

MUSSOLINI IS EXPOSED IN BIG PLOT

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MME. KOLLONTAI, Soviet envoy to Mexico, a brilliant and useful woman, was denied the privilege of visiting the United States on her way to the southern republic. The government that gave free passage to the bloody queen of Roumania and her retinue of parasites does not think Mme. Kollontai worthy of the privilege of entering this country. The Soviet envoy would not lend herself to the disgusting orgy of flunkeyism that is spiritual fodder to the queen of Roumania, and of course our parasites of both sexes would no more kiss Kollontai's hand than they would embrace a leper.

WE are not surprised that old lady Kellogg instructed his Berlin agent to refuse a visa to the Soviet representative. This same old fossil would not permit the perfectly agreeable Countess Karolyi of Hungary to visit us because she and her husband are enemies of the infamous Horthy and because one of the Vanderbilt girls is married to a Hungarian noble with a name like a head cold, who is Hungarian ambassador at Washington. So our indignation at Kellogg's latest proof of subservency to reaction is somewhat tempered by the thought that an accumulation of such incidents will tend to shorten that gentleman's political life.

JOHN L. LEWIS is dusting off the old reliable red bogey for use in the election campaign in the miners' union. John Brophy, who stands for a progressive policy in the organization, is running for international president against Lewis. There is every reason to believe that Brophy will get a majority of the votes, provided his watchers are on the job. Unless they are Lewis will count himself in, as any wide-awake labor faker would do. The progressives must watch as well as vote if they are seriously in favor of removing the stoolpigeon Lewis from office.

THE word "stoolpigeon" is used advisedly here. Four years ago Lewis and that monocled freak, Elies Searles, who edits the miners' journal, paid a large sum of money to a detective agency in return for spurious information about the Communists. Hoping to be able to put the Communists in jail, Lewis turned over the "evidence" to the department of justice, but it appears that the fink agency that sold the stuff had stolen the dope from the D. of J., so the latter merely thanked Lewis. Could any private fink descend lower than this?

ARTHUR BRISBANE has a brand new candidate for president of the United States, and we admit that the discovery is a decided improvement (Continued on page 3)

To Make Ishpeming Investigation.

The DAILY WORKER is sending a special correspondent to Ishpeming, Mich., to investigate the terrible mine disaster that took a toll of 51 miners' lives.

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

BRITISH MINERS REFUSE TO GRANT CONCESSIONS TO OWNERS; WILL FORM ANGLLO-SOVIET BLOC TO AID FIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Miners' Federation remained firm on their demands that hours and wages be subject to revision nationally at the conference of the owners and the government to bring about a settlement of the strike. When the owners refused, the unionists withdrew from the conference, declaring they would fight until their demands were acceded to. The delegates are now on their way to Berlin where they will meet representatives from the Soviet Russia miners' union for the purpose of forming an Anglo-Russian miners' bloc to strengthen the workers' offensive against the employers.

QUEEN MARIE SHAKES DOWN HENRY FORD

Hill Quits When He Is Treated "Coldly"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—Desperate attempts to prevent the public from realizing the hokum that Queen Marie is trying to put over on her "trip of love" thru democratic America have resulted in bodily ejections from her majesty's special train and a series of lying "official" statements that would make Ananias ashamed. J. A. Ayres, reported to be a representative of Henry Ford, was kicked off the train here on orders of the gentle queen, when Ayres talked too much. The Ford representative made public the announcement that Henry Ford was paying the expenses of Queen Marie in the United States, and that Ford had already put out more than a half a million dollars. When the papers carried the news of how Marie had successfully made Ford a prey of her gold-digging, the Queen was seized by such a rage that she ordered Ayres off the train at once. He was ejected by Col. John H. Carroll, official host to the queen.

Gets a Headache.
The royal party spent all day yesterday denying the reports of Ford's generosity. The situation affected Marie so that she had to retire with a fierce headache, it was reported. Other events of the day added to the disagreeableness of the queen's trip.

Hill Wants Too Much.
Samuel Hill, millionaire, who is also reported to be paying heavily for the queen's entertainment, withdrew in a huff from the party when his attentions were received coldly. Hill believed, that since he was paying some of the queen's bills, he ought to be considered as one of the family. He publicly declared himself to be the queen's "host." The queen, however, who is accustomed to younger companions in her Roumanian court, spurned his attentions, it is reported, desiring rather the company of some of the young "war correspondents" of the capitalist newspapers, including Stanley Washburn.

Hill was informed that the queen "couldn't see him at all," and that he didn't mean a thing to her "gracious majesty." The millionaire then left the party, presumably to seek less royal game.

Ford Worried.
At Detroit, Henry Ford is seeking to cover up, and has been busy issuing

MANCHURIAN SOLDIERS DRIVE CIVILIANS OFF PEKING STREET CARS

PEKING, Nov. 7.—(FP)—Because the soldiers of the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-lin, fill most of the streetcars and even drive off the passengers who have paid for their rides, the local tramway company has asked the cabinet to buy its stock. The company is being ruined by free riding.

CHICAGO LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO HAYMARKET

Condemns Knee-Bending to Queen Marie

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting on last Sunday, unanimously protested against the official reception of Queen Marie and declared that Chicago labor would take no part in the homage to any reigning sovereign, particularly one representing, as Queen Marie does, a country in which the workers and peasant are under the iron heel of a dictatorship of the capitalists and where 2,500 political prisoners are held in jail. This was the gist of a resolution that passed with no opposition.

The federation also decided to set aside Nov. 11 as the date upon which to commemorate the Chicago martyrs who were hanged following the Haymarket bomb explosion.

Delegate Wright arose to make a 100 per cent speech, saying that Nov. 11 is Armistice Day and that it would not be right to "the boys who fought in France" to celebrate the Haymarket anniversary on that day. Delegate Koop and other speakers attacked Wright for his speech and declared that the Haymarket tradition is of far more importance to labor than Armistice Day.

The resolution to set aside Nov. 11 was carried by an overwhelming majority with only Wright voting against.

Explosion in Packing House Injures Twelve When Gas Fumes Burn

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—Twelve men employed in the fertilizer department of Wilson and Company, packers, were injured, seven seriously, today, when a spark from a motor ignited gas fumes from fertilizers and caused an explosion.

The seriously injured were taken to hospitals.

The Fake Bullets Come Home to Roost



The fatal regularity with which Mussolini has been missed by crack pistol shots and past masters in the art of bombing, while causing some suspicion in the minds of skeptics has only now been revealed as well calculated bogus attempts engineered by the fascist themselves for the purpose of whipping up national sentiment and enhancing the prestige of the head fascist.

ARREST WORKERS FOR ADVERTISING 9TH ANNIVERSARY

Chicago police Saturday arrested two workers for distributing posters advertising the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution held here Sunday at Ashland Auditorium.

Using Massachusetts and New Jersey police tactics, the local coppers relied on an ordinance that is never enforced, against placing posters on poles, and took the two workers to jail, placing charges of violating city ordinances against them.

The workers were N. Stevens and D. Plasin. They were arrested in the factory district near Twenty-second and Blue Island. On the same poles that they were placing the posters, were countless others advertising political candidates and bourgeois social affairs.

Fifty dollars bail was imposed on the two. The International Labor Defense came to their aid, and furnished the bail, getting the release of the workers.

SOVIET WORKERS SEND ANOTHER LARGE CONTRIBUTION TO MINERS; FORMING ANGLLO-RUSSIAN BLOC

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 7.—The Central Council of the trade unions of the Soviet Union has just transferred another contribution of \$250,000 to the striking British miners.

This is a return from the one percent voluntary levy imposed on themselves by the millions of workers that are organized in the Russian trade unions.

M. Schwartz, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet miners and M. Akuloff, chairman of the All-Ukrainian Miners' Committee left for Berlin to conduct negotiations with a delegation of British miners with a view to organizing an Anglo-Russian miners' bloc.

The meeting between the British and Soviet miners will take place on November 10.

The Soviet miners were compelled to break off negotiations with the Miners' international in view of the latter's scabbing on the striking miners of Great Britain. The Russian workers have contributed over four million dollars to their brothers in Britain, while the American Federation of Labor has only raised a little over \$50,000 to date. Naturally the British miners are grateful to the Russian workers who, under Communist leadership, have proven themselves friends in need.

Russian workers are expressing their indignation over the action of Ramsay MacDonald, socialist leader, in leaving for a trip to Africa while the miners are in a desperate struggle against the bosses.

PLOTS AGAINST MUSSOLINI ARE FASCIST FAKES

Huge Conspiracy Is Unearthed in Paris

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 7.—That plots resulting in curiously unsuccessful attempts to assassinate Premier Mussolini were hatched in France by agents of the fascist; that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, well known as an anti-fascist leader was tool of the fascist themselves; and that the object of these secret fascist maneuvers was the two fold purpose of enhancing the fascist cause at home and delivering a blow to France abroad—these are the charges made by the French press with regard to the police examinations of Ricciotti Garibaldi now going on in Paris.

It is claimed that Garibaldi, arrested last Thursday by French police in Nice, has confessed to being an agent of the fascist. Specifically, it is said he was the paid agent of Signor Federzoni, Italian minister of interior recently resigned and head of the nationalist wing of the fascist party.

Fake Plot.

More specifically, Garibaldi is claimed to have confessed to the engineering of a bomb plot upon Mussolini's life in which Mussolini conveniently escaped since, Garibaldi is quoted as saying, the fascist police knew all along of the activities of the so-called conspirators. The incident referred to is the bomb attack against Mussolini in Piazza Porta Pia in Rome on Sept. 11.

Garibaldi, the French press reports, was confronted with Sig. Scivoli, well-known anti-fascist leader who, upon seeing Garibaldi, was forcibly restrained from attacking him and openly accused the colonel of complicity with the fascist. Scivoli had been working with Garibaldi in the anti-fascist cause.

Implicated in Spain.

Garibaldi is also charged with a share in the ill-fated Catalonian expedition of Col. Francisco Macia, also under arrest. His interest in the Catalan independence movement is actuated, it is charged, by Italy's desire to stir up discord between France and Spain, the Catalan plot having been engineered from French soil.

There is a tendency in some quarters to believe that Garibaldi himself is the victim of a French maneuver to make him a cat's paw in propaganda against Italy, that Garibaldi is a genuine anti-fascist and that he has been roped in by international intrigue.

But it would appear from the press that official France is genuinely wrought up over the revelations and is preparing to dispatch a strong note to Rome demanding assurances and apologies.

FRENCH STORY DENIED

The DAILY WORKER yesterday carried a story from its New York correspondent in which Peppino Garibaldi, brother of Ricciotti Garibaldi is quoted as saying that the alleged confession of his brother is a fraud and a part of a conspiracy between the fascist and the French police to frame (Continued on page 2)

Every Party Member Must Work to Keep The DAILY WORKER

A Statement of the Present Situation. By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The members of our party are entitled to a frank statement in regard to the situation of The DAILY WORKER and the possibility of KEEPING THE DAILY WORKER AS A VOICE OF THE COMMUNISTS, interpreting the events of the class struggle and giving leadership in the work of moving the workers of this country forward to a revolutionary class struggle against capitalism.

The task of publishing a daily working class newspaper is a big one. The resources producing a regular income which such a paper has to draw upon are limited, particularly in the field of advertising which makes up a large part of the income of the daily newspapers. In spite of these handicaps and difficulties we HAVE KEPT THE DAILY WORKER ALIVE FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

We have achieved this thru raising a sustaining fund each year thru which the deficit of The DAILY WORKER has been met to a large extent.

The present situation of The DAILY WORKER is, that the accumulated deficit of the year 1926 has to be met. The deficit for the year 1925 amounted to \$60,000. This was covered in part by the profits of our printing plant which amounted to \$25,000

for the year, leaving \$35,000 to be raised thru the sustaining fund campaign.

The situation this year is the same. We have a similar deficit to meet, covered in part by the profits of the printing plant. To meet the balance of the accumulated deficit the campaign for the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WAS INITIATED. The \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund will cover the deficit and leave something over to strengthen our paper and for work in building its support thru subscriptions which will reduce the deficit for the next year.

We have raised approximately \$15,000 of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. This has improved the financial situation of The DAILY WORKER. We are in a better situation than at the beginning of September. BUT UNLESS WE GO FORWARD WITH THE CAMPAIGN WITH GREATER ENERGY AND RAISE THE BALANCE OF THE \$50,000 FUND WE WILL LOSE THE GAINS WE HAVE MADE DURING THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

The financial situation of The DAILY WORKER is still critical. Just at this moment we are facing the worst crisis. What has been done shows that we can overcome this crisis IF

WE MOBILIZE EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY IN SUPPORT OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

We state confidently to the party membership that if we mobilize our whole strength we can keep The DAILY WORKER. The next \$10,000 raised will overcome the crisis and the completion of the \$50,000 fund will put The DAILY WORKER in a sound condition to meet the coming year.

WE RAISED \$90,000 TO ESTABLISH THE DAILY WORKER IN THE YEAR 1924. WE CAN RAISE \$50,000 TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER IN THE YEAR 1926.

But immediate, energetic and enthusiastic work is necessary to meet the situation. The task of the party members has been made easy. They have been asked to BUY A \$5.00 BOOK OF KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES, OR, IF THEY CANNOT PAY FOR IT IMMEDIATELY TO TAKE A BOOK AND SELL THE 25c, 50c and \$1.00 COUPONS AMONG THEIR FRIENDS, SHOPMATES, ETC., UNTIL THEY RAISE THEIR \$5.00.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER CAN RAISE \$5.00 FOR THE DAILY WORKER FUND IN THREE MONTHS. SUCH A MOBILIZATION AND WORK BY THE PARTY MEMBERS

WILL COMPLETE THE \$50,000 FUND.

About 3,000 party members have thus far responded. It is now the duty of the other 7,000 to come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER.

THEY MUST ACT QUICKLY TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The month of November must add at least \$15,000 to the Keep The DAILY WORKER FUND. In the next few days The DAILY WORKER must have \$5,000.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO URGE EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY TO THROW HIMSELF INTO THE WORK OF DOING HIS PART TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY. THE MONEY MUST BE RUSHED TO THE DAILY WORKER AS FAST AS COLLECTED.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER MUST WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

IF WE CAN ACHIEVE SUCH AN IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION OF THE PARTY, THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY MAY GO FORWARD WITH THEIR WORK CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, THE POWERFUL VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Company Negligence Caused Death

Daily Worker Correspondent Gives Facts of Pabst Mine Entombment and Charges Disastrous Cave-In to Company Neglect — The Daily Worker Asks If the Same Is Not the Case in Ishpeming Where 51 Miners Met Their Doom?

The death of 51 miners in the Barnes-Hecker iron mine near Ishpeming, Mich., last Wednesday, following so closely on the heels of the Oliver mine disaster in which three men were killed and 40 miners entombed for 131 hours, raises the question of the fatal regularity with which these catastrophes occur in the iron mines of Minnesota and Michigan, killing miners by the score each year and leaving hundreds of widows and orphans without support.

There is ample reason to think that "natural causes" are not altogether to blame for the frequently recurring cave-ins that entomb miners in the depths of the shafts or drown them in the entries as happened at Ishpeming. The DAILY WORKER here reprints a letter received from a reliable observer of the Oliver mine disaster and subsequent events which proves that the company was responsible for the entombment of the 20 men and the death of the three who did not come out alive.

The proofs submitted in this letter of company negligence in the case of the Oliver mine can, the author of the letter believes, be found to apply to most mines on the iron range. The DAILY WORKER, having reason to put implicit faith in the word of its correspondent, raises this question also in connection with the Ishpeming cave-in—one of the worst in the history of iron mining. The letter follows:

Already, five years ago, the Oliver Mining company in Ironwood, Mich., made estimates of rebuilding the cave-in shaft of the Pabst mine. They ran from \$160,000 to \$380,000. The local officers of the company stated clearly that the shaft was not safe. But in its eagerness for profits, company headquarters did not, until after the disaster, designate any funds to be used for that purpose.

30 Years Old.
This shaft had been constructed some thirty years ago. Its timbers have never been changed. They are rotten to the extent, that as the entombed miners claim, any one could with his bare hand drive a 12-inch spike 10 inches into these timbers.

Minor accidents and cave-ins happened frequently. The railings of the hoisting outfit were frequently out of order on account of being pressed in by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding mass. The skip flew off its railings once in a while and knocked loose timber, bracing and dirt from the walls of the shaft. Such things happened a couple of times just before the disaster. The very same morning the skip was cleared by heaving with axes a few inches off the railings just in the place where the cave-in happened a couple of hours later.

Men Not Warned.
The pressure which had pressed in the railings, making the skip impassable, had made the electric wires grind together. The big rock which a little later on caved in, was moving. The situation was threatening. But men working in the drifts below were not warned about this, tho it was known to every one that this shaft was the only way out of the mine. (Law provides there shall be two shafts in each mine.)

The superintendent was down 20 minutes prior to the cave-in. He barely had time to ascend and send down the electric repair crew, when the cave-in occurred, killing instantly this crew of three.

This happened about 11 o'clock a. m. But the company did not give any alarm for help. Cave-ins were so usual, that it was left to the men to clear themselves out. Another and greater cave-in occurred at 2 p. m. Then the first alarm was given. But the Oliver Mining company had practically no rescue equipment. It took hours before any could be brought from near-by Newport Location by borrowing from another mining company. To illustrate how completely the Oliver Mining company was unprepared, it serves to mention that in the company storehouse there were not more than two axes, not to speak of drills, diamond drills, or other more expensive equipment.

Don't Know Mining.
The leadership of the mining operations of the Oliver Mining company is distributed by relationship and not according to capacity and knowledge of mining. The result is, that the officials do not know anything of mining. And in this instance when the Newport Location rescue crew came, they had to drive off the Oliver company officials and the Aurora mining officials took charge of the rescuing work.

One of the drift bosses of the Oliver Mining company was among the entombed ones. He did not know what to do down below. When the men proposed to close the shaft to prevent down-coming dirt and rocks from breaking the shaft down below their level, he tried to prevent it. Instead he tried to telephone up for advice. The wires were cut off by the cave-in. Dirt came down constantly threatening to cut off all possible means of rescue. The entombed miners took it upon themselves to block the shaft. And by doing this they not only saved the road for their rescue, but 800 feet of the shaft from

destruction. This meant in the repair work a saving of some \$70,000 to the company.

I do not here go into the details of how the rescue was accomplished. It suffices to say that the men were entombed 131 hours. The nerves of many of them were broken. The agony was great, not to speak of being without food five days and nights.

Robbed of Compensation.
According to those who know about mining laws, the identity of which I cannot for the present reveal, the men are, each one of them, entitled to a compensation from \$4,000 to \$6,000. But there is in Ironwood, Mich., no organization of the workers to press for this. The coroner, who held the post mortem of the killed ones, freed the Oliver Mining company practically from the responsibility. And what else could be expected from the brother-in-law of the superintendent of the company in a surrounding, which is practically run by the dictatorship of the steel trust.

This does not, however, remove the responsibility. The company knows it, but tried to work each entombed miner individually to sign a quit-claim deed. It proposed to each one who was 131 hours entombed, eight hours straight time for each twenty-four hours spent behind the cave-in and twelve hours for the Sunday. This means in cash about \$30 to each one concerned.

Some of the miners have been stupid enough to accept this "offer" after being given vague promises of "steady, easy jobs." Every one knows that this does not mean anything. Twenty-seven of those who were entombed have decided to fight for their rights.

Local People Help.
The editor of the Ashland Daily Press, a federal meat inspector, one senator of the state of Michigan, and some other local people have promised assistance to these workers in pressing for a federal grand jury investigation. The affidavits are sworn, but that is not enough pressure to bring the investigation, nor to force the officials to enforce the law. More pressure must be brought to play in circumstances where the almighty steel trust controls the grand jury, the government of the county and to a large extent the government of the state.

To force justice for these workers the voice of the organized workers is necessary and a lot of publicity. And for creating this, the matter should be taken up in central labor assemblies, state federations of labor, and so on. Resolutions should be passed condemning the injustice practiced upon these workers, and the matter should be drawn to the attention of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor with the request of moral support to this demand of investigation and justice and publicity in the cause of these miners of Ironwood, Mich., who are living under the ruthless heel of the steel trust.

Need Organization.
All this is so much more important due to the fact this disaster and its aftermath has driven home to the iron miners of the state of Michigan the lesson of the necessity of organizing. There is an ever-growing sentiment for it, but the ruthlessness of the Oliver Mining company prevents it from coming out in the open.

Sympathy of organized workers from outside would encourage this sentiment into materializing in actual organization work, and should the American Federation of Labor extend its hand for giving at least moral support, that would help the awakening of these workers to the idea and necessity of organization. That would be of great value to the A. F. of L. in creating friendly relations with these elements and strengthening the influence of the A. F. of L.

DISCUSS UNITY WITH LABOR AT CO-OP CONGRESS

A Strong Progressive Bloc Is at Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 7. — Recognition of the fact that the co-operative movement is part of the labor movement and must support labor in both its economic and political movements is the central issue at the congress of the Co-operative League of America in session at the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Auditorium here.

The resolutions committee reported favorably for such action by a vote of six to one. A heated discussion followed the committee report and final action was to have been taken in Saturday's session. There is large support for the resolution recommending union with the labor movement.

Big Progressive Bloc.
A large progressive delegation present in the convention seems to be in the majority. The progressives have a big representation on most committees and is in the majority on the resolutions committee.

The pure and simple co-operators under the leadership of Doctor Warbasse have been completely out-manuevered so far. The leadership of the progressive wing has been assumed by the delegation of the Co-operative Central Exchange with Hallonen, Ronn, Nurmi and Carlson leading the discussion for the progressive bloc.

There are about a hundred delegates present at the congress representing the major consumers' co-operatives of the country.

WHY PAYMENT OF TAXES WAS POPULAR SPORT

But There's Many a Slip Twixt Hip and Lip

Increased business in the tax extension department of County Clerk Sweltzer's office that has been reported lately is apparently explained by the visit of federal prohibition agents there Saturday. Wondering what caused the warm popularity of the office, whose geniality seemed to "permeate" the entire atmosphere of the county building with an "aroma" of friendliness, the federal agents made a call on Sweltzer. A bar room that lacked nothing except free sandwiches was found there in the huge safe that presumably houses important government documents.

It is reported that while the agents were listening thru the key-hole before making the raid, the following conversations were heard: "I want to extend my tax payments two months," said one public spirited taxpayer.

"How'll you have it, straight or mixed?" answered the clerk. "Can you give me six month's time?" another hundred percent (up to the neck). "Will you take it here or on the hip?" "Cancel my extension." "Scotch or rye?"

Typewriter's Tinkle.
Hearing this, and smelling the "friendly air" in the building, coupled with a tinkling sound of glasses (that of course, might have been typewriter bells), the agents swooped into the office.

After the raid County Clerk Sweltzer declared he "couldn't understand where all the liquor came from." He immediately fired Anthony McVeedy, a deputy clerk, to prove his purity.

Drank Too Many Extensions.
Other men taken in the raid were William Descoo, clerk in the board of local improvements, and Fred Haverkamp, recently discharged from the tax extension department. Haverkamp, it is reported, lost his job, because he took it too seriously and imbibed too much "tax extensions."

The county building is now all in an uproar, because their handiest source of bootleg is now gone, and they will probably have to patronize the bootlegger across the street—which is such a bother!

Trade Commission Kills Rule Against Creamery Unfairness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Announcement is made by the Humphrey majority in the federal trade commission that it has rescinded the "fair trade" rule of 1919, enacted by that commission, in a conference for dealing with the creamery industry.

That rule declared "unfair" the purchase or offering to purchase dairy products at prices that were discriminatory or higher in one place than in another at the same time under like market conditions.

Masses of Workers in Action Must Be Turned in the Right Direction

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THE White House spokesman has spoken. That is, "Silent Cal" has found his voice sufficiently to give his views on the recent elections. If Cal Coolidge believes his own words, a doubt raised by the fact that even "strikebreaker" presidential do not always permit themselves to say what they think, but taking it for granted that "The Silent One" is not committing perjury, then we are to take it for granted that he is very much satisfied with last week's results.

In fact, Coolidge is convinced, according to the best Washington reports at hand, that the republican party actually won a big nation-wide victory by again capturing a safe majority of the seats in the house of representatives which, in his opinion, furnished the only national test of party sentiment in Tuesday's elections. It does not seem to matter much with Coolidge that the "safe majority" was very much diminished, in the house and completely wiped out in the senate.

There can be only one basis for Coolidge's brave display of optimism. It can only be based on Coolidge's hope that he can continue to line up the democrats in sufficient numbers to assure a majority, even in the senate, for reactionary measures. The question then becomes not a matter of the hegemony of the republican party in congress, but the holding of power in congress for the most reactionary elements within both the republican and democratic parties. Coolidge has put his measures thru the United States senate with donkey votes before and he will not be backward about accepting the same assistance again for his somewhat dilapidated elephant in Wall Street's political zoo.

Just as the democratic senator, Claude Swanson, from Virginia, led the fight for the world court in the last congressional session, so the interests of the international financiers will be well taken care of in the days ahead, as long as working class voters content themselves with displacing republican standpatners with the stone age relics labelled "democrats."

Fat and pompous Senator Heflin, Democrat, from Alabama, may become apoplectic in his heated denunciation of the huge republican slush funds in Pennsylvania and Illinois, but the Muscle Shoals debate showed Heflin the agent of the power and public utility profiteers at least on a par with Senator-Elect Frank L. Smith. There being less of a struggle within the democratic party in Alabama than there is within the Illinois republican ranks, Heflin can afford to sell himself much cheaper than his counterpart in the north. But that does not make either of

them any the less supporters of things as they are.

The mere fact, however, that seven republican senators were defeated, is in itself proof of the repudiation of the Coolidge administration by large masses of voters, mostly workers. The fact that they merely turned to democratic candidates is only proof of the political immaturity of these workers, not yet conscious of their own class interests.

Coolidge claims to be little worried over the defeat of his "personal friend," Senator William Butler, in Massachusetts. That will give the ex-senator more time, says Cal, to devote to his pressing duties as chairman of the republican national committee. Coolidge contends that David I. Walsh won the senatorship in Massachusetts merely as the result of his personal popularity. This merely bears out, of course, the charge of the Workers (Communist) Party that there are no differences between Butler and Walsh, insofar as they concern the working class, that they are both hostile to the interests of labor.

There would have been a different outburst from the White House to be sure if the seven defeated republican senators had been replaced by the elected spokesmen of a powerful Labor Party, with a few Communists among them. Speaker Nicholas Longworth, of the house of representatives, wouldn't join Cal Coolidge in talking so glibly of the election results if the missing republicans in the lower house of congress were being replaced by class conscious spokesmen of labor. The fact that this is not taking place alone gives comfort to both democrats and republicans alike, and especially to their masters, the American buccaneers of big business.

This is being written at Kansas City, Missouri. The local Kansas City Star reports that the latest returns indicate that the next state legislative will consist of a democratic senate (21 to 13) and of a republican house of representatives (77 to 73). The capitalists are not worried. Missouri is safe. There isn't one enemy of the capitalist social order in the whole state legislative.

The last election, with its repudiation of Coolidgeism, merely show that the working class masses are in action, that they are moving, aimlessly and ignorantly to be sure, but nevertheless, moving. It is the duty of labor's Communist vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party to see that labor moves in the right direction, into the labor party and not into the blind alley of the jackass democracy.

Communists Repudiate Slander of British Trade Union Leader

The New York Times and the Jewish Daily Forward have recently printed a statement by Joseph Jones, secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and one of the right wing leaders of the British trade unions, charging the Communists in the United States have collected funds for relief of the British miners and not remitted them to the Miners' Association.

A few days ago, the Workers (Communist) Party received the following cablegram from the secretariat of the Communist Party of Great Britain, dealing with this question:

Workers Party of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.
Jones Secretary Yorkshire Miners and Miners delegation United States during attack on Communists yesterday said hundreds thousands dollars collected America by Communists but only one thousand reached Miners Federation. When we demanded explanation told money used by Communist agents to relieve distress. We issued repudiation reminding workers your efforts for relief and real responsibility of A. F. of L. leaders, but suggest you cable us statement.

Signed: Secretariat Communist Party of Great Britain.

The Workers (Communist) Party sent the following reply to this cablegram:

Secretariat Communist Party, London.

Workers (Communist) Party collected no money directly for miners' strike and statement of Jones is an outrageous slander. We forced the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue appeal thru campaign in unions and then carried on extensive and continuous campaign in unions and aided in securing donations of tens of thousands of dollars all of which was sent thru unions to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. If money has not reached miners, they should make demands upon Executive Council of A. F. of L. for immediate remittance. Attack seems intended to distract attention from the failure of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to make real campaign in support of heroic striking miners who have earnest support of our party in their splendid struggle.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

TWO MONTANA COUNTIES ARE WON BY F.-L. P.

Farmer-Labor Carries Despite Wheeler

By C. E. TAYLOR
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Nov. 7. — The Farmer-Labor Party won two Montana counties, Sheridan and Daniels, by a substantial majority after one of the fiercest political battles fought in Northeastern Montana in a decade.

Senator Chas. E. Taylor was re-elected to the state upper house and Robert Larson was returned to the state house of representatives for Sheridan county. In Daniels county, Sparling, Farmer-Labor, was elected to the house.

Stoner Wins for Congress.
Clair Stoner, Farmer-Labor candidate for congress carried Sheridan county by a good majority in spite of a personal letter written by Senator Burton K. Wheeler paying a compliment to Stoner but urging the voters to support Mitchell, democrat of Great Falls. The final county result showed that Stoner ran first, Leavitt second and Mitchell third, Stoner getting a majority.

Defeat for Wheeler.
Sheriff Salisbury was re-elected as the Farmer-Labor chief executive of Sheridan county for the third time by a huge majority. The rest of the Farmer-Labor county ticket also went over with the exception of two school superintendents and county commissioners.

Adams and Wix, Farmer-Labor candidates for state legislature were defeated by small majorities in Roosevelt county.

CLEVELAND S. P. REFUSES TO AID SACCO-VANZETTI

Spurns Conference of Labor Groups

By a Worker Correspondent
CLEVELAND, Nov. 7. — The Ohio State Socialist Party has refused to cooperate with the Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense conference, which is composed of forty organizations for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear for the freedom of the two Massachusetts frame-up victims.

Communications had been sent to all of the labor organizations in Cleveland, including the Socialist Party. When the S. P. failed to respond to the communications, the secretary of the conference, Carl Hacker, went to the office of the party to inquire the reasons. John G. Willert, the secretary, promptly responded to the inquiry by declaring it was the policy of the "Socialist Party not to affiliate with any organizations for the purpose of carrying on protest work, no matter what the cause was, but that the Socialist Party would rather decide for itself on the particular question and carry on the work, if they think it necessary, in their own way and by themselves without co-operation from any outside forces." Thus the Socialist Party attempts to remain "pure."

In this manner, two men who have virtually given their lives for the workers are being side-stepped by a movement that claims to be a movement of the working class.

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD U. S. RECOGNITION OF SOVIET LOOM, REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily Observer prints a dispatch from Moscow stating that a reopening of relations between the United States and Russia is probable. Confidence prevails in influential quarters regarding the opening of negotiations leading to restoration of normal political and economic relations between the two countries, the dispatch says.

It is believed that internal conditions in the United States, such as over-production of cotton and a surplus of accumulated gold, impel American business to seek an adjustment that would enable the arranging of suitable credit with Russia in order to open the Soviet market.

\$25 Fine for Picket 'Talking' with His Hands.
NEW YORK (FP) — Twenty-five dollars fine was imposed on Joseph Mordkowitz for "talking" with his hands to a girl strikebreaker in the paper box workers' fight for union conditions. Mordkowitz is a union striker. The judge thought the girl strikebreaker was scared and fined the striker, altho he protested he couldn't help using his hands when he talked.

Send in a sub today!

Books for Women



THE WOMAN WORKER and the TRADE UNIONS
by Theresa Wolfson

A discussion of the permanency of women as a wage-earning group, their racial, economic and cultural background, the nature of their tasks, and the official policy of the trade unions in regard to them as union members. The author analyzes the extent of their organization and their participation in union life—in strikes, at union meetings, as shop chairmen and organizers.

Cloth \$1.75
Paper \$.35

Work Among Women—
by August Bebel Cloth \$1.50

Women and Socialism—
by August Bebel Cloth \$1.50

Origin of the Family—
by Frederick Engels Cloth \$.50

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CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR SPEAKS WELL BUT WHAT ABOUT THE WORKERS IN HIS PRISONS?

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Asserting that all visitors are welcome to California without special invitation "regardless of whether they are kings or queens or just plain citizens," Governor Richardson today refused formally to invite Queen Marie of Roumania to visit this state.

Will Bring Great Writers Closer to People of Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—In order to popularize among the people the works of the best masters of the past there was formed at the State Publishing House a special "editorial commission" for the purpose of publishing the Russian and world classics. Among the members of the commission are Lunatcharsky, Prof. Piksano and Prof. Grossman.

In an effort to facilitate the study of the classics it was decided by the commission to publish in the first place an edition of the selected works of the classics, accompanied by commentaries and critical-biographical notes.

Among the first works to be published will be those of the following authors: Tolstoy, Bribevody, Gorky, Garshin, Tchekhov, Hauptmann, Flaubert, Zola, Vaerharn, Beaumarchais, Shakespeare, Boccaccio, Goethe, etc.

Religious Education for Schools Endorsed by Birmingham Board

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—The board of education here has succumbed to the designs of the ministerial association in allowing the preachers to give religious "education" to school children one hour each week. At a recent meeting of the board, a resolution was passed accepting the proposals of the Birmingham Sunday School association for a religious school for public school children.

"We recognize the value of religious training," says the school board resolution, and in another part is careful to state, "the board assumes no responsibility for what is taught in the school."

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

State Officers of Montana Withdraw Volstead Support

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—Enforcement of prohibition in Montana will rest exclusively with federal officials and courts within the next 30 days, the majority rolled up in favor of repeal of the state prohibition law today being so decisive that returns from the unaccounted 300 small precincts cannot change the result.

THE CAPITALIST OPPOSITION VOTE NOT YET COUNTED

The Socialist Candidates Make Poor Showing

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

While the republican and democratic parties are speculating nationally on the control of the U. S. senate and in their various localities are busy doling out the patronage that goes with their respective victories, headquarters of the so-called third parties are still without accurate information as to the showing of their candidates Nov. 2 except that they were almost uniformly defeated. But the number of votes attracted to each candidate, the location of party electoral strength or the occurrence of close contests with the old party nominees remains a closed book at present.

Berger Re-elected. "We have no reliable data on the performance at the polls of the socialist candidates," it was declared at the national headquarters of the socialist party in Chicago. It is known that Victor L. Berger was re-elected representative from Milwaukee north side and that he will again be the only socialist in congress. It is also known that the socialist candidates for U. S. senator from Wisconsin and for governor made unexpectedly poor showings. No figures were available on Illinois socialist candidates. Secretary William Henry was too busy to talk over the situation.

Purity Candidate Ignored. "The progressive candidates in Illinois drew so few votes that no attempt has been made to tabulate them," was the statement at progressive party headquarters in Chicago. Parley Parker Christensen was the candidate for U. S. senator, running on a purity platform against Frank Smith, republican, and George Brennan, democrat, both of whom financed the greater part of their campaign thru the benevolences of Sam Insull, the public utility king.

No returns will be available on our candidates for several days," says Secretary C. E. Ruthenberg of the Workers' Party, which also maintains national headquarters in Chicago. "But we have heard of no victories for our ticket." J. Louis Engdahl, Workers' Party candidate for U. S. senator from Illinois, is reported to have been credited with 200 votes in Chicago by the old party election officials.

Headquarters Abandoned. Farmer-labor national headquarters have been abandoned and Minnesota is the only state where the party functions effectively on a state-wide basis. There unofficial returns indicate the defeat of Wefald, a farmer-labor congressman, and possibly of Caras, another. The candidates for state office on its ticket, led by Magnus Johnson for governor, were defeated by the republican slate.

Control Evenly Divided. Control of the U. S. senate will be so evenly divided between the democrats, who seem to have 47 senators, and the republicans, who will have 48 by counting in all the insurgents, that the balance of power will rest with Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor from Minnesota, and the so-called LaFollette bloc. In the new senate this bloc is expected to consist of LaFollette and Blaine from Wisconsin, Brookhart from Iowa, Nye from North Dakota and occasionally Norris from Nebraska. Among the more or less progressive democrats elected to the senate Nov. 2 are classed Barkley of Kentucky, Walsh of Massachusetts and Hayden of Arizona.

The balance of power in progressive hands gives the advocates of a national labor party encouragement in their plans to detach the progressive democrats and republicans from their old party ties to join with the labor elements that are ready for a new political alignment.



Thousands of British miners are receiving help collected from the world's workers by the Workers' International Relief of which the International Workers' Aid in the American Section. Send your contribution to the I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago.

The Role of the British Miners

By JACK BRADON, ARTICLE III.

The reason for the collapse of the general strike are quite well known, and so will not occupy any space here. It is the desperate struggle of these staunch-hearted miners, who are facing the consolidated attack of British capital and its government, that must claim our attention and immediate aid. Let it be understood that thus far we, here in America, have fallen down on the job of aiding the miners most miserably. Very little, next to nothing, has been done by us to aid the miners in their fight, which in fact is our fight. Surely it is not difficult to understand that if the British miners are defeated, the entire British working class will be defeated, which in turn will mean reduced wages and longer hours for them. And it will not be long before the forces of competition, influenced by cheapened British labor, will force down our wages here in America. To help the miners is indeed to help ourselves.

At this writing a report comes that a sum of \$6,360,000 has been received by the miners since the beginning of the strike, and that \$4,360,000 of this amount was contributed by the Russian workers. The American Federation of Labor is listed as having contributed thus far only \$46,535.

The magnitude of the miners' struggle, the disastrous potentialities to the working class, in the event of a miners' defeat, demands that we at least do as well as the Russian workers, who as yet are much poorer than we are.

Since the beginning of the strike, only about \$8.75 was received by the average miner and his family for relief. It does not take much speculation to know that this sum stretched over a period of seven months did not go very far. Terrible privation of the miners, their women and children has characterized this strike from the very beginning. For many months before this strike, the miners worked on a short time basis. Their earnings were insufficient to provide even the most pressing necessities of life. The saving of funds for a strike eventually was out of the question. The union fund, not only of the miners, but the other trades, were drained as a result of chronic unemployment. During the general strike the treasuries of those unions were completely depleted; and so, when the miners were left on strike alone, they had no funds in their pockets nor in their union treasury. The other trade union treasuries in Britain were not in

THOMAS CALLS ON BALDWIN TO TALK MINE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, No. 7.—A delegation from the Trade Union Congress headed by J. H. Thomas called upon the government at Downing Street to discuss the question of the mine strike. No statement was made regarding the results of the conversation. A rumor current in Whitehall has it that Thomas and the right wing leaders of the T. U. C. are working towards a settlement and to accomplish this are bringing pressure to bear on the officials of the British Miners' Federation.

RAISE LEVEL OF WAGES PAID TO SOVIET WORKERS

Backward Industries to Be Projected

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The People's Commissariat for Labor has submitted to the government a project of normalization of workers' wages. Accordingly, the Council of People's Commissaries has decided to increase the salaries in mining, metallic, chemical and other industries, especially for backward categories of workmen, whose wages were behind the general level of prices.

In connection with this People's Commissary of Labor, Mr. Schmidt said to a Tass correspondent: "The decision of the government has a great importance, especially if one takes into consideration that wages were, in fact, increasing all the time. The average level of salaries in all industries increased, beginning from 1922, by 67 per cent. However, qualified workmen received much more than unskilled laborers, owing to the system of piece payment. Until now it was impossible to improve it."

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1) on any mentioned for the office so far. It is no other than the desert pack rat. Brisbane is looking over real estate in the Mojave Desert of California, and got to like the ways of this 100 per cent American rodent. What endeared the rat to Arthur was the little animal's addiction to preparedness. Rattlesnakes, ground owls and gophers are mortal enemies of the pack rat, so he protects his hole with thorns. (Too bad Arthur does not gage the hole in his head with a ball of glue.)

THIS gives Arthur an idea. So he develops it thusly: "So the desert rat prepares and does his little best, with thorns and cactus. If he were president of the United States he would build flying machines, and make this nation independent of the flying rattlesnakes of Europe and Asia." It requires quite a lively imagination, tho, to picture a president whose favorite abode is a hole in the ground going up in the air immediately after his election. But we have known presidents to change their opinions after they hit the white house.

IF Brisbane nominates his pack rat I suggest that a committee of responsible citizens interview a healthy polecat with a view to getting him to throw his tail into the ring. The polecat could represent the republican party and the pack rat the democratic party. Indeed, the election of the polecat would make a fleet of airplanes superfluous. We could organize an army of polecats and have them use the radio against a foreign foe. Loyal Americans could be forewarned to have their gas masks handy and the full force of the polecat attack could be used to repulse the enemy. This idea is hereby released without any rights reserved. Our militarists should take note of it. But, then, perhaps they don't care for competition!

DON'T over-eat or over-exercise advises Dr. Carl Meyer of the Cook County Hospital. On the other hand, says in other words, a person should simply eat and exercise when he feels like it. You never can tell. A friend of mine who used to look like a graveyard deserter now has the appearance of a well-to-do janitor. He was recently caught drinking a bottle of milk by a lady who is not enamored of dieticians. She felicitated him on his glowing health. He replied: "No wonder, I am on a milk diet." Not in the slightest degree daunted, she came back: "Oh, well, I do not think that a fat, red face is always a sign of health." So what can you do about it except eat, drink (milk) and be merry?

Many Tractors for Russia Bought Here

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The Gostrog (State Trade Administration) has finished its task of purchasing agricultural machines abroad for the U. S. S. R. in 1925-26 operative year. More than half of the machines were bought in America. Tractors have been purchased for the sum of over eight million rubles. The conditions of credit abroad were quite acceptable and satisfactory.



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

Russian Grain Much Improved Since Czar Regime Is Overthrown

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—Representatives of a German firm in Odessa, who are controlling grain exported from the U. S. S. R., declared that the quality of the grain has been greatly improved during the last few years in comparison with what it was before the war, because the peasants now obtain better sorts of seeds.

Lately there was not a single case of grain being rejected on account of bad quality.

Farm Price Level Has Another Sinking Spell

WASHINGTON—(FP)—American farmers are falling lower in the economic scale month by month, according to the latest figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The general level of farm prices dropped from 134 per cent of pre-war level on Sept. 15 to only 130 per cent on Oct. 15. The level this October was 13 points lower than on Oct. 15 a year ago.

"Cotton is now at about the same relative position when compared with pre-war prices as corn, oats and barley during the past year and apples this fall," says the report. Farm products this year buy only 83 per cent (in September) as much as in the years 1909-14, averaged.

Bergdoll Case Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The District of Columbia supreme court for the sixth time today continued until the January term of court the suit of Grover C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, for recovery of \$1,000,000 worth of property from the alien property custodian.

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 industrial workers who are employed in these industries.
3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organization of working farmers, in place of the capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.
4. Relief from the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the profits of the 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 financial 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 Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.
7. Against the Davies plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.
8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are an important factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with 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 the right for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

Canadian Farmer Pool Sells 190,000,000 Bu.

WINNIPEG—(FP)—Canadian wheat pool farmers have closed another banner season during which the Central Selling Agency disposed of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat. The last dividend on the 1925 crop, which has just been paid, totaled \$8,500,000 or 2 1/2¢ per bushel.

Wheat pool members thus received, for the 1925 crop, an initial payment of \$1, two additional payments of 20¢ each per bushel and the final payment, making a total for No. 1 wheat of \$1.42 1/2¢ per bushel. This is considered by the farmers an excellent return as the 1925 crop was a large one.

During the 3 years of their existence the wheat pools have handled: 1923 crop, 34,000,000 bushels (the Alberta pool alone); 1924 crop, 81,500,000 bushels (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), and 190,000,000 bushels of the 1925 crop for the three provinces, or more than double the quantity handled in the previous year. Membership in the pools has increased from 79,700 in July 1924 to 127,200 members in July 1925.

Last year the pools inaugurated the policy of securing elevators by the simple process of deducting 2¢ per bushel on all grain handled for elevator purposes. This elevator fund has been used to secure 30 local elevators in Manitoba, 33 elevators in Alberta and 675 in Saskatchewan, or a total of 638 for the three pools. These elevators, like the other property of the pools, is paid for in cash; hence there are no bonds or mortgages.

In addition to the local elevators, the pools have terminal elevator facilities for handling 20,020,000 bushels of wheat at a time. With the small enlargement of these terminal facilities and a quick turnover the pools will be able to handle their entire product.

The Farmer Is On His Way

SIXTEEN million people toured the United States in private cars during the summer of 1926. They used more than three million automobiles. They were classed as tourists, home seekers or investors. The machines just went rolling along carrying passengers from somewhere to nowhere. Some returned to their homes. Others found temporary employment. Many are roaming in strange lands. Where the money came from to finance the summer vacation for approximately one-seventh of the people of this nation is an open question. Some families used the savings of years to pay expenses. Others borrowed funds from interest collecting moneychangers. Many just fitted up for the occasion, with the least cash possible, and lived off the country. They saw the farmers of the west and were disappointed. Other caravans of mixed vehicles lined the highways of the northwest. It was the procession of the homeless farmers on the way to reputed cities of refuge.

Farming Falls.

The farms ceased to pay interest on investments, taxation for cost of government and the demands of local merchants and transportation agencies. The families were loaded into ancient wagons, dilapidated trucks or carts and taken on a pilgrimage for life's necessities. The highway travelers found that the stories about the western farmers rolling in wealth were mythical. They had their eyes opened to the false propaganda carried on by capitalist politicians. They saw the marks of poverty. They counted the abandoned farms. They read the faces of dying women, observed the tottering steps of starving children. They asked questions and learned why those conditions prevail.

Farmers and their families were running away from their homes. They gathered together a few personal belongings and set out for the cities where they expected to find work. They had to get employment in order to keep away the reaper of death.

If the father and mother could not make enough money to meet the daily obligations the children would have to be called and put in the harness of slavery. Nature has not deserted the farmers. The soil remains fertile. The sun continues to shine. The rains come fairly well in seasons. This old earth is not a failure. The grass grows green. There are some fruits that mature and are plentiful. The fields yield fairly good crops of corn and wheat, and potatoes in abundance. The gardens produce splendid crops of vegetables. The lawns and walks are still ornamented with flowers. What is the matter?

Middle Men Thrive.

Man is the power that drives the farmers from their homes. He is not one of the farmers. He is one of the many engaged in the work of farming the farmers. He lives and thrives on the profits made by handling the products of the farm. He may be a local merchant, general buyer, money lender, transportation agent or professional man. He may be a town builder or a city booster. He prospers because the farmers produce things on which he collects profits. The western farmers are face to face with real conditions. They are not dealing with theories. They have long ago cast aside the old proverbs about farming. They know that the long worn tales about the law of supply and demand are mere fables. They are not repeating the warning story about the rolling stone that catches no moss to their children. They know

Find Rare Pearl.

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—On the lakes and rivers of the Karelia and Murmansk region there has been discovered a rare kind of blue pearl which is very highly appraised on the foreign markets.

that the farms do not pay for the reason that the non-producers take too much toll. Farmers are rolling away from the catches of the enemy. They cannot stand against the increasing tide of eight-drafts on their incomes. United States in private cars during They are tired of working 12 to 15 hours a day, seven days a week, for those who toll not neither do they spin, but depend on the farmers for the necessities and luxuries of life. The present movement of farmers from the land to the cities is merely a beginning.

Future Dark.

What of the future of agriculture in the United States? It is full of shadows. There are dark spots on the sun of prosperity and visible wrinkles on the face of the moon of progress. The farmers cannot exist on the proceeds of the land with everyone attaching a profit to that which he does not produce. And so will it remain until we produce for use instead of profit. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who spoke before the American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit on October 8, said: "Russia is the only country on earth where man no more exploits man. I have traveled thru England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia with a fact finding commission consisting of editors, social workers, lawyers, doctors and business men, and I ask, why don't you go to Russia and find out for yourselves?"—Great Falls Labor Topics.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE IX

THE QUESTION OF DEMANDS

Organization campaigns and strikes must center around basic demands of the workers. Only the more advanced elements of the workers fully appreciate the value of organization as such. As for the great unorganized mass, they are interested in unions primarily for what they can get out of them immediately in the shape of real gains from the employers. They want to strike immediately they organize. Conservative labor organizations fail to accept this fact. There is too much fight involved in it to suit them. Hence their organizing campaigns are mostly abstract and lifeless because they overstress mere organization and understress the thing that labor organization is built for, the fight to defend the workers' interests. To quote from my pamphlet, "Organize the Unorganized."

The future trade unions of the great unorganized industries will be born in the heat of the struggle against the employers over the demands of the workers. The organization campaign which does not voice the demands of the workers and envisage an early struggle in defense of them is doomed beforehand to failure.

Programs of demands for organization campaigns and strikes must be concise, expressed in simple, understandable slogans, and must touch the burning grievances and necessities of the workers' life in the industries. There is enormous organizational and inspirational power, for example, in such graphic and vital slogans as the 8-hour day and the 5-day week. As stated above in our discussion of the general strike, the workers, especially the backward American working class, will not fight militantly for far-fetched demands that they do not understand or do not consider practical.

REALIZABLE DEMANDS

The workers have a sense of realism which must always be taken into consideration. While they must be taught the necessity for the eventual complete expropriation of the capitalists, and although they will accept this idea readily, it is no sign of good leadership to put forth as immediate demands propositions outside of the realms of possible achievement under existing conditions. The workers will give no serious support to a group, whether it be in control of the union or a minority fighting for control, which makes its appeal for their backing on the basis of immediate demands that are manifestly unrealizable under the given conditions.

The character of the workers' demands is determined by the state of industrial activity, the strength of the employ-

ers, the strength of the workers' organization, the mood of the workers, the degree of their ideological development, etc. In time of industrial activity the workers ordinarily go into a more or less general offensive, demanding more wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, and the right of organization. But in slack periods they usually have to face an employers' offensive, and their chief fight is to preserve existing standards: to defeat wage cuts, to prevent lengthening the working day, and to maintain their unions.

Under present conditions in the United States, with the final capitalist crisis still far off, the workers make their hardest fights when they are defending standards that are already in existence. The most desperate strikes in American labor history have been against sweeping wage cuts and other attacks upon the workers' standards. Strikes for higher standards are ordinarily much less militant in character.

DEMANDS UPON THE BUREAUCRACY

In organizing campaigns and strikes the workers should make demands not only upon the employers but also upon the reactionary bureaucrats where these control the unions. This is a very important consideration for the strike strategist to bear in mind. When unions are about to plunge into a great struggle or are already in the midst of it, their weaknesses are apparent and demands for the strengthening of the organization by amalgamation, by taking in

the unskilled, by democratization, or by the elimination of corruption, are especially forceful.

For example, just on the eve of the great national strike of the railroad shop mechanics in 1922, the T. U. E. L. raised the demand for amalgamation of all 16 railroad unions. The need for such a consolidation of forces in the face of the bitter attack from the companies was manifest. The rank and file understood it at once. The sentiment for amalgamation swept the ranks of the railroad workers like a prairie fire and it also became a great living issue in the whole labor movement. Only the autocratic control of the unions by the bureaucrats defeated the movement.

Another example, when the 24 unions were embarking upon the big campaign to organize the steel workers in 1918, it was easy to get them to join hands in a gigantic federation and to adopt many measures undoubtedly leading in the direction of an industrial union of metal workers. In such cases the demand for the strengthening of the unions is linked up so closely with the actual struggle that it becomes very powerful. The present struggles in the needle trades, for example, should be utilized to bring about the amalgamation of those unions.

In times of great struggle the real strike strategist will not fail to press home demands upon the bureaucrats for the building of the unions into real fighting bodies.

(To be continued)

FULL EVIDENCE ON LYNCHING IS GIVEN GOVERNOR

Details of Aiken Mob Murder Unearthed

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Names of lynchers and full details of the lynching of one colored woman, Bertha Lowman, and her brother and cousin at Aiken, S. Car., in the early morning of October 8, have been obtained from the spot by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People. All facts have been submitted in a letter to Governor McLeod.

White says: "This makes the 41st lynching I have investigated, besides eight race riots. In none of them have I seen the depravity, barbarity and terrorism which exists in and near Aiken." He was urged by a white man who helped him to say he was "sent by god," because a group had met at this man's house praying for someone from outside the state to come in and show up the terrible situation there.

K. K. K. Job The lynching was planned and executed by Ku Klux Klan members, White found. Officers of the law took part in the lynching and some acted as "official executioners." The sheriff and his assistants were parties to the crime, turning over the victims to the mob. Reputable white citizens of the community go armed in fear of klan lawlessness. "The predicament of colored people can easily be imagined," says White.

In 1924 the Lowman family moved to a farm near Aiken. The white farm owner and another white man quarreled and the other man, to embarrass Farmer Hartley, told the sheriff that Lowmans made whiskey on his place. White says that white people with whom he talked gave the Lowmans a good character as law-abiding, industrious workers.

Anonymous Letter. An anonymous letter to the sheriff brought an attempted raid, where the officers did not show badges and began the shooting. One Lowman woman was killed, Bertha was wounded and her brother, Clarence, was hurt. At the trial it was brought out that Sheriff Howard, a participant in the raid, was killed by pistol shots, and the sheriffs had pistols, not the Lowmans. The trial was farcical, with feeling running high, and the three Lowmans were found guilty of murder. A colored attorney voluntarily filed an appeal which was so able that the supreme court reversed the convictions and the defendants were on second trial and expected to be freed of the charges when lynched.

Workers' School Has Course in Study of World Imperialism

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Workers' School has not only added many new instructors to its staff this year, but has also gotten back some of the former instructors who had temporarily been occupied elsewhere. Among these is Juliet Stuart Poyntz, the former director of the Workers' School and instructor in labor schools for many years in history and sociology. The course that she will give at the school this year is entitled "Background of World Imperialism," to be given on Friday night from 8 to 9:15 p. m. This course is one of the special fields in which Miss Poyntz has done a great deal of previous teaching, for it deals with modern European history as a background to an understanding of the development of world imperialism, covering the political and economic development of Europe since the French revolution. Register any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

Missouri Man Slain. TRENTON, Mo., Nov. 7.—Jack Freeman, 38, restaurant proprietor, was slain today by an assailant who escaped without leaving tangible clues. The finding of Freeman's body with jewelry and money left untouched, discarded robbery as a possible motive.

WORKER, HELD IN PRISON, HAD NO MONEY, BUT HE FINDS A WAY TO HELP KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

Comrade Leonard Farnell, miner, held in the state penitentiary of Montana, had no money. But that did not keep him from wanting to aid THE DAILY WORKER in its present campaign to raise enough funds to maintain its existence. Leonard made a horse hair belt in prison and is sending it to THE DAILY WORKER with the hope that it will be raffled off in Chicago and enough sum to the campaign. Leonard sent the belt thru Luke Passlich of Klien, Montana. Passlich writes:

Must be Kept. "Realizing that our DAILY WORKER must be kept by workers and sympathizers, because it is the best weapon we have against our enemies and if the workers lose it we will lose our fighting strength, Comrade Leonard Farnell, while at the state penitentiary made one horse hair belt, and instructed me to send it to THE DAILY WORKER. He asked that it be raffled off by the comrades in Chicago for the interest of the paper. I notice that the comrades are holding a ball or dance in Chicago, and this would come in handy for that.

International Branch Aids. Another letter from S. R. Pearman of Washington, D. C., asks that it be stated that the \$300 raised by the comrades there, and sent in by Comrade Zaltman, was raised not by the Jewish section of the city alone, but by all of the members of the International branch. "In fact," writes Pearman, "those who are interested in the Jewish section gave very little." The members pledged \$300 and sent the money in immediately, by making a loan, and are now paying off the loan in weekly payments.

Italian Comrades Help. Proceeds from an affair held by section I, Philadelphia, for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER amounted to \$53.48. "Full credit for the successful affair is due to the sincere and untiring efforts of our Italian comrades," writes I. Spivak, agent there.

New Branch of I. L. D. Organized at Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by a group of Hungarian workers at the Hungarian National Home, 811 Buckeye Road, was addressed by Carl Hacker, local secretary of the I. L. D. The meeting was attended by a group of about 40 who listened attentively to the story of the latest developments in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and a general outline of the work which is being carried on by International Labor Defense.

A number of copies of the November issue of the Labor Defender were sold, a collection of \$20.65 was taken, and as a fitting climax, an expression of approval on the part of those at the meeting of the work being conducted by the I. L. D. a branch was organized with twenty members. This is only a beginning in the direction toward a branch of 100 members which these comrades have pledged themselves to organize. Members of the I. L. D. are reminded that the place and date of the Bazaar have been changed to Grdina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., Dec. 18 and 19. Material for this bazaar is now being received at the local office, 114 West Superior Ave., Room 606.

Daily Worker Builder Group to Have Booth for Passaic Relief

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—DAILY WORKER builders of New York will conduct a booth at the bazaar arranged for the Passaic textile strikers by the Polish relief committee November 18, 19 and 20 in the Polish National Home, 261 Driggs avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER is urged to help make this bazaar a great success for the Passaic strikers. Donations and articles will be received by THE DAILY WORKER eastern agency, 108 East 14th street. Ask L. E. Kattenfeld for credentials with which to collect goods.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes

ARMED PRISONERS CAN'T ESCAPE FROM TOMBS, BUT ANNIE SIMPLY WALKS OUT

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Three men, heavily armed, recently lost their lives in an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Tombs prison, but today one woman, unarmed, succeeded with ease.

"Light-Fingered Annie" Brown, who has been arrested ten times and served at least two prison terms, used the simplest method of escape yet devised. She simply walked out. Annie was being taken thru the building with several other prisoners by a guard. She started to run, and the guard dared not follow for fear the others would escape. Just how Annie reached the street has not yet been discovered.

Hungarian Workers Pass Resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Hungarian workers have passed the following resolution demanding that the state of Massachusetts give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti: Whereas, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two champions of labor, have had their appeal for a new trial from an unjust murder conviction denied by the trial judge and the men will automatically be sentenced to the electric chair unless this action is reversed, and

Whereas, the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti have asked the supreme court for a rehearing on the basis of still further proof of a frame-up in the murder conviction, and

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor at the Cincinnati, El Paso and Detroit conventions has gone on record demanding a new trial and has branded their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice," therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting of Hungarian workers, assembled in the Hungarian National Home, 811 Buckeye road, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 31, demand that the state of Massachusetts give justice to our two persecuted fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have dedicated their lives to this cause, and grant them the new trial common justice demands, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., and to the press.

N. Y. Fur Workers Pass Resolution on Sacco-Vanzetti

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The following resolution protesting the denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti by Judge Thayer of Massachusetts was passed at a recent meeting of the Furriers' Union here:

Whereas, Sacco and Vanzetti have been kept in jail for over six years and have been convicted to the gallows for a crime which all evidence proves they have not committed, and

Whereas, the superior court of the state of Massachusetts has refused to grant a new trial to these two workers in spite of the fact that evidence has been submitted which proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti have been framed up by the department of justice and the state authorities because they are radicals, and

Whereas, the sole crime of Sacco and Vanzetti is that they are unfaithful service to the working class, be it therefore

Resolved, that we vehemently protest against any further imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti and against the decision of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and be it further

Resolved, that we pledge our wholehearted support to the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and urge the entire labor movement of the United States to protest against the injustice done to these two workers, and demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Drive for Organizing of an Anti-Imperialist League Branch in N. Y.

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

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A campaign to organize an active functioning unit of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League in New York is being started by those who are in charge of the work of that organization here.

With the question of the freedom of the Philippines from the rule of American imperialism, an issue which will come before the next session of congress, together with the coming report of the Thompson mission to President Coolidge, an energetic campaign of all forces who desire to work for Philippine independence, as well as against all manifestations of imperialism by the American government, is of utmost importance at the present time.

All individuals, as well as organizations, who realize the importance of this work should affiliate with the New York branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and make it possible for this important work to be done at once.

Erect Radio Station. MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The erection of a radio station has been started in Yakutsk. The far-away district will be thus connected with Irkutsk and Moscow.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

SACCO, VANZETTI CASE IS ONE OF "CLASS JUSTICE"

Workers Must Watch Judge Thayer

By EUGENE LYONS, Federated Press.

(Federated Press offers here the first of several articles on the development of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, written by newspaper men formerly intimately connected with the case.

Judge Webster Thayer's denial of the latest of many motions for a new trial of Sacco and Vanzetti will probably be sustained by the Massachusetts supreme court, as it upheld Thayer in the past. The last motion won a certain amount of support for the case in so-called "respectable" circles. These circles are shocked by Thayer's long-winded refusal of the new trial motion. They are shocked by his unjudicial attack on Attorney Thompson. They are altogether as flustered as the this was happening for the first time.

Tries to Justify Self. But those who have been closest to the case and have therefore watched Thayer's behavior most persistently are neither shocked nor surprised. His wordy refusal to give Sacco and Vanzetti the benefit of any doubt is a six-year-old story. His "opinions" are just nervous attempts to justify his own conduct. Ever since his conduct of the original trial was criticized all over the world Thayer has behaved like a man anxious at all costs to prove his own fairness. To grant a new trial might throw doubt on his part in the judicial farce which ended in Sacco's and Vanzetti's conviction.

It seems to me that the labor movement, which has given generously of its energy and resources in the last six years, ought to bear several things in mind as the fight for justice continues and intensifies. First. That the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a class persecution. Their case is not an exception to the rule of justice, but an example of capitalist justice. The defense must therefore be conducted as a class defense.

Evidence in Old Case. Second. That the evidence on which the working class demands a new trial is not limited to the affidavits just turned down by Thayer. It includes the record of the first trial itself, and the atmosphere of prejudice and hatred in which it took place. It includes the proofs of prejudice on Thayer's part, obvious in his instructions to the jury and his statements to the Boston Globe and other newspaper men.

It includes, above all, the mass of evidence brought to light by Former Defense Counsel Fred H. Moore and made the basis of previous motions for a new trial—confessions of perjury or important government witnesses, exposures of other witnesses as thieves and persons of bad character, testimony of eye witnesses found by the defense since the trial, admission that the gun claimed as Sacco's could not have fired the death bullets, etc. The attention paid to the last motion has obscured the previous motions, which are just as important.

Massachusetts "Justice." Third. That the whole machinery of Massachusetts "justice" is absurd when it leaves it to Thayer—himself accused of responsibility in bringing about the verdict—to prevent a new trial. The fact that his action can be appealed is no protection because the higher courts rule on law and not on fact; but it is on facts, on new evidence, that the new trial is demanded.

The common element in the three matters I mentioned is Thayer. His attacks on defense attorneys—at the trial and in each of his decisions since—must not be overlooked. Nor the manner in which his own reputation would be damaged by a new trial for the two men. I believe it essential for the working class of the whole world to pay special attention to this phase—and to call it to the attention of the governor of Massachusetts. There is ample ground on which the governor can take whatever steps are necessary to remove Thayer from his judicial office, so that this judge at least will not continue to be a menace to all workers, particularly foreign-born and those with opinions contrary to his, when they came before him for judgment.

Result of Auto Slump Is Felt in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The decrease in the output of autos is the cause of a serious cut in employment in this city. The payroll cut in the automotive field alone amounted to 16.8 per cent. The lumber, non-ferrous metals, wood-working and electrical plants also had a cut, with iron and steel about balancing. The total labor reduction in Cleveland amounted to 4.4 per cent during October.

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"Shall I tell them, Papa?" It was bluff, for Annabelle was very prim, and never indulged in vulgarity. But the bluff went, and the great man set down his glass. "I surrender! Take the stuff away." Whereat everybody applauded, and it gave the party a merry start.

Strange as it might seem, Annabelle was a pious Catholic. Just how she managed to fix things up with her priests Bunny never knew, but she gave freely to charity, and you would find her featured at benefits for Catholic orphan asylums and things of that sort. At the same time her little head was as full of superstitions as an old Negro mammy. She would not have started a picture on a Friday for the whole of Vernon's eight million dollar endowment. When you spilled the salt, she not merely advised you to throw some of it over your shoulder, she did it for you, if necessary. Once, at luncheon, she made a girl friend eat at a side table, because otherwise there would have been thirteen, and this girl, being the youngest, would have fallen the victim.

At the same time she was very good. She really liked you, and liked to have you around, and when she begged you to come back, she meant it. Nor would she make unkind remarks about you after you were gone. Along with the ecstasies of the artistic temperament, she had escaped its gnawing jealousies; she was one of the few lady-stars before whom it was safe to praise the work of other lady-stars, Bunny found. Also, she had an abiding respect for him, because he had read books, and had ideas about front pages of the newspapers as a dangerous "pink," served to lend him that same halo of mystery and romance, which the public assigned to Annabelle as a luminary of the screen world, and the mistress of a monastery!

"Harve," said Annabelle, "there's time for you to show Mr. Ross over the place before dinner." And so Bunny got to see what a country place could be like, so that he could make his father give him one. But Harvey Manning did not make a very good escort. To show off a show-place you need some one of an admiring disposition, whereas "Harve" had seen too many places and was inclined to patronize them all.

There were almost as many buildings on this estate as there were tanks at the Paradise refinery; only these were Gothic tanks with miniature towers and steeples and crenellations and machicolations. There was no chapel or place of worship, nor tombs of ancient abbots; but there was a gymnasium, with a swimming pool of green marble, and a bowling alley, and squash courts and tennis courts, and a nine hole golf course, and a polo field—everything you would find at the most elaborate country club. There was a stable with saddle horses ridden mostly by grooms, and a library read only by motion picture directors looking up local color—or at any rate that was Harvey's tale about it.

Also there was a regular menagerie of local creatures. The hired men and their youngsters had discovered that such gifts pleased the master, so they brought in everything they could capture. There was an enclosed park with deer and mountain sheep, and heavily barred dens with grizzly bears shambling over the rocks, and wild cats and coyotes and mountain lions dozing in the shade. There was a giant dome covered with netting, with a big dead tree inside, and eagles seated thereon. An eagle in his native state, sailing with supreme dominion through the azure deep of air, has been a thrilling theme for poets; but sitting in a cage he is a melancholy object. "Some of your red friends in jail!" Harvey Manning remarked in passing.

But even the most blasé man of the world has something in which he is interested, so Bunny found. Presently his guide took out his watch and remarked that it was nearly six-thirty, and they must get back to the house. He was "on the water wagon" until that hour of each day, and when it drew near, he was about ready to jump out of his skin. So they strolled back, and a Chinese boy clad in white duck had evidently learned to expect him, and was on hand with a tray. Harvey took two drinks, to make up for lost time, and then he sighed contentedly, and revealed that he could talk without a drawl.

When Bunny came down for dinner there was quite a company assembled—some in evening dress and some in golf clothes and some in plain business suits like the host—it was "liberty hall," according to the caption. Roscoe was talking politics to Fred Orpan—the drubbing they were going to give the Democratic party. Roscoe did the talking, for the other was a queer silent creature, tall and lean, with a tall, lean face, like a horse. He had the strangest grey-green eyes, that somehow looked absolutely empty; you would decide that his head was empty too, when he would listen and say nothing for an hour—but this would be a mistake, for he was the directing head of a great chain of oil enterprises, and Dad said he was sharp as a steel trap.

Also there was Bessie Barrie, because good form required that she be invited wherever Orpan went. He had backed her in several pictures, and she was "paying the price," as the current phrase ran; but it wasn't quite the same respectable arrangement as in the case of Roscoe and his Annabelle, because Bessie had been in love with her director, and he was still in love with her, and the attitude of the two men was far from cordial. This was explained to Bunny by Harvey Manning, gossip-in-chief, who had now had several more drinks, and got his tongue entirely loosened. Bunny noted that the hostess had tactfully placed the rival males at opposite ends of the table.

They were in a smaller cathedral now, known as the "refectory"; and Bunny was in the seat of honor, at the right of the charming Annabelle, transformed from a lemon-colored shepherdess to a duchess in white satin. On her left sat Perry Duchane, her director, telling about the cuts in the first two reels, which he had brought along for a showing. Next to him was a vacant seat; some lady was late, and Bunny was too young in the ways of the world to know that this is how great personages secure importance to themselves. It was his first meeting with actresses, and how should he know that they sometimes act off-stage?

(Continued Tomorrow.)

КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ THIRD ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL Given by the First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc. at NEW HARLEM CASINO 116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926 at 8 P. M.

Memorial Meeting COMMEMORATING THE Haymarket Martyrs THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926 8 P. M. at SOCIAL TURNER HALL BELMONT AVE. AND PAULINA ST. Speakers: JAMES P. CANNON, Sec'y. International Labor Defense; EMIL ARNOLD, President Painters' Local 275; MATHILDE KALOUSEK, Secretary of Czecho Slovak Section, I. L. D. ADMISSION 10c. Everybody Welcome

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

SEASONAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS ADD TO NUMBER OF WORKERS IN ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK PLANTS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Factory employment in Illinois rose 2.2 per cent during September and reached the highest point since May, 1924, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor. With the winter just a little way off, says the report, 37,000 more persons are drawing pay at the factories than at this time in 1925.

The employment level in Illinois factories is now about 3 per cent above the average of the year 1922, which is used as a base in computing the index numbers. It is between 5 per cent and 6 per cent above the September figure in either 1924 or 1925, but is still 5 1/2 per cent below September, 1923.

The free employment offices placed more applicants in September than in any other month since the service was inaugurated. In spite of this there were still more workers looking for jobs than jobs available. The official ration for the month was 123 applicants for each 100 jobs.

Big Gains Seasonal.
Changes in a majority of the industries were small, the big gains being seasonal. Among these the canneries increased their forces by 288.1 per cent, candy factories by 43.7 per cent, firms making miscellaneous leather goods by 137.5 and manufacturers of fur goods by 45.5 per cent.

The iron and steel industry added 1.2 per cent to the number of its employees, but car building plants laid off 4.9 per cent and automobile factories 2 per cent of their workers. The textile industry showed a gain of 1.3 per cent.

Garment Trades Lower.
The garment trades alone of the nine major industrial groups show employment below the level of September, 1925. Altogether there are about 6 1/2% fewer workers with jobs than a year ago. During September, men's clothing firms laid off 5.2 per cent of their employees but the decline in employment in women's clothing halted with a gain of 8.3 per cent over August.

Reports from the coal mines indicate continued improvement. According to the statement: "Announcements came to the department of 11 mines to resume operations within a

short time. Current reports of the U. S. bureau of mines show that during the weeks of August 23 and September 4, Illinois ranked third in the production of soft coal and lost this place to Kentucky in the week of September 11 by a bare 4,000 tons. Mines reporting regularly to the department showed an increase of 2 per cent in the number of men employed. While this increase is not as great as in August when 12.7 per cent more men were taken on, it yet denotes an increasing activity at the mines that were opened some time ago. Corroboration of this fact is seen in the increase of 12.5 per cent in wage payments to miners during the month."

New York Employment Gains.

Factories in New York state added 2 1/2 per cent to the number of employees on their payrolls in September, according to the monthly report of the state industrial commissioner. Employment is now at the same level as in September, 1925. Between March and the low point of the year New York factories laid off approximately 33,000 workers. Since July about 40,000 have resigned their jobs.

The September report features the unusually large gain in the clothing industry, in part seasonal and in part due to settlements by individual shops involved in the strike of the ladies' clothing workers. Altogether the needle trades added about 10 per cent to the number of workers employed. Other important changes were gains of 4 per cent in the steel mills and 2 per cent in automobile factories, and an 8 per cent layoff by railroad equipment shops.

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

COAL BARONS DO NOT WANT INVESTIGATION

The Less Interference the Better, They Say

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—Protest against a proposal that the federal government investigate the facts as to investment, operating costs, marketing efficiency and profits of the coal industry is made in a long editorial in the American Mining Congress Journal, published by the American Mining Congress in Washington.

The investigation is suggested in the Journal's own pages in an article by Samuel A. Taylor, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He asks that a governmental fact-finding agency be set up under the direction of the Department of Commerce, "clothed with authority to secure coal information."

Denies Coal Monopoly.

In substance, the Journal denies that there is a coal monopoly, and urges that the coal industry be given "the same privilege now given to agriculture and labor—such an exemption from the Sherman anti-trust laws as will permit them to regulate and stabilize their own business."

Postal Workers Want Five-Day Week Put in Effect on U. S. Mails

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—(FP)—Since the five-day week is proving a success in private industry, Massachusetts postal clerks want it tried in postal service. The state branch of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks meeting in convention passed a resolution to that effect.

Weekly pay is asked instead of twice-a-month payment.

The letter carriers want to retain their seniority ranking when transferred to clerical duty in postoffices.

There will be too many lame ducks in the next session of congress for postal workers to expect any wage increases or improvements in their working conditions, national secretary-treasurer Thomas F. Flaherty told the convention. He said he expected more lame ducks than for many years in this congress and that they would be so busy asking favors for themselves that they would have no time to look after the interests of anybody else.

Navy Yard Machinists Demand Dollar Rate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(FP)—Navy yard machinists, 5,000 in all, are asking that \$1 an hour be established this year as the uniform minimum rate for their work. At the Washington, Boston and Portsmouth yards the commandants have recommended that the existing rate of 84c be raised to 86c. At Philadelphia a raise from 84c to 85c has been recommended. At New York the recommendation of the commandant is that the rate of 90c be raised to 93c, while at Mare Island and Bremerton on the Pacific coast the recommendation is that the 91c rate be increased to 92c an hour.

Negotiations of a new agreement for the coming year will follow hearings which will open within two weeks. The total navy yard force is about 25,000, divided into more than sixty trades and occupations.

Milk Producers' Co-Ops to Meet in Conference

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Announcement that over 700 delegates representing 300,000 dairy farmers belonging to dairy co-operative associations in 30 states are to meet in convention in Cleveland, Nov. 10-11, is made by the Natl. Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, in the capital.

This federation is now 10 years old. It has secured legislation in nearly all of the states, based on the California act of 1909 and the Wisconsin law of 1911, exempting co-operatives from the provisions of state anti-trust laws and giving assistance to the movement. Milk producers now claim to be the most secure of any class of agricultural producers in the power of bargaining in the market.

New Bedford Mill Workers Still Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—(FP)—Dartmouth Mill workers are still striking under direction of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, independent union. Workers who did not join the strike have now been laid off indefinitely, except weavers who are finishing up work left on the looms. The workers dispute pay rates and certain changed conditions in mill work.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

International Co-operation

By JOHN HAMILTON

CO-OPERATION has not developed on an exactly similar lines abroad as in Britain. There are three general classes of Co-operative Association:

(1) Societies of consumption, where Britain stands at the head.

(2) Societies of production, where France is pre-eminent.

(3) Societies of credit or banking, which have developed most successfully in Germany.

The most prominent fact abroad has been the tremendous growth of agricultural co-operation, notably in Denmark. We must note that this form is supplementary to individual cultivation, and seeks chiefly to give the farmer a better profit. Also it tends to give the peasant proprietor some of the advantages of large-scale production.

Irish co-operation is mainly agricultural and has shown a steady advance, to receive a temporary setback by the British government's terrorist tactics by the "black and tans," and the subsequent Civil War.

In Russia the modern movement dates from about 1870, and had the usual burden to bear of bureaucratic obstruction and police espionage. Centralization was inaugurated in 1898 by about 300 societies being formed into the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies, later known as the Central Union of Co-operative Consumers' Societies (Centrosoyuz). There was a rapid growth up to the beginning of the war, the societies numbering 13,500 with a membership of 1,500,000 in 1914. During the war the national economic organization completely broke down, and this resulted in a rapid growth of the co-operative movement, expressing a revolt against profiteering and the inability of private trading interests to solve the problem of supplying the necessities of existence. Up to the time of the Revolution in 1917, the numbers of societies had increased to 35,000 with a membership of 11,500,000. The turnover was increased five-fold.

In the Soviet struggle to "preserve the revolution" the co-operative movement was taken over in order to give a literal interpretation of "each according to his need" and also on account of counter-revolutionary tendencies in the leadership of the movement. When the acute rationing period of military communism was over,

the government (1922) restored the movement to its previous voluntary basis. Encouragement is given by substantial reduction in taxation, and the State Bank gives credit at low interest rates.

The C. W. S. has given considerable financial assistance in the restoration of the Russian co-operatives, this year taking half of the co-operative produced Siberian butter (see below.)

In Russia they do not pay dividends on purchases. Goods are sold at prices usually below the current market prices, with a percentage added to cover expenses of organization. Any surplus is used to extend the movement. There is a close contact between the Trade Union and the Co-operative Society, dual membership securing important advantages to the worker in obtaining his necessities. Any friction is dealt with by the "Economic Board," or by the Council of Labor and Defense.

Italy. The co-operative movement in Italy has suffered a severe setback by fascist violence. The International Co-operative Alliance reports that fascist outrages, with the complicity of the police, had meant "brutality, violence and devastation against co-operative institutions and also against co-operators." A strong resolution of protest was sent to the Italian government, but no reply was received. Dr. A. Suter (Switzerland) reported: "It is impossible to form any idea of the systematic destruction of the Italian co-operative societies by the fascists unless it has been actually witnessed. I could have spent many weeks and even months in Italy paying visits to societies which had either been pillaged or set on fire. . . . Approximately one-third of the societies belonging to the league have been destroyed."

La Co-operazione Italiana gives a damning report of fascist administration of the great Milan co-operative movement which had been seized on the pretext of carrying out reforms. The whole of the staff were discharged and replaced by black-shirts. The fascist directorate has increased its fees from £120 per month, drawn by the preceding directors, to £300. Creditors have been forced to accept a composition of 10 shillings in the pound. Property and securities have been mortgaged up to the hilt, and to cover the ruin of the society a cooked balance sheet has been issued.

A similar persecution of the Bulgarian co-operative organization has been carried out by the hirings of, and directly by, the reactionary government. The disastrous earthquake in Japan has given a tremendous blow to the developing movement there. At the end of 1923 there were 14,259 co-operative societies with 3,070,000 members.

Germany. German co-operation which operates through many forms, some of which are unfamiliar to British co-operators, has suffered by the terrific fall in German currency, accelerated by the military occupation of the Ruhr. Credit balances, reserves, and members' deposits were now practically worthless as the result of the depreciated currency. Of course, "real" properties are still extant. Hundreds of small societies have gone out of existence. A notable feature is that rural societies are much more stable than urban ones.

There is generally a closer co-ordination on the continent between the three sections of the labor movement (industrial, political, and co-operative), than is the case in Britain. Especially is this so in Belgium. The movement is very weak in the United States.

The I. C. A. The International Co-operative Alliance works for intercourse between co-operators in different countries, and for knowledge of their movements, but, as in the educational side of the movement, the preponderating distributive stores' influence is a retarding one.

The C. W. S. has done a considerable amount of international trading and transactions in pre-war days, and an interesting possibility is that of an international C. W. S. A recent development of interest is that of the formation of the Anglo-Russian Wheat Exporting Company, composed on the Russian side of the Soviet government, Arcos, Limited, and Centrosoyuz, and on the English side of the C. W. S. and two independent brokers. Arrangements have been made with the C. W. S. Bank and various leading London banks for financial facilities, viz., credits up to £1,000,000. The nominal capital of the company, £100,000, is being deposited in London, and will not leave the country, the deal, confined in the first instance to the purchase of wheat, being in the nature of barter—wheat against the manufactured articles of the C. W. S.

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Germany. German co-operation which operates through many forms, some of which are unfamiliar to British co-operators, has suffered by the terrific fall in German currency, accelerated by the military occupation of the Ruhr. Credit balances, reserves, and members' deposits were now practically worthless as the result of the depreciated currency. Of course, "real" properties are still extant. Hundreds of small societies have gone out of existence. A notable feature is that rural societies are much more stable than urban ones.

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FIVE HUNDRED MINERS ATTEND BROPHY MEETING

Vote to Support the Opposition Slate

LUZERNE, Pa., Nov. 7.—Five hundred miners of Old Forge were in attendance at the meeting of the Brophy election campaign committee here a few days ago. As many more would have been present if the weather were not as bad as it was. The meeting was spirited through, and for once the U. M. W. A. field workers failed to break up an opposition meeting. Tony Panne, district organizer of the U. M. W. A. with several others benches of Cappellini conferred with the Burgess and sought to have the meeting stopped.

The Burgess, on the other hand, remembered that Panne did everything he possibly could to defeat him (the Burgess) at the last election and so did not seem very receptive to Mr. Panne's proposals and refused to interfere with the meeting. Failing to have the Burgess stop the meeting, Mr. Panne thought he would do it himself by taking into the meeting a group of paid sluggers.

The speakers were Patrick Toohey, A. Organti (in Italian), a Polish speaker, and Alex Campbell, ex-international board member of District No. 1, who was re-elected at the last election, but counted out by the Cappellini tellers in favor of Brislin, the machine man.

Toohey Chief Speaker.

Toohey spoke in detail on the program of the opposition, being the principal speaker of the meeting. Reviewing the tremendous loss of membership, the rise in the averages of the non-union production over the union production, he stated it was necessary that every coal miner in America be organized before the safety of the United Mine Workers of America could be assured. Speaking in detail, the program of the opposition, organization of the unorganized, nationalization of mines, a labor party, reinstatement of all expelled members, national agreements covering the anthracite and soft coal regions in order to eliminate the scabbery now prevalent, the election of all organizers, field workers and other employees of the union which would eliminate the basis of the machine building and political gumshoeing in the organization, were some of the important points covered.

Where is Check-Off?

The speaker took up the anthracite situation, the demands of the tri-district convention, and the results of the six-months' strike. The question was raised where is the check-off which the administration assured the miners was won? Where was the 10 per cent increase for contract miners and the \$100 day increase for all day men employed in and around the mines? Where was the two-year contract with the recognition of the union, the tonnage issue, the question of increase in prices for rock and deadwork, and many other things the miners fought for?

Quoting from the anthracite agreement it was shown explicitly where the anthracite mine workers, thru their leaders, are working under a contract saturated and reeking with arbitration, despite the many and emphatic assertions of the administration that no arbitration would be tolerated.

It was brought out that the only thing which will save the miners' union from complete extinction is the repudiation of the Lewis leadership and the election of the opposition slate who are pledged to the program which will solve the ills of the industry and of the organization.

Threatened Violence.

Mr. Panne, who was present, appeared to resent the remarks of the speaker. He was given the floor to chew the rag as long as he wanted and he did it to perfection. The longer he spoke the more of an ass he made of himself. Stating openly to the audience that he would stand for criticism, he turned to Toohey and said, "If you criticize me, and I am an organizer, I'll riddle you." Upon being invited by Toohey to start "riddling," Mr. Panne changed his mind and thereupon proceeded to make a fool of himself by attempting to defend Cappellini and Lewis. Under discussion, Panne was "panned" by the rank and file for his conduct in the Pennsylvania Coal strike, the Pittston strike, and his accepting a job as organizer from Cappellini after he had fought Cappellini as a "betrayer" for months. A motion was adopted and unanimously carried to support the opposition ticket, Mr. Panne voting "No" alone, but we don't consider him.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN SPUR INVESTIGATION

Compensation Laws Do Not Deter Injuries

NEW YORK—(FP)—A national survey of accidents to child workers has been started by the National Consumers League in the belief that this is one of the most important pieces of work the organization has undertaken.

The Eastern Pennsylvania league studied accidents to working children in 1924-25, with co-operation of the Pennsylvania state labor department. It was found that in one year 8,746 children were disabled in industrial accidents; 56 of these children were killed; 152 injuries resulted in amputation.

Many injuries, technically called temporary disabilities, did in fact, the league declares, weaken the child permanently, on his very entrance into industry.

From a preliminary survey of recent publications of the federal Children's Bureau, New York Bureau of Women and Children in Industry, and official reports of Wisconsin and Illinois, it is all too evident, says the league, that children in industry are not really compensated and that the cost of compensation is not assuring such greatly increased safety for them as generally assumed.

Lack Information.

There is a dearth of information of accidents to working children, the league finds. It is the purpose of the league's national survey to dig out the facts. Pennsylvania's labor department revised its record keeping methods after the 1924-25 study. Now the nature and cause of all accidents, especially those to minors, will be accessible.

The Ohio Consumers League, co-operating with the State Industrial Commission, is working on a similar study to the one done in Pennsylvania.

Open Workers' Home in Passaic, Nov. 13

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 7.—The new Workers' Home in Passaic will have its official opening Saturday night, Nov. 13. A building in 27 Dayton Ave. with a large hall and several meeting rooms, it will be a real home for all class-conscious workers. It will house the Workers' School, the I. L. D. branches, the Women's Councils, the youth and children organizations, a place where workers of all nationalities will meet.

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

TEACHERS HELD FROM PROMOTION ACCOUNT IDEAS

Committee of 100 Faces New York Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—To fight action of the board of superintendents of the public schools in denying promotion to three members of the teachers' union because of "radical ideas," a citizens' committee of 100 has been formed. The teachers who are discriminated against are Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, teacher in history in the High School of Commerce; Dr. Jesse Wallace Hughan, teacher of English in Textile High School, and Ruth Gillette Hardy, head of the department of economics in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

Called Reds.

All had qualifications for promotion, but this was denied them. It is charged that Dr. Lefkowitz was kept from promotion because he was to be a Communist. Dr. Hughan was prevented from being promoted formally because she was identified with the socialist party, it is said.

Miss Hardy, it was revealed, was held back because of a letter she wrote to a newspaper which did not meet with the "approval" of the board.

Included on the committee are: Dr. George A. Coe, director of religious education, Teachers' College; Prof. G. Bonser, Prof. John Dewey, Dr. John Elliot, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Rev. Perccey Stickney Grant, Arthur Garfield Hays, Rev. John H. Holmes, Christopher Morley, Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades and Labor Council; John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor; Mrs. Maud Swartz, vice-president Women's Trade Union Label League; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

Barbers' Local 657 Honors 'Gene Debs

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 657, of Brownsville, at its special meeting Tuesday, Oct. 26, passed the following resolution upon the death of Eugene V. Debs:

Whereas, Mr. Debs inspired and educated workers all over the world with his consistent and militant stand against war and all other evils, and

Whereas, Mr. Debs served, for a half century, our labor and socialist movement with the best that was in him, therefore be it

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

HELP BRITISH STRIKERS SAY CO-OPERATORS

Central Exchange in Appeal to Members

The Co-operative Central Exchange, an organization of midwestern consumers' co-operatives with headquarters at Superior, Wis., has sent the following appeal to its units to aid the brave miners' struggle in Great Britain:

The British coal miners are fighting against a 10 per cent wage 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 profiteer 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. Organized labor in America has taken steps to help 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 collection 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, Ill. Yours for co-operation,
Co-operative Central Exchange.

Scranton Plumbers Get Fifty Cents.

More.

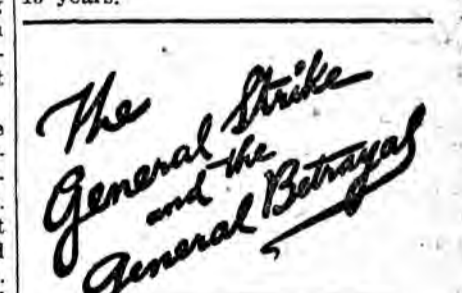
SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Scranton union plumbers have accepted a new agreement running to May 31, 1928 making their pay \$10 a day, an increase of 50 cents over the former

Waukegan Co-op Plans Educational Program

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Ill., has launched a great educational drive. The work is being carried on by a special department of education and research which has been created with Oliver Carlson, well-known educator and lecturer, in charge.

The plan of work, which is already put into operation, embraces all phases from mass meetings and debates to study classes.

The children are not to be neglected either. A Junior Co-operative League is to be organized, embracing all children between the ages of 8 and 13 years.



By John Pappas

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Advertising rates on application.

Fascism in a Barrel

The French secret police have unearthed a plot that is typical of the theatrical Mussolini and the bizarre efforts of the fascist to maintain precarious existence by pulling off stunts that are calculated to keep the population in a state of constant excitement.

It appears from the information at our service that the recent alleged attempt on the dictator's life was sponsored by Mussolini and that the assassination of a young Italian worker was by way of providing the necessary realism. What of it if a young lad must be strangled in order to provide the ego-maniac Mussolini with an Italian holiday?

What the French police have turned loose on the public puts fascism in a perforated barrel, provided the French are not pulling the world's leg. We believe they are not, for good and sufficient reason that will be elucidated later on in THE DAILY WORKER. For the present we shall confine ourselves to stating that Italy and France are at loggerheads, because the Italian imperialists want what the French imperialists have already succeeded in stealing from the natives of northern Africa.

An Italian with the honored name of Garibaldi is charged by the French with being an agent provocateur in the pay of Mussolini, whose chief business it was to foment plots against the fascist dictatorship, to engage men to carry out his schemes and then to turn those men over to the fascist police. Press dispatches from Europe state that Garibaldi's brother has confessed all this, but a brother of Garibaldi who lives in New York denies the accusation and declares that his brother and himself have always been bitter enemies of fascism. We do not want to do anybody an injustice, tho we confess that things look black for Garibaldi.

The political aim of Mussolini, it seems, was to create the impression in Italy that France was conspiring to overthrow the Italian government. In order to strengthen the Spanish-Italian understanding recently contracted by Mussolini and Primo de Rivera, and with the object of increasing the bitterness between France and Spain, Mussolini, thru Garibaldi—so runs the tale—organized a plot to wrench the rebellious province of Catalonia from Spain, thru insurrection. Half of those participating in the alleged conspiracy are said to be fascist spies. The head of an honest Catalanian revolutionist is said to be hanging by a hair, as a result of Mussolini's plot. But as the hair is held by the French police it is likely that the Spanish rebel will keep his head for the time being.

Mussolini wanted to get the Italian populace excited against France and when the excitement was at fever heat to start a war, probably against Turkey to ward off a revolt against the tyranny of fascism at home.

The latest exposure of fascist intrigue shows up this spurious Mussolini as a political lunatic. It proves that the fascist dictatorship in Italy is sitting on a volcano. It proves that the eulogistic puffs of the Mussolini regime written by wandering scribblers are entirely composed of hokum and that the Italian workers and peasants, yes, even the middle and intellectual classes, are just about ready to dynamite this political monstrosity into eternity.

UNITING OF CHINESE FARMERS AND PEASANTS WITH WORKERS WILL MEAN CERTAIN VICTORY FOR REVOLUTION

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Underestimation of the farmers-peasants in the struggle for power, particularly in agrarian countries, is one of the greatest mistakes, the Presidium of the Farmers-Peasants International declared in an open letter to the Peasants' and Farmers' International to the peasants' section of the Kuomintang party in China, the liberation movement there.

"An active participation of the Chinese farmers and peasants in the struggle for freedom and the land with the workers, petty and middle strata, and the advanced intellectuals is a guarantee of the success of the revolutionary movement," the letter says.

Task is to Explain.

"Your task is to explain to the farmers-peasants masses the connection between the compradore, the local exploiter, the local military cliques and foreign imperialism. The explanation of this radical evil of Chinese life, the organization of the farmers-peasants and increase of work for the formation of mass farmers-peasants organizations in all provinces of China on the basis of a platform comprehensible for the farmers-peasants masses, including all the basic demands put forward by the farmers-peasants themselves—that is what we consider the immediate and most important task of the national revolutionary party, Kuomintang, in its struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people.

"Support of the farmers-peasants demands on the part of the working class, intellectuals, petty and middle strata of the urban population, will lead to a rapid rising of the activity of the wide farmers-peasants masses and the formation of a united front of the toilers of all China for the struggle against military cliques and imperialists."

Cites Russia.

"The letter urged the Kuomintang to take a lesson from the experience of the Russian revolution. The Red Army, it pointed out, won the support of the peasants and farmers by defending their right for land and by fighting for them. In the same way the Chinese revolutionists can win the support of the peasants and farmers by defending their right to land.

Must Win Confidence.

"The primary task of the Chinese revolutionaries of the working class and of the Kuomintang party is to win the confidence of the farmers-peasants, to form farmers-peasants organizations thruout the whole country, to defend the every-day interests of the farmers-peasants and to direct their invincible stream into the channel of the national revolutionary movement. At the same time it is necessary to explain to the farmer and peasant masses that just as it is impossible to liberate China without the participation of the farmers-peasants, so it is impossible to obtain satisfaction of their vital demands without a true ally in the towns.

Victory Sure.

"If you really unite the widest farmer-peasant masses of all China under your banners, if you are able to lead the farmers and peasants into the struggle in alliance with the working class and national revolutionary elements of Chinese society, the Kuomintang party will not only ward off the blows of the imperialists and counter-revolutionary forces directed against China, but will also be able to attach a powerful mass to the movement, which, like a whirlwind, will sweep away the enemies of the Chinese people that are beginning now to show their heads."

Transportation Means in Soviet Russia Are Developed with Speed

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—The total number of lines of interurban, suburban and city motor transport within the borders of the U. S. S. R. amounts to 153, of a total distance of 7,096 kilometers, the work of Moscow motor buses amounting to 75 per cent of all regular motor connections in the U. S. S. R. The next place in motor transport is occupied by Transcaucasia, where 26 lines are working.

The Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

Trade Unions a Real Power in the Soviet Union—Sole Lawful Representatives of Workers, They Play An Important Part in Production—Code of Labor Laws Recognized Trade Union Power—Participate In All Phases of Social Activity

By V. YAROTSKY.

THE history of the working class thruout the whole world has demonstrated that the workers have secured the right of organization only as the result of the most fierce and stubborn struggle. There is no need to recall that the first quarter of the 19th century was an epoch of the struggle of the British workers for the right to combine. Up to the '80s the French workers had to suffer the most intense persecutions for the slightest attempt to unite against their masters, nor need we recall the well-known fact of the complete prohibition of any workers' organizations whatsoever in former Russia prior to the first revolution of 1905. The subsequent law on societies (March 4, 1906), however, had for its object the stemming of the stormy growth of the trade unions, which task it fulfilled successfully.

All these historic facts are now well-known to every educated worker. More important, however, is the fact that after the formal recognition on the part of the bourgeoisie of the rights of the workers to form their own organizations, the working class was compelled by bitter experience to admit the truth of Lassalle's conception that every "constitution" (including the law on trade unions) is nothing more nor less than an "expression of the real correlation of forces." The offensive of capitalism against labor in present-day England quite definitely confirms this conception, in view of the policy of the conservative government of Great Britain, which is most definitely based on restricting the rights of the trade unions. And since under bourgeois rule the real correlation of forces always has the sharp end of the wedge directed against the working class, the precariousness of the entire system of legal norms which determine the framework of activity and the rights of the trade unions in capitalist countries becomes evident.

U. S. S. R. Presents Different Case.

WE find quite a different state of affairs under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship established in the U. S. S. R. after the October revolution. The result of the revolution was a radical shifting in the entire system of correlation of social forces: the rule of the bourgeoisie was replaced by the rule of the working class. This, in the first place, was bound to be reflected by a change in the very nature of the legislation on trade unions. Instead of the laws and legal standards which regulate the rights of trade unions being "scraps of paper" scrapped at every step by the organs of the bourgeoisie state and the employers, these standards in the U. S. S. R. are a part of the fundamental laws of the workers' and peasants' country in which the government is constructed on the basis of working class rule. Article 10 of the constitution of the U. S. S. R. establishes on the one hand the social and not state legal status of the trade unions, as it presupposes the support of state organs to the unions, as workers' organizations constructed on the basis of independent activity. On the other hand, this article definitely brings the trade unions into the system of social relations, enjoying particular privileges in the workers' state. It implies the grant of premises as "labor palaces," trade union houses, etc., rent free, reduction in fees for utilizing the post, telegraph, telephone, railway and water transport, etc.

Already from the mere fact of the inclusion of support of the trade unions being amongst the fundamental tasks of the state it arises that the rights and powers of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. must be regarded as something quite different from those in bourgeois countries. Under conditions of proletarian dictatorship these rights are a system of social relations which strengthen the proletarian dictatorship itself.

Sole Lawful Body of Workers.

FIRST of all, according to the labor legislation of the U. S. S. R., the trade unions are the only lawful representatives of the workers in social, political and economic life. This conception is formulated in the "code of labor laws" in the following manner: The trade unions, which comprise citizens working for wages in state, social and private enterprises, institutions and businesses have the right to approach various organs on behalf of the wage earners as a party concluding collective agreements and also act as representatives on their behalf on all labor and social questions (article 151).

In the system of the state structure this representative nature of the unions finds its expression in two factors: in the factor of elections to the

Soviets, and in the factor of representation on the Soviets. In the elections to the Soviet from the factories the participation of the trade unions in which the workers of the given enterprises are organized is obligatory. At the same time for those categories of workers for whom voting cannot be conducted in enterprises (commercial workers, Soviet employees, educational and art workers) the electoral meetings are summoned by electoral commissions in agreement with the unions and must take place under the chairmanship of a representative of the trade unions. Besides this, irrespective of this participation of the union in the election, there is representation on the Soviets themselves, not only of the trade union masses, but also of the trade union apparatus in each electoral district (town, province, yezd): two from every union and a definite number from the inter-union organizations.

Trade Unions Always Represented.

IN the supreme state organs (C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R., C. E. C. of the R. S. F. S. R. and other republics) we find a definite representation of the trade unions, altho the elections are conducted by the congress of Soviets personally, and not according to representation of the separate organizations. The significance and role of the unions is so considerable that in all lists of candidates adopted by congresses there is included a definite number of trade union workers in order that the opinion of the workers may also be expressed thru the apparatus of the unions. In the leading organs of the state and economic structure (such, for instance, as the Council of Labor and Defense) there is a representative of the All-Union Trade Union Center (the A. U. C. T. U.) with full voting powers. In appointing members of the supreme economic council of the U. S. S. R., the representative nature of the trade unions is also taken into account and a definite number of members appointed from amongst trade union workers who upon appointment continue working in the trade union movement.

Active Part in Production.

IN the economic field the trade unions are invested with no less, if not more, rights than in connection with state structure. We have already pointed out that among the members of the Supreme Economic Council of the trade union movement is well represented. Generally speaking, representation of the unions in the organ regulating economic life and establishing economic policy constitutes a substantial part of the work of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. While not interfering in the direct administration of production, the trade unions take active part in the work of the leading organs of administration and construction in the national economic system. There is not a single union in the U. S. S. R. which does not devote a considerable amount of this time and energy to working out and testing the plans and projects of economic construction in the respective branch of national economy. One may cite as an example the metal workers' union, which takes active part in elaborating plans for the entire metal industry of the U. S. S. R.

Labor Code.

THEREFORE the code of labor laws establishes for the lower organs of the trade union movement extremely wide powers for participation in the construction of national economy. Article 158 of the code formulates their rights in this field in the following manner:

"The object of activity of the committee (factory or local committee) is: (a) Representation and the defense of the interests of the workers and employers which it comprises, before the administration of the enterprise or institution on all labor and social questions concerning the workers.

(b) Representation before government and social organizations.

(c) Supervision of the accurate fulfillment by the administration of the enterprise or institution of the established laws on labor protection. Social insurance, wages, rules of sanitation and technical safeguards, etc., also co-operation with the state labor protection organs.

(d) Measures for improving the cultural and material life of the workers and employees.

(e) Help in the normal process of production in state enterprises and participation thru the respective trade unions in the regulation and organization of the national economy."

Important in Other Fields.

IN the various forms of economic organizations of a social nature (consumers co-operatives, housing co-operatives) in the insurance offices created on the basis of special legislation—the trade unions have no less important rights. In the field of consumers' co-operation, for instance, organized within the U. S. S. R. by the centrosyuz, the leadership of the workers' co-operatives is in the hands

of the special central workers' section, which is under the jurisdiction of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A. U. C. T. U.) and the membership elected by congresses is appointed by the trade unions.

Such are the rights of the trade unions in the state, social and economic structure. As we see, they are marked by considerable scope and make the trade unions active participants in socialist construction. But there is one field in which the unions not only participate, in which they are actually and juridically supreme. This is the field of labor regulation. The state apparatus of labor regulation in the U. S. S. R. is organized and administered by the people's commissariat for labor. It is the latter which establishes the minimum wage for the entire country, organizes labor inspection, puts into force and elaborates the norms of labor legislation, etc. Everything that is put into force over and above the norms of labor legislation established on a general state scale, is established by agreement thru collective agreements between the workers and the administration of the enterprise or institution. But in each of these fields the decisive word belongs to the trade unions. The people's commissariat for labor is a state apparatus. However, the candidature for the post of people's commissar for labor, sanctioned by the C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R., is the privilege of the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions and its decision is obligatory for the state: analogically, the most responsible workers of the commissariat for labor itself are also appointed by the state union movement. And not a single labor legislative is passed without the consent of the A. U. C. T. U. With regard to collective agreements, these are concluded and can be concluded in the U. S. S. R. only by the trade unions.

Strictly Social Organizations.

ALL this comprises a systematic order of rights and powers of the trade unions under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship. The share of the participation of the trade unions in the political and economic life of the workers' state is so considerable by this system of rights of the trade union movement, that at first glance it would seem that the trade unions, even tho only partially, were the state apparatus. However, such an impression is absolutely incorrect. The state in the U. S. S. R. does not even control the formation of trade unions. The trade unions are not subjected to any kind of registration on the part of the state organs. They are strictly social organizations which themselves control their existence from the first moment of their formation. Article 152 of the code of labor laws establishes this quite clearly and definitely. This article reads:

"The trade unions organized on lines determined by the respective congresses of these organizations are not liable for any registration in state institutions, established for societies and unions, and are registered in the inter-union organizations uniting them, in the manner established by the All-Russian Congresses of Trade Unions."

In the most "liberal" of the norms regulating the trade union movement, in the British legislation on trade unions, it is established that the unions also need not register in the state organs. But if they want to have legal rights, i. e., the rights to possess property, conduct judicial cases, or in general enjoy the rights of the trade union, they are obliged to register in the established order with the general registrar of societies and associations. In the U. S. S. R. the state authorities recognize as juridical units all organizations of workers registered as trade

unions by the inter-union organizations and not by state organs, and invests such trade unions (article 154 of the code) with the rights of "acquiring property and owning same; concluding all kinds of agreements, transactions, etc. on the basis of the existing legislation"

Thus in the labor legislation of the U. S. S. R. the nature of trade unions as social organizations is emphasized.

Organs of a Class.

THE investment of extensive rights to such a free social independent organization, absolutely outside the control of state organs and, on the contrary, controlling the work of the said apparatus, arises from the fact that the legislation understands the nature of the trade unions as organs expressing the social opinion of the working class, i. e., that social opinion on the support of which the entire state order of the U. S. S. R. is based. The workers' state based upon proletarian dictatorship cannot fall to see in the system of extensive rights of the trade unions a guarantee of its own stability and subsequent endurance. As we have pointed out above, the real correlation of social forces in the U. S. S. R. makes the trade unions a powerful social-political and economic factor and therefore pre-determines the wide scale and many-sided nature of the norms regulating the rights of the trade unions in this country.

*There is no need to state here that the unions are an actual "reservoir" for the state and economic system and many workers in the trade union movement are gradually transferred entirely to economic and state work. What is more the overwhelming majority of posts in the U. S. S. R. are occupied by those who have passed thru the school of the trade union movement.

Company Unionists Worried

By ROBERT W. DUNN (Federated Press)

WHERE will the A. F. of L. strike first? This is the question asked by labor managers and personnel experts of certain corporations as news comes of the stiff resolution against company unionism at the Detroit convention, backed up by an assessment on nearly 3 million workers, to finance the fight against this menace to genuine trade unionism.

Issue in Passaic.

PASSAIC—this word comes first to mind. Company unionism is the issue there. As "Law and Labor," organ of the militant anti-labor League for Industrial Rights, put it in a recent headline on the textile strike: "Its Major Aspect is Now That of a War on Employee Representation." The mill owners still rally around the policy of Forstmann, who, in defending his bankrupt company association, says: "No outside agency can interfere in a family dispute . . . in the conduct of the Forstmann & Huffman Co. I am absolutely convinced that the type of employee representation I propose is superior to any organization directed by outsiders," meaning the A. F. of L.

The Botany Mills echo the Forstmann slogan, and the textile strike becomes the focal point of the new A. F. of L. offensive against the company union. Those who want to fight the company union can do no better than help feed black bread to the Passaic strikers.

Other textile mills now under the hegemony of the company union are the Pacific Mills in Lawrence and Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H. Railroads Need Help.

AFTER Passaic, where should the A. F. of L. concentrate on anti-company union propaganda? Certainly the railroad shopcrafts will come in for immediate attention. The International Association of Machinists have been putting up a fair fight against the "independent associations" that have developed on over 60 roads since the shop crafts were beaten in 1922.

But the machinists need the support of the A. F. of L. company union experts on their job, as do the other shopcraft unions. Lines on which they will doubtless aim first shots are the Pennsylvania, the New Haven, the Santa Fe, the Union and Southern Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock Island, the Great Northern, the Illinois Central and Boston and Maine. Officers of the shop craft unions report that "it is a little early to decide whether the company unions are being weakened by the New Railroad Labor Act." They believe, however, that when the fear of discharge and reprisals is eliminated that "the men will return to the old established unions, as they have little faith in the company unions."

On street and subway lines, such as the Interborough Rapid Transit in New York City, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers will doubtless be assisted in campaigns to line up workers, some of them oppressed for 10 years by company union tyranny.

In steel, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers is slowly awakening to the company union challenge, especially thru reports received from the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Buffalo. The U. S. Steel Corporation has never tried the company

union tricks, as Gary is not convinced that public opinion requires this "concession." He uses employee stock ownership and welfare devices.

General Electric Plant.

THE employe representation plans in force at the several plants of General Electric have been flaunted before liberal conferences of late as the last word in employe "works councils." But trade unionists at Schenectady and West Lynn are critical as ever and determined to battle the plan within the next few months. Some of these men have been blacklisted. The General Electric company union gives the firm the "say" on all vital questions, they report.

Colorado.

THE miners' union has been knocked out of Colorado and displaced in the (Rockefeller) Colorado Fuel and Iron towns by a company union. Davis Coal and Coke and the Pacific Coast Coal Co. have company unions and other mining corporations have introduced welfare councils and efficiency committees that lead towards full-fledged company unions.

Typical corporations where trade unions have been knocked out by company unions who will now attempt to stage a comeback are the Sheffield Farms Co. of New York City (teamsters); Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. (machinists and other metal trades unions); Standard Oil Co. (oil workers); Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (rubber workers); Phelps Dodge Corporation and Utah Copper Co. (mine, mill and smelter workers); Norfolk Navy Yard (machinists and boiler makers); International Harvester Co. (metal trades unions). More important, because of the race issues involved, the Pullman Co. now being fought by the new Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, not yet affiliated with the A. F. of L. The porters' union is waging one of the most spirited campaigns against the company union system.

Issue Drawn.

FORBES' MAGAZINE's current issue observes: "The outcome of this Employers vs. Union battle will be determined finally by the conclusion reached by workers as to whether they will gain more by throwing in their lot with their employers or by holding aloof from friendly association with their employers and following the dictates of their union leaders."

This is the issue, stated with capitalist coloring, the A. F. of L. is pledged to accept and fight out to a finish.

Ex-War Secretary in Fight to Get Control of Goodyear Company

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, O., Nov. 7.—Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, was one of the attorneys representing a group of stockholders who are seeking to wrest control of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. from New York banking houses, in a suit started here today.

Baker and his associates appeared before Common Pleas Judge Scott D. Kenfield this morning and began arguments to show why the entire question of the legality of the Goodyear refinancing plan of 1921, involving \$85,000,000, should be reopened.

Mob Lynches Negro Children

By WILLIAM PICKENS,

Field Secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

THE American people are so used to lynching news that they are in danger of falling into an apathy and indifference that will cause them to miss the full meaning of a horror like that reported from Aikens, S. C., recently that a "woman and two men" had been lynched. A brief analysis of the case will impress this upon the average mind.

Officer Killed.

1. This girl and these two boys had been put into jail and tried for their lives because an officer was killed when a "raid" was being made on their home, without any warrant of court, it seems, and when the inmates of the home had no way of knowing that the attackers were officers.

2. It is not charged that the girl or even either of the boys did any shooting. The house belonged to the father of one of the boys and the girl, and the other boy was their cousin. It would seem from the garbled news that the one who did the shooting in defense of the house escaped, inasmuch as these three children of the home were charged with "conspiracy" to murder, and the two boys were condemned to hang and the girl given life sentence—all this because they were at home, where they belonged, when this trouble occurred there.

New Trial Ordered.

3. But the higher court of South Carolina would not stand for this judicial horror, and ordered a new trial.

4. At the new trial the first boy who was put on trial was acquitted—by a white jury and white judge, with white lawyers on both sides, in the state of South Carolina. So that god knows he must have been guiltless.

5. But the mob thinks that every Negro being TRIED for killing a white person must be guilty—and the little trick was worked immediately after having this acquitted boy re-arrested for "assault" and recommitted to jail—so that at night the mob could go and get him and the other boy and the girl and take them out and shoot them.

6. The "raiders" had already killed the girl's mother, and the girl herself had been shot thru the body—in their own home. Even if the man should be adjudged guilty of wrong who shot in defense of his home when it was being "raided" without any process of law, certainly these women, who perhaps did not know one end of a gun from the other, were guiltless. But one was killed and the other lynched.

Odds Against Them.

7. Do not forget that these three young people were about to prove their innocence in a white community, a white court, in a state entirely run by white people—and if a white court was about to free them of the charge of killing a white man in South Carolina they were certainly INNOCENT.

8. That is the real meaning of mob violence. It is reasonable; it overthrows law, makes justice impossible, and reduces innocence to despair, helplessness. And the worst thing is: Nothing will be done about it. Local prejudice paralyzes law—and the weight of the whole nation is needed against lynching, thru a federal law.