. As a matter of fact the News reaches only a fraction of the Co-operative membership (circulation in 1921, 120,000 copies weekly; 1923, 90,000 copies weekly). Nevertheless, an agitation has gone on for the publication of a co-operative daily. The Brighton Congress of 1922 declared in favor of this proposal. A section of the movement has been pressing for the financing and controlling a common daily paper by all sections of the labor movement.

For the 1924 Congress the London Co-operative Society tabled a resolution, instructing the Co-operative Union to “explore ways and means of co-operating with the general council of the T. U. C. and the labor party on the basis of the three bodies becoming responsible for the Daily Herald. This was taken as an amendment to the central board's resolution, and list by 1,514 votes to 2,108. The central board's resolution was as follows: “That this Congress receives the report now submitted on the replies received from 352 societies” re the scheme for the establishment of a daily paper prepared by the National Co-operative Publishing Society, and notes that it is considered not to be a practical proposal at the present time. It re-affirms its belief that the interests of the movement would be served by a daily newspaper owned and controlled by itself. As a means to that end, it calls upon all societies in membership with the Co-operative Union to make every effort to increase the sale of the Co-operative News and other co-operative publications, and to prepare the National Co-operative Publishing Society by the gradual accumulation of capital to embark upon this necessary enterprise at the earliest possible moment.”

Thus a narrow view of its interests prevailed, and the movement is committed against supporting the Daily Herald financially, and in favor of establishing its own daily in the dim and distant future.

WORKERS CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT BUILT TO ACCOMODATE 11 HUNDRED

NEW YORK—(FP)—A co-operative apartment house ready for 1,100 people to move in is not the only achievement of the United Workers Co-operative. Camp Nitgedalget—No Worry—is another substantial material asset owned by this group of 2,000 co-operators whose new apartment house, first unit of a planned co-operative colony, was described previously by Federated Press.

Seven workers united in the first co-operative camp at Belmont, N. J. Later the Beacon site was rented and still later the first \$5,000 was invested in this land. Then \$10,000 more and now a third sum of \$50,000 to \$60,000 is being invested to provide new buildings, adequate sewage system, casino, etc. At the moderate charge of \$15 per week per worker, this co-operative camp has profited emuf for these expansions—in only four years at Beacon.

Camp Has Tough Name.

Camp Nitgedalget is owned and managed by the United Workers Co-operative. This organization of wage workers has grown in nine years from small beginnings to the successful owner of a camp and apartment house, sponsor of a workers' finance institution, and ambitious builder of a co-operative colony and co-operative movement in the United States.

Loan and Borrow.

The new apartment house has 100 rooms for rent to single workers at \$15 a month when two share, \$23 when one has the room alone. Each roomer invests \$200 just as each apartment resident pays in \$200 per room as sort of building loan. Fifty of the furnished room renter's \$200 goes for furniture. He, too, may borrow half the \$200 at exceedingly easy terms from the Workers Co-operative Finance Institution owned by the United Workers Co-operative. When he removes, he gets back his \$200, since he has no more individual ownership of the rooms than apartment dwellers. All belongs to the co-operative organization and residents cannot make private profit as in some so-called co-operatives by selling their apartments.

To Build Labor Bank. Out of the Co-operative Finance Institution the United Workers Co-op-

URGE CO-OPS TO ASSIST BRITISH MINE STRIKERS

Appeal Is Sent to All Stores for Aid

The Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, Wis., has sent the following appeal for aid to the British miners to some 500 co-operative stores throughout the country:

“The British coal miners are fighting against a 10 per cent reduction and a one-hour increase in the working day. Since May 1 they have fought with courage and self-sacrifice.

“This struggle is of great importance to the workers of all countries. A defeat would mean an increase of exploitation in every capitalist country. The profiteers would use this defeat as a club against the workers and farmers in their respective countries. This struggle must, therefore, call forth the aid and solidarity of the workers of all countries.

“In England, Germany, Soviet Russia and other European countries the labor and co-operative organizations are already giving aid. The organized labor in America has taken steps to hold the British miners. American co-operatives should follow the example of the co-operatives in other countries and translate the great idea of co-operative solidarity into action and hasten to the financial and moral aid of their British class brothers.

“Co-operators! Organize immediately a relief campaign in your co-operatives. Have a collection box in your stores. Circulate collections lists. Arrange dances and entertainments for this purpose. Ask your membership meetings and board of directors to donate.

“These heroic miners with their families are facing starvation. The co-operative movement should stand with the miners.

“You may send your donations thru the Co-operative Central Exchange, or thru the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison street, Chicago.”

“Yours for Co-operator”

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

C. E. Ruthenberg
General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 38 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of THE DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Monday, Oct. 18, New Haven, Conn., Labor Auditorium, 38 North St., 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, Brooklyn, N. Y., Amalgamated Labor Temple, 11 Arlon Place.
Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.
Thursday, Oct. 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1929 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.
Saturday, Oct. 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Insurance Center Bldg., Hall A, 783 East 11th street, 8 p. m.
Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Fota Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses, 2101 Grand Ave., 8 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Temple, 2 p. m.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors, and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

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:

St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday Oct. 19, 455 Rice St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.
Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Karis Hall.
Virginia, Minn., Friday, Oct. 22, Superior.
Wis., Saturday, Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.
Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
Hancock, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kausanketo Hall.
Ipsdening, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Flint, Mich., Friday, Oct. 29, Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30, Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

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:

AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
CHALSBORO, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Market Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARRERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, 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.

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

Novy Mir Dance to be Held Sat., Oct. 23 at Workers' House

Next Saturday, October 23, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Novy Mir worker correspondents will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the only Russian Communist paper in the United States, the Novy Mir. Some of the best talents in the colony will participate. Details will be announced later. Reserve the date, Saturday, October 23.

Instructions to N. Y. Party Sections

- Every unit or sub-section not yet supplied with the five-dollar coupon books for THE DAILY WORKER campaign must immediately have DAILY WORKER agent or campaign manager call on Katterfeld to get a supply of these coupon books. They will not be mailed.
- Units, sub-sections and sections that have no DAILY WORKER agent or campaign manager yet must elect same at the next meeting. The most capable comrade must be put in charge of this work. If necessary, put your organizer on this job and elect another comrade as organizer.
- Volunteers are needed every day this week to write addresses for DAILY WORKER campaign issue. Report at DAILY WORKER office, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.

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. Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.
The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 19th Dist., Daniel C. Holder. Congress, 18th District, William Hollenbauer.
Secretary of State, Sarah Victor. State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler. Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin. Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

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. Gary. State Legislature, Albert district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paranyak.
Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kandra and Peter Skritic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Abe Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Balliam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Secretary of State, Max Lerner. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilford. 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. McKechnie. County Auditor, C. E. Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

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. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Thelma Klossowski, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

Assembly, 8th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Coking. Assembly, 18th District, Abram Markoff. Congress, 5th District, Charles Krumboltz. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William Weinstein. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)
Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidor Einstein. Assembly, 8th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress, 23rd District, Moysse J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)
Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mracko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

W. P. Ticket is Only Independent One in Colorado Election

DENVER, Oct. 17.—The Workers Party is the only party in the state of Colorado which stands for independent political action. Although there are three parties in the field besides the republican and democratic parties, almost all radicals realize that the socialist ticket and the so-called farmer-labor ticket, which has been recently filed, are not interested in getting the workers awakened to independent political action. The writer has approached many of the former members of the socialist party here, and all claim they have had nothing to do with the filing of this ticket, which has been filed not by a socialist, but by a single taxer who makes a living circulating petitions and would just as well circulate a petition for the republican or democratic party as he would for the socialist party.

Furthermore, there are candidates on the socialist ticket who have never been socialists, or members of the socialist party. Every candidate on the Workers Party ticket is a member of the Workers Party.

Three candidates of the six on the state ticket of the Workers Party are members of A. F. of L. unions.

We are ready to withdraw our candidates and support any bona-fide representative party which puts up a straight labor, or farmer-labor ticket, independent of either the republican or democratic party.

William Dietrich, Candidate for Governor of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Coolidge Program to Be Challenged by Ruthenberg in Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 17.—C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who is also a member of the executive committee of the Communist International with headquarters at Moscow, will speak at the Carnegie Music Hall, corner Federal and Ohio streets N. S., here on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 8 p. m. in an attack on what the Communists charge is Coolidge's capitalist program.

The subject announced for Ruthenberg is, "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers" and will present a contrast to what the Coolidge administration has done for the capitalists.

Baltimore Begins Drive to Keep Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—A membership meeting was held here last night with comrades Ball and Spivack of Philadelphia as speakers. A heavy downpour of rain considerably cut down the number of attendants at the meeting, but it was felt that the work of raising funds to save the daily must proceed.

The following comrades contributed on the spot. Check covering these contributions is enclosed:

M. Samorodin	5.00
E. Sokolov	5.00
I. Samouelov	5.00
Ph. Leibowitz	5.00
J. Diney	5.00
Dr. R. H. Isaacs	5.00
M. Freilast	5.00
Wm. Wilkins	2.00
M. Portney	2.00
H. Feldman	1.00
J. Seltzer	1.00
S. Cohen	1.00
R. Feldman	1.00
R. Sliker	1.00
W. Podiatzky	1.00
H. Kostinsky	1.00
Total	\$45.00

Pledges for various sums were also made. These will be collected within a few days and sent over. Comrade M. Freilast will be in charge of THE DAILY WORKER campaign in Baltimore.

"What Price Vares?" Asked at Philly Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—"What price Senator Vares?" will be the general topic at the mass meeting next Thursday, when the workers will listen to a searching analysis of the political situation in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The \$3,000,000 political pot in which to boil the workers has not been forgotten. Three speakers will reveal some startling facts that you will want to hear. C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers' Party; A. J. Carey, Workers' party candidate for United States senator; J. O. Bentall, union organizer of District 3.

The meeting will be held at New Traymore Hall, Franklin street and Columbia avenue, Thursday at 8 p. m., October 21. Let every worker come and bring others.

World Sexology Congress.
BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Scientists from all over the world are assembling here for the first International Congress of Sexology ever held. The congress will discuss all important sex problems which are intertwined with modern life.

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

The Daily Worker

For \$50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS FROM NEW YORK
Oct. 12 and 13.

NEW YORK CITY—
Remitted from New York—Names to be sent in later \$247.30

J. G. Ancher	5.00
B. Axelrod	1.00
Yakov Katterfeld	1.00
E. Arnold	1.00
Rose Baron	5.00
Shirley Baron	1.00
Alfred Bleichfeld	1.00
William Beck	4.00
John Becker	5.00
Marie Seidich	2.00
Clara Bodian	1.00
Stephen Boraksuaki	1.00
Nino Bordonaro	5.00
Sarah Boshkowitz	5.00
C. Brendel	1.00
Anna Coles	8.00
By a comrade out of work	1.00
J. Cooper	1.00
Leo Corduno	10.00
Sam Dassa	3.50
David DeWitt	1.50
Abe Ehrlickman	1.00
Martin Fasman	42.00
J. Finkelstein	1.00
Alfred Fleischer	10.00
Clara Fox	5.00
Frank Freeman	1.00
A. Friman	1.00
Meyer Gorn	10.00
L. S. Grouberman	5.00
Prosper Gorfert	2.00
Harold Gorfert	2.00
G. Golub	1.00
Mrs. P. Gorin	1.00
Alex Hagdis	3.00
Halpern	1.00
A. Harris	7.70
M. Hatch	5.00
Alfred Hirsch	5.00
Herskowitz	5.00
L. Hirschman	5.00
Leo Hofbauer	10.00
Harold Hoffer	1.00
Harry Ilin	1.00
Julius Janovick	1.00
Morris Halver	1.00
Katterfeld	5.00
S. Kaukoff	5.00
G. E. Kelas	3.00
F. Kerner	20.00
Lo Kiling	20.00
Solomon Knazik	4.50
J. Kozernowitz	5.00
Alfred Kuzma	1.00
Martin Krall	1.00
Jo Lapidus	3.00
B. Lerman	2.00
J. Lerner	2.00
M. Marcus	5.00
M. Martinson	1.00
Harris	5.00
A. Modiano	5.00
Luis Monzon and Fred Cammer	10.00
Rayo and Joe Newman	25.00
S. Nevelson	5.00
R. M. Ney	3.50
Sylvia Novzen	5.00
Joseph O'Connell	1.00
Milton Poulos	1.00
R. Rainer	5.00
Seymour Raakin	1.00
Samuel Rabinowitz	1.00
S. Rosenthal	2.50
Morris Roth	10.00
Sam Salas	5.00
Samuel Scherer	50.00
Paul Scherer	100.00
Richard Schraml	5.00
Charles Schwab	5.00
J. Schwartzberg	1.00
Meyer Siegel	1.00
Louis Sielman	5.00
Samuel Slezak	5.00
H. Spring	2.00
Tom Sterzis	5.00
D. Sverin	5.00
A. Sverin	20.00
J. Tietzsky	1.00
Jacob Topkin	5.00
G. Turick	5.00
D. E. Valakof	1.00
Virkus	5.00
Samuel Weiss	5.00
Milton Weich	1.00
Daniel Weitz	20.00
S. Wernstz	2.00
Samuel Weis	5.00
Harry Wohl	2.00
Annie Wolf	1.00
I. Volkofsky	1.00
Sam Wolf	5.00
G. Zimmerman	1.00
Steve Zimmich	5.00
Samuel Zimmich	5.00
S. Zolowosky	5.00
Brooklyn Finnish Club	50.00
Checko Slovak Fraction	15.00
3A Exe.	5.00
N9 56B	15.00
ST 1B2	50.00
Y. W. L. 34	3.00
Sub No. 23	5.00
Jersey City St. Nuc. 1, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00

DONATIONS—OCTOBER 11.

CALIFORNIA	
R. Burns Wilson, Berkeley	\$ 5.00
Carl Bjertus, Oakland	2.00
Wm. Arvanatopoulis, San Pedro	10.00
Walter P. Crow, San Pedro	5.00
Thomas Spieliopolous, San Pedro	10.00
W. H. Flood, Yountville	1.00
CONNECTICUT	
F. and A. Peterson, Stratford	2.00
COLORADO	
J. Ayers, Denver	2.00
D. Diamond, Denver	1.00
Helen Dietrich, Denver	1.00
Charles Dietrich, Denver	5.00
P. Smith, Denver	5.00
S. Meitz, Denver	1.00
FLORIDA	
Daily Worker Readers, Miami	25.00
A. H. Stone, Miami	5.00
ILLINOIS	
Collected at Freiheit Banquet	
Chicago	87.71
Street Nucleus 8, Chicago	10.00
V. J. Andrus, Chicago	5.00
Katutis, Chicago	5.00
J. Bezich, Chicago	1.00
Milton Church, Chicago	5.00
S. Dalka, Chicago	1.00
J. Elman, Chicago	5.00
Smargola Galla, Chicago	5.00
G. Jenkins, Chicago	2.00
Sam Judis, Chicago	5.00
Nellie Katilus, Chicago	5.00
M. Klebanos, Chicago	1.00
D. Kowalyn, Chicago	5.00
Charles Krumboltz, Chicago	5.00
Mary Petreson, Chicago	5.00
V. Polony, Chicago	5.00
S. Rabinowitz, Chicago	5.00
V. Ruditskiy, Chicago	6.00
Chas. Satkus, Chicago	5.00
C. Sotas, Chicago	5.00
E. M. T. Chicago	5.00
Chas. Tarulis, Chicago	2.00
Peter Thomas, Chicago	5.00
Elizabeth A. Ubas, Chicago	2.00
Willam V. Chicago	5.00
William B. Ridgeway, Palmyra	1.00
MARYLAND	
Baltimore	10.75
Lachof, Baltimore	5.00
D. Rief, Baltimore	5.00
MICHIGAN	
Shop Nucleus 10, Detroit	32.00
Shop Nucleus 14, Detroit	11.00
H. Lewis, Detroit	5.00
Charles Pittsburg, Rochester	5.00
Dreyer, Detroit	2.25
Nick Osadzuk, Hamtramck	1.00
Geo. Penoff, Pontiac	5.00
MINNESOTA	
O. J. Arness, Detroit	1.00
John Peterson, Lake Park	1.00
John Eden, Minneapolis	1.00
NEW JERSEY	
Dora D. Mendham	1.50
Mary Ihalainen, Newark	10.00
John L. Herpt, Paterson	2.00
NEW YORK	
Person & Co., Hickeville	10.00
Herman Galtman, Bronx	2.00
Wasily Vargun, Brooklyn	5.00
Simon Weiss, New York City	5.00
Sam Essman, Rochester	5.00
E. Honnegger, Rochester	5.00
Foster Karchefsky, Rochester	5.00
Samuel Reilin, Rochester	5.00
Sam Propop, Rochester	5.00
Peter Teer, Rochester	5.00
NORTH DAKOTA	
Dougan	1.00
OHIO	
J. Tobias, Akron	6.00
S. D. Brunner, Alliance	5.00
J. Grucizowski, Cleveland	2.00
E. Wagenknecht, Cleveland	5.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mme. Paul Marcy Loupux	1.00
Chas. Badagiani, Pittsburgh	15.00
Mary Horvatin, Pittsburgh	5.00
Hirschvich, Pittsburgh	5.00
B. Lutich, Pittsburgh	5.00
Geo. Maich, Pittsburgh	5.00
C. Paransky, Pittsburgh	15.00
C. Skritic, Pittsburgh	5.00
J. Solnitzy, Pittsburgh	5.00
Zlodi, Pittsburgh	5.00
Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Westeyville	15.00
WASHINGTON	
Geo. Bloxam, Spokane	5.00
WISCONSIN	
North Side Nucleus 1, Milwaukee	4.00
Cora E. Knapp, Milwaukee	2.00
Cora Meyer, Milwaukee	5.00
N. Stess, Milwaukee	5.00
YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS	
reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.	



So, promptly at eight-thirty next morning, the campus in front of the Assembly building, beheld a sight, the like of which had never thrilled the student-body of S. P. U. since the first days of the Methodist Sunday-school. The discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field turned into a newsboy! Standing on a bench, with an armful of papers, shouting gaily, "The Investigator! First issue of the Investigator! Five cents a copy!" Did they buy them? Oh, ask! They crowded around Bunny three deep, he couldn't make the change fast enough; as the excitement spread, they crowded six deep, ten deep—it was a mob, a riot. Everywhere, all over the campus, men and women, seeing the throng, came running. An accident? A fight? What was the matter? People who got their copies and drew out of the crowd became centers of minor disturbances, others trying to see over their shoulders asking questions.

For just about ten minutes this went on; until from the Administration building there emerged, portly and dignified, with gold nose-glasses and a roll of fat around his neck—just such a personage as you would meet in any big real estate office or bank in the city—Reginald T. Squire, Ph. D., Dean of Men. Quietly and masterfully he penetrated the throng, and quietly and masterfully he took charge of the millionaire newsboy, and conducted him into his private office, still clutching his armful of papers. "Wait here," he commanded, and again went out, and returned with Peter Nagle; a third time he went out and his prey was Gregor Nikolaieff; while at his heels came deputy deans, appointed ad hoc, escorting the other criminals.

How many copies had been sold no one could say; the unsold copies were stacked in a corner of the Dean's office, and if they were ever counted the result was not made known. But enough had been distributed to set the campus ablaze. "Have you read it?" "Have you got a copy?"—that was all anybody heard that day. The price of "The Investigator" leaped to one dollar, and before night-fall some had sold for two or three times that price.

One reason was that a copy had reached the Angel City "Evening Booster," most popular of newspapers, printed in green, five editions per day. The second edition, on the streets about noon, carried a "streamer head" across the front page:

RED NEST AT UNIVERSITY!

Bolshevik Propaganda at S. P. U.
There followed a two-column story, carried over to page fourteen, giving a lurid account of "The Investigator's" contents, including the most startling of the facts about the hiring of athletes for the university, and the whole text of the satiric poem about God—but alas, only a very brief hint as to what Harry Seager had told about Siberia. A little later in the day came the rivals of the "Evening Booster," the "Evening Roarer" and the "Evening Howler"; they had been scooped one whole edition, but they made up for it by a mass of new details, some collected by telephone, the rest made up in the editorial offices. Said the "Evening Roarer":

RED COLLEGE PLOT UNEARTHED

and it went on to tell how the police were seeking Russian agents who had made use of Southern Pacific students to get their propaganda into print. The "Evening Howler," which went in especially for "human interest stuff," featured the ring-leader of the conspiracy:

MILLIONAIRE RED IN COLLEGE!

Son of Oil Magnate Backs Soviets!
And it scooped its rivals by having a photograph of Bunny, which it had got by rushing a man to the Ross home and informing Aunt Emma that Bunny had just been awarded a prize for the best scholarship record in ten years. The good lady was so excited, she sent the butler out to the corner drug store three times to see if the "Evening Howler" had arrived with the story of that prize!

IX

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

An Appeal to Working Women—By One

By FRANCES RIBARDO,
A Textile Striker.

WOMEN are the most exploited ones. You know life is not very pleasant for any one that works in the mill and then has to come home and do more work, take care of the children and do all the washing and housework at night. I know from experience that it is a dreadful life and we women can make it better if we want to.

We women in Passaic, Clifton, Garfield, and Lodi have started to organize in the Workingwomen's Councils, affiliated with the United Council of Working class Housewives. Already we have five or six hundred members. The United Council has done everything for the children during the strike. They opened the kitchens for the children in Passaic and fed them there and at Victory Playground.

You know, as we all know, that this

strike brought out the women to fight along side of the men. Men and women were exploited. The bosses gave starvation wages. A home with five to eight children could not be supported on twelve to twenty dollars a week.

Women must organize themselves and come out of the kitchen and learn what the class struggle is about. If there is a strike they must come out on the picket line and support the men and women on strike.

The women in our organization know and feel that they are workers and are not like the capitalist class, who produce nothing and take everything. We that do everything have nothing. It is up to us to show them that we will fight, women and men together until we win all that belongs to us.

Women, wake up and stay awake for we are on the road to emancipation and victory.

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

SPEECH FREEDOM DENIED WORKERS OF FALL RIVER

Police Chief Puts Ban on Discussion

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 17.—The reactionary regime in Massachusetts is typified most strongly by the situation in Fall River where Chief of Police Martin Feeney has declared that the streets may not be used for public meetings.

The situation in Fall River developed thru a series of letters exchanged by the city authorities and the Workers Party of America. In response to a letter addressed by Bert Miller, district organizer, to Edmund P. Talbot, mayor of Fall River, the latter replied: "That there is no ordinance against speaking in the public streets and the right of free speech is guaranteed under the constitution of the United States." However, police regulations in Fall River are in charge of the chief of police and under the control of a state appointed commission.

Appeal to Governor.

A letter was then addressed to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, who is running for re-election, as to his attitude on the question, and no definite reply was received. District Organizer Miller then addressed a letter to the chief of police. The latter quotes Section 20, Page 196 of the city ordinances as the necessary authority to stop street meetings. This section reads, "No person shall stand with, or near to, two or more persons upon any sidewalk or public place so as to obstruct or inconvenience traffic thereon." This section can be interpreted as to place in the hands of the city authorities the most high-handed authority to prohibit free speech.

Control All Meetings.

The chief of police said that there is no objection to holding meetings in buildings, "Unless things are said which ought not to be said." When asked what things ought not to be said the chief of police replied, "Anarchistic statements advocating the overthrow of government or indecent, profane or insulting language." According to the chief, common sense should dictate as to what things ought to be said and ought not to be said in such meetings.

Every effort will be made to break down the free speech barriers existing in Fall River, which are undoubtedly instituted on behalf of the mill owners of that city.

Fine Ladies Wait for Fine Clothes Because Working Girls Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(FP)—New York's "400"—or whatever figure more adequately represents the fashionable patrons of custom tailoring establishments—must wait for their fine clothes because the 600 tailors, members of Local 38, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are striking.

The tailors are winning additional numbers to the strike from the ranks of poorly paid girls who assist in the fine dressmaking and from the unorganized trimmers, furriers and milliners employed in these exclusive and expensive establishments.

More than 40 pickets were arrested the morning of the walk-out from the Fifth Ave. and 57th St. shops. The workers demand a 40-hour week, 44 weeks per year guaranteed, 10 per cent to 25 per cent wage increase, and restriction of overtime. Negotiations with the Couturiers' Association were carried on for a number of weeks and the first strike order delayed to continue discussions, but all without avail. The total number of workers expected to join the strike is about 1500.

Finkelstein Suing the A. C. W. for \$250,000 Damages for Striking

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(FP)—Damages of \$250,000 are sought from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union by Sam Finkelstein and company, a large men's clothing manufacturing shop which the union has struck in an endeavor to bring it into contractual relations. The firm secured a temporary injunction barring union officers and the cutters' union from efforts to picket and persuade workers at the factory.

The employer charges union members with assaults and various illegal acts which the pickets deny emphatically. The firm had over 200 pickets arrested in front of its shop on one occasion.



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

FARMERS ARE JOINING HANDS WITH WORKERS

Wolfe Finds Interested Farmer Audience

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—(By Mail.)—The farmers of Skagit county, Washington, that gathered in this little town, which is the county seat, last Sunday afternoon provided one of the best and, certainly the most interesting of the audiences that I have addressed in my national tour for the Workers Party electoral campaign.

They came from all over the surrounding country and promptly on the stroke of 2, the very minute advertised, Chairman Elbe opened the meeting. Yeoman's hall was well-filled and very few farmers drifted in late. It was the first meeting I ever addressed that started on time.

"100 Per Cent American." The audience was as near to "100 per cent American" as any I have ever seen gathered anywhere for any purpose, farmers with generations of American farming blood behind them, nurtured in the traditions of "old-fashioned Americanism" and keenly awake to the fact that ours has become "a government of the corporations, for the corporations and by the corporations."

The Workers Party is surprisingly strong in this rural district. It has a central core of industrial workers from the big canning factory and a few miscellaneous industries of the county seat, casual laborers, etc., and the rest of its membership consists of small farmers, struggling under the handicap of mortgage and tenantry and with manifold experiences as workers in industry acquired when driven off the land or before starting their farming.

Skagit county cast 25 per cent of its total vote in the last elections for the Washington Farmer-Labor Party in spite of the rival LaFollette candidacy, and the state of Washington as a whole, thanks chiefly to the rural districts cast over 40,000 votes for the Farmer-Labor Party in the same election. The Workers Party forms the backbone of the Farmer-Labor Party in Skagit county.

Expect Large Vote. This year they expect to poll a much larger vote than they did two years ago. If their expectations are fulfilled election is within the realm of practical possibility. They have nominated S. C. Garrison, a teacher, for state senator; G. R. Bever of Sedro-Woolley, Hollis Abbott of Mt. Vernon, and William Fisher of Mt. Vernon, all farmers, for representatives in the state legislature.

The head of the state ticket is J. L. Freeman, a farmer who formerly was active in the Western Federation of Miners, of Tonasket. He is running for the United States senate against Jones, republican, and Bullitt, democrat.

Have Hard Struggle. A hundred or two hundred dollars down gives them possession of the land and then the long weary tussle begins. Stumps are dynamited and plowed and tugged on by teams and a bit of the land is slowly and painfully cleared for planting. In the meanwhile payments fall due on the purchase price, capital is needed for the long waits from spring to fall and for the implements and seeds. If they do dairying the big canning factory (in Skagit county it is the Carnation Condensed Milk company) dictates the terms and if it is apple raising (this is rich apple country) then they sell apples to the big fruit packing companies often for less than the cost of growing them only to learn later that they are selling for five cents apiece and more in the big cities. If they cannot meet the payments on their land when they come due the land is taken from them partly cleared, they get nothing for their long uphill battle but a few debts and the land is sold again at a higher price because of the clearing that has been done.

I found that an audience made up

Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.
2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.
3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of the capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.
4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters, and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.
5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.
6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.
7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industry and paving the way for a new war.
8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

STRIKE-BREAKING COAL SHIPS HURT U. S. FARM PRICES

Wheat and Cotton Both Affected by Strike

The British coal strike is having its effect even upon the American farmers, according to grain exporters of Chicago. The demand for ocean tonnage to carry scab coal to Great Britain and the markets, previously supplied by British coal, is a part of the reason grain exportation is slumping.

Prices for grain are much lower and cotton is off more than 50 per cent, causing a depression to some degree in many lines of capitalist speculation. The closing for lack of coal of the British cotton mills is hitting cotton prices severely.

The prohibitive rates asked for ocean shipping, due to the coal carrying to break the British strike, has made it impossible for grain exporters to get shipping and on the other hand made it possible for the Soviet Union to market its 72,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to advantage in European markets.

If the strike of the miners continues much longer, the South American wheat exporters will also be involved in the same trouble, and in both North and South America the accumulation of supplies and a restricted demand will further affect the prices.

Cotton Growers of Texas Forced to Stop Producing

By H. L.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 17.—There are plenty of long-faced people in Texas. Why? Because the cotton growers got hit very bad this year. Many of them raised cotton on the halves and now, as the prices have dropped so low that only a very small margin is left, many will not stay and pick their crops. Why? Just listen. To pick a bale of cotton costs \$18; hauling costs, \$4.50; ginning costs, \$9.75, making a total of \$36.25 for production. The farmer gets \$74 for the bale and seed, but he must give the landlord half of that, leaving him a profit of 75 cents.

Those conditions are causing the farmers to quit, move off their land, and leave their year's work behind them. And it is beginning to look as if much cotton will be left in the fields, unpicked, next winter.



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Armour's "Castile" Soap Fake, Says U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—So-called "castile" soaps made by Armour & Co. of Delaware, owned by Armour & Co. of Chicago, are in fact not castile soaps because animal fats including tallow are used in place of olive oil in their manufacture, says a complaint made public by the Federal Trade Commission. It quotes their advertisements as false statements.

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CLEVELAND COURT ORDER DEFIED BY BUILDING TOILERS

Won't Work Beside Scab Glaziers

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Since Sept. 18, 600 building trades workers have been on strike, refusing to work with four non-union glaziers. These glaziers were working on the Ohio Bell Telephone Building for some time, and the contractor in charge of the building refused to discharge them.

Result of Former Strike. The whole controversy arises out of the strike of the painters and glaziers which began on March 1 and lasted for several months, ending in the return of the men on the conditions that they had when they went out. The strike was broken by the chamber of commerce, manufacturers and building contractors of the city, forming a "citizens committee," backed up by a fund of \$5,000,000 to introduce the open shop in Cleveland. As it was obvious that the painters and glaziers had lost their strike, since the strike committee advised the men to return on the old terms, the contractors, backed up by the citizens' committee, decided to retain their non-union help despite any protests of the union.

Contempt of Court, Charge. On September 18, therefore, 600 men working on the Ohio Bell Telephone building walked out. Four of the union officials were ordered by the court to have the men return to the job. In court, however, they declared they had not ordered the men off the job. As under such circumstances the court order was not being respected, the four officials were cited for contempt of court.

A meeting took place today, at which it was decided that the men will not go back as long as the four non-union glaziers are employed. The men declared that they would defy their own leaders if they should attempt to carry out the court order.

Will Maintain Rights. It is clear that the so-called constitutional right of men to work or to refuse to work will be upheld by the 600 building trades workers, and no court can order them back to work. Chief Justice Homer G. Powell of common pleas court is of the opinion that if the union is to be regarded as a union with responsible leadership the men must obey their orders. Should the judge succeed in his intention it will be a most dangerous decision for the workers, for instead of taking action against a union all that will be necessary will be to take action against a few leaders in the hope of thereby paralyzing the union. The Cleveland building trades workers are resolved to stand by their rights.

Los Angeles Workers Demand New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—More than 1,000 workers gathered at Co-operative hall, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, and passed a resolution demanding that a new trial be given Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts.

The resolution pointed out that whereas the real perpetrators of the crime for which the two radicals were charged had confessed, a new trial should be given the Massachusetts comrades.

The resolution also cites the testimony of two former department of justice operatives, telling of how Sacco and Vanzetti were "framed."

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the governor of Massachusetts.

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"INDIVIDUALIST"—OR ORGANIZED?

By FRED BOLAN.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—What is to be done? Many workers know their condition while others have an instinctive feeling that they are getting the worst of it. The question those workers may ask is, "What are we going to do about it?" Some prefer to take what they think is the easiest way and slide along and make the "best" of a bad job. When asked to organize in the struggle of their class they want to know why they should pay to keep labor leaders and union buildings.

Are "Individualists." They prefer to "spend their own money." They are individualists and tell us that they are capable of fighting their own battles. That is just exactly the way the employing class want them to think. The employer has no fear of an individual worker. He has him where he wants him so long as he is unorganized.

Some individual workers get ahead by allowing themselves to be used as tools against the others. The individual worker, however, who becomes militant and goes to the boss with his demands, if he is able to reach the boss at all, usually gets turned down and sometimes fired from the job altogether. When the workers go individually to the employer, hat in hand, trembling, they are met with the sharp language: "What do you want?" A tongue-lashing is often their reward for their individual efforts. When the workers go as an organized body to demand an increase or better working conditions, they go

by proxy. The representatives are not in the employ of the master, but in the employ of the workers themselves. They do not have to fear the boss of the job or a tongue-lashing.

Turn Tables. It is more often the other way about when the workers bargain collectively, when the representatives of the workers enter the inner office of the capitalist they are not met with "what do you want?" The Ford Motor Co. understands the power of organization. That is why they fight the union so hard. That is why they have to hire stoopigoons like they have in Ford's factory in the Highland Park plant service department and struggle to obtain or maintain the open shop. When the representatives of the workers approach, the capitalists, aware of the thousands standing behind the leaders in the union, use different tactics. Their attitude is, "Well, what can I do for you? Sit down. Let's talk it over." Negotiate, temporize, arbitrate, compromise. These are the weapons the capitalists are obliged to resort to. They know that they cannot take away from them—that is their numbers.

Organization is the greatest weapon that the workers have at their disposal. All that the workers have ever gained has been thru the power of organization.

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ROCHESTER LABOR IN BIG DRIVE FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

Is Stirred by Slur at A. F. of L.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Organized labor in Rochester has entered the struggle of the Passaic strikers in New Jersey textile industry with a determination to resist to the bitter end the employers' refusal to recognize the American Federation of Labor, so it was declared at a meeting of the Rochester Relief Conference last night in Carpenters' Hall.

Will Present Facts. Chairman W. A. Denison, delegate of the Central Trades and Labor Council, appointed committees to reach all the local unions and fraternal organizations and place before them the autocratic attitude of the mill barons in refusing to consider the demands of the 16,000 textile strikers, now out eight months, for better wages and the right to have their own union.

Relief Conference Augmented. The representatives of 26 organizations, who came together at the conference call, were augmented last night by the Bakers' Union, Joseph Stenglein, delegate, the Metal Polishers, A. Heaphy and George Scott, and the Arbeiter Saenger bund. Stenglein reported the bakers had adopted a weekly assessment in support of the strikers. Reports by John Flynn, M. Hartnett, Samuel Eisman, George Malcolm, Belle Rudin and Sol Horowitz showed a live interest in the relief work by many bodies.

Clothing Workers to Open Lecture Series

Local 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will open its educational season on October 19 at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden avenues. Prof. Jacob Weiner of Chicago University, will be the first speaker. His subject is "The Political Status of This Country With Relation to the Labor Movement." All members of the A. C. W. of A. are urged to attend this and following lectures.

LOW WAGES PAID MOTHERS MEANS DEATH TO BABES

Tragic Relation Between Pay and Death Rate

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 17.—(FP)—Women's Trade Union League delegates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Jersey City and Worcester met in a two-day conference at Brookwood Labor College on the problems affecting women in industry.

Maud Schwartz, of New York pointed out to the 60 per cent increase of married women in the textile industry from 1910 to 1920, and the results of this. In the town of Manchester, N. H., dominated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, the infant death rate for factory mothers is given by the women's bureau survey as 227 per thousand, as compared with but 133 per thousand for non-working mothers.

Wages are very low in Manchester, but in other towns where wages are higher and there is purer milk, better housing nurseries and better care for mothers and children the death rate was far lower.

A. J. Muste discussed the industrial welfare movement and its effect on trade unionism. Rose Schneiderman presided.

Milwaukee Workers Await Showing of Passaic Picture

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—Members of the Milwaukee labor movement will be given a chance to see a vivid portrayal of the events in the great Passaic textile strike, when the seven-reel movie, of the same name, will be shown here on Oct. 25. The thrilling film is to be shown at the Columbia theater, Eleventh and Walnut streets. There will be two shows, 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the evening. The admission is 25 cents. All proceeds go direct to the Passaic strike area, and will be forwarded by the Milwaukee Relief Committee.

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Piece-Work and the A. C. W. in Montreal

Some time ago, following the Montreal strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, THE DAILY WORKER published a news article by Victor Frank, charging, at least by inference, that the A. C. W. officials were trying to compel the members to agree to piece-work.

H. Schneid, a general organizer of the A. C. W., resented the charge and sent us a very lengthy letter challenging us for proof. He cited Maurice Spector, editor of the Worker of Canada, as one who would vouch for his claims. In conclusion he said:

"Yes—piece-work, week-work, standard of production maximum and minimum, are the problems that is facing us and we cannot by mere resolution do away with it. It must be faced and will be faced; not thru high-handed manners to choke down the rank and file, but thru consulting and soliciting the opinions of the membership. We will install a system that will safeguard the jobs of the workers for which they have and are now and will in the future have to struggle.—H. Schneid."

From Maurice Spector we received a letter from which we quote the following essential paragraphs:

"This strike in Montreal was an organization strike. Its demands were for the recognition of the union. The outcome was that the union signed up between twenty and thirty new shops. It goes without saying that the left wing fought valiantly for the organization objectives of the strike.

"Immediately following the strike, however, there were rumors among the membership that piece-work was under discussion by the 'higher-ups' of the Amalgamated. And the presence in Montreal of Weinstein of Chicago, the Amalgamated's production expert who surveyed one shop, Kellers, seemed to give countenance to these rumors.

"While no official openly urged the members to accept piece-work, neither did the general officers deny that there was a danger of the introduction of piece-work.

"Finally the pressers' local adopted a strongly worded resolution denouncing the piece-work idea and 'those who were silent' about it, which resolution was published in the Freiheit. Since then the talk of piece-work died down and there is apparently no suggestion of introducing this system into shops organized previous to the strike.

"I SAY 'APPARENTLY,' BECAUSE NOWHERE IN SCHNEID'S OPEN LETTER IS THERE A CATEGORIC REJECTION OF THE IDEA OF PIECE-WORK. AND WHAT DOES HE REALLY MEAN BY HIS PERORATION THAT 'WE WILL INSTALL A SYSTEM THAT WILL SAFEGUARD THE JOBS OF THE WORKERS,' ETC.? WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?" (Emphasis ours.)

We, too, are in the dark as to Brother Schneid's enigmatic utterance, and we, too, cannot see why, if he is opposed to piece-work as a settlement of the problem, he does not come out and say so in plain words. This would assure the workers that his indignation at the charge of Victor Frank was not founded upon a post-mortem expediency, but upon principle.

Why the Open Shop Changed its Tune

The American Federation of Labor opened with a blast from the "open shop" organization of Detroit, telling the A. F. of L. to keep its hands off that city and its huge auto industry.

The convention closed with the same open shoppers singing peans of praise of the Green-Woll bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. Particularly do the open shoppers show their affinity with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. in the latter's attack on the Soviet Union, and their refusal even to investigate the first workers' and farmers' republic.

But this is not all. While the open shop organs, which savagely attacked the labor movement when the convention began, voicing a bitter opposition to even a suggestion that the 700,000 workers in the auto industry should be unionized, their silence on this particular subject as the convention closes, together with their enthusiastic laudation of the Green administration on the attack against the Soviet Union, proves that the Detroit open shoppers feel assured that so far as Green and the A. F. of L. officials are concerned, they were mistaken in fearing any serious drive to unionize the auto industry of Detroit.

The Green officialdom has, by its evasion of the challenge of the open shoppers, given this assurance.

The organization of the workers of the auto industry was taken up by the convention of the Metal Trades Department. But it referred the matter to the A. F. of L. convention.

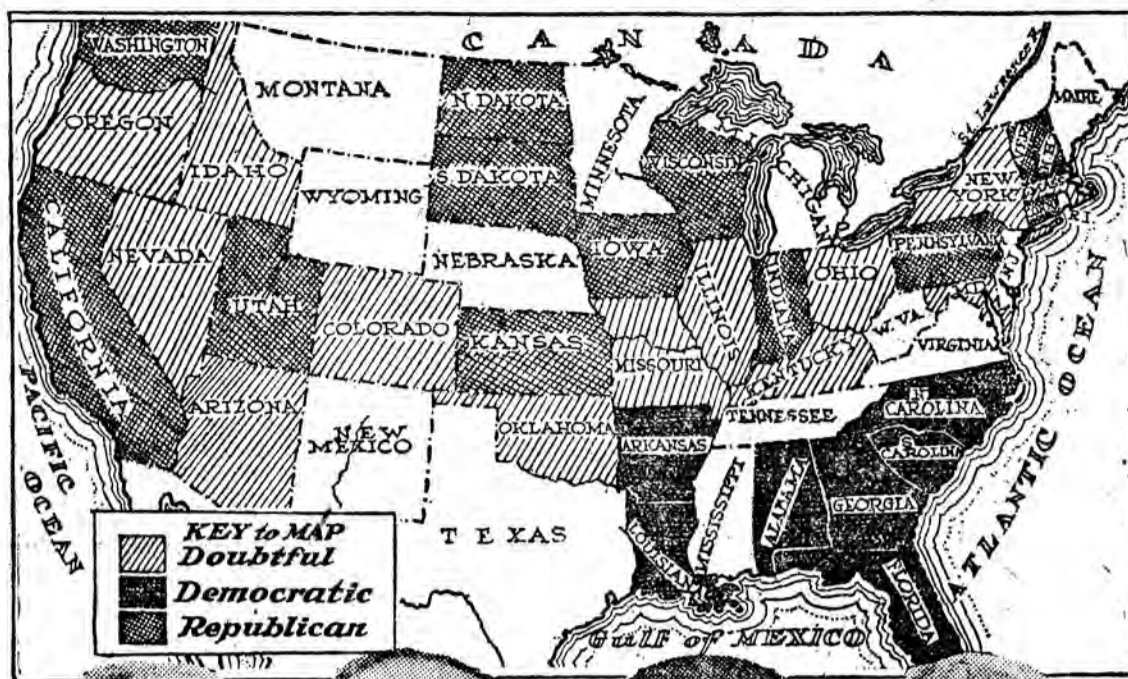
The A. F. of L. convention, in turn, referred the matter to the executive council.

The executive council met directly after the convention, but took no action. The council will not meet again until January in St. Petersburg, Florida—far from the disturbing roar of the machines in the open shop auto factories of Detroit where 700,000 workers still await organization.

Detroit open shoppers quite naturally feel assured that the same lack of action at the convention was merely for public consumption, that it didn't mean anything.

It is up to the left wing in the A. F. of L., particularly in the metal trades, to force the organization of the auto industry.

ADMINISTRATION STANDS CHANCE OF LOSING BOTH HOUSES IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS



G. O. P. leaders are becoming worried over the progress of the party's fortunes in a number of states in which the outcome of the elections is doubtful so far as the re-election of White House stand-patters is concerned. Map (with key at lower left) shows political situation in various states. Below are the campaign leaders. Left to right: Chairman Lawrence Phipps of Republican senatorial campaign committee; Rep. Wm. R. Wood of the republican congressional committee; Chairman Peter G. Gerry of the democratic senate committee, and Wm. A. Oldfield of the democratic congressional committee.

How the Soviet Union Deals With Strikes

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

CRIMEA, Oct. 11—Some folks think there are never any strikes in the Soviet Union—that these are suppressed with an iron hand. It is true that there are infinitely fewer than in most places. But none the less they occur; in the past two days there have been two of them in the newspapers.

The first was a little strike of boot and shoe workers in eight workshops in the town of Sezeran, which refused to grant the demands of the union for increase of pay. The central committee of the boot makers' union sanctioned the strike, which was completely successful. The undertaking signed a collective agreement granting the demands, and the strike-days were paid wages like ordinary work-days, since the strike was considered the fault of the management! That's a typical strike in a private establishment.

More Serious Affair. BUT here is a more serious strike, on a government railroad, under conditions which sound like an I. W. W. description of construction work in the Imperial Valley of California. It is a pretty bad situation: on the far borders of Afghanistan in central Asia, a railroad is being built across a hot, sandy desert, shortening the old caravan route by many days. "It is hard, very hard," writes the soviet journalist describing the strike, "to lay steel rails across shifting sands, on a waterless waste, with temperatures from 120 to 140 degrees. One would think that the knights of spade and mattock, called upon to conquer this desert, might count on some attention to their needs.

"But the affair proceeded thus: They sent the workers to the desert, gave them some tools, and some dozens of technical bosses and said, 'Get busy...' Of human dwellings not a trace. Under canvas tents on the glowing sands, hot enough to cook eggs, the building workers must sleep.

Private Manager. "The food provision was let on contract to a private manager. This fellow greased his hands at the cost of the workers' bellies. A bitter complaint was the water 'supply.' The administrator was obliged to supply the workers with water. And they 'supplied' it, muddy and warm, in old kerosene and oil barrels, in the matter of wood for boiling this water, the 'regime of economy' was strictly observed.

"From dirty unboiled water and rotten food many got sick. There was a doctor on the payroll but no real medical attention. The technical bosses in their attitude towards the workers revived all the mean practices of the old regime. For a long time the diggers actually did not know what pay they were getting. There was a collective agreement, all right—two of them; one signed by the administration of the construction with the representatives of the artel (working gang) without knowledge of the union, and the other signed by the officials of the building workers' union, without knowledge of the first agreement and without consulting the workers on the job. The actual situation first became clear to many of the workers when on casting up accounts for provisions and other conveniences, they were told they owed the railroad money.

THE district attorney came down and the workers complained to him. He made many promises b

went away and did nothing. Many other little bureaucrats behaved likewise. Finally the workers lost all faith in the local authorities, and struck, to the number of 700. . . . From Samarcand and Tashkent there came down a highly authoritative commission. It was enough for them to come to the construction camp, to hear the complaints of the workers, to satisfy them within reason, to set up a court of arbitration—and literally within a few hours the strike was over and the workers resumed working.

Like Wobly Incident. So far, except perhaps for the last sentence, one might be reading the complaint of an I. W. W. construction gang in the sands of the Mohave desert. Construction gangs reclaiming wildernesses are much alike and have much the same problems. Even the race problem recurs; just as a construction gang on the Rio Grande would have a large majority of Mexicans, unorganized, ignorant of the laws of America, so this gang of casual laborers on the edge of Afghanistan was not Russian, but made up of the backward unorganized tribes of central Asia, probably largely illiterate, peculiarly unprotected. As for the problems of the management, technical and financial, no doubt these also existed, but the Soviet journalist does not mention them.

So far, then, it might have been anywhere. But now comes the difference. Who was punished for this strike? The Soviet placing of responsibility, and the various relations between various organizations—government, unions, Communist Party—is strikingly shown by the resolution adopted by the Central Asiatic Bureau of the Communist Party: "The bureau entrusts to the department of labor (government) and to the Asiatic section of the Central Trade Unions—the legal prosecution of the technical and administrative personnel, who engaged and sent out workers under such conditions.

"We remind the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (the minor nationality under which this occurred) that they have failed to carry out the orders of the party regarding work among casual construction workers. . . . We call attention also to the absence of any kind of work among these workers on the part of the construction workers' union.

Drastic Action. "The facts of such neglect towards workers' conditions, the facts of such a criminally bureaucratic attitude by the construction workers' union towards the needs of these casual workers, form grounds for a special resolution. In the organizations of the nearby local union there will be carried out new elections of the controlling committees. Thereafter, in the nearest future there will be held a special regional congress of construction workers. In the trade union from the bottom and up thru to the top there will take place a thorough shake-up.

"The county committee of the Communist Party in this region of the strike, is herewith dismissed, and its members called to account before the party; and there is ordered a special party conference for the election of a new county committee. . . . (for having failed in their duty of protecting the workers.)"

U. S. Compared. ANY worker used to American conditions will have to read this resolution two or three times to get its flavor and meaning—so utterly differ-

ent is the approach to a strike in the Soviet Union. Imagine a strike of unorganized construction workers, mostly Mexicans in the Mojave desert. And imagine a high commission from Los Angeles and Stockton setting forth to the scene of the trouble, hearing complaints, satisfying them. . . . So far, perhaps, you can imagine, under some reform administration. Even, perhaps, might be imagined, under some remarkably liberal state department of labor, a prosecution of the employment agencies and management which sent workers to such conditions. It would be rare, but it might conceivably happen.

But then imagine,—no, you can't!—a meeting of the republican party committee for the southwest—ordering its county committee disbanded and held to account and a new election held, for failure to care for the needs of Mexican workers in its vicinity. Imagine furthermore, a re-election from top to bottom in the appropriate district union of the A. F. of L. on the ground that they had criminally failed in their duty towards these casual unorganized workers—had failed to send organizers among them or to protect them in any way.

HOW simple it would be for an anti-Soviet propagandist, using nine-tenths of the above facts, to point out that when an unauthorized strike occurred in Russia because of rotten conditions, the trade union officials were punished for allowing the strike. Quite true. Strikes in Soviet government undertakings are considered a terrible disgrace to somebody. Not only to the bosses who have disregarded the needs of the workers, but to the appropriate trade union officers, who were asleep at their posts and allowed workers' conditions to reach such a disgraceful state that there was left as recourse to the workers on the job only the wasteful method of the strike. If union officials can't satisfy the workers—even the casual unorganized workers—enough to let them make way for somebody who can.

Speed-Up System Being Inaugurated By Railroads Now

By a Worker Correspondent
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 17.—There is a plan on foot at the present time to bring about a different system of working of the men in all wood and steel railroad shops. Piece work is being abolished and a system as bad or worse is being substituted. I am made to believe that the men responsible for this new speed-up system are not directly connected with the railroads, but are selling their plans to men receiving large salaries are sent out to supervise this work. Wherever these men have appeared workers have been put on what is called standard of performance, as follows:

If a worker attains a rate of 76 cents per hour, based upon a schedule recently worked out, he gets a bonus of 1 per cent; 77 cents, a bonus of 2 per cent, and so on. The Wheeling Railroad is among the first to try this out. Faithful men have and are being discharged and demoted because they are not able to hit it up at this terrific pace. This new system of working will, no doubt, be extended to other and larger roads.

"Now Showing--All-Star Cast"

By ROBERT WOLF.

LAST Friday I saw the first night of a movie.

I have seen a lot of movie first nights. They are always interesting—usually there are a good many film actors and actresses present. Friday there were several thousand of them at the performance. For interest and dynamics and sheer excitement, these ten thousand amateurs played Valentino and Bebe Daniels off the screen.

The movie was the Passaic Strike, and the audience and the actors were the Passaic strikers.

They haven't forgotten.

ANYTHING is a nine days' wonder in New York for the metropolitan press, and the papers and some of the liberals who were so active in their support the first few months seem to have forgotten that the strike exists. But the strikers have not forgotten, and the strike has lasted eight months. The mill owners have not forgotten either.

In the thirty-odd weeks of the strike the strikers' ranks have been little depleted—sometimes one, sometimes two, in sections of thirty or fifty have gone back to work. Out of sixteen thousand perhaps two or three hundred altogether.

Hire Outside Scabs.

SO the owners have had to hire outside scabs. Five per cent, ten per cent, in some places fifteen per cent are claimed. They are a fine bunch of brass check scabs. They walk in the mill doors, then they sit and smoke. The other day half a dozen of them got into a fight and had to be arrested. Actually, scabs arrested! And as the American Legion says, this isn't Russia yet. You can imagine what sort of scabs. Some of them have gone out on strike. The mill chimneys smoke—a little—but no textiles go to the station in trucks. And bombs explode that hurt nobody, with the police conveniently planted near the scene. That is the present state of warfare on the Passaic front. On the owners' side all the signs of demoralization and collapse, on the strikers' a movie audience of ten thousand.

Park Too Small.

I HAVE seen more interesting movies—perhaps one or two—than for the minute I can't remember where or when, but I never saw a more interesting audience. They were packed into Belmont Park, the same park that was closed by an officious sheriff months ago, and had to be reopened because even the courts decided this was too raw a violation of the law, and as far as I could see the only reason there weren't sixteen thousand instead of ten was that there wasn't room. Gustave Deak, the young chairman of the strikers' local, came out on the screen. "THERE'S DEAK," yelled the crowd. "I'm hugely delighted. Half a dozen textile workers were shown. 'Gera workers,' said a woman beside me. "There's Bessie," shouted someone down in front. "Hello, Rosie!" some-

one else called. Looms in full action—taken before the strike—flashed on. "Weavers—wiebers" in half a dozen accents, ran thru the crowd.

First-Class Production.

The movie itself was a first-class professional production, even to the usual amount of hokum. Before the strike drama there was a prologue, which, as far as hokum was concerned, was just a little bit bigger and better hokum than almost anything I have ever seen on the screen before. I suppose the producers wanted to make us feel at home. It was just as well. Before the stark realism of the mass drama, something was needed to put us into a movie mood.

THE mass drama was a grand affair.

I have seen three mass dramas on the screen—"Grass," "Potemkin" and "The Passaic Textile Strike"—and they make most individual dramas look sick. No commercial producer dares touch them, but they hold the future of a large part of the screen. The movie man has a great advantage over other dealers in realistic art—he can take his material as it comes, then rearrange, cut and select it in the privacy of his studio. But what he works with is the raw material of life. According to my theory of art, rearranging, cutting and editing is all the artist does anyway, so I recommend a few of our young artists to learn the technique of the camera and take a few photographs of strikes.

An Artistic Work.

SCENARIO of "The Passaic Textile Strike" was excellently arranged. This is the most difficult—in fact, the decisive job. If I did not know that "Potemkin" was not shown here till after the Passaic movie had been produced, I should suspect its continuity writer of having been influenced by "Potemkin." The scenes came one, two, three—bang—bang—bang—with that dynamic quality that we have learned to associate with all good movies. Scenes were torn out of their chronological order and slight violence to technical historical details, but much greater accuracy in the spirit of the strike—in other words, instead of a news-reel, we have a movie. The fact that it held the interest of a very uncomfortably standing audience thru seven long reels, and would, I think, hold the interest of any, is a tribute to the intelligence with which it was arranged. The camera work was good, but not always perfect—it was the only place where technical specialists were employed. The titles were excellent, pointed, colloquial, full of propaganda, and with excellent comprehension of what a movie title should be.

A Promising Contribution.

Altogether, the Passaic Strike picture is a promising contribution to American history, to working-class propaganda, to the methods of conducting strike relief, and to the creative development of the newest and most American of the arts.

OPEN SHOPPERS PRAISE GREEN

(Continued from page 1)
a reassurance to organized society and civilization.

Open Shop Praises Green-Woll Administration.

This "American Plan" Free Press lauds the Green-Woll administration in the A. F. of L. for having taken "its attitude of uncompromising opposition to Communism, its works and its agencies, as a result of clear thinking," when not one delegate showed in any discussion on this subject that he had done any thinking on the question at all.

The Detroit News, heralded as a municipal ownership-sheet, also applauds the Green regime, claiming that "the federation was exercising only common sense" when it attacked the Soviet Union. Here is its argument:

Well, Why Doesn't it Grow Then? "Suppose these delegates assembled in Detroit did endorse the Russian government? What would happen then? Nothing—but the loss of so great a proportion of the membership of the labor unions of the United States that the American Federation of Labor would pass out of existence as naturally and inevitably as any other structure falls when its foundations give way."

Of course, the Detroit News makes no mention of the many countries where not organized labor, but the governments as well, have recognized the Soviet Union, and where the trade unions continue to flourish instead of decline, as the American Federation of Labor has declined, according to its own statistics.

Approves Endorsement of Militarism. The approval of the convention's resolution on the Citizens' Military Training Camps was no less laudatory, commending the patriotism of the delegates and their loyalty to the government.

Members of the executive council have left here, not to assemble again until in January, without outlining any plans to be carried into effect during the present congressional campaign. It is declared that the campaigns have been left exclusively in the hands of the various state federations of labor.

President Green and several of the other members of the A. F. of L.'s executive council will probably deliver a few speeches during the closing weeks of the campaign. A few letters of endorsement of various candidates will

also be written, but that will probably be all.

Thus President Green, who is also chairman of the so-called National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter just made public after being sent to J. M. O'Hanlon, secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor, denounces James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States senator from New York, who is a candidate for re-election.

It is declared that Senator Wadsworth has a "practically unbroken record of opposition to forward-looking legislation. He has been persistently antagonistic to legislation for women and children, for labor, for the farmers and for the people generally. He voted three times against woman suffrage.

What Did the Demands Do? "On October 13, 1918, he showed his opposition to legislation that would protect women and minors by voting against a minimum wage law for the District of Columbia.

"His opposition to the protection of the nation's children from industrial exploitation was registered June 2, 1924, when he cast his vote against the proposed anti-child labor amendment.

Did He Vote for the Watson-Parker Bill?

"The attitude of Senator Wadsworth toward all railroad bills in the interest of railroad employees was decidedly hostile. He voted against the railroad eight-hour bill; he voted three times in favor of the Esch-Cummins railroad bill, the labor sections of which were most objectionable to labor.

"He voted twice to increase the daily working hours of government employees and the same number of times in favor of introducing the stop-watch and other time measuring devices in the navy yards and arsenals.

Green Supports Enemies of Unions. "Thus the letter goes on enumerating Wadsworth's crimes, but recommends the support of the democratic candidate, while the democratic party in the New York City, for instance, daily carries on its war against the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York state are William F. Dunne, for senator, and Ben Gitlow, for governor.

