

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT Italy has a dictatorial form of government Mussolini himself would be the last man in the world to deny. Yet this fact does not prevent the United States government from being on the best of terms with the Italian government. In fact, Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is now in Italy and it has been reported and denied that he conferred with Mussolini and his finance minister, Volpi, over such boring matters as debts and credits. Indeed, the House of Morgan saved Mussolini's neck in a physical as well as a political sense once before, at a time when the dictators had aroused tremendous mass opposition because of the murder of Matteotti, the socialist deputy.

AMBASSADOR SHEFFIELD may not return to Mexico to resume his activities as agent of American imperialism. This is equal to saying that the United States is about to break diplomatically with Mexico. Last an open and formal break might lead to the suspicion that the Coolidge administration was taking advantage of the present difficulties of the Calles government in order to serve the oil barons, the rupture will be befogged as much as possible. Coolidge does not want to lose the K. K. K. vote, but he hopes to kill two birds with one shot.

NOW comes the inevitable dose of hypocrisy. David Lawrence, a Washington reporter, in a dispatch to the Chicago Daily News informs us that ever since the controversy between the clergy and the government became acute in Mexico pressure was being brought to bear on the state department to break off diplomatic relations with the southern republic. While Mexico has a right to enact whatever laws she pleases, says Lawrence, "on the other hand, the United States has on more than one occasion in diplomatic history expressed its approval or disapproval of movements in foreign countries which violate the spirit of democracy."

THIS is nauseating. But what follows is putrid. "The United States has especially shown itself opposed to autocratic forms of government, as well as efforts to suppress religious freedom." Capitalist reporters in the pay of the money barons have such unflinching confidence in the stupidity of their readers that they do not take the trouble to lie cleverly. It would not take anybody who read this piece of bunk by Lawrence more than one-quarter of a minute to name half a dozen countries where dictatorships exist and where all opposition organizations, religious as well as lay, have been suppressed or forced to toe the line.

IN the early days of the Mussolini regime he did not look with much favor on the catholic church. A catholic organization recruited from the peasantry led by Father Sturzo was persecuted by a black shirt dictator and its leader finally driven under cover. Mussolini catered to the masses rather than to the church. But he finally came to the conclusion that the church was a more reliable ally of big business than the masonic organization, so he concluded an alliance with the vatican and suppressed the masons. Now Mussolini's praises are sung by the Knights of Columbus and the masonic cabinet of President Coolidge joins hands with the pope against the Italian masons and the Mexican government which has a mason for president.

BIG business cares little what kind of a grip you flourish or what kind of a ritual you babble in your lodge. A superstitious catholic may be content to feast on a wafer and think he is having a jolly good time, while paying his road to heaven. A bourgeois catholic may swallow the wafer, but he will have roast pheasant and champagne for desert. The same with the bourgeois protestant, agnostic, or atheist who makes his living fleecing the workers or helping others to fleece them. There are more masons that Knights of Columbus in financial power in America, but just now they are ready to shoot the masons of Mexico, even tho the pope be served by the bullets.

ONLY foolish workers quarrel with each other over religion. The ruling class of all countries have used this wedge to break up the growing (Continued on page 2)

HIRE SPOLANSKY, STRIKE-BREAKER, AS OTHERS FAIL

Labor Spy Displaces Frame-Up Artists

Note.—The national office of the Workers (Communist) Party announces that while Jacob Spolansky the labor spy now employed by the Botany Mills against the Passaic textile strikers, was employed by the department of justice during 1920-1921 and was active in espionage and persecution against the Communist Party at that time, he has always been known to members of the party and never succeeded in becoming a member of it to facilitate his nefarious duties. He was for a time a member of the socialist party.

(By Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Jacob Spolansky, the new detective general in charge of the strikebreaking undercover work of the Botany Worsteds Mills in the Passaic strike zone, was put in charge several weeks ago after other detective chiefs had failed in their various efforts to disrupt the strikers' organization and to frame up Albert Weisbord and other strike leaders.

High Priced "Expert."

Spolansky is a high priced "expert" on reds whose expert knowledge consists largely of the lurid bunk that has been peddled about the radical movements since the war set the fashion. The U. S. secret service of William J. Burns days employed him to handle the planting of undercover men in radical movements. One of his agents, named Morrow, attended the Michigan Communist convention of 1922 as a delegate and Spolansky testified in the Foster and Ruthenberg trials that followed.

Dope From Old Dick.

The dope on Spolansky's present movements comes from Colonial Casimir Pilenus Palmer, for twenty years with Scotland Yard, U. S. military and naval intelligence departments and the department of justice. Palmer, now not connected with any detective agency, says Spolansky begged him to go on his staff with the Botany. But Palmer said the job was too dirty. Detectives have a way of telling things to each other and Palmer said Spolansky told him of his recent movements. After his series with the News was done and had been collected into a pamphlet and distributed by the National Metal Trades Association and others he stayed on the payroll of various open shop organizations for a time. But eventually he needed another job and the Botany people hired him at a critical period of the strike.

Worked Thru Civic Federation. In laying his plans for the most effective work against the strikers Spolansky got in touch with the National Civic Federation. He said that he obtained a letter of introduction from one of the labor vice-presidents of that labor and capitalist institution to Ralph Easley, the executive secretary. Easley in turn was to use his influence with other labor men for the purpose of destroying the strikers' solidarity if possible. (Easley is himself hot in the game to break the Passaic strike; a recent letter bearing his signature made public by Albert (Continued on page 2)

The Civic Federation and the Trade Union Movement in the Light of Recent Developments

THE Civic Federation, the odoriferous Ralph Easley, its secretary, at least one of its "labor" vice-presidents, Jacob Spolansky, former stoolpigeon of the department of justice under the administration of William J. Burns, and now in the pay of various labor-hating corporations, the Botany Worsteds Mills, head and front of the drive against the Passaic textile strikers—all are shown in intimate relation to one another in the Federated Press story published on this page today.

The facts disclosed raise again the whole question of the connection between the Civic Federation and certain sections of the trade union movement thru the labor officials who are also officials of the Civic Federation.

Ralph Easley, during his recent sojourn in Chicago, boasted openly that he controlled a number of influential trade union officers and at that time was interested in creating sentiment and stirring up action against the proposed trade union delegation to the Soviet Union of which Albert Coyle, editor of the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal*, is a member.

Easily even stated that he could and would "get Coyle's job." In recent years the excuse given by such labor officials as Vice-President Woll of the A. F. of L. for co-operation with the Civic Federation has been that both organizations were interested in fighting Communism.

The fight against Communism in the trade union movement is a political question for the trade unions to settle themselves. The united front between a bosses' organization like the Civic Federation, which the United Mine Workers have condemned for years and which no official or member of the U. M. W. of A. may join without expulsion from the union, against Communists and the Communist Party, cannot be excused on any grounds.

But when the Civic Federation and some of its "labor" officers work hand-in-hand with the Botany Mills in selecting a notorious stoolpigeon like Spolansky to devise ways and means of breaking a strike of 16,000 underpaid textile workers who have announced and proved their wish to join the A. F. of L., the question ceases to be that of *trade unionism versus Communism* and becomes *trade unionism versus stoolpigeonism* condoned, planned and participated in first, by an employers' organization with which trade union officials maintain friendly relations and second, by "labor" members of the Civic Federation.

A second question now demands answer: What is the connection between the Civic Federation, its "labor" officials, its chief stoolpigeon, Spolansky, its attempt to break the Passaic strike and—

The denunciation of the Passaic strike by the executive council of the A. F. of L. as a communistic enterprise, its attempt to create suspicion of the purposes of the heroic struggle and to shut off the generous financial relief which had come from all sections of the trade union movement as a tribute to the militancy and courage of the strikers in the face of the most atrocious police persecution?

These two questions are not asked by us alone. They are asked and they will continue to be asked by every honest trade unionist in the United States who reads of the conspiracy of the Civic Federation against the Passaic strike and who knows that certain trade union officials are members of the Civic Federation and as such cannot escape responsibility for the attacks of this labor-baiting organization upon the sections of the working class—organized and unorganized—which it singles out for persecution.

Every union official who is a member of the Civic Federation, or who co-operates with it to the extent of accepting its invitations to speak at its banquets, should be forced to withdraw and publicly repudiate the Civic Federation or surrender his office and membership in the trade union movement.

Nothing less than this can protect the integrity of the labor movement now stained by violations of the most elementary trade union ethics in co-operation with the most loathsome section of labor's enemies.

NEW YORK FUR WORKERS' JOINT BOARD SEEKS TO LEARN MOTIVES OF GREEN'S PROBE OF THEIR STRIKE

NEW YORK, August 13.—The following letters are being sent today to all central labor bodies and labor publications by the New York Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union to acquaint organized labor with the proposed investigation by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of the hard and successful strike just concluded of the fur workers for the 40-hour five-day week:

VICTORY AFTER 17 WEEKS

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:—The New York Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union desires to acquaint the labor movement with the results of its recent strike and subsequent events pertaining to it, which in their opinion are of great importance to the labor movement.

Win 17-Week Strike. "The fur workers of New York City, under the leadership of the joint board of the Fur Workers' Union, recently emerged successfully from a seventeen-week general strike which began Feb. 16, 1926 and ended on June 11, 1926. This struggle attracted the attention of the entire labor movement. Our efforts to establish a 40-hour, 5- (Continued on page 2)

A. F. OF L. WILL ACCEPT PASSAIC MILL WORKERS

Agrees to Organize the Strikers in U. T. W.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

By H. M. WICKS. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—At a conference at the headquarters of the United Textile Workers Thursday afternoon between the committee selected by the Passaic strikers and the executive committee of the United Textile Workers of America, the way was paved for bringing the Passaic strikers into the American Federation of Labor organization.

At previous conferences it was agreed that on Thursday the reply of the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America would be given to the impartial committee selected on recommendation of Senator Borah, which consists of W. Jett Lauch, chairman, Henry T. Hunt and Miss Helen Todd.

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers told the committee in behalf of the executive council that the Passaic workers would be received into the union and welcomed.

Accept Workers. He seemed to stress the fact that they must obey its constitution and by-laws, and added that none but bona-fide mill workers would be accepted.

In the statement issued from McMahon's office the public is informed that it is specifically provided that if the workers decide to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of America there is one condition required of them and that is the elimination of Albert Weisbord and his associates from any connection with the local union or unions of Passaic workers.

The constant reiteration regarding the elimination of Weisbord is the same tune the employers sing and its unnecessary in view of the fact that Weisbord has agreed time and again that he will step out in order to pave the way for a settlement. He does insist, however, on the existence of an effective labor organization in Passaic that will insure the workers a weapon against the mill owners. The striking workers who have secured work elsewhere and are now paying dues to the organization in Passaic must continue to pay dues as well as an initiation fee of one dollar with the understanding that this money is turned over to the relief committee of the strikers. Those not working and still on strike are not required to pay either initiation fees or dues at this time but will be held morally responsible when they resume work to meet this obligation.

Reply to McMahon. In reply to McMahon's statement of the position of the executive council, the committee wrote the following letter:

"August 12, 1926. "Mr. Thomas F. McMahon. "International President, United Textile Workers of America, "605 Bible House, New York. "My Dear Mr. McMahon: "We beg to acknowledge receipt of your statement advising the request for affiliation of the striking textile employes of Passaic into the United Textile Workers of America. We are very much gratified with your action as it entirely conforms to the conditions which we stated we could offer as a basis of affiliation.

Weisbord Agrees To Withdraw. "Mr. Weisbord, as we told you, has already agreed to withdraw when the Passaic textile Workers have formally been organized as a union of the United Textile Workers of America, and we are confident that he will make such further definite statement as you suggest.

"We shall be very glad indeed to cooperate with you further in bringing this matter to a successful conclusion. It is clear now that there cannot be any objection whatsoever to the recognition of the striking employes when they shall have become affiliated with your organization.

(Signed) "W. Jett Lauch, Helen Todd, Henry T. Hunt." Chairman Lauch was well pleased with the outcome of the conferences and says he is confident that the workers in Passaic will accept the proposals, since they are advised to do so by their leaders who have directed the brilliant struggle of more than six months.

McMahon, when asked whether the United Textile Workers of America would carry on the fight in case the employers refused to recognize them, evaded the question by stating that they would cross that bridge when they got to it.

There are many details yet to be worked out before the entrance of the strikers into the United Textile Workers of America is consummated, but the main objections and points of disagreement have been overcome.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

PROTESTANT CLERGY URGE MEXICANS TO BACK GOVERNMENT

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Mexican citizens were urged to place loyalty to their government before loyalty to their church, in the report issued today by the good will mission of thirty two protestant pastors who have just completed two weeks of intensive study of Mexican conditions.

The report found that the government of President Calles was strong and recommended the adoption of a program of educational and social reform.

WAR LOOMS IN BALKANS OVER BOUNDARY ROW

Four Nations Reported Preparing Troops

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Balkan cauldron is boiling again. Nervous tension is high in the Balkan states, due to the joint ultimatum delivered to Bulgaria by Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Greece, according to reports received here.

Bulgaria Prepares for War.

In Sofia there are many rumors of preparations for war and the populace has been stirred by rumors that Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece are preparing for a joint offensive against Bulgaria.

Czecho-Slovakia officials are reported to be attempting mediation, and the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers are watching the situation carefully to guard their own rival interests and alliances.

Attacks on Both Sides.

The Bulgarians charge that Serbians have attacked the border town of Zlata Novi Calibi and wounded three inhabitants before being driven back across the borders.

From Bucharest comes reports of depredations by Bulgarian comitadjis and insistent demands that these Macedonian leaders be delivered up by Bulgaria for punishment.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13.—The Bulgarian government today will reply to the collective note forwarded to it by the government of Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece, according to authoritative information.

The reply, it was understood, will comply with all the requests made by the signatories. The note was a protest against the irregulars on the Bulgarian frontiers crossing the boundaries in bands, killing and marauding.

YOUTHS OF 30 NATIONS PLAN TO FIGHT WAR

1,200 Delegates Are Now in France

BOISSY LA RIVIERE, France, Aug. 13.—One thousand, two hundred youths of both sexes, representing thirty nations, are gathered here for the Sixth International democratic Peace Congress. Of the delegates present, 800 are German.

The serious work of the congress will begin next Wednesday, when addresses are scheduled by French, Belgian, English, German and American speakers.

The movement seeks to bring the youth of different nations together in a movement to resist attempts to start another war.

Between 4,000 to 5,000 are expected to attend the meet.

"THE UNITED STATES IS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER," LANSBURY'S WEEKLY SAYS OF SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

LONDON, August 13.—"The United States is on trial for murder," the labor weekly of George Lansbury, laborite member of parliament, said today in a sensational appeal for the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Massachusetts labor leaders convicted of murder as the result of a frame-up.

The appeal, appearing under a large caption, "Murder" asserted that "In order to conceal the secret murder of Andrea Salsedo, an Italian worker, by its police, the American government is now preparing to judicially murder two other Italian workers, to wit, Sacco and Vanzetti."

The magazine, after tracing the history of the case, concludes: "The American government claims to be the true ark of the anolent common law of England. Well, perhaps, this will quash the good old law, as administered in the bloody assl

K. OF C. MAKES DEMAND FOR U.S.-MEXICAN BREAK

Scottish Rite Assails Roman Agents

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—An official request that the United States break off diplomatic relations with Mexico in the interests of the catholic church was made today by James J. Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus.

Flaherty accompanied by D. J. Callahan, treasurer of the K. of C. presented the resolutions passed at the Philadelphia convention of the organization, where Mussolini, who crushed the masonic order in Italy was eulogized.

Neither Kellogg nor Flaherty would disclose what transpired at the meeting. It was strictly agreed at the beginning that neither side would discuss the conference, Kellogg said.

Kellogg will leave tomorrow for a visit at the president's summer home. Undoubtedly the Mexican situation will be the principal topic of conversation.

Masons Slam Knights.

Flaherty was deeply embarrassed when asked to comment on a statement issued by the publicity bureau of the Scottish Rite (Mason) news bureau under the heading, "Deliberate Perversion."

The statement called attention to the fact that the knights had not attacked the religious persecution under Mussolini in Italy. It pointed out that the Masonic organization was outlawed.

Flaherty gave as a reason why the Knights of Columbus made no protest on the Italian matter, the distance of Italy and the lack of intimate connections there, such as they have in Mexico "where our interests are very close."

Has Connections in Rome.

That this was a lame excuse can be seen from the fact that Mussolini was eulogized at the opening of the K. of C. convention and as for lack of intimate connections, the K. of C. has a bureau in Rome and has direct communication with the vatican.

The Scottish Rite statement lauded the Calles government and expressed the hope that President Calles "will remain at the helm of the ship of state and unshackle his country from its religious manacles."

"It is surprising that the supreme council, Knights of Columbus, is suddenly coming to life on the question of persecution," said the statement. "As before stated in this article, the Mussolini government of Italy may be used as an example in this connection and yet that government cannot be compared with the present administration of Mexico, as the two governments are directly antithetical; the former, a crushing blow to democracy, freedom of speech and the press, representing intolerance, persecution of non-catholics and general destruction of the common interests of the masses; the latter making a brave and determined stand for enlightenment, freedom from religious domination and alien ecclesiastical influence, and general betterment of its citizenry.

"It may be fervently hoped that our government will remain firm in its determination to exercise a 'hands off' policy with regard to the valiant little country known as the 'land of Montezuma.'"

Workers Strike When Cheated of Bonus; Die to Get Pay, Says Firm

YORK, Pa., Aug. 13.—(FP)—When the semi-annual bonus was not paid the 275 workers at the American Wire Fabrics Corp. at Mount Wolf, over 200 quit work. The company said there were no excess earnings from which to pay the expected bonus. The firm says it has taken out group insurance to replace the bonus.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

More Bread and Milk for Children of British Miners

THE International Workers' Aid sent yesterday another one thousand dollars to supply milk and bread for the children of the locked out coal miners of England. This money was collected during the past week by I. W. A. committees in Chicago, Ill., Canton and Cincinnati, Ohio, by house-to-house and shop collections. Other cities are doing the same, and many more thousands of dollars will be collected in this manner by the workers.

The New York International Workers' Aid is conducting a Greater New York shop collection campaign this week. Every worker should do his or her best to help the British miners win their fight.

In such cities and towns where there are no I. W. A. committees operating, the workers and friends should form committees to collect funds and forward them direct to the International Workers' Aid National Office at 1553 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

SPLIT MENACES PAN-AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS

Catholic Leaders Plan Fight in A. F. of L.

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Hints that the Knights of Columbus will insist on bringing their fight against the Calles liberal-labor government in Mexico to the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open Oct. 4 in Detroit, have begun to reach Washington headquarters of labor. If these hints prove reliable, the attack will follow two main lines—introduction of resolutions denouncing the alleged persecution of Catholic clergy in Mexico, and resolutions calling for withdrawal of the American Federation of Labor from the pan-American Federation of Labor.

Since the Pan-American is in substance an alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor, which is the power behind President Calles, the effect of withdrawal of the American Federation of Labor from this affiliation would be to kill the pan-American Federation of Labor. The few other members of the Pan-American Federation of Labor are too weak in numbers and financial resources to maintain a headquarters.

Calles' Stand.

Calles, speaking for the organized working class of Mexico, has declared that ignorance, dirt, and general inefficiency in that republic must give way to enlightenment, sanitation and modern modes of life and work. Like Obregon before him, he has had the advice and support of frequent visiting delegations of officials of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies. All elements of opposition have collapsed except one—the Catholic clergy, who have had control of the schools. Calles has announced that Mexicans must learn to read, to think, to act on their own motion. He asserts the right of the state to direct public education.

If rumors reaching Washington prove true when the convention meets in October, the American Federation of Labor will have to face a public demand by a group of prominent labor officials who belong to the Knights of Columbus, that it reverse its established policy of friendship for the Mexican labor movement. In the event that this attack is successful, the consequences may run farther, and become vastly more serious, than the sponsors of the resolutions would suppose.

Mexican Labor to Left.

If the Pan-American Federation of Labor breaks down, organized labor in Latin-America will presumably look to Europe for its international affiliations. Argentina is already affiliated with Amsterdam, and Mexico would likely follow suit. The Washington idea of keeping Latin-American labor away from socialist programs such as Amsterdam represents would be in the discard. Latin-American labor would turn to the left of its present position.

In view of this situation, veterans in the American Federation of Labor find it difficult to believe that the Catholic-conscious delegates in the Detroit convention will bring up the Mexican internal problem and ask that Calles be denounced.

Editor's Note.—Mr. Todd's reference to "socialist programs such as Amsterdam represents" might lead our readers to believe that the International Federation of Trade Unions seriously aims to establish a socialist society. This is not so. As a matter of fact the labor movement of Latin America is far more advanced than Amsterdam. The labor movement of Chile is already affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions, and minorities in the other South American countries have connections with the same body. That international connections, even with Amsterdam on the part of the American labor movements of North and South America would be displeasing to our imperialists there is no doubt. It is extremely doubtful that Catholic labor leaders will bring the Mexican issue before the next A. F. of L. convention. It is more likely that a gentleman's agreement has been reached between the Militia of Christ or K. of C. faction in the A. F. of L. and the Masonic faction, to let the matter rest. Both sets of leaders are wise enough to see the danger to their personal interests of a religious civil war in the unions.

Burned in Auto Fire.
PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—Attempting to extinguish flames which enveloped his auto, Sam Williams, 55, a cattle buyer, today suffered burns which may prove fatal. Physicians say he cannot live.

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Why This Investigation of the Furriers?

(Continued from page 1.)

day week of work received the endorsement and encouragement of numerous labor bodies. Numerous and tremendous obstacles had to be overcome before we succeeded in breaking the stubbornness of the manufacturers. Our pickets were clubbed and beaten. Hundreds of strikers were arrested and given severe fines and sentences because they practiced the elementary right of peacefully picketing their shops.

Great Victory For Labor.

"The results of the strike were celebrated as a victory by the fur workers and were proclaimed as such by the entire labor press that commented upon them. The outstanding gains secured by the fur workers as a result of their remarkable struggle are a 40-hour, 5-day work week instead of a 44-hour week; abolition of section contracting; unionization of out-of-town shops controlled by New York manufacturers; a 10% increase on the existing minimum scale; abolition of overtime; guarantee against discharge prior to legal holidays, seven of which are to be paid for without work; and other substantial gains further safeguarding the interests of the workers in the shops.

Rank and File Active.

"The methods employed in the strike were based on the widest mass response, and called forth the maximum of solidarity and rank and file activity. Mass picketing, rank and file participation in the work of the strike, and the important role played by the shop chairmen as the direct representatives of the workers in shaping of strike policies, were the outstanding features of our strike.

"In connection with the above, the enclosed exchange of letters between the Joint Board and President Green assumes an importance for the entire organized labor movement, inasmuch as the letters bear upon the relations of autonomous unions to the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes,

"Fraternally yours,
"Joint Board Furriers' Union,
"B. Gold, Manager."

GREEN'S LETTER

The following is a copy of the letter received by the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union from President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

"New York, July 19, 1926
"Mr. Ben Gold, manager,
"Joint Board, International Fur Workers Union
"New York City, N. Y.

"Dear Sir and Brother:
"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, beginning June 25, authorized and instructed the president of the American Federation of Labor to appoint a committee representing the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of making an investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union, the recent strike of the New York membership of that union, the developments which took place in the working out of a new wage agreement and the general policy pursued by the strike committee which directed the strike in New York City. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is interested in the International Fur Workers' Union as it is in all international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Because of this deep interest the executive council wishes to know whether the membership of the International Fur Workers' Union, and particularly that part of it which is employed in the fur manufacturing industry in New York, is administering the affairs of the organization in New York City in accordance with the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Appoint Investigation Committee

"The executive council desires to know whether those in charge of the recent strike in New York City were conforming to the laws, usages and administrative policies of the American Federation of Labor in their management and conduct of the strike. For the purpose of securing this information and in conformity with the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor I have appointed Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, chairman; Mr. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Edward F. McGrady, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Mr. Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Labor Union, to serve on said committee.

"I request that you give to the membership of this committee all assistance possible in its work of investigation. Please give the committee access to all books, records and accounts of the local strike committee, of which you were chairman, and the books, records and accounts of any sub-committee created by the local strike committee.

"With every good wish, I am,
"Fraternally yours,
(Signed) "Wm. Green,
"President American Federation of Labor."

The DAILY WORKER needs your five dollars—you need The DAILY WORKER. Send five for a year's sub before August 15!

JOINT BOARD'S ANSWER

The following is a copy of the reply of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to President Green of the American Federation of Labor:

August 5, 1926.

"Mr. William Green, President
"American Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Confirming our previous letter acknowledging receipt of yours of July 19th notifying us of the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of the recent successful strike of the Furriers' Union of New York under the leadership of the New York Joint Board, we beg to state that the following is the decision of the Joint Board after thoro consideration of your letter, which you will recall we informed you we believed of sufficient importance to place before a full meeting of the board at the earliest opportunity.

What Motivates Probe?

"The Joint Board is astonished at the ordering of such an unexpected and extraordinary investigation. The investigation was unexpected because of the highly successful nature of our strike. Our victory was a clean one. We won the forty-hour week for the workers in our industry; we secured substantial wage advances; we secured far greater control over the industry than the union has ever had before; we greatly strengthened our organization numerically and infused it with a new vigor. Our great 17-week struggle won not only the plaudits and support of the entire mass of needle workers, but of wide ranks of the general labor movement as well. Hundreds of telegrams and letters poured in to us from central bodies and local unions all over the country congratulating us on our fight for the forty-hour week and pledging support. It was one of the most substantial victories won by the labor movement in our industry in recent years. Hence our astonishment at the American Federation of Labor executive council ordering a special investigation of this splendid and successful example of working-class solidarity.

Interfere with Autonomy.

"The investigation is extraordinary because you neither state the grounds upon which the investigation was ordered nor upon whose initiative it is being undertaken. What are we accused of? Your letter does not state, beyond the vague general assertion that the American Federation of Labor is interested in our international as well as all others, and that therefore the strike was ordered investigated to learn if it were conducted in accordance with the principles and practices of the American Federation of Labor. This is an unusual procedure indeed. Is the American Federation of Labor in the habit of ordering special investigation of strikes simply because it is generally interested in the welfare of the organizations concerned? We think not. On the contrary, the American Federation of Labor policy has always been to grant the affiliated organizations great latitude in the conduct of their strikes. Such an investigation as the one proposed is almost, if not altogether, without parallel in American trade union practice. Our Joint Board requests from you a definite statement of the specific reasons for the proposed investigation.

Who Initiated Move?

"Our Joint Board desires to know also upon whose initiative the investigation was ordered. Was it proposed by the executive council itself or upon the application of our international? And if the investigation proposed by the executive council upon its own initiative, is this not an invasion of the autonomy of our international? And if the investigation was asked for by our international why does not your letter make this clear? Our Joint Board wishes information on this point, which touches one of the most vital features of trade union practice, the question of the rights and duties of the affiliated organizations.

Proud of Successful Strike.

"We are proud of our long, hard-fought and successful strike. We have no objection to it being investigated by a fair and properly authorized committee. Our Joint Board is a loyal and disciplined section of the American Federation of Labor. But we insist upon knowing why the investigation is being undertaken and upon whose initiative. We also propose that our Joint Board be allowed three members upon any such committee, and that it conduct its hearing publicly in a hall which will permit the attendance of the largest possible number of trade unionists and its press.

Circularize Central Bodies.

"Believing that the issues raised by the proposed investigations are of paramount interest to the whole labor movement, we are sending a copy of this reply and of a letter of inquiry to President Schachtman, to all the labor press and the central labor councils throughout the United States and Canada. "Awaiting an early reply from you answering our questions in detail, we are,

"Fraternally yours,
"Joint Board Furriers' Union,
(Signed) "B. Gold, Manager."

Increase Rediscount Rate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The federal reserve bank of New York increased its rediscount rate from 3½ to 4 per cent.

MEXICO IS QUIET DESPITE RUMORS, CONSUL CLAIMS

Population Catholic, But Against Hierarchy

The present so-called religious crisis in Mexico has not affected the life of the Mexican nation nor upset the Catholics of the country who are approximately 98 per cent of the population according to a statement made yesterday in an exclusive interview to The DAILY WORKER by Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago.

Senor Lupian is a Catholic and does not consider the present strife in Mexico a religious quarrel in any sense, but a continuation of the effort to release the country from the grip of the hierarchy.

The statement reads:

Not Affected Life.

"The press in the United States is much more concerned over the situation in Mexico than the Mexican press and the Mexican people. The so-called religious question has not affected the life of the Mexican nation nor upset the Catholics of the country who comprise about 98 per cent of the population.

"We Catholics of Mexico know what our spiritual needs are and how to satisfy them but we know also that certain measures to loosen the grip of the high clergy are necessary in Mexico in order to progress along the modern lines of activities and thought.

Workers With Government.

"In these matters the Mexican nation with the exception of a few affected persons and a few fanatics is with the government as shown by the fact that order prevails in Mexico and that the government authorities are backed by the workers, the producers and the intellectual classes who have been long ago striving for what now is going to be accomplished."

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—

The report of the Good Will mission from America on the Mexican situation, in which the Mexican hierarchy, with its amazing hypocrisy issued a statement demanding "impartiality" of foreign investigators into the struggles between the church and the government.

The episcopal statement declared that "the Mexican people cannot do less than feel a certain resentment against the government of the United States because in all our history Washington has favored parties which are enemies of the Catholic church and with this favor they have triumphed and grown strong."

Shows Resentment.

Resentment because of the United States refusal to actively intervene on the side of the church was indicated in the statement.

The report of the Good Will mission pointed out that it had interviewed representatives of Mexican labor, Mexican and foreign merchants, the Catholic clergy, protestant ministers and government officials. They were received courteously everywhere the report stated.

No Riots or Mutinies.

"We have seen no mutinies, no riots no signs of violence," the report continued. "Representatives of all groups even those opposed to the government assured us that the Calles government is strong and fully in control of the situation."

"We believe that a program of educational and social reform is necessary for the rehabilitation of the country. Without passing judgment on the methods used, we believe the present administration is occupied with a great work."

Creation of a press department to facilitate the dispatch of news concerning Mexican affairs to the foreign press is being considered by President Calles.

WILLIAM H. TAFT IS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL AT SUMMER HOME, QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States supreme court, former president, is seriously ill of a heart attack at his summer residence in Murray Bay.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

solidarity of the workers whenever and wherever possible. They are now trying to get the wage slaves of the United States excited over the troubles of the Catholic clergy in Mexico. The workers should not allow themselves to be fooled. The Mexican masses had enough of priestly tyranny. They got rid of it, but it cost them much blood. They are ready to shed more blood in defense of what they won thru revolution. If the workers of the United States cannot help their Mexican fellow workers they should not make things harder for them by falling for the tricks of the pope and his agents.

Auto Czars Split 'Melon' That Puts \$600,000,000 More Into Their Pockets

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

ONE of the most luscious of fruits is the watermelon. It is particularly enjoyable at this season of the year. But you can't sink your teeth into one unless you have it.

The day's news announces that the great financiers directing General Motors, known in the New York financial district as "the Steel Corporation of the automobile group," have decided to cut a "melon!"

This "melon," however, does not belong to the vegetable kingdom. It consists of \$600,000,000 in wealth stolen from the automobile slaves belonging to the human family.

At many state and county fairs, the fruit raisers are coming forward with their prize melons raised in the fields. But the General Motors' \$600,000,000 "melon" which passes all precedent in financial history, was nurtured and grown to full size, fed by the sweat, the blood and the agony of hundreds of thousands of workers who toil to produce the Chevrolet, Buick, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Oakland automobiles.

The "melon" was cut for the parasite stockholders, not for the wage workers. No announcement has been made of any proposed wage increases. This is something for the automobile workers to ponder over.

General Motors, like the United States Steel Corporation, is the product of the financing of the House of Morgan, noted for its infamous anti-labor policies and the inauguration and support of "open shop" drives.

The Du Pont interests, powder manufacturers, that became enormously wealthy as the result of war profits, from 1914 to 1918, are among the largest holders of stock in General Motors.

These are the great banking and industrial powers that the workers in the automobile industry will have to fight in order to win a little more for themselves out of the wealth produced in the auto plants, until the time when they will take over the management of this and all other industries.

The General Motors stock could not advance a single point if private ownership in the auto industry did not enable this great corporation to develop its exploitation of the workers. How successful that exploitation has been is shown by the meteoric rise of the value of General Motors' stock during the last few years. In Dec. of 1923 this stock was selling at \$15 per share. As a result of the recent spectacular increases on the New York stock exchange, the value rose to \$225 per share.

The most recent kiting of this stock, from \$113.25 per share on March 29, to the high point reached

just before the "melon" was cut, was due entirely to the expectancy that the \$600,000,000 treasure pot would be opened. This huge sum could be handed out to the owners of the industry in the form of 3,000,000 new shares only because of the stranglehold that the auto profiteers have upon the throats of the auto workers.

The American Federation of Labor, and especially its metal trades department, is greatly to blame for this shameless conduct.

The spirit of the workers is good. There have been numerous outbreaks among the workers of the Fisher Body Co., for instance, a subsidiary of General Motors.

At Atlantic City, last October, the A. F. of L., thru James O'Connell, head of its department organized to secure greater unity among the metal trades unions, announced that there would be inaugurated immediately an intensive organization campaign among the automobile workers. This campaign, however, never advanced farther than the discussion stage. All the craft unions affected were more interested in winning members for their separate organizations than they were to organize the industry. In the words of John P. Frey, of the International Moulders' Union, in offering an alibi for inaction, declared, "We do not know how to proceed."

This was merely another way of saying that the international officials of the various craft unions in the metal industry refused to proceed in the only manner that would be successful, to build an all-inclusive automobile workers' union.

Incidentally the American Federation of Labor is planning to hold its next convention, starting Oct. 6, at Detroit, the capital city of the automobile industry. Great masses of auto workers will be looking to this A. F. of L. convention to say something about those \$600,000,000.

As the result of the splitting of this juicy "melon," on the basis of quotations on the New York stock market today, the market value of General Motors' stock has tumbled to the dizzy figure of \$1,800,000,000. The billion dollar open-shop steel trust has its rival in the two billion dollar anti-trade union motor combine.

The auto dollars are united and ready to defend their interests. The lack of preparedness of the auto workers to fight for their interests is one of the weaknesses of the whole American labor movement that must be eliminated immediately.

Wall Street's "melon" splitting in the auto industry is a challenge to the whole working class.

NEWS OF SPOLANSKY'S LATEST JOB AS STRIKE-BREAKER IN PASSAIC IS NO SURPRISE TO CHICAGO WORKERS

News that Jacob Spolansky, labor spy, has been bought by the Botany Mills to ply his infamous calling against the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. will cause no surprise in Chicago labor circles, where, as a frame-up artist and stool pigeon for the Department of Justice, he is well known. In October of 1924, The DAILY WORKER ran a series of articles written by Manuel Gomez completely exposing Spolansky and his confederates in the intensive red-baiting campaign that had been conducted by the Department of Justice from 1920 to 1922.

It was at the time that Spolansky was writing, having evidently run short of cash, for the Chicago Daily News, a series of lurid stories, mostly fiction, but some of them true enough to expose much of his own dirty work. The DAILY WORKER exposed both Spolansky and his tables. Here is a short biography of him culled from The DAILY WORKER of Oct. 15, 1924:

Born in Poland.
Who is this Jacob Spolansky? Born in Russian Poland he came to this country, and for a number of years had a bitter struggle to make both ends meet. Before the outbreak of the world war, while still a youth of 19 or 20, he became a member of the socialist party joining Russian Branch No. 1 in Chicago. At that time he was wretchedly poor. He dropped out of the party in 1916, going directly into the employ of the federal Department of Justice.

During his membership in the socialist party, Spolansky was, for a time, financial secretary of his branch. Aside from that, he was not active and showed no particular capability along different lines.

Had Spy Connections.
Spolansky asserts that he is opposed to professional spies in the labor movement and that he did not become connected with the secret service until after he severed connections with the socialist party. However that may be it is quite clear

that his negotiations with the police began long before 1916. His uncle, Matke Mills, was for 25 or 30 years, head of the "anarchist squad" of the Chicago police department. And it was thru Mills' influence that Spolansky landed the job with the department of justice. There can be no doubt that Spolansky sold out, became a turncoat, and capitalized his rather narrow acquaintance with the radical movement because he was poor, and he saw a chance to pick up easy money, because he lacked the moral fibre of which staunch working class fighters are made.

Directs Michigan Raid.
The high spot of Spolansky's career as a detective was his organization under the direction of super-dick William J. Burns, of the raid on the convention of the Communist Party at Bridgeman, Michigan, in the summer of 1922, which resulted in the indictment of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne, and 29 other Communist leaders. While some of the defendants were imprisoned at St. Joseph, Spolansky openly declared that the real purpose of the raid was to terrorize the militant workers thruout the big railroad and coal strikes which were then in progress.

Fire Sweeps Illinois Town.
FOREST CITY, Ill., Aug. 13.—Fire of undetermined origin today swept the business district here, destroying Caots' general store, the E. H. Rochester Barber Shop, the Mason Co-operative store and a pool hall.

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BALDWIN ASKED TO MEET UNION TO TALK TERMS

Delegate Conference to Meet Monday

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has appealed to the government to invite the miners to meet the government with a view to arranging a national agreement, a national minimum wage scale and to discuss the re-organization of the mining industry.

Owners and Government United.
Both a national agreement and re-organization is opposed by the miner owners and the government, who are practically identical, and it is not that that the government will discuss these points. This move follows the vote of the miners themselves against the compromise proposal of the churchmen, the rank and file standing firmly against any compromise to the attack on their wages and hours.

Contradictory Views.
Capitalist papers endeavor to interpret the minority vote for the churchmen's proposal as a repudiation of the union leadership, at the same time taking the attitude in a contrary direction, that the majority vote against the proposal was also a repudiation, because the leaders had recommended the proposal's acceptance. As the government itself would not discuss these proposals the whole thing has been eliminated.

Delegate Meet Monday.
"We have called a delegates' conference for Monday" says Cook, "and the miners can decide their future policy. I do not believe there will be any serious breakaway from the federation," he continued in reference to the agitation for such event carried on by the capitalist press.

"The miners will accept their responsibilities toward the union and with their leaders will review the situation. The issue is one for the rank and file."

I. W. A. HOLDS BENEFIT MEET FOR STRIKERS

New York Rally for the British Miners

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—To rally the support of the American workers to the striking British miners the International Workers' Aid held a mass meeting at the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third Avenue. Ben Gitlow of the Workers (Communist) Party was the first speaker. He stated that the miners' strike concerns not only the British empire but the working class of the entire world.

Broken By Government.
"The British general strike was broken by the government using its war machinery," said Gitlow. "The leaders of the strike claimed that they were not fighting the government when the government was using its army, navy, movies and radio to break the strike."

H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER said that the miners' struggle in Great Britain is an old one, the miners having been betrayed many times in the past.

Scores Tillet's Union.
Pat Quinlan of the socialist party, in referring to the British labor delegation now in this country, pointed out that Ben Tillet, a member of the delegation, is president of the Dockers' Union, which is now unloading sea coal from Germany, Belgium and America.

"If he would have his union stop handling sea coal the coal mine owners would have to come to terms with the workers," stated Quinlan.

Hire Jake Spolansky as Strikebreaker, as All Others Fail

(Continued from page 1)

F. Coyle expresses the wish that the strike leader be shot.)
The efforts to smash the strike, however, had failed, and Spolansky was anxious to get Palmer on his staff and visited him several times in order to overcome his objections, but without success. He assured Palmer that the Botany Mills had raised a big fund for his work.

Talks of Nosovitsky.
Spolansky discussed the activities of Nosovitsky, another "red expert," who had been functioning for the Mills for a time. But Nosovitsky's part has already been advertised. He engineered the breach of promise frame-up against Welsford which collapsed when it was discovered that the woman planted in the case did not live at the address given.
The Passaic strikers are seeking to enter the United Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

French Fliers Set New Record In Moscow-Paris Non-Stop Hop



"As the crow flies" Captain Girier and Lieutenant Ordilly, left and right above, cover the 1,590 miles between Moscow and Paris in a non-stop flight of 14 1/2 hours. This establishes, they claim, a record. They are seen here being greeted by their compatriots after the landing at Le Bourget, the Paris air port.

WORKERS IN R. HOE AND CO. GET LOW WAGES

Speed-Up System Is In Operation

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—R. Hoe and Company employs several thousand workers. Its plant occupies several square blocks on the lower east side of Manhattan. Printing presses, machines and saws are manufactured in this plant.

Work Day and Night.
The plant is going twenty-four hours a day. Three shifts work in the plant. Before one can get a job in this plant he must answer about 40 questions. If the worker answers these questions to suit the boss then he is assigned to a department in which he is to work.

When you arrive at the department you are assigned to the foreman tells you something about the company. You are then placed next to another worker and told to watch his movements and see what he does. After standing next to this worker for two hours the foreman assigns you to your place at a bench.

Speed-Up.
For the first few weeks you work on the week work basis. Every once in a while the foreman comes over to you and shouts "Shake it up! Put some pep into you!" etc.

The work is dangerous for the eyes. You must wear goggles to protect them. The goggles are of cheap glass and after a day's work your eyes become sore.

Young Workers.
Those working on the week work basis receive 42 cents an hour. Piece workers do not even make that much, for the company pays very cheap prices. Young workers are in the majority in many of the departments. Many quit after a few weeks in this department. Most of the young lads are from the farms. They have left the farms, where it is impossible to eke out an existence on the soil, and come to the city and become proletarianized. One of the workers in this plant has been working over 35 years. He is making but \$18 a week. The plant is unorganized.

PRAYER OF A FORD SLAVE

Our Father Who art in Dearborn, Henry be Thy Name.
Let pay-day come. Thy will be done in Fordson as it is in Highland Park.
Give us this day our six bucks (plus 40c.?)
And forgive us for our laziness, as we forgive Thee for speeding us up.
Lead us not into intelligent thot or action,
But deliver us from all Freedom.
For Thine is true slavery.
Thy power over us for ever and ever. Amen—
From a Fordson Worker.
(Reprinted from the Ford Worker)

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!



Worker Correspondence PRIZES

for stories sent in this week to appear in the issue of Friday, August 20

- 1—"OIL IMPERIALISM," by Louia Fischer. A new book on the story of Oil and the part America plays in this struggle. Cloth-bound edition.
- 2—"FLYING OSSIP," Stories of New Russia. Unusual stories by the most significant of the new Russian writers.
- 3—"AWAKENING OF CHINA," by Jas. A. Dolsen. A new book that makes a splendid addition to every workers' library.

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SWIFT AND CO. USE BORDEAUX BONUS SYSTEM

Get More Work for Less Money

By a Worker Correspondent
The packing-house workers in Swift and company are being initiated into a new and novel speed-up system under which it will enable the company to get the equivalent of overtime work out of the workers for less than straight time pay.

A staff of white collar slaves are busily engaged in smoothing out the details of this new method by which the company will be able to better exploit the workers. The system that these white collar slaves are working on is the "Bordeaux system."

Under this system the laborers are paid 42 1/2 cents an hour. A certain amount of time is allotted for the performance of each operation. If the worker is able to produce the work in less time than that set he is to receive a bonus. If a worker produces a job that requires three hours, according to the standards to be worked out by the Swift and company efficiency experts, in two hours time, he is credited with his two hours time at regular pay and with a "Bordeaux hour."

The "Bordeaux hour" is paid as a bonus at an approximate rate of \$1.45 cents an hour. This is a most ingenious method of depriving the already underpaid worker of 11 cents for an hours' work.

This system is made very complicated so that it would more effectually befuddle the workers who were starting to get wise to the old piece work system.

From the Detroit Ford Worker
Christ Conoff, a Rouge plant worker, was sent home because he was sick from overwork. He went to the city hospital, as his lungs were weak. He wrote to Mr. Ford telling about his condition and asked for either medical or financial assistance until he got well again. His wife was about to be confined at this time, so he had endless trouble. Here is Ford's answer—
Mr. Christ Conoff,
Herman Kiefer Hospital,
Detroit, Mich.
Dear Sir:
Your letter of recent date, addressed to Mr. Ford, has been handed to the writer for reply. Mr. Ford does not make loans of any kind whatsoever and consequently would not be interested in the matter referred to in your letter.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) V. L. Shevlin,
Assistant Secretary to Henry Ford.

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"Write as You Fight" Should Be Motto of Every Active Worker

By M. PERLIN,
(Worker Correspondent)

Clarence Darrow, at a political meeting, declared that "the best representative that can represent me is myself."

This statement is very true when applied to the workers. Nobody in this world can describe the workers' life as the workers themselves.

The miner who works in the dark recesses of a mine and goes thru innumerable dangers while at work, is the only one that can tell the world about the working conditions and life of the miner. The same is true of workers in other industries.

The farmers, steel mill workers, railroad men, seamen, factory help, store clerks and office help can best portray their conditions and bring home more forcibly the need of changes in their lines of work.

It is the duty of every worker to write for the workers' press.

Where shall a worker correspondent get his stories and his news is a question frequently asked.

Under the capitalist system the life of the worker is filled with misery. He is looked down upon, abused and robbed at every turn. All the worker correspondent need do is look around and note these happenings. At times conditions become so unbearable that the workers are forced to go out on strike. The need of keeping workers in other cities informed as to the progress of the strike is very important. "Write as you fight" should be the slogan of every worker correspondent.

Brooklyn to Have Concert for Relief of Passaic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A concert and mass meeting will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, on Friday evening, August 20, for relief of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Admission is 35 cents.

Goldman Shop Workers Must Pay the Bill

By a Worker Correspondent

Mr. Goldman, main boss of the Goldman's Young Men's Clothing Co., Milwaukee Ave. and California, held a party recently to celebrate his fiftieth wedding anniversary. The party was a gorgeous affair.

The foreman at Goldman's factory in describing the party let it be known that Goldman had spent a great deal of money to entertain his guests. He estimated that this must have cost Mr. Goldman at least \$500.

At this party this "benevolent" boss presented his wife with a \$2,500 bracelet.

The workers in this shop are poorly paid. It is they who are footing the bills of the Goldman wedding anniversary celebration.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—WCFL Studio Ensemble, Elena Moneak, director.
7:30 to 8:30—May Gordon, accordion, piano and songs; Frank Culman, baritone; Johnson Sisters.
8:30 to 9:00—Moneak's orchestra.
9:00 to 9:30—Jack Egan, the little Irish tenor; Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians.
9:30 to 10:00—WCFL Syncopators.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band concert from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Ole Nielsen and his concert band.

PICKETS SHUT GARMENT SHOP IN BROOKLYN

I. L. G. W. Settles with Seventy-Two Shops

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Seven more settlements were made yesterday by the settlement committee of the Cloakmakers' Union with the independent manufacturers, making the total 72 since the beginning of the strike July 1.

An intensive drive to close non-union shops operating in Brooklyn was begun when 150 members of the general picket committee were diverted to that borough for picketing. The first shop to succumb under the new effort was the Cucol Cloak Company, 70 Jackson street, Greenpoint, which closed its doors.

Arrest 15 Pickets.

Eleven union pickets were arrested in Manhattan, seven of them being promptly freed by Magistrate Dreyer in Jefferson Market court. The four others, arrested on disorderly conduct charges, were freed on bail and will be arraigned later.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, speaking in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place, to cloakmakers who were unemployed prior to the strike call, ridiculed assurances given by officials of the Industrial Council to their members that they can supply them with labor in the present emergency.

Charity Begins at Home.

Hyman pointed out that these officials of the Industrial Council are unable to obtain workers for their own shops, let alone workers for other manufacturers. Hyman called efforts to attract unemployed cloakmakers to struck shops futile and bound to fail. Mass meetings are being held daily in many halls.

New York Republicans Will Meet September 27

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The republican state committee plans to hold a state convention at Madison Square Garden, Sept. 27.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Southern Illinois Needs Youth Conference

By "GERRY"
Dowell, Ill.

WHEN we look at some of the youth conferences which have taken place in various parts of the country (New York and East Ohio) we can begin to see the young workers taking more of a realistic attitude to their problems.

In southern Illinois we also have conditions that affect the young workers in general. This can be principally seen among the young miners who have important parts to play in a union that is confronted with a crisis.

The most important need of the young miners and adult miners is the organization of the unorganized. In conducting this work, that is so necessary for the miners' union, the energetic mustering of the entire organization is necessary. Without the moral, financial and general support of the organized section of the miners, the task is difficult indeed. In considering this phase we must at the same time recognize that the leaders of the union (the Lewises and Farringtons) have absolutely failed to do their element-

BIG FOUR RAIL BROTHERHOODS TRY NEW BOARD

Present Wage Demands to Coolidge Men

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(FP)—President Coolidge's railroad mediation board set up by the Watson-Parker bill passed by congress will listen to the arguments of the Big 4 transportation brotherhoods and the railroads "until this matter is settled."

Fifteen representatives of the brotherhoods are presenting the workers' demands for wage increases of \$1 to \$1.25 a day. Conductors, firemen and trainmen are giving their case first, trying out the new mediation machinery. The board is to hear both the workers and the employers and try to bring them together.

The make-up of the board appointed by Coolidge is distinctly anti-labor, judged by past performance. Rail unionists had hoped that with a better break on the board the new mediation machinery would work more for them than the railroad labor board which they practically repudiated before its demise.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and L. E. Shephard, president Order Railway Conductors, headed the union delegation. Vice-president J. G. Walber of the New York Central is speaking for the eastern railroads.

"Oily" John's Nephew Fined for Smuggling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 13.—J. Sterling Rockefeller, great grand-nephew of John D. Rockefeller, was fined \$476 for attempting to smuggle a number of articles into the United States without declaring them to customs officials.

A search of this youth after he had walked off the French liner France revealed that he had tried to smuggle thru a pair of binoculars, fourteen razors, an expensive pipe and two automobile ornaments.

A NEW NOVEL

ELL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a small hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well light. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor.

Dad came to the cabin after a couple of hours, and lay down for a while to rest. They had got the body out, he said, and had telephoned for the coroner; he would swear in several of the men as a jury, and hear the testimony of others, and look at the body, and then give a burial permit. Paul had been to the dead man's bunk and looked over his things and put them all into a box to be shipped to his wife; Dad had in his pocket half a dozen letters that had been found among the things, and because he didn't want Bunny to think that money came easy, or that life was all play, he gave him these letters, and Bunny sat off in a corner, and read them: pitiful little messages, scrawled in a childish hand, telling how the doctor said that Susie's heart would be weak for a long time after the flu, and the baby was getting two more teeth and was awful cross, and Aunt Mary had just been in to see her, and said that Willie was in Chicago and doing good; there were cross-marks and circles that were kisses from mamma, and from Susie and from the baby. One sentence there was to cheer up Dad and Bunny: "I am glad that you got such a good boss."

Well, it made a melancholy Thanksgiving evening for them; they ate a little of the feast which Ruth had prepared, but without real enjoyment. They talked about accidents, and Dad told of something which had happened in the first well he had drilled—they were down only thirty feet, when a baby had crawled down into the cellar and slid into the hole. It had taken a couple of able-bodied men to hold the mother back, while the rest of them tried to get the child out. They fished for it with a big hook on the end of a rope, and got the hook under the baby's body and lifted it gently a few feet, but then the body got wedged somehow, and they were helpless. The child had hung there, not screaming, just making a low moaning sound all the time, "U-u-u" like that, never stopping; they could hear it plainly. They started men to work in breaking the ground with crow bars, scraping it into buckets with big hoes, and the men on top hauling the buckets out with ropes. When they got below the baby, they ran in sideways, and got the baby out all right. The hook had sunk into the flesh of the thigh, but without breaking the skin; the bruise had healed and in a few days the child was all right.

A strange thing was life! If Bunny had stayed home that day, he'd have taken Rosie Taintor to the foot-ball game, and at the moment when poor Joe Gundha had plunged to his doom, Bunny would have been yelling his head off over a few yards gained by his team. And now, in the evening, he'd have been at a dance; yes, Bertie actually was at a dance, at the home of one of her fashionable friends, or at some fancy hotel where they were giving a party; Bunny could see, in his mind's eye, her glaring shoulders and bosom, her dress of soft shimmering stuff, her bright cheeks and vivid face; she would be sipping champagne, or gilding about the room in the arms of Ashleigh Mathews, the young fellow she was in love with just now. Aunt Emma would be all dressed up, playing at a card-party; and grandmother was painting a picture of a young lord, or duke, or somebody, in short pants and silk stockings, kissing the hand of his lady love.

Yes, life was strange—and cruel. You lived in the little narrow circle of your own consciousness, and, as people said, what you didn't know didn't hurt you. Your Thanksgiving dinner was spoiled, because one poor laborer had slid down into a well which you happened to own; but dozens and perhaps hundreds of men had been hurt in other wells all over the country, and that didn't trouble you a bit. For that matter, think of all the men who were dying over there in Europe! All the way from Flanders to Switzerland the armies were hiding in trenches, bombarding each other day and night, and thousands were being mangled just as horribly as by an overshot in the bottom of a well; but you hadn't intended to let that spoil your Thanksgiving dinner, not a bit! Those men didn't mean as much to you as the quail you were going to kill the next day!

Well, the coroner came, and they buried the body of Joe Gundha, on a hill-top a little way back out of sight, and with a wooden cross to mark the spot. It was a job for Mr. Shrubbs, the preacher at Eli's church; and Eli came along, and old Mr. Watkins and his wife and other old ladies and gentlemen of the church who liked to go to funerals. It was curious—Dad seemed glad to have them come and tell him what to do; they knew, and he didn't! Obviously, it didn't really do the poor devil any good to preach and pray over his mangled corpse; but at least it was something, and there were people who came and did it, and all you had to do was jist to stand bare-headed in the sun for a while and hand the preacher a ten dollar bill afterwards. Yes, that was the procedure—in death, as in life; you wanted something done, and there was a person whose business it was to do that thing, and you paid him. To Bunny it seemed a natural phenomena—and all the same, whether it was Mr. Shrubbs, who prayed over your dead roughneck, or the man at the filling station who supplied the gas and oil and water and air for your car, or the public officials who supplied the road over which you drove the car.

Dad sent a telegram to Mrs. Gundha, telling her the sad news and adding that he was sending a check for a hundred dollars to cover her immediate expenses. Now Dad wrote a letter, explaining what they had done, and how they were sending her dead husband's things in a box by express. Dad carried insurance to cover his liability for accidents, and Mrs. Gundha would be paid by the insurance company; she must present her claim to the industrial accident commission. They would probably allow her five thousand dollars, and Dad hoped she would invest the money in government bonds, and not let anybody swindle her, with oil stocks or other get rich quick schemes.

So that was that; and Dad said they might jist as well go quail shooting, and forget what they couldn't help. And Bunny said all right; but in truth he didn't enjoy the sport, because in his mind somehow the quail had got themselves mixed up with Joe Gundha and the soldiers in France and he couldn't get any fun out of mangled bodies.

(To be continued.)

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Church Offensive in Washington

Intervention in Mexico is asked by the Knights of Columbus (the most powerful and militant of the auxiliary organizations of the catholic church) on the part of the American government.

The catholic church understands very well the full implications of such a request and it is therefore willing to precipitate a religious war between the United States and Mexico. It asks that the armed forces of the American government be placed at the disposal of the catholic church.

There is no question but that Wall Street is seeking an excuse for intervention but powerful as is its propaganda agency in Mexico—the catholic church—the controversy has taken on too much of a religious character with the church playing the leading role to make intervention in behalf of the church a popular issue in America.

Some other excuse will have to be found and President Coolidge already has given a hint as to what will be considered adequate provocation by mentioning his anxiety over the "lives and property of Americans in Mexico."

The campaign of the catholic church and its agencies since the Eucharist Congress, both in the United States and Mexico, has been of the most outrageous character and it is surprising even in backward America that it has not aroused more popular indignation.

James J. Flaherty, spokesman for the Knights of Columbus and head of the order who requested intervention of Secretary of State Kellogg, is nothing more or less than an American emissary of the vatican. He paid a visit to Rome last year, was knighted by the pope and his recent activity undoubtedly entitles him to receive the highest papal decorations.

The American people (we include in this classification all of that group commonly described as "the man in the street") are not politically conscious. The majority of them vote the tickets of the democrat and republican capitalists, they are afraid of atheism and Communism, but we do not believe that they can be won for catholicism, or for the campaigns of catholicism.

Catholicism is feudalism (in the United States it bides its time and makes certain concessions to capitalist industry and capitalist democracy) and in Mexico it still dreams of feudal power.

We believe that the time is ripe to build in support of the separation of church and state in Mexico, a broad movement in the United States which will be powerful enough to stop the counter-revolutionary drive of the catholic church against the right of the Mexican masses to enforce the constitution which strips the church of its power by dividing its huge estates among the peasantry.

This is the crux of the question for the catholic church. Only by control of educational institutions based on its landed wealth can it perpetuate itself as a ruler in Mexico. Its anxiety for the spiritual salvation of the Mexican peasantry is in direct ratio to the extent to which the superstition of the peons can be used to protect the wealth and power of the church.

The Mexican labor movement and the Mexican government are trying to force the church out of politics in Mexico. In the United States the auxiliary organizations of the vatican engage in political demonstrations in support of the feudal Mexican church.

They should be told, especially by the labor movement, with which they interfere constantly and seek to dominate, that they are to get out of politics in the United States and stay out.

They will not do this, of course, because essentially they are political and not religious organizations, but the effect on their working class membership may be good.

We Told You So!

Prophets are rarely honored in their own country or generation. But not so with us for the very good reason that we are a committee of one to see to it that our good works are not honored on the wrong side of the grave.

Not later than two days ago we predicted that the capitalist press would not cease recording rebellions in Soviet Russia because of such a little thing as positive proof that the political situation was normal in the Soviet Union was published in the capitalist press. The proof was not produced by radical sources. It was the result of an investigation by the Associated Press, which cannot be charged with Communist contamination.

Among the papers that published the refutation of fake stories of revolts, murders and wholesale political arrests was the *Chicago Tribune*.

Yet in the *Tribune* of August 13 we find a story with the caption: "Reds Reinforce Kremlin Fort as Mutiny Grows," and: "Use of Russian Language Forbidden in the Ukraine." The story carries a Riga date line under the name of Donald Day, the most persistent and unashamed liar on the foreign staff of the *Tribune* and that is saying a mouthful.

When will the capitalist press stop lying about the Soviet Union? Not until the last capitalist sheet is fed to the flames.

Coolidge Economy

Calvin Coolidge slashed the budget estimate for the current year 1928, \$100,000,000 reducing the government expenditures to \$3,270,000,000, thereby paving the way for a probable tax reduction in that year.

The navy and war departments, we are informed, have the largest expenditures and will suffer a reduction in estimates the appropriations for aviation will not suffer.

Is it merely a coincidence that Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, had a conference with the president recently on the subject of aviation? A cut in the aviation appropriation might not increase Coolidge's favor with the Fords or with Arthur Brisbane and the Hearst newspaper syndicate!

President Coolidge is pulling the old reliable election stunt of tax reduction. This appeals strongly to those who can afford to pay taxes. For some mysterious reason it also appeals to those who cannot. What is kept in the pockets of the rich will be taken out of the hides of the poor—the workers

DAILY WORKER N. Y. SPECIAL WELL RECEIVED

Subway Workers Like Strike Bulletin

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—As the only publication that at all times fought on the side of the striking transit workers The DAILY WORKER has established itself among elements formerly out of touch with the vanguard of the labor movement. The Greater New York Strike Bulletin of The DAILY WORKER has served to introduce the daily to tens of thousands of workers who formerly did not know of its existence and has won lasting friends as is evidenced by the following letter received from one of the motormen who went on strike against the Interborough and its company union.

Letter From Worker,
The DAILY WORKER,
Dear Sirs:
I received a copy of your paper this date and I appreciate the fact that your paper gives the workers a square deal which most of the papers do not. We, of course, lost our short fight due to the unloyalty of some of our fellow members. Altho I was one of Mr. Lavin's loyal fighters and still am, I am also very much interested in your paper, but due to unavoidable financial circumstances I am not able just now to subscribe, but in the near future I will be a subscriber.
Yours sincerely,

The name and address of this worker is withheld because the tyrannical company would instantly discharge him if they learned his name. The DAILY WORKER New York office will place his name on the subscription list even tho he hasn't the money to pay for a subscription. If there are any workers with money who desire to pay the subscriptions of this worker and others similarly situated they may do so.

Youth Trapped in High Voltage Wires Is Now in Hospital

Tasimir Burek, 17, who was rescued by the combined effort of linemen, firemen and police, after he was caught in wires carrying 44,000 volts of electricity, is in St. Anthony's hospital. He is badly burned but expected to live. He came in contact with the wires when he climbed a pole at South California Ave. and West 34th St.

Munitions Plant in Hungary Explodes; 80 Dead, 500 Injured

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Aug. 13.—Eighty are dead, 500 are seriously injured, and more than a thousand are missing as the result of the explosion in the Hungarian munitions plant at Budapest, according to a dispatch to the Central News. The surrounding countryside for forty kilometers has been devastated.

Two More Arrests in Hall-Mills Murder

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 13.—Following their arrest, charged with the dual Hall-Mills slayings, Henry De La B. Carpenter, wealthy broker, and Willie Stevens were arraigned this afternoon.
The Wall Street broker, a cousin of Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, widow of the Rev. Edward W. Hall, murdered clergyman, and her dull-witted brother spent the night in the Somerset county jail. Frank L. was denied by County Judge Frank L. Cleary, acting as committing magistrate.

Negro Killed by an Arkansas Mob

LEWISVILLE, Ark., Aug. 13.—Judge Powell, Negro, who killed Deputy Sheriff James Dooley, was taken from the two deputies that were guarding him and riddled with bullets by a mob of 500. The deputies were rushing this Negro to Lewisville when the mob that had been hunting him in the dense thickets overtook him.

Workers (Communist) Party The Party and the Election Campaign

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

THE party has not, in the past, taken advantage to a sufficient degree of the opportunity offered by election campaigns to mobilize the workers against the capitalist class and the capitalist government. While we have participated in election campaigns it has not been with enthusiasm and with a clear understanding that this period of heightened political consciousness creates the most favorable conditions to reach the working masses and to broaden the influence of the party.

This deficiency in the work of the party was the result of the anti-parliamentary traditions among its members, traditions which have their basis in the bitter experiences with reformist election campaigns, which made of these campaigns a chase after office, rather than a means of mobilizing the workers for the struggle against capitalism.

The party is outgrowing these traditions. It is learning that active participation in the election campaigns can be made the means of winning the masses for the party program of a revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class and its government.

The Party and This Year's Elections.

INSTRUCTIONS for the state and congressional elections this year were sent to all party units during the month of May. The party policy was outlined in these instructions—to support the farmer-labor parties or labor parties where such were organized and functioning, to aid in the initiation of a united front conference and the nomination of a united labor ticket, where no such parties existed, and, if this could not be achieved, to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates on the ballot and wage a campaign for these candidates.

In some states and localities it is not yet definite whether a united labor ticket will be on the ballot, or whether the party will nominate its own candidates, but the lines have developed sufficiently to give a general picture of the forms under which the party will participate in the elections:

In Massachusetts there is a fairly strong movement for a united labor ticket, which the party will support if it crystallizes in the nomination of

candidates. Otherwise the party will nominate its own candidates. In Rhode Island and Connecticut the same situation exists.

In New York the party has nominated its own ticket and will carry on its campaign for that ticket, probably with a considerable trade union support.

In Pennsylvania there is a labor party in the field, which has, however, nominated Beidlem and Pinchot, both republicans, for the offices of governor and United States senator. This perversion of the labor party has compelled the party to nominate its own state ticket. There are spots throughout Pennsylvania where the labor party has nominated and will support workers and the party will give these county and congressional tickets of the labor party its support.

In Ohio there will be no state ticket which the workers can support. There will be a united labor ticket in Lima and Allen county, which the party will support. In Cleveland and probably a number of other localities there will be party candidates on the ballot for local and congressional offices.

In Michigan the party will have a state ticket on the ballot under its own name. In three counties of the northern peninsula of Michigan farmer-labor parties have been organized which will probably nominate county and congressional candidates.

In Indiana there will be no state ticket, but candidates may be nominated in the northwestern counties, which include Gary, Indiana Harbor, etc.

In Illinois a state ticket of the party has been nominated and the party will have candidates in a number of congressional districts.

In Wisconsin efforts are being made to place a state ticket on the ballot.

In Minnesota the party will support the farmer-labor party candidates. This will also be the case in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. In all of these states there are farmer-labor parties which are carrying on an active campaign.

In California the effort to call a united front conference to name a united labor ticket is still under way. If this conference does not materialize the party will name its own candidates.

Efforts are being made to place congressional candidates of the party on

the ballot in St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver.

The Party Election Campaign.

FROM the above it will be seen that the party will have its own candidates on the labor ballot or will support a united labor ticket in the big industrial states and will support the farmer-labor ticket in the important agricultural states of the northwest.

The party will issue its congressional program outlining the issues of the campaign from the viewpoint of the class interests of the workers and of the farmers, which will be printed in leaflet form, and which should reach several million workers during the election campaign. This will be followed by other leaflets dealing with special phases of the campaign.

In addition national speakers will be toured by the party to reach each of the fifteen largest cities of the country four times during the campaign, giving these cities a big mass meeting every two weeks. Four other speakers will be routed to cover a hundred other cities, giving these cities two mass meetings during the campaign. Local speakers will be toured by the district offices and street meetings held nightly in all the larger cities.

The above program must have the energetic support of every unit of the party. Thru this campaign the party can reach hundreds of thousands of workers with the message of class struggle and a fight against the capitalist exploitation and oppression on the basis of the class struggle.

The United Labor Ticket Assessment.

THE united labor ticket assessment was made to provide a fund for use of the national organization in carrying on this work. The carrying on of a widespread campaign by the party depends upon the support given by the membership thru the payment of this assessment.

It is because of this that the collection of the assessment has been so strongly emphasized in the appeals to the membership and the nuclei.

The party can make good the neglect in regard to the collection of this assessment, evidenced by the fact that only a third of the membership have paid it thus far, by devoting the remaining weeks of the month of August to securing a 100 per cent collection of the assessment and prompt remittance to the national office.

NEARING TO GO TO CONGRESS OF BRITISH UNIONS

Will Speak for Workers' School on Return

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The British Trade Union Congress, scheduled for the first week in September, promises to be the most momentous in the history of British labor in which the experiences of the first British general strike will be summed up; the leadership that betrayed that strike will be called to account and the course that the British labor movement is to take for the coming year will be charted. On that course, in large measure, hangs the fate of the far-flung British empire and of world capitalism.
Scott Nearing, recently added to the faculty of the New York Workers' School is going to Great Britain specially to attend the Trade Union Congress and immediately it is over, will return to the United States. He is scheduled to arrive in New York on September 16 and his first and only lecture date in New York will be a lecture on Sunday afternoon, September 19, at New Star Casino, 101 East 107 St., under the auspices of the Workers' School.
His subject will be "Where is Britain going," and he will sum up the last momentous year of development of the British labor movement, the general strike and the proceedings of the Trade Union Congress.
All progressive trade unionists in New York and vicinity should be interested in such a lecture. Scott Nearing is the author of various works on the British labor movement including, "British Labor Bids for Power," and "The British General Strike." Admission to the lecture will be 50c.

"Employment Fairly Satisfactory," Says Department of Labor as Many Workers Walk Streets Seeking Work

WASHINGTON, August 13.—(FP)—Employment thruout the United States in July is reported "fairly satisfactory," by Director Jones of the United States Employment Service, in his analysis of conditions, issued August 10. Midsummer slackening of operation in various industries was declared to be normal, and while the boot and shoe and textile industries, especially in New England, were on part time schedules, the boot and shoe factories were expected to increase production before the end of August. Farm labor was not in great demand, either in the east or the west. Poor crops in the states west of the Mississippi were the reason assigned for a lack of jobs in the wheat fields. Almost the only shortage of men reported was in the hard-rock mining regions and adjoining states.

Miners Unemployed.

Unemployment among the mine workers in the Pennsylvania coal fields is noted, but it is claimed that these men are being absorbed into the machine industries and outdoor work.

Pennsylvania, fairly typical of the industrial situation reported from districts outside New England, finds "The textile and shoe industries are still undergoing a slight depression; however, improvement was noticeable in a number of factories during the latter half of the month. There was a slight falling off in coal mining in the anthracite regions, affecting a large number of mine workers for a temporary period. Operations in the bituminous mines, notably the central regions, show a slight improvement, while in the western tier production and employment in the bituminous fields continue irregular. Many mines are working part time and others are shut down.
"The metal and machine industries are in need of skilled mechanics. Electrical plants are running at capacity and taking on additional skilled and semi-skilled workers. A falling off in production and employment was noted in the automobile industry.
The steam railway lines are employing additional train crews and shop mechanics."

On the Pacific coast, employment in most industries is reported high. Logging, however, is only 60 per cent of normal. Canning factories are taking great numbers of workers from other plants for the rush season. Building construction is especially active thruout California and Washington.

Chicago Workers' School Will Hold Ball September 18

A worker students' gala concert and ball will take place at Temple Hall September 18. It promises to be the biggest and most interesting affair they ever put over.

SMOOT SENDS SON TO STUDY SOVIET UNION

Secrecy Surrounds Visit of Youth to Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—(FP)—Arrival in Moscow of Sen. Smoot's son, who is confidential secretary to the Utah standpat leader, has raised in Washington an immediate flurry of inquiry as to whether this means that the Coolidge administration is going to negotiate a settlement of the Kerenisky debt.

Young Smoot frequently went with his father to the treasury to attend the meetings of the debt funding commission. He is familiar with all the negotiations between this government and the French, Italians and others who have signed agreements to pay. Now he appears in the capital of the Soviet Union, and is reported as being there to study the economic, financial and social conditions.

Kerenisky Debt.

The more natural explanation of young Smoot's mission is that he has been sent to learn precisely what the government of the Soviet Union is ready to do concerning the Kerenisky debt and the American property seized during the revolution. Senator Smoot, trying to bridge the chasm in policy toward Russia which has opened between Senator Borah and the State Department, would like to be able to tell Coolidge that the Third International is going to quit working Secretary Kellogg, and that Herbert Hoover and his British partners are to be paid at least in part for the gold mining properties they held before the revolution. Then he would like to be able to tell Coolidge and Mellon that the Kerenisky debt can be settled on the basis of the Soviets' capacity to pay.

Neither the state nor the commerce department admits any knowledge of the purpose of the young man's visit in Moscow. He is said to have no official credentials of any sort—just his passport and a form-letter signed by the secretary of state, asking American consuls and diplomatic officers abroad to be courteous to him. This form-letter is granted to any American citizen at the request of a senator. Smoot's son is therefore in Moscow in a strictly private capacity—except that he is agent for his father, who is a member of the debt commission and is one of the most powerful standpatters in the administration.

May Lead to Reorganization.

From his journey may come a confidential report that will change the attitude of the administration toward a Russian settlement, and bring about recognition by the United States of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On the other hand, nothing may come of it, as nothing has come of the earlier visits of senators and congressmen, bankers and editors and professors and manufacturers. Herbert Hoover still stands across the recognition path.

NEW YORK, August 13.—(FP)—Pullman porters and maids are asked by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in a nationwide referendum vote whether they want the Pullman Co.'s employe representation plan—company union—or the real labor union—the brotherhood. Twelve questions are on the ballot. Most deal with conditions of service: "Do you want the payment of a living wage and better working conditions? Do you want pay for preparatory time, terminal time, delays and doubling? Do you want a simplified time sheet?"

PULLMAN PORTERS' UNION TAKES REFERENDUM ON COMPANY UNION; PAY FOR UNPAID WORK AN ISSUE

NEW YORK, August 13.—(FP)—Pullman porters and maids are asked by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in a nationwide referendum vote whether they want the Pullman Co.'s employe representation plan—company union—or the real labor union—the brotherhood. Twelve questions are on the ballot. Most deal with conditions of service: "Do you want the payment of a living wage and better working conditions? Do you want pay for preparatory time, terminal time, delays and doubling? Do you want a simplified time sheet?"

Pay For Work.

These queries mean that the Brotherhood proposes to have Pullman porters and maids paid for the hours of work they do before trains start—"preparatory time" which is unpaid work; paid for time spent in depots waiting between runs or for assignments—"terminal time" now unpaid; paid conductors' wages for doing the Pullman conductors' work in addition to their own; etc.

Company Ignored R. R. Board.

The back pay question on the referendum refers to the war time Railroad Labor Board award of a wage increase to porters and maids which the Pullman Co. completely disregarded and has never recognized. Back pay for the period since the award would bring a considerable sum to the pockets of the Pullman porters and maids who got only \$67.50 a month until the appearance of the brotherhood forced the company to raise rates this spring to \$72.50. The brotherhood's wage scale would make \$100 monthly the minimum pay.

Future Plans.

Conference with the Pullman Co. will be sought when the referendum returns are complete, if the vote is affirmative for the brotherhood, as it undoubtedly will be. It is hardly conceivable that the workers will turn down the brotherhood's plain proposals for betterment when over half the 12,000 porters and maids are already in that union.

If, however, the referendum should be against the brotherhood, an expert statement will be filed with the new Railroad Mediation Board. Brotherhood counsel Frank P. Walsh,

Rockford Lineman Loses Life When Safety Belt Breaks

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 13.—Robert Davis, 57, a lineman employed by the Rockford Electric company, was killed instantly, when his safety belt broke while he was working on a high pole. He fell to the ground and was dead when fellow workers reached him.

Don't Make Any Appointments FOR **SUNDAY, AUGUST 29** when the **LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' PICNIC** will take place at the **GARDEN CITY GROVE LYONS, ILL.** Baseball, Charleston Contest And All Other Amusements Admission In Advance 50c At the Gate 50c Auspices, Chicago Joint Board I. L. C. W. U.