

JAPS WRECK FAKE DISARM PLAN

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

EVIDENTLY John W. Davis is making strong bids for the so-called Irish vote this year. John is a friend of John Bull, but for election purposes, twisting the lion's tail has not yet been discarded by the political comedians of capitalism. Davis absolves LaFollette of being a Bolshevik or of taking his "stuff" from Moscow as charged by Hell an' Maria Dawes. But Davis makes a charge against LaFollette which is almost as bad; the Wisconsin senator is taking his inspiration from London.

SO vigorously did the former ambassador to the Court of St. James and the present head of the American section of the English Speaking Union, thrash the British lion, that his threat went back on him and he had to be treated by specialists. Perhaps George Brennan is urging Morgan's lawyer on in his tirade against Morgan's best client, so that he can pose among the Irish nationalists as the greatest lion-tamper of them all.

JOHN W. Davis defends LaFollette against the charge of being a radical. Wheeler says a good word for Davis. Charles W. Bryan declares that the action of the G. O. P. in forcing LaFollette to run on the socialist ticket in California is nothing less than an outrage. It looks as if the democrats and the LaFolletteites were fraternizing. The rumors that considerable horse trading is going on may be well-founded. Neither the leaders of the LaFollette party or the leaders of the democratic party have any other aim than to serve themselves first and the capitalist system which helps them to help themselves. They will make whatever deals the exigencies of the situation demand. Party labels mean nothing to them.

THE Brazilian revolt has flared up again. The present government is engaged in a ruthless campaign of extermination of the organizations of the working class. The Communist Party is outlawed and that party is the life of the labor movement in Brazil. The United States government is supporting the ruling body, which means that it is taking care of the interests of the coffee planters. American workers will not sympathize with those who are carrying out the orders of Wall Street.

EVEN the republican campaign managers are expressing doubt openly as to the success of their entry in the great presidential marathon. "Silent Cal" is keeping his silence alright but outside of a few middleheaded people, silence is not golden around election time. Coolidge is not running for a scholarship to a school for the dumb. He is aspiring to succeed himself to the very important office of chairman of the executive committee of the American capitalist government—that is what the presidency means. The sign language has not yet been sufficiently developed to replace speech.

FEAR of another Irish civil war has faded, according to newspaper reports. It seems that the masses on both sides of the border have no ambition to indulge in the pastime of spilling each other's blood over the boundary question. But the owners of the Belfast slave pens, the linen mills, the whiskey distilleries and the shipyards, fear that a united Ireland would eliminate the rancor caused by religious differences that have existed for centuries between the workers of the north and south and this would enable their slaves to see the value of uniting together in unions for their own protection against the bosses. This is the real key to the quarrel over the boundary.

A SUBSIDIARY cause is the fact that Ulster is the only outpost of the British Tory party in Ireland. (Continued on page 4)

AMERICA AND DAWES PLAN!

"THE most pertinent question before the masses," writes a steel worker from Youngstown, in response to our announcement about the series of articles about "America and the Dawes Plan." What is the meaning of the Dawes Plan? How do the international imperialists propose to put it into effect? What will the Dawes Plan bring the German workers? What does the latest war plan have in store for the American workers and farmers? What will be the effect of the scheme to enslave Germany on the international working class and its struggles? All of these pertinent questions and many others will be answered in full in our series of articles by Jay Lovestone, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 1. We have a treat in store for you. Do not fail to follow this most important series!

'INTERNATIONAL' RANK AND FILE IN REBELLION

Demand Fight to Better Their Conditions

BY OUR N. Y. CORRESPONDENT. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Open rebellion of the rank and file workers of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local No. 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, is looked for by left-wing members of the union when the executive committee of the union reports to the membership on Wednesday, Oct. 1, in Bryant Hall, the results of the international's negotiations with the employers and the date upon which a strike will be declared.

The union, under the supervision of vice-president Samuel Lefkowitz, who has charge of miscellaneous trades unions for "The International," will present demands for the 40-hour week, 44 weeks yearly work guaranteed, and a wage increase of \$5, or 10 percent.

Trade Union Educational League members point out that the officials of "The International" have already sold out the rank and file and have actually settled with the bosses.

The strike will be called but will amount only to a stoppage and the Special Mediation Commission which Governor Al Smith appointed with the consent of the international to "investigate" the cloak trade and offer recommendations will be called in and the union members sent back to work under old conditions with the exception of gaining the wage increase. To compensate them for increasing wages, the bosses will deduct two weeks' work from the yearly schedule.

Too Busy Backing LaFollette.

Most of the organized workers are Italian and Jewish and there is every indication, T. U. E. L. members of the union assert, of a fight on the part of the rank and file against the yellow officialdom who are so interested in boosting the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign in hopes of gathering plums in the political harvest that they will not let the workers fight for better conditions from the bosses. The socialist officials do not want to be distracted from their political pursuits to help the workers.

The great difficulty in the Ladies' Tailors' trade is the tremendous percentage of unorganized girls, private dressmakers who fill orders in the same shops the highly skilled union tailors work. Whenever the boss can, he slips some of the less important work over to his cheap girl help and the union does not get the support of the international in fighting the abuse. In a shop of 25 tailors there will be as many as 200 unorganized girls. The organizing of these private dressmakers should be in the hands of the Ladies' Tailors' local because they are all in the same shops, but the jurisdiction is actually given to private dressmakers' local 90, of the international which does practically nothing to organize this mass of exploited girl workers. These girls are organized only about five per cent.

Best Work; Small Pay. The Ladies' Tailors do all the finest tailoring work for the custom trade. They make the most expensive garments, retailing at from \$150 to \$1,000 per garment, and yet the workers average yearly wage is about \$1,100. The work is crowded into 22 weeks. (Continued on page 2)

Two Poor Boys Must Die

LEWIS FOLLOWS "RULE OR RUIN" UNION POLICY

Those Who Fight Boss Are Not Wanted

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

"Believing that those whose lot it is to toil within the earth's recesses, surrounded by peculiar dangers and deprived of sunlight and pure air, producing a commodity which makes possible the world's progress, are entitled to protection and the full social value of their product, we have formed the United Mine Workers of America..."

Such was the language used by those who fought and sacrificed to establish the U. M. W. of A. and it was embodied in the preamble to the constitution, in fact, it is still there. But! as a famous comic strip artist says, "It doesn't mean anything," to those who have, at the present time, got the old U. M. W. of A. under their control.

Those old pioneers who saw the need for the organization of a strong union of miners, were of the kind that are much in need at the present time. They were of a class conscious element that stayed, struggled and fought together, and, as time went on, they strengthened the union, until, when their sons and other men who followed them into the mines, there had developed a powerful fighting organization for the miners' rights.

However, it is more than thirty-four (Continued on page 3)

SWEENEY AGAIN AT HEAD OF THE TAILORS' UNION.

Beats Sillinsky by the "Machine Process"

Thomas Sweeney, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, with the aid of imaginary locals and efficient ballot-counters succeeded in retaining his position, despite the vote cast by the members of existing locals for M. J. Sillinsky, progressive candidate against the reactionary and autocratic Sweeney.

It is true that labor faker who cannot manipulate votes in order to perpetuate himself in office, simply "don't belong," in the words of the Hairy Ape.

Thomas Sweeney, proved in the final ballot for the secretaryship of the tailors' union that he is "one of the boys" and need not take a back seat in the company of such outstanding vote-counting magicians as Major George L. Berry of the pressmen's union or with Frank Farrington of the Illinois miners, whose battle cry is, "I don't care a damn how you will vote, I'll see that I am elected."

Liams Can Figure.

Nobody in the tailors' union has any doubt that Sillinsky got enough votes to lick Sweeney. But when Sweeney was good enough to make the tabulation public the vote stood, 3334 for Sweeney and 2342 for Sillinsky.

"What is the constitution between friends?" declared Teddy Roosevelt on one occasion when he strode over the basic law of the United States in order to favor a big corporation. Mr. Sweeney of the tailors' union, the socialist, has as little regard for the constitution of the union as Teddy had for that of the United States.

One of the provisions of the tailors' union constitution makes it obligatory on the officials to publish the stand (Continued on Page 2.)

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS' LOCAL UNION No. 54 CONTRIBUTES \$100 TO THE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FUND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Local 54, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, by an overwhelming majority, at a well-attended membership meeting, placed itself on record as supporting the candidacy of Foster-Gitlow, and thereby repudiated the action of the General Executive Board in endorsing LaFollette.

This decisive act by the rank and file shows that they are fully aware of the situation existent in the union. The General Executive, in endorsing LaFollette acted in violation of the decision of the Convention, which provided for independent workingclass political action only.

The Foster-Gitlow campaign was voted \$100 from the union treasury. Shop collections were ordered, and the 30 shop chairmen controlled by the local were given subscription lists with instructions to make these collections in their shops. It was also decided to call a campaign mass meeting for the Workers Party, to be held at Arion Hall in Brooklyn.

Million Mothers Slave

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

More than 1,000,000 mothers with children under 5, forced to take a job because industry does not pay the father a living wage, present a problem as important as child labor.

The solution, it is apparent from figures compiled by the women's bureau, department of labor, must come from a change which will place the support of workers' families ahead of profits as the object of industrial activity.

Should Pay Men Higher Wages. "There is one sure and definite thing to do," says Mary N. Winslow of the bureau, "and that is to make it possible for the normal married man to support his family according to a reasonable American standard."

This implies a new deal in the division of the product of the worker's labor in which he gets a larger share and the absentee owners get a smaller share.

The bureau's study of working women in Chicago shows that in 64 per cent of the families, where the mother worked in addition to the regular employment of the husband, the father's earnings were clearly below the standard budget of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies for a dependent family—less than the lowest pauper standard. It shows that over 75 per cent of the fathers in such families earned less than enough to provide the minimum budget for a family not dependent on charity.

The study shows the extent to which employed mothers are taken from the normal care of family and home. Of the group of employed mothers for which information as to hours of work was obtained, approximately seven-eighths worked eight hours or more a day, 47.6 per cent working between eight and nine hours, 32.4 per cent between nine and ten hours and 7.2 per cent ten hours or over.

Inadequate care of the children is the natural result in a large proportion of the cases. The devastating strain on the mother who tries to supplement the inadequate family income, and at the same time to maintain the home is developed by the study of several hundred cases. Over one-third of the wage earning mothers were found trying to do all the housework unassisted, outside of working hours. More than half of them did all the family washing, the majority working far into the night.

Children Miss Essentials. The bureau found that a large proportion of these employed mothers, in spite of the sacrifice of their strength and the normal care of their families to the insatiable appetite of the employing class, were unable to bring the total family income up to the level of a decent living. In many cases the children were forced to go without many things which social agencies of Chicago regard as essential to health and decency. Frequently, the alternative was charity.

The problem of wage-earning mothers is identical with the problem of child labor. Pay the father a wage which will provide adequately for his family and the cotton mill bosses will look a long way before they find a father to appear before congress to oppose the child labor law. Pay fathers enough to provide not only a decent living today but insurance against accidents of the future and you eliminate both problems, that of wage-earning mothers and of child labor without legislation. Today the choice in tens of thousands of families is between such supplementary income and undernourishment.

OUT OF WORK, STARVING, NOW FACE GALLOWS

Charged with Robbery of Army Major

By JACK METTE. (Special to The Daily Worker)

CHESTERFIELD, S. C., Sept. 29.—In one of the most dramatic trials here in years, two young cotton mill workers, Mortimer N. King and Frank Harrell were sentenced to death for the murder of Major Samuel H. McLeary, who was killed on July 2 after giving them a lift in his automobile. They are to die Nov. 21.

The boys told of weeks of wandering in search of work and stated that when the crime was committed they had not eaten for 36 hours.

Could Get No Job. The two mill workers had been out of employment for two or three months, the mills being shut down because of overproduction. One of them had a wife and baby, the baby born just six days before.

Forced into the factories from the time they were first able to do the slightest kind of work, deprived of an education and living like dogs, working from dawn until dark, these young fellows will die, Nov. 21, for a crime of starved desperation.

Forced to Accept Counsel.

They held up McLeary at the point of a pistol and began to search the Major. It is claimed that McLeary made a swing and was then shot in the forehead.

Both young men were forced to take the counsel offered by the court. They had no money to fight for their lives.

Irish Boundary Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Irish boundary bill, giving Ulster indirect representation despite the Ulsterites' opposition to participation, is expected to pass in the session of parliament tomorrow.

NEW YORK ATTENTION!

DON'T FORGET THE WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND CARRY A SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Collections should be made in shops, at all socials and meetings, among friends, and wherever else workers congregate.

Send contributions to Workers Party Campaign Committee, 210 East 12th St., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 6647.

Make checks payable to Charles Krumbin, Treasurer.

IN WITH THE DOLLARS!

"STAND BEHIND GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS," IS SAVINKOV'S PARTING MESSAGE

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG (ANISE).

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Russia, Sept. 29.—I hope that some one will translate into English and publish in full the story of the trial of Savinkov, for it is one of the big human dramas of history. It is the stuff of which Macbeth and Hamlet and Richelieu are made, but it is a thousand times more gripping for it displays the forces that are making our modern era. It is the history of a democrat and a patriot who claims that he never had a thought except for the good of his country, yet who admits before the bar of that country that he has betrayed her, and led bandit raids against her, and spied upon her at the bidding of her enemies, and been for years the tool of her bitterest foes.



BORIS SAVINKOV

Plaything of Imperialists. In the garden of the sanitarium where I am staying in the Caucasus, a group of energetic young workers and Communists were hotly debating last night whether Savinkov was an honest man in his final confession. But the most dramatic thing about the whole story is that it doesn't matter at all whether Savinkov was honest. In the days when the great tragedies were written, it was that that human motives mattered immensely; the whole drama was built about the change in a single human soul. But now it is quite plain that whether or (Continued on page 3)

FACE DEADLOCK IN MEETING OF MORGAN LEAGUE

Can't Mend Conflict in Anglo-Jap Viewpoint

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Japan's refusal to accept the League of Nations arbitration protocol—a dispute that may lead to a grave international situation—remained a deadlock tonight.

The sub-commission which met at 8 o'clock in an effort to smooth out the differences in the Anglo-Japanese viewpoints failed to reach a decision.

Try to Persuade Japs. A long and important conference was held here today while efforts were made to prevent Japan from taking any step that would wreck the proposed international disarmament conference.

Leaders of the foremost powers attempted to persuade the Japanese not to vote against the arbitration protocol because one adverse vote would prevent its adoption and automatically prevent the conference from being summoned.

Japan Dodges Responsibility.

Those taking part in the conference were Viscount Ishii, of Japan, M. Hyman of Belgium; M. Briand of France; Signor Salandra of Italy; M. Politis of Greece, and Lord Parmoor of England.

Japan's original proposal was limited to a protocol amendment requiring an attempt at reconciliation after the world court at The Hague had given a decision on an international issue. Now the Japanese are demanding definition of the term "aggressor" in such a manner as to exclude Japan from responsibility if war arises over the immigration issue.

CHANG REPORTED ANXIOUS TO SEE WU SANS HEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—A price of \$200,000 today was placed on the heads of Marshal Wu Pei Fu and President Tsao Kun, military and civil heads of the Peking government, in a circular distributed among his troops by Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, according to advices from Mukden today.

Important conferences were under way at the Lung Wha headquarters of Lu Yung Halang with Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the Southern China Republic.

Reports indicated that despite the severest fighting, the Kiangsu forces, which opened an attack at Huangtu and Luho, had been unable to gain while substantial advances were made by the Chekiang attack in the Kading sector. Casualties were heavy.

SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA IS PUT ON GRILL

Oil Prober Asked What About Mitch. Palmer?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 29.—A circular was distributed at Senator Thomas J. Walsh's meeting here by the Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, asking Senator Walsh to explain his unsavory anti-labor record if he could. Senator Walsh endeavored to answer some of these questions but others he ignored entirely.

Walsh was asked, "Why did you not investigate A. Mitchell Palmer's connection with the Bosch Magneto scandal, in which Mr. Palmer got away with \$1,000,000 where Fall got only \$100,000?" Palmer is a democrat, and Walsh seems to have confined his investigation to the republican party.

Another pointed question Senator Walsh was unable to answer was, "Will the evidence brot out by your committee in the investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal sustain the verdict of criminal conspiracy?"

Easy On Wheeler.

The Farmer-Labor Advocate, organ of the farmer-labor party, which supports the candidacy of Senator Robert LaFollette for president, regrets the fact that Senator Walsh in his campaign for re-election has received the endorsement of Senator Wheeler, who ignored the farmer-labor candidate against the reactionary Walsh, State Senator J. W. Anderson of Sidney.

"D. C. Dorman, of C. P. A. fame," says the farmer-labor paper, "the hired man of Senator Walsh, came into the state to pick the delegates to the Baldwin conference assembled in Helena purporting to represent the LaFollette sentiment in Montana, and then, being afraid to attend any more conventions since he pulled the C. P. P. A. endorsement trickery, which was repudiated by the organized labor movement of the state, and what is left of the non-partisan league, pulled out for points in the east two days before the date of the convention, leaving Jimmie Baldwin in charge of the gathering."

"The LaFollette manager seems to be a willing dupe of the old party intriguers."

Treachery in Montana.

The paper declares that because of this treachery of men inside the LaFollette movement, "as things now stand, Dixon and Walsh and Coolidge seem to have won in Montana." "Confusion becomes more confounded. The farmer-labor party filed its electors pledged to LaFollette in March, they were regularly nominated in the presidential primaries in May as provided by law; they cannot be withdrawn because of the law the farmer-labor party does not ask LaFollette to support the state ticket—there is no reason why he should not support Anderson and Taylor, and every reason why he should oppose Walsh. To sign a petition to place independent LaFollette electors on the ballot in Montana is to assist these intriguers."

There is no mention in the article of Senator Wheeler's indorsement of Walsh, but it is well understood that Wheeler has dealt the farmer-labor party of Montana, a heavy blow in deserting in favor of the champion of the copper trust—Walsh, and his statement intimating he will withdraw all support from the party which did so much to elect him to the senate.

Framer Claims Frameup.

REDDING, Cal.—Behold the latest "victim" of a California "frame-up!" He is no other than John H. Vail, professional anti-I. W. W. witness, who shot a game warden in an unauthorized liquor raid and claims he is being framed by being indicted for murder.

Vote Communist This Time!

PLAN TO FLOAT DAWES LOAN

It is now only a matter of days before the government, the press and the bankers will rally to float the first hundred million dollar Dawes loan for the enslavement of the German and finally all the European working masses.

Tomorrow we will begin the first of the series of articles by Jay Lovestone on this gigantic war plan. Wednesday's DAILY WORKER will carry the introductory article. The subjects to be dealt with in the series are:

1. From Pershing to Dawes.
 2. The Dawes Plan—Made in America.
 3. Machinery and Organization of the American Receivership.
 4. Economic Issues and Contradictions of the Dawes Plan.
 5. The Dawes Plan and the American Working Masses.
 6. What the Dawes Plan Means to Germany.
 7. What Will the Dawes Plan Bring to the International Working Class?
 8. The Bridge to a New World War.
 9. How to Fight Back the Imperialist Menace—A Program of Action.
- Make sure to read this thorough analysis of the most insidious scheme yet prepared to destroy the rights and organization of the workers of the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain and the other countries.

NOBODY WANTS TO STIR BROOKHART COMMITTEE DURING CAMPAIGN TO INVESTIGATE DAUGHERTY'S STENCH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Harry Daugherty and Gaston B. Means will not be called to the witness chair before the Brookhart investigating committee in the midst of the political campaign. Senator Ashurst, democrat, to whom the other members of the committee passed the responsibility for holding a special session on the Daugherty-Means repudiation incident, thinks any reopening of the case in the absence of Wheeler, Brookhart and the rest of the committee would be impracticable. He stands pat on Candidate Davis' last letter to Daugherty, in which the point was made that "a painful impression" was created by the Daugherty brothers' efforts to hide when their testimony was wanted, and that the hiring of Means by Daugherty was enough to have warranted Daugherty's summary dismissal by the president.

"International" Rank and File Rebels

(Continued from page 1)

during which the workers make about \$50 a week.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' officialdom claims that the "strike" of the Ladies' Tailors is the preliminary in a big organization drive in the miscellaneous trades.

At present, according to Lefkowitz, there are 43,000 unorganized workers in these trades. Local 6, Swiss embroiderers, claims 41 shops, 800 workers; and there are five non-union shops with 25 workers. Local 20, raincoat makers, claims 53 union shops with 700 workers; and there are 10 unorganized shops with 100 workers.

Local 25, waistmakers, claims 28 union shops, 400 workers; and there are 250 non-union shops and 7,000 workers unorganized. Local 41, tuckers, pleaters and hemstitchers, claims 180 shops unionized with 1,200 workers; and there are 130 open shops with 2,000 workers.

Local 62, white goods workers, claims 79 shops with 2,500 workers; and there are 350 non-union shops with 5,000 workers. Local 66, bonnaz embroiderers, claims 128 shops unionized and 1,000 workers; and in 125 non-union shops there are 500 work-

ers. Local 90, private dressmakers, claims 129 union shops with 1,000 workers; and there are 115 non-union shops with 10,000 unorganized workers.

Local 91, children's dress and bathrobe makers, claims 78 union shops, 2,000 worker; and there are 550 non-union shops with 15,000 unorganized workers. Local 132, button workers, claims practically the entire trade of New York is organized, the little out of town.

Membership for Real Fight. The rank and file of the Ladies' Tailors' union is looking forward to bettering their working conditions by a real fight and when the executive report comes back will revolt on the floor of the meeting. The International officialdom, however, has the power to quash interference and will steamroller its program over the Ladies' Tailors just as it did in spring over the cloakmakers who express great dissatisfaction with the agreement the International made with the bosses.

T. U. E. L. members point to the growing rebellion among the I. L. G. W. U. rank and file and expect that more than a little hell will be raised with the yellow socialist officialdom in a not distant future.

at such place as the delegates, in convention assembled may designate."

Sweeney would substitute 1929 for 1921 which would mean no convention until 1933 except at the discretion of the magnanimous Mr. Sweeney.

What Funk Thinks. Robert Funk, a members of the general executive board, voted against this proposition and stated his reasons as follows:

Fakers Fear Conventions. "The amendment proposed above is an outrageous attack on the democratic expression of the membership. The members of the G. E. B. and those who inspired this autocratic proposal should be required to give their reasons for voting for such tyrannical measure, rather than that I should explain why I voted against it."

"It is a disgrace that we do not have conventions more often. It is suspicious that after the last convention, when a big body of delegates was in favor of a convention every two years, that a Sweeney man starts this proposal and the rest of the board members are consciously or unconsciously solid for it, for a measure which practically abolishes conventions altogether."

"And when I raise the principle of the right of the membership to express their ideas on policies and problems, the right of democratic expression, those who belong to the Sweeney machine sneer at the idea of the membership having any rights to demand an accounting from these autocratic incompetents."

Cover Up Trickery. "The excuse of 'economizing' is only a catchword to cover up trickery."

"The Sweeney machine is afraid to face the membership at a convention and have its inefficiency exposed and discredited. If we do not have a convention next year, we may have little or no organization to have one with later. The excuse that 'there are no problems' is preposterous. There are always serious problems."

"What about the new 'Open Shop Drive'?" We all know that when we thought we had the week work system 'settled' in 1919, along came the first 'Open Shop Drive' and almost completely wiped out all we had gained. Now, with big unemployment sweeping over the trade, the bosses are beginning a new 'Open Shop Drive,' to finish the job of destroying the J. T. U. of A. completely. Is this no problem?"

"Fraternally yours, 'ROBERT FUNK.' The Journeymen Tailors' Union now finds itself with an 'Old Man of the Sea,' on its back, and it will take a strong fight to pry Sweeney loose from his moorings."

DEVIL MUST HAVE DECLARED OPEN WAR ON GOD'S SERVANTS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 29.—Rev. Joseph E. Yates, pastor of Nowata, Oklahoma, said to have eloped with a 14-year old girl member of his Sunday school, is under arrest at Ballinger, Texas, on charges of abduction, according to word received here today.

MAIL ROBBERIES VIE IN MYSTERY WITH DOME STEAL

"Big Tim" May Soon Visit the Loop

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

The government's two chief witnesses against "Big Tim" Murphy in the Pullman, Ill., mail robbery case, have repudiated their confessions involving the labor leader thus paving the way for his parole, it became known here today.

Two other witnesses against Murphy, John Minch and Sergeant Thomas Costello, have died since Murphy was indicted and the fifth, William Fahy, postal inspector, is under indictment in connection with the Rondout robbery. Were it not for the Pullman indictments against him, Murphy now would be eligible for parole.

Witnesses Recant.

The two who have repudiated their confessions are William Muszycki and John Crawford. In their repudiation they claim they identified three pictures from the detective bureau rogues' gallery as the men they believed took part in the robbery. Fahy, they claim, told them those men could not have been there and showed them a picture of Murphy, trying to get them to identify him as one of the robbers. This they later did.

It is expected that action looking toward a parole will be taken immediately.

Big Cannon Meeting in New York City Thursday, Oct. 2nd

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29.—James P. Cannon, Workers Party candidate for governor, who will be the principal speaker at the big mass meeting to be held on Thursday, October 2, at Hunt's Point Palace, 162d St. and Southern Boulevard, has issued a statement on the republican state convention at Rochester. He says in part:

"The republican party of New York state, of which the millionaire Senator Wadsworth is boss, has just nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor. I am happy to have as my opponent a scion of one of the royal families of the American aristocracy. Just as England has its Prince of Wales, so New York has its Roosevelt, Jr. The heir to the Roosevelt glory adds to his father's Big Stick reputation, the flavor of the oil scandal, in which he is deeply immersed. In his anxiety to emulate his father's military reputation, he ordered the U. S. marines to Teapot Dome in the interests of Sinclair and Doheny, the oil grafters. I am proud to be the opponent of so reactionary a candidate."

"The platform of the republican party of New York state similarly holds out little hope for the workers. Not a word does it say about the use of the injunction in industrial disputes—an issue which is becoming of increasing importance throught the state. While it prates of 'civil liberties,' New York state still maintains one of the most drastic syndicalist laws on the statute books. New York is one of the few states which still retains this legislation. While posing as 'a friend of labor,' the republican party says not a word about the relief of unemployment, the protection of women in industry or the minimum wage legislation. The republican party of this state is but a cog in the reactionary national republican strike-breaking machine."

Cannon is expected to go into the issues of the campaign in his usual vigorous style. His talks are in such great demand that he has been asked to speak on Friday, October 3, at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 755 Forest Ave., Brooklyn, and on Saturday, October 4, in Yonkers at the Odd Fellows Hall, 72 Broadway.

Jews Celebrate New Years.

The Jewish New Year, 5685, was being observed today in synagogues and temples throught the United States.

It began Sunday night at sundown. The reform Jews ended their observance last night, but the orthodox will continue their celebration throught today.

Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, will begin on Oct. 7.

WORKERS PARTY AND YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE STREET MEETINGS IN CHICAGO

Tuesday, September, 30.

16th and Kedzie—Auspices of Douglas Park English Branch, Workers Party. Speakers: Al Shaap and others.

14th and 49th Ct.—Auspices of Cleoro Lithuanian Branch. Speakers: Pete Herd and others.

Division and Washtenaw—Auspices Maplewood and Hersch-Lekert Young Workers' League. Speakers: Maurer and others.

Wilton and Belmont—Auspices of North Side English Branch. Speakers: Ella Reeve Bloor and others.

26th and Homan—Auspices of Bohemian Branch. Speakers: D. E. Earley and Mrs. Kalousek.

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Straw Ballot Results Reveal Drift of Labor Into Communist Ranks

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, one fact stands out clearly, in the presidential struggle. It has been revealed by the straw ballot taken by the DAILY WORKER, in the shops, mills and factories of the city.

This big fact, that cannot be pushed aside by the subsidized press of the capitalist candidates, is that there is a strong drift to Communism among the great masses of labor. "Bolshevism!" is more than a word to large numbers of workers on the job. It symbolizes an ideal toward which they are struggling.

"I'm going to vote for LaFollette this time," say some of the workers. "But if I don't get what I want, I'll turn Bolshevist."

And while the worker makes that statement, he clearly shows, in the tones of his voice and his general demeanor, that he has no hope of getting what he wants from LaFollette. But that is the American Voting King—the Henry Dubb worker, who votes for something he doesn't want, in the hope of getting something now, in place of voting for what he does want, and sticking with what he wants until he gets it.

But it is very evident that this growing undercurrent, flowing toward revolutionary working class political action, has startled the Wall Street campaign managers, who have ways of their own, of learning what is going on.

It isn't because they want an issue that both Coolidge and Davis, the republican and democratic puppets, are shouting in defense of the sanctity of the United States Supreme Court. They stand in this campaign fighting for every capitalist institution. And there is nothing more dear to Wall Street than the Supreme Court, presided over by "Bill the Fat" Taft, with its veto power of all legislation passed by congress, and all other law-making bodies.

Poor LaFollette wants to safeguard capitalism, against the Communists, but he also wants to take this veto power away from Taft and his judicial, black-cloaked pals. Just to give LaFollette a taste of what happens to those who meddle with the capitalist system of government, we find the "Cal" Coolidge henchmen, in the courts, especially in California, ruling the LaFollette electors off the ballot. But this will not convince LaFollette that revolutionary struggles today and in the future are needed in place of fondling with the historic memories of the revolution of 1776.

The DAILY WORKER'S straw ballot has revealed the strength the Communists would have if political representation were based on Shop Councils in industrial instead of geographical representation.

In a Shop Council at the Hart, Schaffner and Marx plant, visited by our straw ballot squad, the results showed that the Communists would have 15 representatives in a "Council of 100."

The same percentage held true at the Kuppenheimer plant, while at the plant of the Royal Tailors, the percentage rose giving the Communists 20 delegates in any "Council of 100" that might be formed.

Out in the great plant of the Western Electric Company, the percentage of Communist strength was almost as great as that among the clothing workers at Kuppenheimers.

If the 45,000 workers at the Western Electric chose a Shop Council of 500, at least 100 of these would be Communists, according to the showing of our straw ballot.

The percentage falls slightly in the unorganized stockyards' plants of the packers. Here only ten percent registered Communist. But ten Communists in a "Shop Council of 100," in "The Yards" district, would be somewhat of a revolution over the present form of geographical representation that sends some lawyer tool of Armour, Swift and the other big packers to Washington.

The percentage of Communist strength in "The Yards" is duplicated in the plant of the Pullman Palace Car Company, also unorganized. It drops a little among the clerks and other help of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's largest mail order house, but mounted higher at the big car shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The percentage held at a little below 10 per cent among the street carmen. It shot up to nearly 15 per cent at the great plant of the Crane Manufacturing Company. It registered about 12 per cent among the printers at the Cuneo-Henneberry Company.

Thus in the great producing establishments of the American capitalist system, there is a strong Communist sentiment. If political representation were based on Shop Councils, the Communists would have a goodly representation.

But the "Fathers of 1776," whom LaFollette lauds so highly, ordered differently. On the basis of the constitution, that they adopted, capitalism in this country has built up a system of representation that practically disfranchises the workers.

Millions lose their vote thru residence qualifications. In the South other millions are disfranchised because of poll taxes and other subterfuges. This does not take into account the millions of disfranchised Negroes. Then there is the naturalization fraud that says a worker coming here from some other country must go thru a period of probation, to be ended at the whim of some judicial mountebank. The more intelligent and militant a worker may be, the less his chances are of becoming a citizen. If the prospective citizen proclaims himself a Communist, he is black-balled forever.

In order to keep the workers in submission, under the American form of government, one prerequisite is that they be disfranchised as far as possible. If those workers fortunate enough to enjoy the franchise get radical, not to mention revolutionary, and send representatives to congress who make laws threatening to the capitalist social structure, then the supreme court is right on the job. And the supreme court is backed by the mailed fist of American capitalism, the army and navy.

If the workers would win power in the United States they must begin now building their organizations in the shops, the mills and the factories. A beginning can be made by starting a Shop Nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party. When this organization, built within the very structure of the capitalist industrial system, becomes powerful enough for the workers to seize power, then the capitalist structure will fall away like a rotten shell, and Soviet Rule will rise in its stead to prepare for the Communist Society that follows close on the heels of departing Capitalism.

POLICE ARREST YOWL SPEAKERS; CROWD PROTESTS

Cheers for Y. W. L. As Speakers Are Taken

By HERBERT ZAM.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Four members of the Young Workers' League, Clarence Miller, Arnold Shaw, Julius Malpern and Harry Sukhetsy were arrested on the evening of Sept. 23, while holding an open-air meeting at 110th St. and 5th Ave. Three workers were also listening to the speakers were also arrested.

Clarence Miller, who had been arrested several times in Chicago for speaking, had been in New York City only two days, and his arrest was evidently the method employed by the police to welcome him to New York.

LaFollette Cause of Arrest.

Dozens of meetings had previously been held on the same corner, without any interference. In the past few weeks, however, there had been acute competition between the Young Workers' League and the LaFollette forces for the corner. The Young Workers' League, being more energetic, had managed to capture the corner every time. This must have riled the LaFolletteites, and it is suspected that they instigated the arrests.

It was about 9 o'clock in the evening. Comrade Miller was speaking. The crowd numbered well over 500. A policeman approached and demanded a permit. He was informed that no permit was necessary for open-air meetings. The cop left, muttering "We'll see." About a half hour later, the cop returned with reinforcements. A Jewish comrade was speaking. The policeman asked him whether he was a citizen and upon learning that he was not, ordered him off the platform. Comrade Miller immediately got up in his place. Upon giving the police the information that he was a citizen, he was placed under arrest. The other comrades were arrested when they came to see what the row was about. One spectator was arrested for handing a comrade a cigarette.

Crowd With Yowls.

The charge at first was: Holding a meeting without a permit, but it was later changed to obstructing the traffic. The judge dismissed the charge without much ado.

There were at least 1000 workers listening when the arrests were made, and the crowd was very sympathetic to the Young Workers. A patrol wagon was called. As the yowls entered they shouted, "Three cheers for the Young Workers' League!" and the crowd responded with a roar.

Another Victim of Herrin Klan Fight Dies in Hospital

HERRIN, Ill., Sept. 29.—Another inquest into the death of a victim of the shooting at John Smith's garage here Aug. 30, when Sheriff George Galligan's party and a number of Ku Klux Klansmen "shot it out" with the resulting outright killing of six men and the wounding of several others, was scheduled for today, following the death of Herman PHEMEISTER.

PHEMEISTER died at the city hospital last night of wounds received in the fight.

Oliver Carlson to Speak for Yowls in New York City

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Oliver Carlson, well-known member of the Young Workers League, will speak on conditions in Europe and Soviet Russia on Monday, October 6, at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and 9th Street.

Carlson is an excellent speaker. He will tell of his experiences during his twenty months' stay on the other side.

Against Bonus System.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Victorian State Railways union is demanding the abolition of the bonus system in the railway shops near Melbourne.

Much Water in Tokio. TOKIO, Sept. 29.—For the third time in thirty days the Honjo district of Tokio was under water today following torrential rains of the past 24 hours.

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CHIEF OF BIG OPIUM JOINT GIVES AMERICAN FILM STAR SILVER MEDAL

ROME, Sept. 29.—Jackie Coogan, the world's foremost child moving picture actor, was received in audience by Pope Plus XI, today. Jackie was accompanied by his parents.

The pontiff presented Jackie with a silver medal of himself. He was requested of Bishop Walsh, of Trenton, to give a special blessing to Jackie's parents.

CAPITALIST WAR HARD HIT BY NEW YORK PLAY

So Question is Raised if it is "Proper"

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—An informal board of review proposed by Mayor Hylan to consist of Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Police Commissioner Enright and License Commissioner William Quigley is to determine whether "What Price Glory," a frank play of the marines in wartime, is a "proper play to present to the public," as Quigley puts it.

The play, written by Maxwell Anderson and Lawrence Stallings, the latter an ex-marine who lost a leg in the last war, contains a good deal of military profanity and does not maintain the customary theatrical illusion that war is a glorious, romantic occupation.

Mixes It with Nudity.
 Admiral Plunkett admits that he transmitted the complaint to mayor Hylan but denies that the military is officially interested. Commissioner Quigley asserts that an official from one of the government departments was assigned to attend the play and report upon its fitness for the public mind.

Mayor Hylan's letter to Quigley begins by saying that "there is a very regrettable tendency upon the part of some producers to stage plays in which nudity, obscenity, and profanity are paraded."

He concludes with the suggestion that the mixed military commission meet with the managers "to see what can be done to eliminate the objectionable features complained of."

Most of the writers and dramatic critics who have seen the play have praised it highly and some of them are suggesting the constituting of an informal board of review among themselves to decide upon the fitness of the military board to determine what is art and what is best for public morals.

Smells Like Real War.
 Robert Littell, reviewing What Price Glory for The New Republic asks, "Where is our war now? Where is last year's dirty wash? A few are still wearing the War, some proudly, others like a last torn buttonless shirt, the only one they have. Years from now, when a new generation wants to know, not its histories and propagandas, its mechanisms, glories and brutalities, but what the war smelt and tasted like, to Americans in it, we doubt if they can do better than put on a revival of this real and ringing and fiercely goodhumored play by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Stallings."

Built Pullman Cars for Fifteen Years; Rides in Box Car

A comrade, while out canvassing for signatures to place the Workers Party candidates on the ballot in Illinois, accosted a proletarian-looking passer-by and solicited his signature. After having some of the principles of the Workers Party explained to him the man expressed his hearty concurrence in them and signed the petition.

"You've got the right dope all right," he said. "Let me tell you my experience. I am a carbuilder by trade. I worked for the Pullman company for fifteen years steadily. Last month I had to go down to Louisiana to see my mother. Well do you suppose I rode in a Pullman? I did not. I had to bum it on the freights. And then I almost got pinched for doing that. Can you beat it?"

The comrade replied that it was a peachy example of capitalist equity—and an unanswerable argument for a new subscription to the DAILY WORKER. The worker promised to subscribe.

Buy Russian Furs.
NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—News of Russia's fur auction in Leipzig is looked upon in New York as indicating renewed activity in the fur trade. Fur workers have been hit by the depression and will welcome more steady employment. The first day's sales of the Russian trade delegation in Leipzig amounted to about \$350,000. American and British buyers took an active part in the auction and forced prices on fox pelts above the minimum set by the Russians.

No Pay Raise in Tacoma.
TACOMA, Wash.—The promised 10 per cent increase to workers employed by the city of Tacoma went aglimmering when the city commission led by mayor Fawcett turned down all raises, including the \$5 boost for salaried employes getting less than \$150 a month.

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"Stand Behind Workers' Rule," Appeal of Savinkov

(Continued from Page 1.)

not Savinkov truly loved his country matters to nobody at all except to Savinkov. He was not the less a playing in the hands of Churchill, Poincare, Lloyd George, and the men who stood behind them, one of their minor playthings in the great game of imperialism.

He knows it now, bitterly, and he declares it openly in court in Moscow. And the facts that pack his story are more important than his own life was, or will be.

In his final address before the court Savinkov recalled the many years of his revolutionary past under the czar, his memories of the comrades who died beside him, and of his own imprisonment, and of the happiness of those days when he knew that, if he died, he would be remembered as one who loved the workers and peasants of his country. "And now" he says: "I neither prize life nor fear death. But one thing I fear, that in dying, the workers and peasants of my country will think of me, only as one who betrayed her." . . . And that is how they will think of him, for they judge by facts not motives.

Fought Bolsheviks.
 In the October Revolution, Savinkov went against the Bolsheviks. There is not time to give his reasons; they are important only in one thing, that they are the same reasons that will yet lead thousands of good democrats in the revolutions yet to come, into the ranks of betrayers of the people. It is enuf to say that he misunderstood the people from first to last, living apart from them in his own dream of what they wanted, and without any real contacts with workers and peasants.

So, step by step, he was led, he the passionate democrat who wished to give his life for a constituent assembly, into closer and closer association with monarchists. These steps are important for our understanding of similar events in the future, but there is no time for them here. The real drama of Savinkov comes in his revelation of the rottenness of one government after another in Europe.

How Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovaks, gave him 200,000 roubles "for terroristic warfare" on the borders of Russia! How Pilsudski, president of Poland, induced him to form an army of Russians to assist the Poles against the Bolsheviks; and later, after Poland had made peace with Russia, how bandit raids were conducted across the borders of Poland to burn and ravage the villages of Russia, with the knowledge of the Polish government.

Startling Revelations of Treachery
 How Noulens, the French ambassador, sent a telegram ordering Savinkov to pull off an armed uprising along the Volga, promising that British and French troops would arrive in Archangel in time to assist; and at the same time paid for still another uprising in Moscow, of which Savinkov did not know; and how, all the time, there were no troops ready for Archangel, and the whole was merely a maneuver to kill Russians and weaken Russia in order that the big powers of earth might more easily divide her!

How Churchill, head of the British war office, pointed on the map to the flags showing Denikin's army, and said: "Behold my army!" How Lloyd George, on the eve of Genoa, was consulting with Savinkov about the terms to put to the Soviet government which would be most deadly. How MacDonald and Herriot, while dealing with the Soviets, were sending also emissaries to their avowed foe, Savinkov,—all these are the situations exposed in open court by this much disillusioned adventurer.

Astounding French Intrigue.
 Here is a little of the evidence . . . "The money was given by the French on my 'signature.' Derental carried on the negotiations. I myself saw Grenar and Laverne, of the French military mission, three or four times only. . . . I received two hundred thousand roubles from the Czechs thru Klepando. The French gave me in all about two and a half million Kerensky roubles. At first they only gave small amounts, forty to one hundred thousand. But when the talk began of the armed uprising,

they gave at one time a large sum, if I remember rightly, about two millions. From the very beginning, our organization was in contact with the French who watched its growth very carefully and guided it . . .

"The French advised this plan: that I should seize Yaroslavl, Ribinsk and Kostromy. I hesitated; I did not think our forces strong enough . . . But a telegram from Noulens was sent me, categorically insisting that their expedition would land between the 5th and 10th of July, and that I must stage the uprising for the 5th. "But there was no French force landing at Archangel. Noulens must have known this. I believe he merely wanted to be able in Paris to point to the fact that the Soviet government was unstable, and that there were uprisings against it."

But this isn't the worst that Savinkov has to reveal about the French intrigue. At the same time, Noulens was paying the Left Social Revolutionaries to stage an uprising in Moscow, and was telling Savinkov nothing about it. "We didn't know of theirs and they didn't know of ours, but the French knew of both," says Savinkov bitterly. For the French game, as he plainly sees now, was not to create a successful revolt, but to produce anarchy which would justify seizing the land.

Lloyd George's Hands Not Clean.
 An equally keen and bitter insight characterizes Savinkov's account of the British. "I had my dealings with Churchill, the minister of war. Lloyd George,—his position was such that he washed his hands of whatever might happen, giving the impression that he did not know what Churchill was doing, altho certainly he knew always. When I had interviews with Lloyd George, he always took this double-meaning position; but Churchill helped very energetically with Lloyd George's knowledge.

"Churchill showed me a map of South Russia, with the armies of Denikin and the red armies shown by flags. I remember how I was shocked when he pointed to the Denikin flag and said suddenly: 'There is my army.'"

Yes, it must have been a bitter moment for a Russian patriot, begging from government to government for means to fight the Bolsheviks, to have the veil of pretense so ruthlessly torn, and to be informed so plainly that he was only a tool for imperialistic ends of another land. . . . "But I thought . . . Here I sit in Paris, and there on the front are Russian soldiers without shoes, and if I go out of this room with a scandal, they will have no shoes to march in. . . ."

With these "patriotic" motives, he kept on selling his country into bondage; and sinking lower and lower, until he was being invited from government to government around Europe, to play the part of spy and informant against his native land.

Poles Enter the Game Too.
 The next revelations of Savinkov have caused some disturbance in Poland, for they reflect rather noticeably on the good faith of that country. He tells how Pilsudski, president of Poland, sent for him to form an army of Russians, to help the Poles against the Bolsheviks. He tells how later, after the peace of Riga, he organized guerrilla bands which crossed the border with the knowledge of Pilsudski, and ravaged the Russian villages. And here he betrays either the duplicity of the adventurer, or the naivete of the democrat who does not know the people.

"I intended to organize an army of peasants. I thought the peasants were against the Soviet government. I never intended the outrages committed by these bands. They got beyond my control. Savinkov states that they were not only to him, but to every possible form of revolt and agitation against the Soviet government. When the judge asked him under what form and for what supposed reason these funds were given, he answered: "Officially, the reason was always, generosity! All the official explanations contain this sort of reason—that we, the former allies, are in distress; that France remembers the former help of Russia and comes now to our aid. . . . But what lay behind this was the following. As a minimum, there was oil, a much desired article, the possession of oil; and as a maximum, well, the more Russians fight among themselves, the better; the weaker will be Russia; and when she has no strength left, we can make of her a colony. . . ."

That is what Savinkov sees now, after he had been tossed about Europe for seven years between Churchill, Lloyd George, Poincare, Pilsudski, Masaryk, used by each when they thought him useful, and dropped by each when they had other cards to play. That is why he says, in his passionate closing speech, before the death sentence: "To every Russian who ever he is, who loves his land, I say: 'Stand behind the government of workers and peasants and acknowledge it without reserve.'"

Did Not Understand the People.
 That is his last message as he passes out of the picture into the imprisonment to which the normal death sentence for treason was commuted by the Central Executive Committee of Russia. He was not an important man in history, tho he was the most enduring and persistent of Soviet Russia's foes. He might, perhaps, have been important, with his remarkable gifts as orator, writer and organizer, if he had guessed right in the process of history. But, as he himself says: "All my youth I passed in military organizations. And my manhood I passed in exile I lived behind dark glasses I did not know the people, I did not know workers, peasants, I loved them. I wanted to give my life for them. But of their interests, purposes and wishes, what could I know?"

That, if we take him at his own valuation, is the epitaph of Savinkov, patriot, democrat, who risked his life a score of times in the fight against oppressors, and became in the end their most cunning tool! It is a tale which should be studied by all would-be leaders of the workers.

WAGENKNECHT SAYS THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS LOSING ITS LAST CHICKS

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

A hen begins to lose her chicks as soon as they are able to scratch deep for their own food. And the socialist party is losing its chicks. Some, of course, are a little sick of the hundred per cent sell-out to LaFollette and are not scratching at all. Others have scratched so deep, have become so wise that they are leaving the old hen.

It was undoubtedly to save the few members it has that the socialist party tried to stage a big rally in the Ashland Auditorium Sunday afternoon. The hall was not crowded by the eleven hundred persons present. And the unprecedented interest shown in the new policy of the socialist party was registered,

when lo and behold, not even one individual gave a five dollar bill to the collection subsequent to the "tears, blood and sweat" appeal made by George R. Kirkpatrick, that peer of collection takers.

His Renegade Fatness Appears.
 The first sign of life manifested in the meeting came when quite a portion of Milwaukee waddled down an aisle. Victor Berger mounted the stage and hid himself behind the back of one of the three large chairs he should have sat in. When it was Hillquit's turn to come in there was another burst of applause. He mounted the steps and hid himself behind the amplifier. The meeting did not seem to get quite an open and above board start.

Joseph Sharts of Ohio was the first speaker. He proved that he was an American. He had fought in the Spanish-American war, his father had fought in the Civil war, his grandfather had fought with George Washington. When that was settled to everyone's satisfaction, he off-hand took the number of sixty years as his theme and began to prove that whereas it took just sixty years to get us the Civil war and to abolish Negro slavery, counting that sixty from the time the Abolitionist party was organized, so exactly another sixty years had passed from the Civil war to the day LaFollette began to lead the masses out of the wilderness. And he added, just as the abolition of Negro slavery was accomplished by a union of small parties on a platform that said nothing about slavery and by a president who was not a radical when he was a candidate, so today we are with LaFollette in the same advantageous situation. This he dubbed a peculiarly American characteristic. It is that a working class revolution should find its impetus on a platform and with candidates that are not radical!

Then Berger was introduced. The chairman said: "Friends and comrades, the next speaker I have the honor to present to you is one who never gives up. In Milwaukee they elected him to congress. He was not seated and they elected him again. If he had not then been seated they would have elected him again and they would have kept this up until he was seated." That's the socialist party all over. Hardly another word need be said for its depth of revolutionary understanding.

LaFollette Did—LaFollette Didn't.
 Victor Berger admitted at the out-

set that the audience had the right to ask him why he, an uncompromising socialist for twenty-five years, should today support LaFollette. But he admitted they had a right to ask, he did not say that he would tell. And he did not tell. He consented to give reasons why the socialist party did not grow. "One was because the Communists killed it.

LaFollette he did not consider a hero. He was a shrewd but honest politician who was willing to learn even tho he was 70 years old. LaFollette was to be credited with giving a lot of good laws to Wisconsin, both social laws and labor laws—but like a fire hose on a match, he squelched this statement by another—saying that of course this does not mean much. He also told the audience that he had once upon a time, in Washington, D. C., had a bill in his pocket to impeach Daugherty, but, (drat the luck), Daugherty resigned next day. He called upon all and everyone to join the LaFollette campaign and help to victory this wonderful alliance of the labor movement, the small business men and all who believe in decency in government.

Hillquit is nothing if, he is not shrewd. His was an old time campaign speech, with lots of class struggle in it. He fed the few socialist party members present upon what they were used to eating. And he did not explain the strategy his party was applying in its alliance with LaFollette. Maybe it is not applying any. Or maybe he dare not tell what he fondly hopes his party will get out of the mess. His speech did give all to understand that LaFollette and the socialist party are as alike as two 1924 Fords.

Not once did Hillquit say that a labor party was the objective. Does he already understand that a labor party is not LaFollette's objective? LaFollette has wrecked several state labor parties since his nomination. What has Hillquit to show that his party has built? Or where can a single word be found in criticism of the state labor parties his presidential candidate has dynamited?

A hurrah finale in which Hillquit called upon all present to vote for LaFollette and Wheeler "because they were candidates who believed in popular liberties, were not named by a political machine, believed in human rights and were against cold tyranny and were condemned by big capital and its friends" ended the afternoon's debacle.

Thus again the socialist party

proves its chicanery, which in revolutionary terms means that it is again ruing the bell as a first class counter-revolutionary force. The vote, vote, vote tone of the meeting, and the reasons given for voting, more firmly than ever rivet this party to the reactionary bourgeois parliamentary machine.

Try Brass Tacks on Them.
 In the hallway, going out, the ushers were selling LaFollette-Wheeler toy balloons filled with gas. Well, that is the kind of meeting it was.

Big Business Never Sleeps in Fight to Protect Its Interests
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Propaganda to frighten congress into rejecting the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill during the winter session is being launched by the railroad corporations and the U. S. chamber of commerce and subsidiaries, under the name of the American Economic Institute. They start with the slogan This is the Resumption of Strikes bill.

That the republican national committee is back of this is indicated by the fact that the propaganda campaign is being opened in the states that are considered pivotal in the presidential contest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, New York, California, Nebraska, Oklahoma, together with Texas and Wisconsin, where it will have no effect.

Everett Sanders, the Indiana congressman, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau at Coolidge headquarters, who is to be made a federal judge, shared with Nick Longworth and Newton of Minneapolis the leadership of the fight against the Barkley bill in the house last spring. Sanders is thought to have planned this drive as an aid to Coolidge, with the expectation that Cal would deliver a blast against the bill in his December message.

INSULL TAKES ADVICE OF FRANK FARRINGTON; BUILDS POWER PLANTS
 Samuel Insull, big boss of Chicago's public utilities, is evidently taking advice of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois coal miners, to promote monster hydro-electric power plants, more seriously than the Illinois miners, for Insull is building large hydro-electric power stations in Kentucky. The largest rock-filled dam in the world is being constructed by a subsidiary of the Middle-West Utilities company, of which Samuel Insull is chairman of the board and Martin T. Insull, president.

Another subsidiary of Insull's company, the Kentucky Utilities company, has invaded the scab coal fields. This corporation will construct a power plant at the mouth of the Four Mile coal mine, near Pineville, which will burn slack coal. The plant will develop 40,000 horsepower and will materially decrease the demand for coal in that section.

Policy of Lewis Is "Rule or Ruin"

(Continued from Page 1.)

years since the U. M. W. of A was founded and the major portion of those who fought the bitter battles to establish the miners' union, live only in the memory of those who have some thought of the toiling masses all over the world. Indeed, if some of them lived otherwise, there would be sorrow in the camp of those who now have the reins of power in the organized labor world, especially in the miners' union.

Misused Their Power.
 The officials, almost without exception, have misused that which in reality is the heritage of all the miners, using it only for their own selfish personal and material gain. Horatio Alger could well have written his "From Poverty to Riches" by choosing his characters from the official family of the miners' union, for instead of doing something to lessen the misery of those who make up the vast membership of the U. M. W. of A., they have been more concerned in taking an inventory of the "very best" hotels in the country and making wholesale deliveries of the miners' votes at elections.

John Lewis is at the present time on the republican party's advisory committee, seeking to re-elect Strikebreaker Coolidge as president of the United States. Of course this is a profitable occupation and helps materially to fatten bank accounts. That they are not concerned about the growth of the miners' union can be attested to by the following correspondence. The writer had been successful with others in showing up all kinds of frauds in the official circles of the organization, and was more than successful in disseminating the information to the membership all over the jurisdiction of the union. For this crime and that of fighting for the rights of myself and others in the organization, I was expelled from the miners' union, much to the delight of the coal operators who already had me blacklisted along with hundreds of others of like thot. At any event I decided to again attempt to work in the mines and came to the hard coal region only to find that I was not wanted by the two sets of rulers here; the operators and the Cappellini dynasty. One denied me work, the other denied me the right to join the union, so I decided to write a joint letter to Lewis International president and to Rinaldo Capellini, president of District No. 1.

Inspired Story.
 In this letter, I called attention to a big story that appeared in the Wilkes Barre newspapers to the effect that I had been declared ineligible for membership in the miners' union, and the grounds for such action against me were based on my alleged failure to answer charges preferred against me by a Pittsburgh local union. As I carried my case to the last international convention, and was refused a hearing on the floor of the convention, I inquired of Messrs Lewis and Capellini as to my status

so that I might be governed accordingly in determining my course. I informed the gentlemen that I had decided early in July to return to the only work I knew, but I found myself blacklisted by the coal operators in the Pittsburgh district. I came here in broad daylight and challenge anyone to prove the charges made against me.

That the coal operators have refused me employment is proof sufficient that I am not an enemy of the union as my foes charge.

Green Replied.
 These letters were registered so as to assure myself that they were received. After waiting a reasonable time and failing to receive an answer I addressed the following joint letter to the two secretaries, Green of the International and Williams of District 1. The latter did as Lewis and Capellini had done, i. e. ignored the letter, while Green who boasts of an indelible rule to answer all mail received, answered in a very evasive manner.

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 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

INSULL TAKES ADVICE OF FRANK FARRINGTON; BUILDS POWER PLANTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Samuel Insull, big boss of Chicago's public utilities, is evidently taking advice of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois coal miners, to promote monster hydro-electric power plants, more seriously than the Illinois miners, for Insull is building large hydro-electric power stations in Kentucky. The largest rock-filled dam in the world is being constructed by a subsidiary of the Middle-West Utilities company, of which Samuel Insull is chairman of the board and Martin T. Insull, president.

Another subsidiary of Insull's company, the Kentucky Utilities company, has invaded the scab coal fields. This corporation will construct a power plant at the mouth of the Four Mile coal mine, near Pineville, which will burn slack coal. The plant will develop 40,000 horsepower and will materially decrease the demand for coal in that section.

proves its chicanery, which in revolutionary terms means that it is again ruing the bell as a first class counter-revolutionary force. The vote, vote, vote tone of the meeting, and the reasons given for voting, more firmly than ever rivet this party to the reactionary bourgeois parliamentary machine.

Try Brass Tacks on Them.
 In the hallway, going out, the ushers were selling LaFollette-Wheeler toy balloons filled with gas. Well, that is the kind of meeting it was.

Big Business Never Sleeps in Fight to Protect Its Interests
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Propaganda to frighten congress into rejecting the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill during the winter session is being launched by the railroad corporations and the U. S. chamber of commerce and subsidiaries, under the name of the American Economic Institute. They start with the slogan This is the Resumption of Strikes bill.

That the republican national committee is back of this is indicated by the fact that the propaganda campaign is being opened in the states that are considered pivotal in the presidential contest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, New York, California, Nebraska, Oklahoma, together with Texas and Wisconsin, where it will have no effect.

Everett Sanders, the Indiana congressman, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau at Coolidge headquarters, who is to be made a federal judge, shared with Nick Longworth and Newton of Minneapolis the leadership of the fight against the Barkley bill in the house last spring. Sanders is thought to have planned this drive as an aid to Coolidge, with the expectation that Cal would deliver a blast against the bill in his December message.

so that I might be governed accordingly in determining my course. I informed the gentlemen that I had decided early in July to return to the only work I knew, but I found myself blacklisted by the coal operators in the Pittsburgh district. I came here in broad daylight and challenge anyone to prove the charges made against me.

That the coal operators have refused me employment is proof sufficient that I am not an enemy of the union as my foes charge.

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WE ARE GOING TO SPEAK

TO

Three Million (3,000,000)

Workers

IN ONE WEEK

Here's How

1. Every Branch will call a SPECIAL MEETING of its members for Sunday, October 12th. Every member must attend.

2. The ONLY order of business at this SPECIAL MEETING will be: HOW TO SPEAK TO THREE MILLION WORKERS IN ONE WEEK.

3. At this SPECIAL BRANCH MEETING every member will give the branch secretary fifty cents for the following 137-piece literature unit:

100 Campaign Leaflets..... 20c
 25 Campaign Stickers..... 5c
 2 Campaign Pamphlets..... 15c
 10 Daily Workers..... 10c

4. On Monday, October 13, every branch secretary will send the total money subscribed to the national office of the Workers Party, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

5. October 26 to November 2, inclusive, will be NATION-WIDE DISTRIBUTION WEEK.

6. Every branch member will distribute his 137-piece literature unit during this week, in mine, mills, shop and homes.

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COMMUNISTS IN GREECE VICTORS OVER FASCISTI

Series of Black Shirt Meetings Scuttled

ATHENS, Sept. 29.—Plans of Greek Fascisti for a series of public meetings in Salonica, the chief purpose of which was to have been attacks on the militant workers of the country, have gone up in smoke, owing to the active work of the local Communist groups.

A personal representative of the Italian Fascist, Mussolini, had been sent to Greece to take part in the Salonica demonstrations, the chief figures in which were General Kondyles and Metaxis.

War on Communism. The avowed design of the meetings was "to fight the growing strength of Communist sentiment among the rank and file of the workers."

The local branches of the Communist Party of Greece issued a manifesto to the workers to stay away from the Fascist meetings and to attend instead a mass meeting of laboring men and women. Fascist officials and leaders found halls that were practically empty, while an immense throng crowded thru the doors of the Communist meeting halls in the same city.

The republican government of Greece, while not openly avowing its sympathy with the Fascist leaders, is known to be helping them in every way. Premier Sofoulis toured Macedonia a few days before the proposed Fascist meeting, expressing his fear that "the country is endangered by the Communists" and urging that the citizens do everything in their power to offset Communist influence.

Sofoulis recently received a communication from Premier Zankoff, Fascist head of Bulgaria, appealing for military aid against the Communist uprisings in Bulgaria. The Greek premier has publicly stated that he fears the Greek workers to be in sympathy with the Bulgarian revolutionists.

Government Can't Handle Strike. The government has proved itself unable to handle the strike of the railroad workers, the bakers, the printers, and sections of the sailors, all of whom quit their jobs two weeks ago. They have since been joined by the government employees, who demand increases in wages.

The General Confederation of Labor has issued a manifesto to all workers on strike to stand firm against the social-democratic government.

Salvation Army Complains of More Beggars This Year

Unemployment conditions on the farms in the middle-west are so bad that hundreds who would have been working out in the fields this summer walked up and down Madison street without any prospects of a job in sight according to Adjutant Herbert Burtenshaw in charge of the Salvation Army Industrial Home at 1350 Congress street.

"This summer, for the first time in twelve years, we have had more pleas for 'handouts' than usually come in the winter months."

Powder Magazine Blows Up. (Special to The Daily Worker) HONOLULU, Sept. 29.—As an ironic finale to the Defense Day farce here a large powder magazine at Schofield barracks ignited, apparently spontaneously, causing a loss estimated at \$700,000.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

BAKERS' UNION REPUDIATES NEW YORK VOLKSZEITUNG CONFERENCE

SOME time ago we published an open letter to the New York Volkszeitung signed by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party in reply to a communication from that body, in reference to the appearance of the Horthy advertisement in the Volkszeitung. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is now in receipt of the following letter from the Bakers' Union, Local No. 1, Amalgamated Food Workers which is part of the New York Volkszeitung conference, in which it approves of the position taken by the Central Executive Committee of the party:

Dear comrades: In answering your letter from the 12th of September, according to the statement of Louis Braun, secretary of the Volkszeitung's Conference, we would like to see the statement of Bakers' Local 1, A. F. W., printed in the DAILY WORKER and in the Volkszeitung just the same, for the purpose, that the bakers of the A. W. F.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

- Branch Meetings Tuesday, Sept. 30. Romanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Ave. Educational Council meeting, 3 P. M., 166 W. Washington St., Room 303. Wednesday, October 1. T. U. E. L. Local General Group, Executive Committee meeting, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St. Thursday, October 2. 11th Ward Italian, 2439 S. Oakley Blvd. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. City Executive Committee, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St. South Slavic No. 1, 1806 S. Racine St. Finnish, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. 21st Ward Italian, 511 N. Sangamon St. Polish, English, 3201 W. Division St. Russian No. 1, 1302 W. Division St. Friday, October 3. Ukrainian No. 2, 10701 Stephenson Ave. Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St. Lithuanian No. 41, 4133 Archer Ave. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal, North Wood St., near Division. Italian, Cicero, Circolo Giovanile Hall, 14th between Erie Ave. and 30th St. Liberty Club House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd., D. P. Jewish. Terra Cotta Italian, 2475 Clybourn Ave., 3rd floor. Mid-City English, Emmett Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Sts. Englishwood, 6414 S. Halsted St. Cz-Slovak No. 3, 2548 S. Homan Ave. Freiheit Singing Society, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road, rehearsal tonight. Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

- Industrial Organizers' meeting, 1350 N. Campbell Avenue. Cicero Branch, 14th St. and 50th St. Frank Buckley, speaking on "The Young Communist International." Wednesday, October 1. Marshfield Branch, Hebrew Institute, Lytle and Taylor Sts. Thursday, October 2. North Side Branch, 2409 N. Halsted St. Bridgeport Branch, 2956 Emerald Ave. Maplewood Branch, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Friday, October 3. West Side Branch, 3323 Douglas Blvd. John Reed Branch, 1224 S. Albany Ave. Hensch Lekert Branch, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Rosa Luxemburg Branch, 1910 West Division St. Russian Branch "Ilyitch," 1902 West Division St. Karl Liebknecht Branch, 1500 Sedgwick Street. Saturday, October 4. Shop Nuclei No. 1, 1641 S. Ridgeway Ave., P. Aronberg, speaking. Russian Performance at Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

Cannon Speaks in Brooklyn.

James P. Cannon, candidate for governor of New York on the Workers Party ticket will speak to the workers in South Brooklyn, Oct. 4, at 3 p. m., in the FINNISH SOCIALIST Club Hall, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The admission is free. All workers are invited to come and hear the message of the Workers Party thru its candidate.

Join the Workers Party!

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Toryism in England, is waging a losing battle against the rising power of labor and it wants to hold on to its Irish advance post. Eamond DeValera, chief of the republican party is still babbling about going back to 1921, when he was the head of the Irish republic. But he has no program that would rally the masses of Ireland under his banner. In fact, there is no party at the present time in Ireland with a practical plan to organize the workers and farmers. The Labor party lacks militancy and the trade union movement is in a state of civil war, with dual unionists, secessionists, labor fakery and others fighting over jurisdiction and per capita. It is a sorry state of affairs. The fact that the rank and file of the workers judging by their actions are ready for revolutionary leadership, makes the situation more regrettable.

THE Chinese war is progressing, with the odds on the side of the forces fighting against Wu Pei Fu, who is supported by the American and British governments. The leader who is most feared by the capitalist powers, is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the Canton government. Sen is supported by the labor unions and the small business people, while the big plutocrats and the capitalist powers are against him. Soviet Russia, needless to say,

especially Local 1, Yorkville, and Local 164, Bronx, also Local 3, Brooklyn, with a membership of about 3,800, are the most active supporters of the Volkszeitung Conference. So far it concerns to support the Volkszeitung with money on all her occasions. Further, we the delegates to the Volkszeitung conference from the Bakers' Locals whom all are members of the Workers' Party, are going to start a fight against the Louis Brauns and the Alexanders in the Volkszeitung Conference to make the conference a real working class body, and we are going to start this fight right away after the first of September, that means after the big Fall Festival of the Volkszeitung Conference. This is the reason we want to have the statement published. With best regards, MICHAEL ROSENBERG, Manager. Join the Workers Party!

GITLOW URGES CORRECTION IN SPEECH REPORT

Not Opposed to Political Action for Communists

By BENJAMIN GITLOW. (Special to The Daily Worker.)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 29.—In W. J. White's article on my speech at Girard, Ohio, a gross misstatement appears. He quotes me as stating that the working class could never hope to emancipate itself thru political action.

Workers Must Own Government.

I am at loss to know where Comrade White got that statement because I never made it. He probably misinterpreted what I had to say about the election of Foster and Gitlow. I stated that when the workers of this country would be prepared to elect Foster and Gitlow they would be prepared to replace the present capitalist government with a workers government, owned and controlled by the workers and serving the interests of the workers. In such a government the workers would not be concerned with presidents and vice-presidents. The workers' government would be altogether different from the present government of the United States. It would be a government of Soviets drawing its power from the ranks of the workers in the mines, mills, shops, etc., and from the workers on the land.

Embraces More Than Elections.

As a Communist I have long realized that the emancipation of the working class will be accomplished thru political action. To hold otherwise would put me out of the pale of Communists. As a Communist I do not take a narrow view of political action.

To me political action is not confined merely to election campaigns and the casting of a ballot. Political action includes all forms of action on the part of the working class that undermines the political power of the capitalist class, and prepares the proletariat for the struggle against and final overthrow of the capitalist state. Parliamentary action is only a form of Communist political action, limited in its scope, because Communists maintain that thru parliamentary machinery the workers can never hope to abolish capitalist rule let alone the capitalist system.

is supporting Dr. Sun.

THE socialist party of California, is, no doubt, pleased with the opportunity of being in a position to render the capitalist candidate, Robert M. LaFollette, the favor of giving him their thirteen electors. It will be another "socialist victory!" But "Bob" is not so well pleased that he is not in a position to do otherwise than accept. To those persons who would ordinarily prefer to eat their straw hats for breakfast, than to vote the socialist ticket, he gives the consolation that in marking their ballots for this electoral ticket, they are not voting to elect any socialist to public office, as electors, according to a supreme court ruling, are only messengers. The socialists are willing messengers of capitalism.

DR. Elsa Berger, daughter of Victor Berger, broke into the front page of her father's Milwaukee Leader a few weeks ago, after she had consented to give one pint of her blood to save a person who sought to join his fathers in the great beyond, suddenly and dramatically by drawing the sharp side of a razor blade across his windpipe. Commenting on the incident, an ex-socialist member in Washington who appears to have very little love to squander on Victor, says: "Dr. Berger is a daughter of Victor Berger. Mr. Berger is a socialist congressman, but no one around here is aware of the fact. Out in Milwaukee, Victor is a village hero, but in the nation's law-making body, he is as colorless as a Bermuda onion." Ta, ta, but the scribe does not read Victor's speeches delivered in Congress thru the Milwaukee Leader. He could read the same speech with variations many times in the same place. According to Berger, Victor makes quite a hit in the capitol.

THERE is considerable turmoil in Toledo, Ohio, over the inconclusive action of the twelve socialists who comprise the socialist party there, in insisting on running their candidate, Thomas C. Devine, for congress against Sherwood who is endorsed by the local C. P. P. A. At a meeting recently held in Toledo, Devine pleaded with his fellow socialists to permit him to withdraw in favor of Sherwood, but they were adamant. Devine finally said: "I hope you will not force me to take the matter into my own hands. My heart would not be in the campaign." It is not surprising that the national office of the socialist party should be worried over the effects of the socialist "united front" with the capitalists.

An Evening of Raising Campaign Funds

By JULIUS CODKIND Secretary Finance and Outside Organization Committee.

THE work of raising funds to carry on a political campaign in a large city such as New York, is most varied. One evening one finds himself organizing a committee of scores of girls to make the collection at a large mass meeting. The next evening he is addressing some organization, with ten of fifteen present, in the eternal quest for money.

Thousands of letters containing our appeals and propaganda together with subscription lists must be sent out to all sorts of organizations, trade union locals, and individuals. Speakers must be supplied where requested, conferences called, committees organized, materials distributed for and wide. And then the thankless, burdensome, task of securing the all-important publicity in the press for various drives and tag days that must be carried out. And without this publicity one cannot move. But this story is not one of money so much as one of the life of a cross section of our own movement and it relates the events of an evening.

It is raining intermittently—hard when I am in the streets, but ceasing as soon as I find myself indoors. I must visit three meetings tonight. From one meeting to the other there is first a seven, then a fifteen block walk in the rain.

I start early and reach the meeting of Knitgoods Workers before it has been opened for business. As I cannot wait, I confer with the secretary and a few of the active comrades, who agree to organize the Knitgoods Workers campaign comm. of the Workers Party, and carry thru their end of the T. U. E. L. shop collections drive to success.

My next stop happens to be in the home of a comrade. I enter a small

apartment, clean and brightly illuminated, but almost bare of furniture and furnishings. I wonder does the family eat on the kitchen washub, for I see no tables. This is the house of a needle worker in New York. Sitting on the floor or standing around the sides of the front room, the only furnishings of which is a well stocked bookcase and two or three chairs, are a score of men and women, the executive committee of the T. U. E. L. group in one of the I. L. G. W. U. local unions. I had supposed from Sigman's report that those militants had been exterminated, but to me it now appears as though they had multiplied.

They were deeply interested in their discussion. A stockily built, determined comrade, with the jaw of a fighter was speaking. He opposed the tactic of swallowing insults. In his local where he was a member of the executive board, he had attempted to break the head of an official who had called him provocateur. He had obtained satisfaction and he urged the comrades in this local to follow his example.

At this point the discussion was interrupted to give me the floor. I stated my mission. A moment of discussion, and a secretary who took over my subscription lists and instructions was appointed, after it was decided to act later on my request. Without pause the comrades returned to the subject under discussion, and were immediately lost to everything but this problem—I learned later that it was decided to call a general membership meeting of the entire T. U. E. L. group in this local to carry out the plans for an extended shop collection drive. The atmosphere was tense, serious and determined. To many of our party members who find only a record of inactivity and inattention on the part of the rank and file of the comrades, this meeting would have been a revelation. They would find here a well organized, well trained

group, ready to take over the direction of affairs in a mighty union. My last walk brought me to the headquarters of one of the downtown Jewish branches. The rough, unpainted walls had been covered with red, white, yellow and blue crepe paper, beautifully arranged in panels by the comrades who had used thumb tacks for this purpose.

A meeting of the Capmakers group of the T. U. E. L. was in progress. It had been called specially to consider the plans for the Workers Party campaign. A young, rosy-cheeked comrade, with black sparkling eyes, was speaking of the opportunities lying before the Communists in the present campaign. There are upwards of a million workers in the country who have passed thru a course of training in some one of the many class conscious organizations. We can make a direct appeal to these workers on the principle that we are the only working class political party in the field. Millions who favor a labor party might be reached with the message of the Workers Party, which, in this campaign, is the only political party standing on the program of independent working class political action by the exploited workers and farmers. He covers the field in a masterly fashion. His talk is well received. A hundred subscription lists and several score Workers Party campaign stamp books will be circulated in the shops on the morrow. A comrade suggests that everybody wear a Foster-Gitlow button. It is done. Petitions for the collection of signatures are handed out. Comrades undertake to cover the territory assigned.

On the way to supper I think: Is this the movement whose rank and file does not function properly. Well, let me have these inactive sluggards. I guess after all that the three thousand dollars pledged to the shop collections drive in New York will be raised with something to spare.

NEGRO WORKERS GREET WORKERS PARTY SPEAKERS

Won't Be Fooled Longer by Old Partyites

Probably no district of the nine in which the Workers Party, Local Chicago, is placing congressional candidates is so decidedly proletarian in character as the First District, the one in which Comrade Gordon Owens has already been placed on the ballot.

This district, stretching from Madison street to 43rd street, and from the Lake to Wentworth avenue, comprises the so-called "Black Belt," the famous Negro section of Chicago.

Politicians Fawn On Them.

In this district every man and nearly every woman are workers. Not office or white collar slaves, but industrial and manual laborers. It is these colored workers who along with those of foreign birth, constitute the backbone of America's industrial proletariat.

While suffering even greater the economic oppression and exploitation than the foreign born workers, the Negroes are handed the specious consolation of citizenry. In this district probably 75 per cent of the adults are qualified voters. As such they have been subjected to constant political propaganda by the capitalist politicians. The whole district is infested with petty Negro politicians, ward heelers, precinct captains and innumerable other political fry who make a living by marshalling the Negro vote for the "fat boys" of the republican machine.

Disgusted With Old Parties.

Altho the illusion has been systematically drilled into these workers that their electoral prerogatives are of vital concern to them and should be scrupulously exercised (in the interests of the G. O. P.) yet the comrades found prevalent among them a strong feeling of political scepticism. Quite a few of those questioned expressed distrust for politics and politicians. As one Negro worker succinctly expressed it: "Sure I used to vote. But now I don't waste my time on it any more. I don't care what politician is elected. They're all crooks."

Invariably, such an attitude served as the opening wedge in driving the Communist position home. The comrades were surprised at the readiness with which these Negro workers grasped the idea of the class struggle in society, and the identity of their interests with those of the white workers.

Housing Conditions Appalling.

The Workers Party campaign plunger in this district, in addition to coming out for the fundamental working class demands, embodies the special interests of the Negro workers. Among these is the demand for the abolition of segregated residential districts—an item which evoked the hearty approval of every worker who read it. Housing is a burning question with these Negro workers. Unable to procure flats outside of the Black Belt, they are the helpless victims of the insatiable greed of the real estate sharks. Terrific rentals are exacted for flats in ramshackle frame houses or dirty flat buildings. The stairways in these dwellings are often lighted by gas jets, lanterns, kerosene lamps and even candles. The rooms are small, dirty, and are filled with antiquated, patched-up furniture. Every available chamber is made over into a bedroom, for only by taking in a maximum of roomers can the high rents be met. Inquiries thru the extent of one block, revealed the fact that a five-room flat accommodated on the average of 8 to 10 people. The sanitary conditions are appalling beyond description.

Negro Youth for Communism.

Many interesting and instructive personal contacts were made by the comrades thru the course of their work, and it is expected that they will result in quite a few new members. The members of the Englewood branch of the Young Workers League, who were very active in circulating the petition in this district, were so favorably impressed with the spirit among the Negro workers that they are contemplating moving their branch into the colored neighborhood. It is believed that such a move would result in the winning over of large numbers of the young Negro workers to the league.

New York, New Jersey Campaign Fund Now Totals Sum of \$3,884

The New York and New Jersey campaign fund has now (Sept. 26) reached the sum of \$3,884.08. The shop collections drive is expected to boost this total to the \$6,000.00 mark within the coming week. There is now an excellent prospect of reaching the goal of \$10,000 set by the campaign committee, as the shop collections drive, which is counted on for \$3,000 is just beginning to show results.

Table listing donors and amounts: Steier Unterhaltungs Club \$25.00, David Baumert 1.00, J. Silberling 2.50, N. Gitzels 1.00, A. Rosen 4.00, J. Asworth 6.00, Shop Collection (Holtzman) 2.25, T. A. Finkelstein 1.00, Fred Derumler 1.00, N. Rose 14.28, P. Ehlens 1.00, T. U. E. L. Metal Trades 5.00, Shop Collection (Holtzman) 46.50, Jewish, Bronx No. 1 79.92, Jewish, Harlem 10.00, Jewish, Williamsburg 53.75, So. Slavic 11.00, Jewish DT. No. 4 9.75, Russian DT. Meeting collection 14.30, Jewish DT. No. 2 3.00, Finnish, Fortchester 15.00, Y. W. I., Perth Amboy Branch 3.00, German, Bushwick 20.00, Ukrainian DT. 2 30.50, English, Bronx 2 3.00, Russian, Harlem 5.00, English, Bronx 1 16.00, Jewish DT. No. 1 25.00, Russian, Yorkville 11.00, Finnish, Jamaica 2.50, German, Yorkville 25.00, German, Passaic 2.50, German, Bushwick 20.00, English DT. 2.25, Lithuanian Gr. Neck 17.65, German, Ridge'd 8.50, English, Harlem 2.10, Jewish, Bath Beach 2.00, Jewish DT. 2 10.00, Russian DT. 14.00, Foster Meeting Tickets 1.10, Cannon Meeting Tickets 1.10, Section 4 12.50, Buttons, Open Meeting 14.00, Buttons other meetings, etc. 13.45, Streets Collections—Section 1 16.53, Section 2 28.45, Section 3 15.91, Section 4 6.13, Rose Stokes' Update Open Air Meeting Collection 50.00, Previously reported 1,238.73, Total, Sept. 26 3,884.08

First Anniversary of the "Freiheit" Mandolin Orchestra

The Proletarian "Freiheit" Mandolin Orchestra is preparing for the celebration of its anniversary which will be held on the 7th and 14th of December, at the 8th Street Theatre, formerly Grotto Temple. It will be a joint affair of the Mandolin Orchestra and the "Freiheit" Singing Society, which will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of its existence. The rehearsals of the orchestra are taking place every Monday night at the North West Side Jewish People's Institute, 1243 N. Wood St., near Division.

Nephew of Late Czar Bankrupt.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Prince Andrew of Russia, nephew of the late czar, has rushed to this haven of the emigrants when the workers declared "those who eat must work" and has been eating here to the amount of 8,000 pounds. He was declared bankrupt by the official London bankruptcy receiver.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

The Campaign Fund Campaign

EXTRA! ALL ABOUT CHECK No. 15!

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT. ARNE SWABECK advised us to tell you about it. We are glad to take his advice.

Not because Check No. 15 implied a cool \$100.00 from probably that many determined workers who have a clear revolutionary vision.

But because, with Check No. 15 came a letter that gave us to understand that altho \$100.00 had been given to the election campaign fund, this first hundred was but a beginning. We salute this Bulgarian branch of Madison, Ill. When its secretary writes: "This \$100.00 pays for the ten books of campaign fund stamps sent us. Please send us ten more books" it is an assurance to us that we are going some place, that we are progressing, advancing.

Ever philosophize about the merry-go-round? You pay a nickel and travel around and around, and all you get is dizzy. We must not be merry-go-rounds. It is much more interesting to chalk a mark at the point we occupy today, look ahead, decide upon an objective, gain that point tomorrow, and in this manner advance day by day. That's called getting ahead.

The Madison branch believes in this policy. Ten books sold, ten books more! Emulate a more conscious effort to equal or surpass. So we say—EMULATE!

From one of the Workmen's Circle branch we hear that it cannot contribute to our campaign fund because they are not Communists. That should excuse them.

Karl Marx, Scandinavian, Chicago—this is not the present address of Karl Marx, nor even his topography. It's a branch that WILL raise \$180.00 for the campaign fund. "For more and more I realize why the reds are hated and condemned and more and more I realize that it takes a real white man to be a red." A personal contribution of \$5.00 sufficiently emphasizes this paragraph out of a letter from J. W. New York. A dance, Net \$25. Into the campaign fund. This is the way the South Slavic branch of Johnson City, Ill., helped to push the revolutionary indicator one notch forward.

A houseworker. Out of work. Still she remits a whole dollar. This from S. V., Yorkville. And you?

We have a weakness for large contributions. But when contribution lists arrive (as No. 16,110 from J. N. of Fords, N. J., No. 612 from B. S. of Cheswick, Pa., No. 10,093 from A. B. of Chicago) chucked full of 50, 25 and 10 cent contributions, and from a hundred workers or more, then we know that we have comrades who take their Communist duty seriously. Ten dollars from the Farmer-Labor Club of Pinlayton. Then dollars from F. J. of Rimrock, Wash. Ten dollars from the Slovak Workers' Society of Kenosha. Ten at a time is really an easy sum to send.

"I think the most of the workers who donated this total were I. W. W." —J. R. Tuolumna, Cal. And the total sum was \$30.00.

A contribution list overflowing with Italian names plus \$14.25 sent in by A. G. of Kansas City, attests that workers of all languages are supporting Foster and Gitlow.

"Alle gute Dinge sind drel." This from A. S. of Jacksonville, Fla. He had remitted a first contribution, now sends his second of \$10.00, and promises a third. He wonders when the workers will become wise enough to

BUT THEY LET PRINCE OF WALES ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE LAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Sven Hallgren, Hilda, his wife, and their daughter Eusonia were deported to Sweden altho the family had lived for nine years in Quincy, Mass. The Hallgrens were returning from a visit to Sweden and because the girl was pronounced feeble-minded were not allowed to re-enter the United States.

understand which class they belong to.

WE DON'T KNOW JUST WHEN THIS WILL HAPPEN, COMRADE. BUT WE DO KNOW THAT GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND OF THE WORKERS PARTY WILL HELP WONDERFULLY TO MAKE THEM WISE. IN WITH THE DOLLARS!

Get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER.

WORKERS' STRAW VOTE

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The workers employed in the shop of.....

.....have taken a straw vote on the presidential candidates, and the vote was as follows:

WM. Z. FOSTER votes; LaFOLLETTE votes; Workers Party No Party

DAVIS votes; COOLIDGE votes. Democratic Party Republican Party

I certify that this report is correct:

Name: Address:

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

THIS COMPANY UNION DOPE IS PRETTY WILD

But Is It Supposed to Go With Scab Labor

By SAM JORDAN.
(For the Federated Press.)
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29.

The company union of the Union Pacific railroad publishes a monthly paper at Salt Lake City that deserves a diploma from the U. S. rail labor board for licking the company's boots and at the same time clumsily trying to deceive the radically inclined workers in the U. P. shops—and there are quite a few.

It is called The Bulletin and is published from the Union Depot building by the Shop Employees' Association, free to all members.

Knock Legitimate Unions.

Besides the secondary slave devices of the company such as touting the U. P. shop bands and printing personal notices of the more obedient employees and their wives there are out and out puffs for the employer and knocks at the legitimate railroad unions that make the old line organization men on the road look for handy brickbats.

For example, "Of late there has been shown a keen interest by the management of the Union Pacific System Lines in the welfare of the employees." A shopman named J. H. Harbeson bends the knee and writes of the boss: "When we think the management is trying to put something over on us, not giving us a square deal or deliberately trying to rob us of the rights which are granted to us under our agreement, we may generally be sure that the management is looking at the matter from a different angle and an exchange of views will nearly always bring a solution which at worst cannot be called robbery."

A machinist named W. A. Merrill writes from Armstrong, Kan., to tell the beauty of loyalty to the boss. He praises "the small nucleus of loyal men in the shops" who stayed at work during the 1922 national strike and laments "the everlasting effort to show (shopmen) that they had con-

RUBBER TRUST PAYS ITS SLAVES ONLY FORTY PER CENT OF WHAT'S PRODUCED BY THEM IN FACTORY

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Peak wages paid by the American rubber trust in 1923 would scarcely buy the meanness subsistence for a normal worker's family. The average year's pay of 137,703 workers employed last year was only \$1,321, according to the biennial census of manufactures taken by the U. S. department of commerce. This means that in spite of a gain of 121 per cent over 1914 pauper standards prevail thruout the rubber towns.

SPANIARDS MAKING ANOTHER LAST EFFORT TO CRUSH THE MOORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Spanish forces under Dictator Primo de Rivera are making a last desperate effort to crush the rebellious Moors, dispatches from Morocco indicate.

The greatest portion of the Spanish troops have been cooped up for more than two weeks in the garrison at Tetuan, which de Rivera is making frantic attempts to reach.

Rifles and ammunition manufactured by French, Turkish and American companies are being used by the Moroccans.

flicting instead of common interests." Find Prize Editorial.

But the prize is the editorial by editor W. S. Ferris, system general secretary of the company union. Pretending to cater to the radical element he comes out in favor of revolution—with a difference.

First he revises the hoary old lie, denied by the Santa Fe company itself, that its operating employees had left "unfortunate passengers in misery and suffering upon the desert." The 1922 strike leaders "then believed in the real bolshevist kind of a revolution," Ferris continues, and now they are backing LaFollette for president to increase their own bureaucratic power. Having knocked the LaFollette movement the company union propagandist winds up saying "Let's make our revolution with ballots—not bullets and have that revolution in keeping with all that is best in American traditions." The inference is: Get your revolution by voting for Calvin Coolidge.

No One Will Relieve British War Office of Czarist Lemons

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 29.—The British war office is attempting to unload a bag of lemons handed John Bull by the late czarist government of Russia.

The fruit in question consists of 38,000 tons of railway material stored at the Coquitlan yards, near Vancouver, since 1916. The materials were consigned to Siberia but when the revolution came the order was halted.

It consists of wheels, car bodies, freight handling equipment and some rails and plates. The material does not conform to the standard gauge on this continent. So far no one has shown any willingness to relieve the British war office of its wartime lemons.

For the first few years after the Russian revolution, every counter-revolutionary filibuster was hailed by the newspapers here as a chance to unload but with the successive defeat of Wrangel, Yudenitch, Kolchak and Semenov these hopes dwindled as the rust increased.

Mexican "Big Biz" Is Just Like in U. S. A.; Champion Tax Dodgers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—The new Mexican income tax affecting all salaries above \$100 a month, and the clear profits of every commercial establishment, is meeting with opposition not from the salaried employees but from the business men who are asked to contribute a small part of their gains for social needs. Protests of chambers of commerce in many states are crystallizing into plans to resist the new income tax, to close all business for 24 hours on the day when the first commercial establishment is punished for not complying with the law and to boycott business men who obey the income tax law.

Workers, indignant at the chambers of commerce are threatening to take over the shops and stores that refuse to pay the income tax. The treasury department declares the law will not be modified. President Obregon upholds the treasury department.

Get 40 Per Cent of What They Make.

The rubber industry paid a total of \$181,843,964 in wages and \$48,412,658 in salaries in 1923. In return it got work which had a market value of \$452,969,556. In other words wage earners who turned out the work received approximately 40 per cent of the value they created. The gross profit out of which capital took its share amounted to \$224,826,331 or nearly half again as much as it disbursed in wages.

As the industry has expanded, however, labor's share of the value which it creates has been slowly but steadily rising. In 1914 the owners paid \$44,167,402 in wages and got productive work worth \$137,959,083. The workers in that year received 32 per cent of the value they created. In 1919 total wages amounted to \$193,763,089 and the value created to \$543,872,429 giving labor 35.6 per cent of the gain which resulted from its work. In the depression year 1921 when forces were heavily reduced labor received 38.2 per cent of the value created.

Small Share.
Just how small the rubber worker's actual share of the value he produces looks when compared with the value of the material on which he works and the total value of his product appears in the following table:

U. S. Rubber Industry 1914	1923
Average wage paid worker	\$ 597 \$1,321
Cost of material per worker	2,204 3,635
Other expense including salaries	223 337
Value of product per worker	4,065 6,925
Value due to worker's toil	1,864 3,036
Gross profit to capital as a result of each worker's labor	1,041 1,632

The increase of 121 per cent in average wages, which is considerably in excess of the increase in cost of living, was entirely insufficient when the low wages in 1914 are taken into account. According to studies of living standards made for the Russell Sage foundation by R. C. Chapin, such wages mean that a majority of the families will be undernourished, insufficiently clothed and badly housed. Such wages are characteristic of an industry when left to private initiative. Overexpansion of plant and overhead during the early competitive period is carried to a point where capital takes an exorbitant share of the value produced. With more machinery than the immediate market requires big American rubber interests have used low wages to ruin competitors so that today ten closely interlocked concerns control more than 60 per cent of the rubber goods in the United States and more than 40 per cent of the world output.

The extent to which rubber workers suffered from the depression is also shown in the report. Their numbers fell from 158,549 in 1919 to 103,273 in 1921 and total wages from \$193,763,089 to \$123,612,873, a drop of 25 per cent. But also the margin between cost of production and the amount received for the goods declined, there still remained a generous \$155,876,162 out of which to provide for the owners.

Telegraphers Call Off Strike.

TORONTO.—The strike of the commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Press, the chief news gathering agency of the Canadian daily newspapers, has been called off. The men went on strike because they would not arbitrate a proposal of the company for a reduction in pay, also they were willing to arbitrate their own demand for an increase. They have now accepted the conciliation board appointed by minister of labor James Murdock which will investigate proposals for both raise and cut.

The strike lasted 10 days, during which time the Canadian Press and newspapers generally carried a limited service by means of telephones, radio and telegraphic automatics.

Vote Communist This Time!

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY
School Opens October 5th.—Registration October 1st and 2nd.
"LAW AND SACRED RIGHTS OF PROPERTY"
Opening Lecture by DONALD R. RICHBURG
Author, prominent labor attorney, and legal advisor of LaFollette-Wheeler Campaign, etc.
CITY CLUB, 315 Plymouth Ct., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 8 P. M.
Admission 75c; Members 50c
M. C. WINOKUR, Secretary
3236 Cortez Street Phone: Spaulding 1341

LIVING COST FAR OUTRUNS MINERS' WAGE

Figures Give Lie to the Employers' Claims

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Coal diggers in the mines of Illinois are not buying gold plated lavatories in spite of the impression operators have been creating that the miners are on the road to becoming millionaires. If you are in doubt cast your eye over the 42nd annual coal report of the state of Illinois.

The average rate paid the pick miner for turning out a ton of coal, according to the report, has failed to keep pace with the advance in the cost of living since 1913. The tonnage rate has increased from 66.4c in 1913 to \$1.091 in 1923, or 64 1/2 per cent. The cost of living has advanced approximately 70 per cent.

Machine Miner Does No Better.

The machine miner has done a little better. His rate per ton has increased 87 1/2 per cent during the period but a glance at the annual earnings will dampen any hope that he has materially bettered his position. For the entire year 1923 his average earnings amounted to \$1,167, an increase of 51 per cent over the \$772 earned in 1913. The table based on the report shows the average rate per ton and the average earnings per year of pick and machine miners in Illinois mines since 1912:

Year	pick per ton	Machine miners per yr.
1912	\$0.636	\$ 528 \$0.496
1913	.664	608 .521
1914	.557	609 .524
1915	.668	610 .520
1916	.670	610 .524
1917	.705	646 .568
1918	.857	1,216 .735
1919	.857	998 .750
1920	1,052	1,245 .992
1921	1,089	1,361 .992
1922	1,086	947 .992
1923	1,091	1,081 .979

Here is evidence that a basic industry under the private competitive system has been run so badly that skilled workers who risk their lives below ground have earned year in and year out little more than unskilled labor wages. Due entirely to the overdevelopment resulting from the private competitive system consumers pay unnecessarily high prices while miners earn wholly inadequate wages.

Work Only 146 Days.

The full table in the report shows that the miners were allowed to dig coal during only 146 days in 1923. But referring back to 1912, it appears that they were little better off then, being allowed to average only 172 days work in that year.

The report shows the steady advance of machine mining in the industry. In 1912 the payrolls show approximately 37,000 pick miners to 19,500 machine miners. By 1923 the proportion appears reversed with nearly 43,000 machine miners to 21,500 pick miners. The machine enables a miner to average more than nine tons a day in the Illinois mines while with a pick he averages somewhat over five tons.

Coop Motorbus Beats Traction Hogs.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—A co-operative motorbus line, in which the passengers are the stockholders, will serve commuters to Cleveland at cost. It is a protest against the apparent conspiracy between the Akron-Cleveland traction monopoly and the Ohio public utilities commission. When the monopoly bought out the old bus line and boosted fares to four cents a mile the commission laughed at the complaining patrons. Then they organized their bus line and expect to soon be laughing at the company and the commission.

JAP PUBLIC CONSISTENTLY KEPT IN TOTAL IGNORANCE OF RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

(By Rosta.)

TOKYO, Japan, Sept. 29.—The main feature of the present negotiations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the absolute ignorance of public opinion regarding the Japanese proposals to Russia. Inspired apparently by the foreign office, the papers have lately been absolutely abstaining from commenting on the negotiations.

The Yomiuri's report that "the authorities have already decided upon a definite policy and to insist determinedly on their claims, thus taking a strong attitude, while the people at large are advised to avoid such behavior as might restrain the action of the government" is characteristic of the latest press muzzling. Journalists complain that even during Kiyoura's cabinet such secrecy did not exist. Apparently in order to find a reason for this secrecy, the foreign office tells newspaper men that Mr. Karakhan is complaining that too many secrets are being exposed in Tokyo by Japanese papers.

Spread Their Lies.
Another feature of these negotiations are the futile but ceaseless attempts of the government to make everybody believe that the last Japanese terms are justice itself, that they are, therefore, final and sacred and that nothing can be changed or amended, whereas in fact the government has long ago prepared a ground for retreat by a gradual reduction of its piled-up demands.

In conversation with a spokesman of the foreign office, it was admitted that Japan's demand for the exclusion of concession operations in Saghalien from the scope of Soviet labor laws is tantamount to an infringement of Soviet sovereignty on the part of Japan, and that it is better to arrange joint Russo-Japanese exploitation of the Saghalien oil fields.

Then there apparently still exists an illusion that the U. S. S. R. is ready to pay any price for the evacuation of Saghalien by the Japanese troops, and but recently some papers advised the Soviet government to resume negotiations on the 20th inst., otherwise they stated, belated Japan might be unable to withdraw her troops this year.

Make Russia Bear the Brunt.

The Japan Chronicle, commenting Japan's demands as reported by the Peking Kokusai correspondent, says that it should be repeated that on this day when the Soviet Union is able to negotiate on terms of equality with some of the most powerful governments there is still a certain failure to realize the facts on the part of Japanese diplomats. According to the Japan Times, Baron Shidehara, apparently foreseeing such a statement from the Soviet, said that "the colored glass thru which Soviet Russia looks and her chattering about terms are very trying to one's patience." Generally speaking, the same policy is being applied now, namely to make it look that Japan's demands are trifling; that they are very just; that the Japanese government cannot understand why the Soviet is bargaining and using "diplomatic tricks," and, that if negotiations fail it is Russia's fault.

Don't Forget A. S. Embree!

BOISE, Idaho.—While many states are clearing their prisons of political offenders, A. S. Embree is serving his fourth year in the Idaho penitentiary as a state political prisoner. He is an I. W. W. with a long and honorable history in labor's battles, including editorial work in Nome, Alaska, deportation from Bisbee by the copper trust and temporary general secretary of the I. W. W. organization in Chicago. Letters addressed him in care of the state penitentiary, Boise, Ida., will reach him.

Find Blacklist Ineffective.

SEATTLE.—Only a minority of lumber companies in the Pacific northwest are sticking to the blacklist against the Industrial Workers of the World. The reason is that the blacklist is ineffective. Descriptions are poorly made and all a worker has to do to get a new job is to apply under a different name.

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THE CAMPAIGN FUND CAMPAIGN! Two hundred and fifty major campaign rallies if you'll help finance them.

CLAIM LEN SMALL WINED AND DINED WITH KU KLUXERS

Explains Actions of Farrington, Olander

Charges that Len Small, republican candidate for governor endorsed by the Illinois State Federation of Labor officials, wined and dined with the Illinois leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, were made by John P. Devine, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic state committee, who is whipping it up for Norman Jones, for governor.

Devine sent a telegram to Louis L. Emerson, secretary of state of Illinois which stated:

Calls It Love Feast.

"I am reliably informed that at a recent love feast given in honor of republican candidates for state office in Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, the notorious S. Glenn Young and other leaders of the Ku Klux Klan were present as your guests and by your invitation. I believe the voters of the state are entitled to know whether this is true. I therefore, ask you to either confirm or deny the information."

The friendliness of Governor Small with the Ku Klux Klan gives an inkling as to the reluctance of Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, to denounce the Klan at the recent convention of the Federation in Peoria.

Olander and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, who tried to prevent the Klan coming before the Peoria convention, hesitated to embarrass their political leader, Small, for whom they have been campaigning so busily.

Small Wants Klan Vote.

Small is relying on the Klan vote, and rather than do anything to injure his chances for re-election, they preferred to allow the Klan to carry on its disruptive work in the miners' union.

Hebrew Actors May Strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Altho eight of the thirteen Jewish theatres in New York have agreed to the terms which the Hebrew Actors' union offers, it is expected that a strike will have to be called in the remaining houses to win the union demands. Chorus girls, chorus men, ushers, dressers, and doormen will walk out if the negotiations with the five managers are unfruitful. The union asks wage increases of 10 to 20 per cent.

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Your Union Meeting

FIFTH TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1924.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place |
|-------|--|
| 133 | Boat and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 58 | Central Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 17th Street. |
| 461 | Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill. |
| 302 | Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Buren Street. |
| 826 | Engineers (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave. |
| 826 | Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St. |
| 361 | Electricians, 505 S. State St. |
| 8705 | Eng Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St. |
| 27 | Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Street. |
| 15441 | Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St. |
| 12 | Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 57 | Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 84 | Machinists, 2528 S. Homan Ave. |
| 915 | Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St. |
| 275 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m. |
| 180 | Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 21 | Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St. |
| 58 | Canteen, Diversey and Sheffield. |
| 141 | Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St. |
| 272 | Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 1786 | Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. |
| 402 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 5 | Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill. |
| 6 | Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago. |
| 81 | Laundry, Garment Workers, 828 W. Van Buren St. |
| 1484 | Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave. |
| 1738 | Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street. |
| 571 | Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave. |
| 1738 | Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park. |
| 130 | Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave. |
| 402 | Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St. |
| 1170 | Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave. |
| 1257 | Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street. |
| 739 | Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 906 | Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St. |
| 375 | Railway Trainmen, 2339 W. Madison St. |
| 7 | Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard. |
| 67 | Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street. |
| 415 | Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m. |
| 614 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street. |
| 147 | Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St. |
| 142 | Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. |
| 180 | Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. |
| 184 | Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 191 | Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th. |
| 275 | Painters, 250 W. Oak St. |
| 821 | Plasterers, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. |
| 502 | Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. |
| 2219 | Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St. |
| 7 | Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. |
- Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.

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The very best place to carry on a working class campaign is in the shops and factories where the workers gather to earn their living. It is there that minds are open to the measures, parties and candidates that stand for concrete solutions of the problems of bread and butter facing the working class. It is in the shops that the workers will see most clearly, for example, the difference between Foster, the union organizer and fighter for the workers, and LaFollette, the lawyer and fighter for the middle class. (Editorial Daily Worker.)

THE ABOVE "HITS THE NAIL" on the head. Nothing could be added to that. It's up to you reader, to do everything physically possible to place

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL | Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE |
MORITZ J. LOEB. | Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application

Make It a Red Day

On Sunday, October 12, the members of the Workers Party throughout the country will gather to reform their lines for the final drive in the campaign.

This should and will prove a historic day in the development of a mass Communist movement. From many points of view the present election campaign is more than an ordinary election campaign. The process of disintegration in the biggest parties of capitalism has proceeded too far to prevent sharp class realignments in the near future. The agricultural crisis has been too deep-going; the present industrial crisis too broad and intense to blow over as soon and with as little damage as the officially beknighted propagandists of the employing class would have us believe. Finally, the political radicalization of the working and farming masses have advanced considerably in the last few years, despite the present chaos and confusion brought into their ranks by the LaFollette drive.

Under these circumstances it becomes the pressing task of the Communists to intensify their drive for the development of class-consciousness, for the development of a working class political movement that will fight back and go forward consciously and deliberately. In the special branch meetings to be held on October 12, the Workers Party will, for the first time, be considering Communist participation in parliamentary campaigns on a practical and national campaign. Today, with our paucity of connections with the numerous ramifications of the mass organizations and the masses of the workers, the parliamentary campaign offers a most effective channel for the Communists putting their case before the workingmen and farmers on the broadest possible basis—the class basis.

The distribution of three million pieces of literature by the Communists is an important but not a burdensome task. Before we win a majority of the working class to our cause, to their own cause of establishing working class rule in the United States, we will have many arduous and dangerous tasks to perform. Now that the American Communist movement is still to a large extent in the propaganda stage, the spreading of our literature, the winning of converts to international Communism, the organizational development of our party, even in its simplest form, are duties that no member can or should shirk.

Let us make October 12 a red day in the annals of Communism in the United States.

The Politics of Stock-Brokers

Sometime ago there were rumors in Washington to the effect that the biggest business interests were planning to invest about two hundred and fifty million dollars in the campaign to re-elect Coolidge.

No one presumed that such a huge fund would be transmitted in the open, legal fashion. Bluntness of this sort would be a bit too coarse even for the moss-backed standpatter. The ways of big business and its politics are devious and circuitous enough to prevent to disclosure of the receipt and expenditure of funds many times the bulk aforementioned. Our overworked financiers have had years of experience in juggling figures, hiding profits and plundering the country. They can very well handle so comparatively small a slush and class defense fund.

Now, some of these labyrinthian tricks and some of the evidence of the raising and expending of this quarter of a billion dollars for Coolidge are coming to light. Many powerful industrial concerns and giant stock brokers are spending funds lavishly to help sell their silent servant Coolidge. Of course, not a cent of the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in this and similar fashions will ever be recorded on the campaign books of the republican party. Nor will the senate committee on campaign honesty and purity ever learn about the wily ways of those enjoying the back-door confidence of our financial overlords.

Numerous Wall Street stock-brokers are waging an energetic and costly propaganda campaign in behalf of Coolidge. They are promising "higher prices" with his election. One of these letters reads: "The prospects seem to be very good for a republican victory at the November election, and if President Coolidge is elected, we believe we will have higher prices for stocks. His election will mean that the same conservative and constructive policy of his past administration will be carried out. This should stimulate business, as all of the business men of the country have great confidence in him and his policies."

We cite the above as typical of the countless covered and uncovered ways in which the purest of the capitalist democracies work for the bosses and against the workers.

The Toll of Child Labor

American industry is notorious for the recklessness with which it mangles and kills its workers. The youth of the country is not exempt from the heavy casualties of industrial accidents.

The children's bureau of the department of labor has just announced the results of its survey of industrial accidents among children in three states. The states chosen were among the so-called most progressive states of the Union, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. We are told that in one year there were in these states 7,478 accidents among workers under 21 years of age. Thirty-eight of these accidents brought death and 920 partial disablement for life.

The actual toll taken from the ranks of the children employed in the industries was much larger. These figures are only for cases in which compensation was paid. In Wisconsin they include cases where the accidents brought about disability of more than seven days' duration and in Massachusetts and New Jersey disability of more than ten days' duration. For children sixteen to seventeen years of age the rate was 13.4 per cent killed or partially disabled.

These figures tell a gruesome tale. They show the innermost workings of a system that is organized to coin the blood and health of the masses into fabulous profits, into gigantic dividends. Children are not only denied an education, denied the opportunity to play and develop, but they are denied even the most elementary protection to their life and limbs when they are compelled to work.

Our government has billions to spend for wars in which the youth and the adults are slaughtered to guarantee the profits of the capitalists. In the expenditure of money for the welfare of the youth of the country, the same government always pleads poverty. The ghastly toll of child labor is only another monument to the class brutality of our strikebreaking government that is posing as an umpire in the class conflicts, but invariably lining up with the bosses.

The Berger Surrender

"Berger Speaks For Bob" runs a headline in Chicago's leading employing class daily. The story is the tale of a confession in bankruptcy by Victor Berger to a Chicago audience. It is the report of an address by Berger, in which he told why he is now supporting the Wisconsin senator for the presidency.

Mr. Berger resorted to all the fallacious contentions of the employers, to all the pleas of the apostles of the indestructibility and eternity of capitalism in the United States to explain and apologize for the collapse of the socialist party under his leadership. We are told that "we have very few native American workers who are compelled to stay workers all their lives. There is always a chance for them to get ahead on the shoulders of the immigrant, the newcomer."

This is a revised edition, a camouflaged form of the hackneyed doctrine of "from the overalls to the presidency." The fact of the matter is that recent years have seen a decreasing immigration, a steady trend towards the development of a homogeneous working class, a marked proletarianization of the masses—rural and urban. The days of free land are over. The days of the small shopkeeper and the opportunity of the individual worker rising from his bench to the corporation president's chair are rapidly saying farewell to us.

Yet it is in these days, when the opportunity for the development of a revolutionary working class political movement is greatest, when the need for such a crystallization is most pressing that Berger and his lieutenants are doing least, are actually preventing in every conceivable way the organization of these masses politically, on class lines. It is at such a time that the Bergers and Hillquits have gone over board and baggage to the LaFollette forces, which even Mr. Berger admits do not seek the abolition of capitalism. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Berger, Mr. Hillquit and some of their rubber-stamps were more interested in building up a working class political movement of action and substance in the days of free land and better industrial opportunity, in the days when his present argument had for motive potency.

But such apologies are the usual retreat of those who leave the ranks of the working class struggling against a presently more powerful enemy. It is an axiom of the international class struggle that those who surrender to the enemies of the workers always accept and mouth the reasoning of these enemies as apologies for their flying to cover.

The labor fakery of New York waited on the democratic convention with a load of lumber, called planks, which they wanted inserted in the democratic platform. One of them sounds like a voice from the grave. It is a passage from the Clayton Act which declares that labor is not a commodity. It shouldn't be, but it is and will be so long as the capitalist system exists. But labor leaders are so hopeful!

Hearst and Hylan think Al Smith would look very nice sitting on a heap of old tin cans on the political scrap heap. But that portion of AP's anatomy, which is hinted at rather than mentioned in polite society, prefers the cushioned seats in Albany to the uncomfortable resting place that his friends on lower Manhattan would wish for him. Besides, Al is very useful to Tammany this year, so he simply obeys orders.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Socialist Defends British Empire Against Bolsheviks

By TOM BELL.

CHARLES Lester, one time member of the Communist Party of Great Britain, now organizer and propagandist for the socialist party of Canada, has contributed an article to a recent issue of the One Big Union Bulletin, organ of the "O. B. U." of Winnipeg. In this article this renegade attacks Soviet Russia and the Communist International.

Lester is one of the handful of Kautskyan socialists who refused to join the Communists to build a Communist Party in Canada. His stock in trade consists of windy denunciations of the Communists as "reformists" and slanderous statements against Soviet Russia. But this British "patriot" rushes to the defense of the British Empire in his article, and "exposes" the plots of the Communist International against the Empire.

The One Big Union poses as being a very revolutionary organization. In fact, it attempts to prove that the Communists are hopelessly reactionary because they refuse to run away from Gompers and Co. by leaving the A. F. of L. unions. That the O. B. U. should give Lester space in its official organ to attack Soviet Russia shows who it is that lines up with Gompers. Both Gompers, the member of the Civic Federation and the henchmen of secretary of state Hughes, and the terrible revolutionary One Big Union which wants to split Gompers' unions, unite in attacking Soviet Russia and the Communists!

Lester attempts to prove many things in his article. First, that Soviet Russia is simply a capitalist country and that the Russian workers are slavishly exploited to pay profits to the concessionaires (Nepmen). Second, that that Communist International is dominated by Soviet Russia, and that the former is used by the Soviet Republic to advance the old imperialistic czarist designs in the east. Third, that the Communist Parties only exist in British countries as tools in the hands of the wicked Bolsheviks for the destruction of the British Empire so that Russia can expand in the east. Fourth, and here Lester's patriotic

chest fairly swells with indignation, he warns the workers of Canada that the Canadian Communist Party is merely a tool in the hands of the unscrupulous capitalists of the United States being used by them to further their scheme of dominating that British country. Of course, he also denounces the use of force by the workers against the capitalists in their battles for emancipation.

Secretary of state Hughes never scratched his whiskers and got a better "red scare" story than this of his chest. If Gompers ever hears of it, he will immediately add Lester to his staff of ex-socialists who do his writing for him. For a workers' paper to print stuff like this is the last stage in degradation. It takes the yellow socialists to show the capitalist penitents how to slander the revolutionary workers and the Soviet Republic.

It is strange that if Soviet Russia is a capitalist country, as Lester says, the capitalists of the world are bitterly opposed to the very existence of the Russian Workers' Republic. At the Hague, and Genoa conferences the capitalist representatives demanded as the price of recognition of Soviet Russia that all the property confiscated from the capitalists and landlords be returned to them, and they were told to go to the devil by the Soviet representatives. If the Russian workers are being exploited to pay fat dividends to "Nepmen" why is it that the capitalists are not rushing to invest their money in Russia?

The fact of the matter is that the basic industries (land, mines, metal, oil, railroads, textiles) banks and foreign trade, are safely in the hands of the Soviet power protected by the Red Army. Concessions have been given to "Nepmen" in internal trade, and in certain industries that the Soviet government cannot exploit, and which can be leased to private capitalists as concessions without endangering the dominance of the working class.

The new economic policy was a concession necessary owing to the economic backwardness of Russia. It soothed the peasantry by allowing them free trade, and gave concessions principally in the sphere commerce to

private capitalists. But so long as the Soviet power has a firm basis in the heavy industries, and prohibits any political concessions to capital, and the Red Army is willing to repeat its glorious exploits of the past years against the enemies of the Soviet Republic, capitalism will be unable to destroy the Workers' Republic.

An organ grinder's monkey is free to roam so long as its master does not jerk the string—so also are the "Nepmen" in Russia, and the Bolshevik party has demonstrated that it knows when to pull the string as soon as the capitalists try to infringe upon the Soviet power.

After the introduction of "Nep," says this yellow traitor, the Soviet Republic used the Third International to establish favorable trade relations with the capitalist countries. Wide-awake workers know that the capitalist nations of the world use the existence of the Third International as an excuse against the recognition of Russia. Hughes of the United States is a past master at this. He is even now coaching the republican campaigners with arguments of this nature.

But Lester sees as an obstacle to this Bolshevik plot the control by Great Britain of many portions of the Near and Far East which prevents the expansion of Russia. "The imperial designs of old Russia begin to take root again and Soviet Russia finds Britain in the way of many of her projects." But the wily Communists seek to overcome this by demanding the destruction of the British Empire. This is terrible to the British Mr. Lester who exposes the vile plot by pointing out that the Communists say: "The way to the Social Revolution is 'Down with the British Empire' and all yell accordingly."

Thus the British imperialist with the thin socialist disguise has done his duty by the Empire and given the warning against Bolshevik plots.

To further prove his contention Lester quotes from an imperialist paper its denunciation of the Canadian Premier over his objection to the signing of the Lausanne Treaty by Curzon without the consent of Canada, and adds: "... It may seem a strange coincidence that American diplomats secretly working in the British Em-

pire are working for the same ends as Soviet Russia thru the Third International." Thus this fool has discovered that the Third International and American imperialism are both working in harmony for the destruction of the British Empire!

The Communist International is certainly working to organize the exploited colonial peoples of the East to destroy British imperialism; the British C. P. demands independence for the colonies; and these things are necessary for the success of the world revolution. When Lester opposes this he is saying exactly the same as the imperialist labor leaders who form the British "Labor" government. All traitors to the working class want to see the Empire preserved. To accomplish this Ramsay MacDonald is building more cruisers and airplanes, and shooting down Hindu textile workers, and having bombs dropped on Macedonian villages.

Imperialism is the enemy of the working class whether it be British, American or French. The Communist International alone is carrying on the work of mobilizing the workers against capitalist imperialism. Anyone who opposes this is a friend of the imperialists and an enemy of the working class. Even the Lester can spread socialist phrases over his patriotic vomiting he exposes himself as a defender of British imperialism. He is opposed to any attacks on the British Empire. To discredit the Communists who are fighting imperialism he slanderously states that the Comintern is in league with American imperialism in attacking the British Empire. Belly-crawling to chauvinism could not be plainer. Lester has joined the camp of the social-traitors who support "their" imperialisms but denounce the imperialism of its rivals.

The workers of Winnipeg and Vancouver who fought against the last imperialist war will have something to say to Lester on this subject, and the gang of phrase-mongering bureaucrats who live off the gambling proceeds of the One Big Union Bulletin will heartily regret that they exposed themselves so completely by printing this "patriotic" attack of Lester's upon the Communist International and Soviet Russia.

Gary Schools Turn Out Docile Slaves

(Continued from page 1.)
cational value when they enter certain of the industries on which the prosperity of the city is based."

Report is Lengthy.
This report is published in eight volumes, dealing with every phase of the Gary platoon school system. Of course it is to be expected that the board of education, so close as it is to the United States Steel corporation, and dependent as it is upon the steel industries of the town for financial upkeep, is expected to favor the Gary plan. However, glaring defects are pointed out even in this prejudiced report.

In spite of protests that "The shop work in Gary is not primarily a preparation for earning a livelihood as a mechanic or artisan," the investigators are forced to conclude that, "The Gary scheme springs from a thorough analysis of the existing social situation. The truth of this statement being particularly evidenced by the provisions made for industrial work for boys, household arts for girls, and recreation for all." In plainer language, the Gary system aims to fill the need for an adequate supply of trained steel mill slaves for the steel trust mills.

The training given the pupils in the platoon schools however, is only broad enough in scope to enable them to do the mechanical tasks required of them in the U. S. Steel corporation's mills. It is admitted in the report that fundamental principles are sacrificed to superficial industrial processes.

Do Not Develop Minds.
"Somewhat elaborate practical and written tests were given in order to provide an objective basis for judgment as to what is achieved by the system of industrial instruction," says the board of education report. "In general, it is fair to say that while displaying considerable practical competence, pupils had not been led to reflect and had, in consequence, extracted little of intellectual value from their shop work."

"To boys working in the foundry a test in the use of patterns was given. On the whole their work was well done; they attacked the task with readiness and confidence, and they carried it thru in a business-like way, with little loss of time thru mistakes or hesitation. A written examination and oral questions showed, however, that only limited attempts had been made to form a background of ideas and knowledge drawn from this and related industries."
"In order to test the work in the machine shop of the Emerson school, the seven high school students who had the longest experience in this shop were provided with a piece of soft rolled steel, which they were required to manipulate in accordance with the outline of a blue print furnished them. Subsequently the boys took a written test designed to ascertain how far they comprehended the reasons for what they had done and also whether they had been led to

see the wider uses and implications of the machines and processes that they had been employing. The boys displayed confidence and a fair degree of skill in dealing with common machine operations, but oral as well as written questions showed that their grasp did not penetrate below the surface."

Turn Out Docile Slaves.
The Gary school system, which the employers are attempting to saddle on the children of cities throughout the country, thus brands itself as super-

ficial. The platoon schools teach the children to be docile slaves in the steel mills, who know the processes of blacksmithing, forge and foundry work, but who do not have their minds developed. "The shop men are doubtless under the impression that they are constantly giving instruction," says the report, "but the truth is that in a large sense instruction has not been a part of the serious business of the department."

The investigators, as was to be ex-

pected, term the Gary plan of developing industrial slaves, "A large and generous conception." But even they are forced to admit that this conception "falls too far short of execution," because it does not develop the mind of the child. They evidently did not realize that Elbert H. Gary is not interested in "the mind of the child," but is interested in developing "hands" for his steel mills who know the processes required about fundamental principles. This inquisitive stage of mind, which is bound up with all true education, would be dangerous to Gary's profit system and would endanger the millions of dollars profits extracted from the Gary steel trust slaves.

Good Thing for Gary.
"After making every possible allowance, it remains to be admitted that in respect to administration and instruction, Gary might fairly have been expected to make a better showing," the report concludes.

The platoon system fails when the educational welfare of the children is the criterion. When the needs of the Gary steel mills for physically strong, docile, and contented steel mill slaves is the test, the Gary platoon system is a howling success.
Tomorrow I will write about another phase of the platoon school system, the steel trust's brain child.

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THE POWER COLUMN

Twice every week—this column uncovers to your view the motive power behind the DAILY WORKER. Here for the interest and inspiration of every reader—and especially the DAILY WORKER agents and committees—are tried and proven suggestions and accomplishments to drive the DAILY WORKER to further conquests.
Here is POWER—the power of brain and effort of men and women of the working class who not only believe—but ACT!

WE never saw Carl Necker before one day about two weeks ago. And we know most live wires in the local Labor movement. He simply walked into the office and asked to be given a bundle of ten copies of the DAILY WORKER for sale in his shop. Carl is a young, quiet chap. We wanted to get acquainted. So we learned he is—or rather was—not in the union of his trade. (He joined last week). He got a stray copy of the DAILY WORKER someone left in the shop during lunch hour and he became interested. And he wanted a bundle to sell every day asking us to send it to him. But the DAILY WORKER has no delivery system—yet—and Carl Necker wanted to sell the same morning's issue at work during lunch hour. So he decided since he had the will, it was easy to find the way and he called the evening before to get the DAILY WORKER "hot off the press." That was two weeks ago.

Last Saturday Carl Necker brought in eight 6 month subscriptions of his shopmates. And the newsboy at the factory gates is selling the DAILY WORKER—in fact twice as many as Carl Necker sells inside.

Carl Necker is not a member of the Workers Party. He says someday he may learn enough to join. How we wish some of the Workers Party members could learn what he already knows to build up a Labor movement!

This story is almost too good to be true. Sometimes, during the day, we even doubt that such a person exists—until he walks in early in the evening in his quiet unassuming way. Few people know him as yet.

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