

JOSEPH TUMULTY ENTERS CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION TO SUCCEED FARRINGTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—Joseph Tumulty of the Springfield sub-district announces his candidacy for president of the Illinois miners' union. At the same time he withdraws from the race for international president, leaving President John L. Lewis and John Brophy of the central Pennsylvania miners to fight it out. The discrediting of Farrington, who has gone over to the operators, has torn the district contest wide open. Wm. J. Sneed of Herrin was the only candidate previously announced.

Tumulty's platform calls for nationalization of mines, aggressive organization both in and outside the state, 6-hour day and 5-day week to absorb the mine labor surplus, opposition to wage cuts and opposition to the expulsion policy of both the national and state administrations.

Payrollers Worrying.

Now that Frank Farrington is exposed as a bought servant of the Peabody Coal Company, speculations are rife as to what will happen to the payroll patriots who have been fawning on the Illinois miners' president during the past year.

It is generally admitted that Joseph Tumulty and the progressive elements in the union, occupy a strong position in view of their consistent struggle against the crooked policies of Farrington. With any kind of organization Tumulty is almost certain of election, unless the Farrington and Lewis gangsters reinforce their gunmen with shipments from outside the coal fields.

Farrington Ousted Progressives. Tumulty was associated with Duncan MacDonald, Freeman Thompson and others in the Springfield district against the Farrington machine. Farrington succeeded in ousting most of his more dangerous enemies. Tumulty succeeded in maintaining his footing in the union, despite all the maneuvers of the Peabody Coal company president.

Among these marked for slaughter in the event of the progressives winning in the election is Oscar Ameringer, the slimy socialist faker who in the guise of a clown, attacked the radicals with ridicule in the pages of the Illinois Miner, the official organ of the district.

Ameringer Got Contract.

Ameringer, whose headquarters are in Oklahoma City, secured a contract to publish the Miner after collecting thousands of dollars from the coal diggers for the publication of a labor daily. The plan went up the spout and as the miners could not get their money, they had to be satisfied with what they could get. Farrington, who was fighting Lewis at the time agreed to give Ameringer a position as editor of the Illinois Miner. The contract called for an annual subsidy for the paper and Ameringer agreed to send a copy of each issue to every member of the Illinois Miners' Union.

Living On Machine Bounty.

In addition to Ameringer there are many others who have been living directly on the bounty of the Farrington machine or indirectly thru Farrington's influence with Governor Len Small. In return for Farrington's political support Small practically gave the district president carte blanche to name appointees to fill positions as mine inspectors and other jobs connected with the mining industry. This gave Farrington a tremendous payroll brigade and also the assistance of political fixtures in the Small apparatus, such as sheriffs, county prosecutors and mayors. All those will have to do serious thinking about their future if the present corrupt machine of the Lewis and Farrington cohorts is wiped out in the December elections.

Considerable guessing as to how Lewis secured a copy of Farrington's contract with the Peabody Coal company is indulged in. The Federated Press, has the following comment on the subject of Farrington's defection:

How Lewis Got Dope.

Theories as to how Lewis, who is under criticism for his conduct of the union in the West Virginia districts, got hold of the incriminating papers range from that of plain unaided "abstraction" to some form of operator connivance, the most extreme dope being that Peabody Coal itself took this method of insuring a new president for the miners in the Illinois district.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce, which is very close to the Illinois operation, is very close to the Illinois operation.

TWO SERVANTS OF COAL OWNERS; ONE OF THEM CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS



Above is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America who revealed information exposing Frank Farrington, below, president of the Illinois Mine Workers Co. at the time of the Peabody Coal Co. at a salary of \$25,000 a year. Lewis, himself a friend of the coal operators, did this, not for the good of the union, but in an effort to get control of Farrington's district.

24,000 ATTEND PASSAIC MILK FUND CONCERT

Vast Sea of Faces Watch Performance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 31.—Twenty-four thousand workers and labor sympathizers last night packed to capacity the big Coney Island Stadium upon the occasion of the Milk Fund Concert arranged by the New York Conference for Passaic Strike Relief. Representative of all sections of the working class and liberal groups in New York City and vicinity the vast assemblage gave emphatic notice to the arrogant textile barons that labor and its sympathizers were back of the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic in a fight to the finish against autocracy and hourbonism in industry. Packed Sky-High.

The whole amphitheatre was packed sky-high. A veritable sea of faces looked down upon the speakers' platform and the orchestra of 100 pieces under the direction of David Mendoza of the Capitol Theatre Orchestra. And the thunderous, prolonged applause of that vast crowd, the resounding cheers, during the speaking part of the program, left no doubt as to its warm sympathies and steady solidarity with the Passaic strikers.

Thanks Workers. Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the Relief Committee for the strikers, as chairman of the meeting, thanked the numerous host of workers thruout the country and their organizations that had supported the Passaic strike. Ballet.

Albert Weisbord, the leader of the textile strikers was given a thunderous ovation. Other speakers were Frank P. Walsh, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. David Mendoza and the Capitol Theater Orchestra of 100 played while Alexis Kosloff and his ballet of fifty dancers rendered "Scherazad."

THE PROGRESSIVES WERE RIGHT; FARRINGTON WAS "A COMPANY MAN"; THE MINERS MUST NOW OUST LEWIS

THE ousting of Frank Farrington from the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union by an executive board which is equally responsible with Farrington for his treachery to the miners, gives the union coal diggers of Illinois an opportunity they have long waited for.

Those betrayed, persecuted and exploited trade unionists have time and time again attempted to clean up the nest of corruption in the district office of the Illinois miners' union, which has been a festering sore on the body of the labor movement ever since Frank Farrington, backed by the Peabody Coal Company, established himself there.

Those who opposed Farrington's methods and Farrington's policies ran the risk of being blacklisted by the companies at Farrington's request, expelled from the union, framed-up in the capitalist courts or man-handled by Farrington's thugs. As a cloak for their wrecking tactics the reactionaries claimed they were warring against the radicals in order to protect unity of the organization.

NOW the crooks are out in the open and the betrayed coal-diggers are in no mood to listen to explanations from the agents of the Peabody Coal Company.

The Illinois miners must not be fooled by the fake pretensions of John L. Lewis and his discredited agents in the Illinois Miners' Union, that they are out to purify the organization of evil influences. The Illinois miners now have an opportunity to clean out all the crooks; those who support Lewis as well as those who support Farrington.

In the person of Joseph Tumulty, the Illinois miners have a candidate for district president, who has fought against the crooked Farrington machine. Tumulty's policy is that of the progressive miners. That policy is against dictatorship over the union by the coal companies. It stands for: nationalization of mines under workers' control; a labor party of workers and farmers; no arbitration or conciliation boards; a six-hour day and a five-day week; all agreements to expire at the same time; one hundred per cent union organization; the right of free speech in the union; an alliance with railroad and transport workers; resistance to injunctions and government strikebreaking; and support of the Progressive Miners.

THE Illinois Miners' Union is thru with Farrington as president. But as long as Lewis is international president all their efforts to exact a living wage and better working conditions from the operators will be frustrated by Lewis and his agents in the district. Lewis will seek the destruction of the Illinois district as he did in several other districts unless the officers bend to his will. The Illinois miners must therefore do their level best to defeat John L. Lewis for international president in the coming elections along with William Sneed, Lewis' man for the district presidency and any other lackey that Farrington, the Peabody Coal Company or Lewis may put up.

The task of the Illinois miners in the coming elections is to clean out every vestige of the Farrington machine in district No. 12 and vigorously co-operate with the opposition to Lewis thruout the U. M. W. of A. to vote John L. Lewis out of office.

Ancient Injunction Dug Up Against Six Boston A. C. W. Men

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Six Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union officials have been cited for contempt under a two-year-old injunction granted the Morris B. Anderson clothing firm. Joseph Salerno, Benjamin Skerston, joint board business agent; Max Benjamin, joint board head; Max Bloom, joint board manager; Felice di Napoli and Nicola Stalloni are those named in two complaints by the firm.

Middle Class Buyers of German War Bonds Storm Slander Court

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—A frenzied mob of investors in German war bonds crashed the doors of a courtroom here to shout insults at Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the bank's president. Most of the crowd had been ruined by the collapse in the value of the bonds during the period of currency inflation, or by the refusal of the bank to redeem them at par in the newly valorized currency.

Miners' Executive Still Firm Against MacDonald Pressure for Betrayal

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In view of the resistance by the rank and file of the miners to any compromise, even on the wages, the Miners' Federation executive has decided at its meeting yesterday, not to formulate any new proposals at this time and to stand out for the old slogan, "Not a minute on the day, not a penny off the pay; national agreement only."

Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the Labor Party, as was predicted yesterday, made an attack on the miners' position in the open session of parliament, skillfully seeking to hide the betrayal of the miners by the Labor Party heads behind a purely verbal attack on the government for "favoring the mine owners."

Party Heads With Owners.

However, his own line of policy, and as leader of the Labor Party it is presumed the policy of the party leaders, also favors the mine owners. He attacked the idea of the miners' holding out for a national agreement, declaring that a settlement on that basis is impossible. Since the owners stand for district agreements and the strikers for a national agreement, it is clearly seen on which side MacDonald and company stand.

It is evident that the yellow leaders of the Labor Party, though they have influenced the miners' executive at times to weaken, have not been able to counteract the sturdy fight of the rank and file against all compromise. MacDonald's speech in parliament invited the government to initiate agreements on a district basis, and undoubtedly to take up the MacDonald program of destroying the miners' union by this, and by conceding the previous work day in some districts while lengthening it in others and discussing wages by districts. The chief criticism of the government was for its "inaction" in this respect.

The conference between the executives of the Miners' Federation and (Continued on page 4)

41 Bodies Now in Morgue in Preventable Clymer Mine Accident

CLYMER, Pa., Aug. 31.—Forty-one bodies lie in an improvised morgue at the Machine Shop of the Clymer Mine, mangled and lacerated almost beyond recognition in the worst disaster in this part of the country. The bodies of three men are still buried under tons of rock with the rescue crew trying to reach them.

The mine is owned by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. Federal, state and county investigations are under way as to the cause of the accident. Department of Labor experts have declared that all explosions of coal dust and cave-ins caused by such explosions are preventable.

Explosion and Car Run-Away Injure 8 Anthracite Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 31.—Four anthracite miners were probably fatally burned in an explosion at Wanamie colliery of Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Felix Fluzalis was engineer on the electric motor; Harry Meyer, motor brakeman; Frank Gizanski and William Fink, laborers. It is thought a spark from the motor ignited gas in the pocket where the laborers were working.

Four More Hurt.

Four miners were injured when a mine car broke away and ran down the plane in the workings of the Green Ridge Coal Co., near Scranton. Eugene Davis had to have his left leg amputated, it was so badly crushed. William Pritchard has a probable fracture of the skull in addition to numerous severe bruises. Patrick Crane has fractured ribs and bad bruises. William Williams is bruised and cut about the head, chest and body.

MINE STRIKERS BATTLE POLICE IN COAL FIELDS

Force Relief to Wives and Children

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Clashes are becoming more frequent between the special police, sent into the coal districts where the owners are trying hardest to break the strike, and the miners. Also, the miners are beginning to make physical objection to the government's policy of cutting off the allowance sums set by law for poor relief to the miners' wives and children.

At Pontypool in Wales, the very few scabs, whom all efforts to induce to quit work failed, were given added protection by a large force of special police sent into the region from London. The miners, angered at the display of force, retaliated and in a pitched battle with stones and missiles charged the police after some of the miners had been clubbed by officers. Many were arrested and several wounded.

At the Midlothian parish council, when refusal was made to grant the poor-law allowances to the miners' families, the miners led a rush upon the council, which was a successful fight of several hours against police clubs, and only ceased when the council finally promised to give each family sixty cents.

AMALGAMATED ASKS AID FOR BRITISH MINERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Support for the British miners who have been striking 17 weeks is asked of Amalgamated Clothing Workers members by a general executive board appeal. The union's board sent \$10,000 in a lump sum earlier in the strike and is now seeking further contributions from its members.

SEVEN YEARS OLD—AND GROWING STRONGER!



Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Harvester and Rockefeller millions are having a queer affect on the McCormick family. The latest wrinkle in the history of this brood is the adoption of a brand new set of "parents" by Muriel, daughter of Harold, of goat-gland fame, who is the husband of Ganna Walska, the voiceless opera star. No doubt Muriel will be as generous in contributing to the upkeep of her new "parents" as her father was to the little girl who posed as one of the ex-wives of the Sultan of Turkey. Muriel's mother, a twig of the Rockefeller family, is a student of psycho-analysis. It's a nutty family, but not poor.

WHILE Krishnamurti, the Hindoo receptacle for Annie Besant's christ, preaches against material comfort, he whiles away the hours in a luxurious bungalow atop the Sherman Hotel. Reporters have called the "Messiah's" attention to this seeming inconsistency, but Krishnamurti should worry. People who are crazy enough to believe his hokum will disbelieve anything to his discredit until some other faker with a better line and a nuttier "angel" hoves in sight. If Almes MacPherson could run away with a radio operator and collect \$30,000 to ransom her from the arms of a lover, is it surprising that a dreamy Hindoo could get away with more refined bunk?

THE Duke of Asturias, heir-apparent to the Spanish throne, is critically ill and Alfonso's third son will be named heir to the throne, as the second son is handicapped by impediments to his speech and imperfections in his auditory organs. Meanwhile Alfonso is learning the latest wrinkles in the Charleston, to the delight of American ladies, who would gladly have their tongues slit and their ears amputated in return for a mumble from a real prince. It's a great world, mates. Is it surprising that our ruling class dreads a new order?

THAT the British miners are facing a serious crisis cannot be disputed. If evidence of social-democratic treachery were needed to show the working class the folly of depending on those servants of capitalism any longer the miners' strike supplies it abundantly. Since the first day of the strike the socialist leaders of the British workers on the T. U. C. and in the labor party have done everything except help the striking miners. It now appears that the government, the coal operators and the right wing labor leaders are following a concerted program with the object of getting rid of A. J. Cook, who, despite some serious mistakes, has fought well for the union.

YOU may often hear it said that a scandal like Frank Farrington's \$25,000 a year contract with a coal company could not happen in England. But it can and did happen. Ramsay MacDonald, that whited sepulchre of hypocrisy, accepted \$150,000 from a toffy biscuit manufacturer and an automobile in return for conferring the title of knight on the toffy. The toffy explained his generosity on the ground that MacDonald was an old friend of his. Samuel Insull's reason for giving a similar sum to Frank L. Smith of Illinois was exactly the same! So (Continued on page 4)

What's What About Frank Farrington

BEGINNING next Thursday, THE DAILY WORKER will publish a brief history of the part played by Frank Farrington, suspended president of the Illinois Miners' Union, since he first assumed the role of leader in the U. M. W. of A. It is a record of collaboration with the employers, of persecution of the militant miners, of corruption in politics, of alliance with the most venal elements in Illinois politics. The story of the rupture between Farrington and Lewis and their subsequent burying of the hatchet to put up a united front against the progressives will make interesting reading in view of the attempt of Lewis to make capital out of Farrington's disgrace in order to enable himself to pose as a pure and unspiced soul. WATCH OUT FOR NEXT TUESDAY'S ISSUE.

WELSH MINERS LAY ON BACK WHEN DIGGING

French Writer Describes Working Conditions

Mining is hard work in America, but in most of our fields easy as compared with some of the mines of Wales, as many of our Welsh brothers here know. Miners are frequently compelled to work on their backs in the mud in some of the Welsh mines with 32-inch veins. These conditions were recently described by a French writer, Andree Viollis, in "L'Europe Nouvelle." It follows in part:

"We climbed up to a little platform, which was as black as inferno (Cardiff, Wales). Above us invisible machinery grumbled and groaned. To one side a gigantic wheel was turning, alternately lifting and thrusting down the long arm that moved the pumps. Equipped with little lamps, we entered a black, slippery cage.

Minutes Seemed Hours.

"A big black hole seemed to inhale us, during our dizzy descent, while the minutes seemed as long as hours. Finally we stopped, a thousand feet below the surface. My ears roared, my eyes smarted, and, quite contrary to my expectation, I was chilled by an icy breeze.

"Ordinarily six hundred miners get out of the cage here every morning at 7 o'clock, each with his little pall of tea and piece of bread. Here they separate, going down narrow, interminable, steeply sloping tunnels, stumbling over rails to avoid passing coal trucks, receiving douches of cold water down their necks, and dodging falling stones, often of large size that are constantly detaching themselves from the roof above.

Crushed in Front of Him.

"My first day in the mine, when I was 14 years old," said my companion, "a man was crushed immediately in front of me. I turned around and ran back to the cage like a crazy rabbit."

"When we left the cage I was chilly, but as we advanced down the gallery we kept getting lower and opening and shutting doors, and the galleries themselves grew narrower and lower. The air became thin, with a heavy, tarlike odor. We had to bend half over to avoid hitting the roof. Soon I was panting like a fish out of water, and I saw the perspiration tracing pale streaks down the coal black faces of my companions.

Walked Three Miles.

"It was a walk of two or three miles to the coal veins. As we painfully made our way forward my companions explained to me how the trams were maneuvered, how the timbering was put up, and, when we finally did reach the glistening face, how the coal was undercut with a pick. I cut out my little piece of coal just to qualify as a miner.

"In certain veins you can sit up, but this one is only thirty-two inches high, and the miner has to work lying on his back in the mud—for six hours steady in the noise and the dust.

Loved Their Trade.

Nevertheless, I could see that these men loved their rude trade. How affectionately they spoke of it! How proudly they pointed out a fine piece of timbering or a well arched gallery! They patted the smooth blocks of coal as affectionately as a peasant pats his cow.

"As for the dangers, they scorned them. Nevertheless, they will admit that on an average twelve hundred men are killed in the British coal mines every year, without counting the big catastrophes.

"I noticed also that my two mine leader companions were vigilantly observant every moment. There had not been a single act of sabotage. The pumps were working; the mine was ready to start tomorrow.

Mice and Ponies

"I saw a few horses still down below—plump, shiny animals with little black mice scampering around their feet. When we were going up, Mr. Jones said: 'But you ought to have seen the others when we took them on top. They rolled in the grass with their forefeet in the air as if they had gone crazy.'

"And I could understand it. I had been down three hours, but it seemed three centuries.

"On our return, saturated with perspiration, the cold breeze chilled us to the bone. I thought to myself how the miners had to trudge back home in the winter, often some distance, in their dirty, wet garments. For these mines have no baths or drying rooms, such as are provided in America and Germany and in most of the mines in France. Is it surprising, then, that so many miners are old and out of the running at 50?"

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Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXPERT CHARGES GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH OF JERSEY MUNITIONS EXPLOSION

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Need for explaining to the public the vicious conditions surrounding the Lake Denmark, N. J., disaster remains despite the "act-of-god" whitewash of the navy's own court of inquiry, according to Dr. H. C. Parmelee, editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. "The court's failure to fix the responsibility for the disaster on any human being," he said, "must not deter others from a thorough study of all the facts.

Public interest demands the most effective effort to prevent a possible recurrence of this tragedy.

"Act of God" No Excuse.

"The chemical engineering profession," said Dr. Parmelee, "cannot accept an 'act-of-god' explanation as the last word in a situation that apparently involved many human violations of recognized engineering practice in the storage and handling of high explosives.

"In an area considerably less than one mile square there were crowded 200 buildings in which were stored \$84,399,506 worth of munitions consisting of loaded and fused shells, depth charges, aerial bombs, mines and torpedoes in addition to tremendous stores of T. N. T., ammonium picrate, black powder, picric acid and smokeless powder.

War Department to Blame.

"The court reported that this ammunition was segregated in various magazines in accordance with bureau of ordinance instructions. But it is conceivable that these instructions should contemplate the conditions that actually existed at Lake Denmark?

"The testimony showed that temporary magazine No. 8, the first to explode, contained in addition to bulk explosives more than 1,000,000 pounds of cast T. N. T. in depth bombs and that fifty feet away 2,000,000 pounds of the same explosive was in magazine No. 9, which exploded a few seconds later. Eight other magazines contained from 700,000 pounds to 2,500,000 pounds of explosives in bulk, as well as aerial bombs and loaded and fused projectiles.

MORGAN'S MAN ORDERS POLISH RULERS AROUND

Kemmerer Settles With Cabinet Bank's Fate

WARSAW, Aug. 31.—Poland's financial situation, in spite of the continued assurances of the cabinet, distinguished foreign "visitors," etc., keeps the local markets and all government officials uncertain.

The Polish-American "Kemmerer commission" investigating the industrial banking situation here for the purpose of making recommendations about a loan from Wall Street to the Pilsudski government held a meeting last week with the cabinet.

The plan of Minister of Finance Klarnar to liquidate the agricultural bank and two other government banks and found instead a bank dealing in foreign currency met with the sharpest opposition. During the debate the lie was passed by Kemmerer concerning promises he was quoted as having made. Kemmerer now insists that he is still investigating.

Minister Klarnar is under a very hot attack by the Courier Czerwony and the Courier Poranny, two organs of Pilsudski, altho the finance minister seems to be so much entangled in the Kemmerer negotiations that his downfall will at least temporarily end them, and Pilsudski needs money.

In spite of the starving industrial proletariat in the Polish cities, the minister of agriculture, Raczynski, boasted at the meeting that he expected to see grain exports this year amount to 90,000,000 carloads.

New York Section, I. L. D., Demands Polish Amnesty

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Abolition of the reign of white terror and general amnesty for the 6,000 political prisoners in Poland is demanded in a resolution forwarded to Prime Minister Bartell, the Inter-Party Secretariat, and the Polish Consul General by a Conference of delegates from the International Labor Defense branches and affiliated organizations representing 50,000 organized workers, which was held Thursday evening, Aug. 26, at 799 Broadway.

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

Government Violated Law.

"The appalling threat of such overcrowding is better appreciated when it is recalled that the New Jersey state law—which is accepted by the explosives industry as a reasonable and safe precaution based on actual experience—provides that it is illegal to store in any one magazine more than 30,000 pounds of loose or more than 20,000 pounds of packaged explosives such as T. N. T.

Are Government Officials Above Law?

"The same law further provides that magazines which contain 20,000 pounds may be distanced from other explosives by at least 800 feet. "Extraterritoriality" is the legal loophole which permitted the United States navy to indulge in practices which would have landed a private manufacturer in jail.

Navy Officers Criminally Careless.

"Had the precautions, with which the navy was undoubtedly familiar, been carefully observed, there would have been no disaster at Lake Denmark. In fact that depot would have been the insignificant storage place for a comparatively small quantity of carefully segregated explosives.

Congress Should Investigate.

"The president has it within his power to appoint an impartial board, properly qualified to study the disaster itself, the conditions that existed at Lake Denmark and which now obtain at other governmental arsenals, and, what is more important, the underlying faults in the departmental machinery that permitted flagrant violations of established engineering practices. Congress, too, must take a real interest in such an inquiry."

FLYNN WILL SPEAK AT MASS MEETING OF LABOR DEFENSE

Cannon, Ruthenberg and Peters on Program

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the most active leaders in the big strike of the Passaic textile workers, who is known to American workers in all parts of the country for her work in the interests of labor, will be the chief speaker at a mass rally for labor defense to be held here on September 6 at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium. The meeting is under the auspices of International Labor Defense which concludes its second annual conference on the same day.

Miss Flynn will relate the experiences that the fifteen thousand Passaic strikers have had with the police and the courts during their bitter battle for union and for better working conditions. The story of the mass arrests and police terrorism in Passaic will be told by her in detail.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, whose case arising out of the famous Michigan Communist arrests is now before the United States supreme court on appeal, will speak at the meeting.

Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, will also appear at the meeting to speak especially about discrimination against Negro workers and farmers, their incessant persecution in many parts of the country, and about the number of Negro workers and soldiers who are still in prison today for defending their civil and political rights.

James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, will speak at the meeting on the progress made in the past year of the work of the organization, and the need of labor unity in the question of defense of labor prisoners.

German Swimmer Sets New Record in Swim Across the Channel

Dover, Aug. 31.—Otto Vierkoetten, a German swimmer, is the third person to swim the channel this month and is now the record holder for time in making the treacherous swim.

Vierkoetten started from Cape Griz Nez at 1:35 this morning and accomplished the swim in 12 hours and 35 minutes, which is the fastest ever made in a channel swim. Gertrude Ederle having held the previous record of 14 hours and 32 minutes.

The German swimmer made his landing at Langdon Stairs, a mile and half north of Dover. Vierkoetten was accompanied on the swim by a tug.

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

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class-war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

MINORITY MEET IN BRITAIN IS EPOCH-MAKING

Third Conference of Historic Import

By TOM FLEMING.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—(By Mail)—The 3rd annual conference of the National Minority Movement which is to be held Aug. 28th and 29th has every indication of being a historic gathering.

The British workers have just passed thru the greatest strike that labor has yet experienced, a strike in which labor's strength was stapped by cowardly and traitorous leaders who paved the way to and perpetrated the great betrayal of May 12.

First To Warn.

The minority movement and the Communist Party alone foresaw the coming of the capitalist offensive and warned the whole working class of Britain of the preparations the government were making for the struggle.

T. U. C. Leaders.

The T. U. C. leaders refused to be warned, in fact experience has taught now that they were entirely against the idea of concerted working class action and sabotaged it right to the last. The working class of Great Britain have been taught great lessons in the last few months. The yellow socialist slogan of "Trust Your Leaders" has been knocked to the ground.

The lessons of the general strike are taking hold of the workers. The "never, never again" advocates are for the present silenced by the blows from the Minority Movement and the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Program of Struggle.

The Minority Movement has set itself the task of preparing the necessary program for struggle in the trade union movement. At the coming conference all urgent questions facing the labor movement will be discussed in the light of recent happenings. A line of action will be formulated for the future struggle against the reactionary leaders.

The Agenda.

The agenda of the conference is as follows:

1. The General Strike and Its Lessons.
 - (a) The strike leadership.
 - (b) The strike machinery.
 - (c) The state and the strikers.
 - (d) The law and the strikers.
 - (e) The future of mass strikes.
2. The Reorganization of the Trade Union Movement.
 - (a) A better leadership.
 - (b) Greater power to the General Council.
 - (c) Speeding up union amalgamations.
 - (d) Relations between Trade Unions and Cooperatives.
 - (e) Development of Trades Councils and their affiliation to the T. U. C.
 - (f) How to secure 100 per cent Trade Unionism.
3. International Unity.
 - (a) The Russian Workers' Aid.
 - (b) The reconstitution of the Anglo-Russian Committee.
 - (c) Next steps for securing International Unity.
4. Anti-Labor Legislation.
 - (a) The Emergency Powers Act and the workers.
 - (b) Seditious laws and the workers.
 - (c) Judge-made law and the trade unions.
 - (d) Amnesty for all political prisoners.

Alex Bittelman to be Speaker at T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Party

Alex Bittelman, editor of the Saturday Magazine of the DAILY WORKER, well known to Chicago needle trades workers, will be the speaker at a package party to be given by the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League.

The affair will be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on Sept. 4 at 8 p. m. A surprise is promised by the committee. Admission is 25c.

Thrilling Garage Hold-Up.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 31.—Three bandits entered the best garage here shortly after midnight yesterday, rifed the safe of \$100 in bills and a quantity of silver, kidnapped three men in the garage and escaped after leaving the victims bound on a highway several miles outside the city.

Another questioner, showing that the British coal strike is being closely followed up here among the farmers, wanted to know why it was that seab coal was being sent to England from the United States. It was easy

Former Socialists Now Found in the LaFollette Movement in Wisconsin

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMVILLE, WIS., (By Mail).—Inquiry is often made about the members and active workers of the socialist party in years gone. As if this were a mystery.

There were several of these former socialists at our meeting here at the Town Hall in Schley township. They were among those most eager to ask questions. To be sure, they were those most easily answered.

Invariably they had gone over to the LaFollette movement, when they had not been won for the Communist movement. Without exception they are now to be found in the right wing of the LaFollette movement, some even elected to office on the LaFollette ticket. They are now supporting the LaFollette conservatives, Blaine for United States senator, and Ekern for governor.

As for the socialist party, it has completely disappeared up here in Lincoln county, where it once had a foothold. Victor Berger, socialist congressman, and Daniel W. Hoan, socialist mayor of Milwaukee, told the workers and farmers to support the LaFollette ticket in 1924. They did to such an extent that the socialist party was completely gutted of its own members and sympathizers. It must be so over other great sections of the state.

Of course, these socialists who have found a place at the capitalist

fishpots, even they bear the LaFollette label, try to justify themselves.

"What reason have we to believe that the Communists will not go the same way as the socialists?" was asked, for instance, by one of these former socialists, who is now a LaFollette county supervisor.

All of which necessitated a careful explanation of the different roles played by the Second (Socialist) International and the Communist International, the latter the heir of the First International, of the International Workingmen's Association of Karl Marx. This ex-socialist didn't mind severe criticism of the socialists. In fact, he seemed to feel that it justified his present renegade position. He tried to buttress that position by attempting to drag the Communists into the mire with the socialists. Thus, for instance, after he had been completely silenced on the question of Communist loyalty to the working class, he came back with the question, "What is going to stop another ruling class from developing its rule over the workers of Russia?"

It was a little difficult to discover just what he was driving at. But it seemed that he was under the illusion that those holding official position in that Union of Soviet Republic would develop into a new ruling class to oppress the workers. It was only a hazy and ignorant way of restating the charge of the social democracy that the dictatorship in the Soviet Union is the dictatorship of the Communist Party and not a genuine proletarian dictatorship. But it did not take long to convince that audience of farmers and lumber workers that the workers and farmers constitute the class in power in the Soviet Union today, that they are building the Communist society that is abolishing all classes.

All of which shoved the ex-socialist into a corner and he resorted to some of the arguments of the capitalist politicians. Thus he urged that supporting the LaFollette program and ticket would "get something now," whereas nothing could be expected immediately from support given to the Communists. This, of course, was also effectually shattered by showing that the LaFollette movement is but part of the capitalist political game, trying to give voice to the interests of the small bankers, the rich farmers and the little business men. Since none of these elements was represented at the meeting, the ex-socialist did not get any support for his views.

to point out that this was due to lack of international solidarity among the workers of the world, especially between the workers of America and Great Britain. It offered an opportunity to point out the role that the workers of the Soviet Union are playing in this great struggle.

But this let loose a flood of experiences from a woman comrade of the coal mines, who had seen struggle after struggle betrayed by the Lewis regime in the United Mine Workers of America. She had finally come to this agricultural section of Wisconsin convinced that the labor unions were no good. "I don't believe in them," she declared rather vehemently.

But her resistance melted before an explanation of the role of the trade unions in the struggle of the working class for power, and their status in the United States at the present time.

When thoroly satisfied on this question, she was just as energetic in her efforts to learn the position of the Soviet Union, and of the Communist Party in the United States, on the liquor problem. The declaration in the congressional program of the Workers (Communist) Party was explained and she was satisfied, stating that she was going to fight against the evils of alcohol on the basis of the Communist position.

This comrade breathed the spirit that was to be found in the first letter that I read upon returning to Chicago. It was headed "Lost Youth" and read as follows:

"This is a farming community in northern Wisconsin called Marengo. Here a large percentage of the youth are poisoned or poison themselves with moonshine, a pleasant beverage that anyone can cook without breaking the prohibition law. This liquor is sold here even to minors.

"We have here at Marengo an active Young Workers' League branch, a Workers (Communist) Party branch (Finnish) and a Woman's Club (Finnish). The Workers Party, the Woman's Club and the Y. W. L. branch all fight against the poisoners of the youth, and teach the youth at large which path to take and why. Young Workers! Come forth to the Young Workers League!"

The saloonkeeper here at the crossroads at Bloomville admitted that alcohol had a stronger grip on the population now than ever before.

"Wine and beer are made in 100 per cent of the homes," he said. "Fifty per cent of them cook 'moon.'"

He insisted that alcohol was conquering the youth to a degree never dreamt of under the days of the saloon.

Our meeting decided that the alcohol must be fought with the educational propaganda of the Communist Party, and that the youth must be won for the Young Workers League, and the children for the Pioneers. That was the lecture that our woman comrade was reading to what she called the "gray heads" who were present. She declared emphatically that we must win the young people. It was rapidly approaching midnight when our meeting came to an end and the audience reluctantly dispersed, the men, women and children departing for their various homes.

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

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Will speak in Youngstown, Ohio Friday, September 3, 8 P. M.

at UKRAINIAN HALL 525 1/2 W. Rayen Avenue at the Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Mass Meeting Admission Free Auspices Local Branch I. L. D.

Another questioner, showing that the British coal strike is being closely followed up here among the farmers, wanted to know why it was that seab coal was being sent to England from the United States. It was easy

MORE BOSSES SIGN UP WITH GARMENT UNON

Jobbers Hide Behind Industrial Council

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 31.—Twelve more cloak manufacturers and a jobber yesterday signed the new union agreements guaranteeing the 40-hour week, 36 weeks' work per year, a 10 per cent increase in wages and limitation of the contractor evil, it has been announced. This brings the total settlements to date with independent manufacturers, jobbers and manufacturers who broke away from the Industrial Council to 181.

Jacob Halpern, chairman, and Phillip Oretsky, organizer, of the strikers' out of town committee announced the stoppage of three nonunion shops seeking to operate outside New York.

Mr. FINDER Twists Facts.

Replying to a statement by Henry H. FINDER, president of the industrial council of the cloak manufacturers' association, challenging figures quoted by the union in its letter to Governor Smith bearing on the amount of work controlled by the council in the industry, Louis Hyman, chairman of the general strike committee, declared:

"Mr. FINDER may quote what appear to be official figures to prove that the industrial council, in addition to independent manufacturers, control more than 25 per cent of the industry and thus are sufficiently important for the union to arbitrate with alone, disregarding the jobber element whom we seek to make responsible to the industry. He quotes figures supplied by the unemployment insurance fund which cannot be complete, for the reason that among the present strikers are a number of workers from former nonunion shops in Manhattan and out of town which were not registered with the fund.

Jobbers the Important Bosses.

"In addition, there are any number of manufacturers who, seeking to avoid making full payments to the fund, minimize the number of workers in their shops. Often these have some favorites among their workers, who, unfortunately, seek to avoid payment of their contributions to the fund, and so they are not listed, the sub-manufacturer benefitting also by this omission.

"But the more significant proof that the industrial council, considered strictly as inside manufacturers, do not control even 25 per cent of the industry is evidenced by the fact that a good many of them, if not the great part of them, work for jobbers. This same is true of independent manufacturers. That being the case, it is absurd for Mr. FINDER to leave the impression that the industrial council, viewed as a group of exclusive manufacturers, is a force to contend with."

Every reader around New York should attend the

Daily Worker Picnic SUNDAY, SEPT. 5 Edenwald Park, New York (No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

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Detroit I. W. W. General Defense PICNIC Sunday, September 5, 1926 At "DEQUINDRE PARK," 9-Mile Road and Dequindre St. J. MARGOLIS will speak Proceeds for the Defense and Support of Working Class Victims and their Families Singing by an I. W. W. Tenor, Dancing, Sport Games of all kinds; Refreshments, Etc., Etc. Directions: Take 9 mile Dequindre bus in front of the Ford Highland Park plant, and get off at end of the line. —The Committee

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class-war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

Good Time! Come! Grand Defense Picnic Labor Day, Monday September 6 Unity Camp, Saugus, Mass. Dancing Sports Refreshments BRUNO'S UNION ORCHESTRA Ticket 50 cents Grounds open 12 o'clock Dancing Floor Under Roof Rainy Weather Will Not Interfere Auspices International Labor Defense Directions: Take elevated to Everett, car to Malden Square; from there bus to picnic grounds.

We Are Lefts, But We Will Treat You Right! PACKAGE PARTY AND DANCE Given by the Needle Trade Section of the T. U. E. L., Chicago Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, 1926 at 8 P. M. At The Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Tickets 25 cents Com. A. Bittelman, Speaker

WAR LOOMS IN PACIFIC, SAYS U. S. ADMIRAL

Fears Influence of Soviet Union

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31.—Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, president of the Naval War College, Newport, in a lecture at the Institute of Police, warned the country of an impending war in the Pacific, and expressed the hope that American diplomacy would so maneuver that the onus of starting the row would rest on the shoulders of some other nation. It was clear that the admiral was hinting at Japan.

Sitting on Volcano. The world sits today on a martial volcano which is liable to begin erupting at any moment. While the danger of war is not as immediate as it was in 1914, he looked with alarm at the unrest that was prevalent all over the Orient and among the colonial possessions of all the powers, including the American possessions in the Pacific.

Admiral Pratt regarded the Soviet Union a menace to world peace because the government of the union would endeavor to turn a local war into a world conflagration. This would be extremely embarrassing to the imperialists, the admiral admitted, as they fear that another world war would mean the end of their happy days.

Slovak Children to Go on Outing This Sunday

A children's outing will be given by the Jefferson Slovak youngsters next Sunday at Schnell Forest Preserve. There will be a speaker from the Young Workers' League; dancing, music and various amusements. Take any street car to Crawford Ave., then west to Chicago River.

VANDERBILT'S WIFE THROWS PARTY IN FRANCE THAT MAKES EVEN GRAND DUKES GASP; HOW ABOUT IT, WORKERS?

While millions of American workers are finding it difficult to make ends meet on their meager wages when employed, our parasite class, gone crazy with affluence is showing the faded aristocracy of Europe what can be done in the way of riotous spending. The following story by Bertelli, a correspondent of the Hearst newspapers is reproduced to give our readers an idea of what is happening to the profits that are wrung out of their bone and sinew:

BLARRITZ, France, Aug. 31.—As an entertainer of royalty, princes and grand dukes, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt has set the pace in Europe this summer with her beautiful and lavish entertainments at Biarritz, the continent's most fashionable resort. Her latest party, held last week, while the gambling crowd rushed to Deauville for the Grand Prix, had all the distinction for which the "Silver Coast" has been famous ever since former Ambassador Moore began his unrivaled entertainment for Europe's royalty.

The Love Chamber. The Vanderbilt Villa, "Chambre d'Amour" (or Love Chamber), is perhaps the loveliest to be found anywhere, except in southern California. Last week it was the scene of a "Louis XVI Night Fete," with the details of that gay court faithfully reproduced in all its details.

Blue and white velvets trimmed with gold, satins and silken ribbons hung everywhere, while the guests promenaded in white powdered wigs redolent of perfumes manufactured by the bourgeois, but retailed to Americans in the fashionable dress-making shops at 5,000 francs a bottle.

As each prince or grand duke arrived his party was escorted up a long avenue with all the traditional ceremony of 200 years ago. Princess Wigless, Grand Duke Boris and Grand Duke Alexander were among the early ar-

rivals with Princess Nikita. Princess Hohenlohe of Woldenburg was late because the dressmaker had failed to deliver her wig on time.

The Count and Countess de Olovera, the Marquise de San Carlos de Pedrosco, Countess Robilant, the Marquise de Casa Montalvo, the Duke del Argo, the Marquis Orellana and a host of other titled guests dined heartily on the grounds, mingling with the several Americans present, including Mr. and Mrs. Roy MacWilliams, Miss Mary Leary, Miss Rosa Edwards, Mrs. Wolfe Burton, Mrs. S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutton and Miss Kitty Baché.

TEUT ARCHIVES EDITOR HAILS SOVIET TREATY

Denounces Stories of Secret Agreement

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 31.—Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, one of the editors of the German foreign archives, addressing the Institute of Politics, protested against what he said was the way in which every move for better commercial relations and a closer friendship between Germany and Russia had been "misinterpreted and suspected in certain quarters."

An Open Agreement. The treaty of Berlin Between Russia and Germany, according to him, was a straight and open agreement for friendly co-operation and equal justice for Germans and Russians in Germany, and concerned itself with the arbitration of disputes and friendly neutrality in the event of war in which neither was implicated.

The story of a secret treaty between Berlin and Moscow he declared a "downright lie from beginning to end, invented to cover and neutralize the fact that suspicions were afloat in Germany and Russia against France, Poland and Czechoslovakia."

Struck New Note. The speaker pointed out that the French, Polish and Czechoslovakian treaties were concluded before the treaty of Berlin, and that if the Germans and Russians had copied the terms of the other treaties neither France, Poland nor Czechoslovakia would have had any right to protest. But, he maintained, the treaty of Berlin did not follow their example.

FOREIGN TRADE OF U. S. REACHES NINE BILLIONS

Producers Still Wait for Their Share

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—United States commerce with all the rest of the world will reach the \$9,000,000,000 mark for the year 1926, it was estimated at the department of commerce. In the world market American agriculture and industry have fared \$2,576,041,000 in exports during the first seven months of the year, the department announced, while buying \$2,640,265,000 of foreign goods in the same time. If this rate is maintained for the next five months America's foreign trade for the year will total about \$4,450,000,000 in exports and \$4,550,000,000 in imports, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of \$100,000.

A World Market. "Thirty-four countries from Canada to Australia are in the American market to purchase agricultural implements, automotive products, chemicals, electric appliances, foodstuffs, iron, steel, hardware, machinery, petroleum products, shoes, textiles and specialties," the department announced.

Manufactured Exports Increased. "The fiscal year just closed," Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau, added, "brought once more into striking relief the rapid growth in American exports of manufactured goods and the immense importance of foreign sales in this class as a stabilizer in our foreign trade as well as in our domestic industry." Klein pointed out that manufactured exports had increased 16 per cent over the preceding fiscal year.

Farmers' Exports Heavy. American farmers exported \$36,230,000 worth of grains in July alone, as compared to \$25,427,000 worth in July, 1925.

Cotton farmers exported \$36,635,066 worth of raw cotton, including lint, in July, a gain of \$8,700,000 over the same month last year.

Mine Owners Get Fat. Besides grain, tremendous amounts of other raw products have been shipped abroad. The coal exports in July totaled \$20,617,206, as compared to \$12,788,683 in July, 1925. The greater part of this increase was due to the miners' strike in England.

Petroleum, crude oil, gasoline and their by-products formed another phase of the export trade, the total amounting to \$85,985,000 in July, a gain of \$10,000,000 in the trade over July, 1925.

One Dead, Four Are Wounded in Car Barn Battle During Holdup

One bandit is dead, and his pal and four other persons are being treated in hospitals for gunshot wounds here today following an unsuccessful attempt to rob a Chicago Surface Lines car barn of \$6,000 in cash receipts. The bandit party consisted of three men and two girls. The girls were posted as "lookouts" as the men entered the car barn. Street car officials had been tipped off, however, and detectives were posted about the building.

When the bandits entered, the officers opened fire. One bandit was killed, another wounded and captured while the third escaped. Three detectives were slightly wounded, as was Robert J. McKinney, superintendent of the barns.

One of the girls was captured, but she refused to give her name, or those of her companions. Police are searching for the other girl and bandit.

IRISH FAMILY OF FIVE LIVE OUT IN DITCH

Evicted from Lodging When Funds Went

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—In Dublin at present there is a family of five, husband, wife and three children, living in a ditch at the Pin Mill, Cross Guns Bridge. The husband, as a member of the Workers' Union of Ireland, was out during the coal lockout.

Like the rest of the coal workers when the fight collapsed, he had to make the best of a bad job and was forced to join the I. T. & G. W. U. to get any work at all. He managed to get some work every week for a time, but when the miners' strike came he was again thrown out and has been out of work since.

They were ejected from their lodgings and what furniture they had has been pawned to get bread. Outdoor relief has been refused as they had not an address, a home. The woman went into the union, but the conditions were so bad she could not stick to it. This is only one of many cases in Dublin, and the same applies all over the country.

Just recently our organizers found a case in Delvin, West Meath, of a family of five sleeping in the ditch quite near to Delvin and Clony Castle, which has dozens of rooms, not one of which is occupied. All over Dublin and the country there are plenty of mansions and villas that are either empty or only partly occupied. These must be commandeered and the homeless and overcrowded workers put into them.

Wealth in Abundance at Horse Show. Contrast these hellish conditions under which the workers are living with the lavish expenditure and riotous living of the bosses and the sweaters from all parts of the world during horse show week in Dublin. Tim Healy and Willie Cosgrave have been entertaining on a scale that would provide food for every unemployed family in Dublin for a week.

But it is all for the foreign sweaters and the lords, dukes and sirs with their fine ladies and retinues of servants. The papers are full of pictures of Maharajahs and other blood suckers all doing themselves well at the expense of the workers.

Every night there have been special receptions and dances for these gentry to sport their figures, while the starving workers hang around the doors of the swell restaurants and dance halls feasting on the smell of the rich dishes being prepared for the parasites.

Everywhere the children of these moneybags are trotting around with their prize-winning ponies while the children of the poor are hunting for crusts in the gutter. The blatant display of high living that has gone on all week is enough to cause the 80,000 unemployed men and women and young persons to do desperate deeds of violence.

Not one in 30 of these is receiving the dole or any kind of relief, and their forbearance in the circumstances is really remarkable. In fact, it is cowardly. They must learn not to be so docile and ready to starve while there is plenty of food in the country. They have been well betrayed, no work, no relief of any kind, but plenty of feasting and riotous living for the bosses and their families. The workers must rouse themselves from their apathy and while preparing to take all steps to overthrow such a system of class privilege, at the same time organize to demand their immediate needs of work or maintenance at full trade union rates.—Hammer and Plough.

NEXT SATURDAY In The New Magazine Supplement



THE STORY OF LABOR

By THURBER LEWIS A splendid feature of the special LABOR DAY ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER with decorative illustrations by O'ZIM

Other Features: ART AND LABOR by the famous French novelist PIERRE HAMP

THE PASSAIC STRIKERS by the noted American novelist and writer MARY HEATON VORSE with photographs

IN THE HELL OF EUROPE

By A. LANDY An introduction to a series of articles on the Balkan States beginning in a forthcoming issue and written by the famous French author of "Under Fire." HENRY BARBUSSE with original illustration by the German artist. VALENTIN BISSIG

American Imperialism in Uruguay

By HOMER PEGROT

Third installment of the unusual series

The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By Manuel Gomez

"A Factory Incident"

A story by MAX GELTMAN

POEMS, MOVIE REVIEWS, CARTOONS

By K. A. SUVANTO, O'ZIM and that unusual weekly feature "The Week in Cartoons." By M. P. BALES NOTE: In a forthcoming issue, the third article on "Labor and Literature," by V. F. CALVERTON

COMING SOON! "The Life of Karl Marx"

By PAUL LAFARGUE Famous French Socialist son-in-law and close collaborator of Marx. With Photographs and illustrations.

The "Revolution" in Greece

By C. CHRISTIE.

The downfall of the Pangalos dictatorship in Greece did not surprise us. It was inevitable. Any dictatorship, no matter what its economic basis, if it has not sufficient strength to assert itself against its enemies, is evidently near its end. And the Pangalos dictatorship, especially in the last few weeks, was showing a great deal of hesitation in dealing with its political enemies of the bourgeois parties. One day it would arrest and send to exile certain bourgeois political leaders for treason against the State and the next day would free them, in order to arrest again the day after.

A dictatorship will stay in power only so long as it has the ability and the required strength to enforce its will and to crush ruthlessly all opponents. This being so, one seeing the conduct of Pangalos lately, should easily come to the conclusion that his regime had failed and predict his downfall as very near.

Military Coup.

However, we are not at all enthused after the manner in which this end came, i.e. by a military coup and a merry chase of the fallen dictator over the blue seas. The only proper way to overthrow this abominable tyranny would have been a sweeping revolt of the masses, drawing in its wake the whole system, which is no longer able to govern the country in any other way but by a succession of dictators in power.

The working class of Greece, industrial workers as well as the peasants and refugees, will not fare any better under the present dictator Kondylis, than they fared under Pangalos. Both serve the same interests, (with some internal variations—which is of not much concern to the workers) the Greek capitalists and foreign imperialism.

Workers Can Gain Nothing.

The working classes of the country have nothing to gain from this change of government, and, besides, Kondylis is too well known to the Greek proletariat from the time, when as a military dictator and minister of the interior he inaugurated his fascist poli-

cy, arresting, persecuting and imprisoning the class conscious workers by the dozen every day.

One of the things the fallen Pangalos is accused of by the victors, is that he did not keep his promises to the "people"—those promises being the re-establishment of the "rights and liberties" of the citizenry. But as a matter of fact Pangalos could not be held responsible personally for failure to carry out his promises any more than Kondylis, who makes these same promises now, and is sure not to keep them. For that matter, no one can make such promises to-day in Greece and fulfill them. Parliamentarism is a thing of the past in Greece now, it has served its purpose and outgrown its usefulness. No man is able, will as he may, to bring it back to life and make it function as a political machine.

Sham Parliament.

Even if they succeed somehow to have parliamentary elections, it is going to be a sham parliament, a la Italy, and nothing even remotely approaching the parliament Greece has known before the war, when industry was very small and big capital almost negligible. Dictatorship more or less open, more rather than less, will hereafter be the only form of government able to function in that country. A bourgeois dictatorship, until the time when the masses will arise to overthrow it and establish their own proletarian dictatorship.

There is no political group, among the bourgeois parties, backed by an economic group, or groups, strong enough to dominate the rest of them. And besides the internal differences of the bourgeois parties, there are also foreign influences, that undoubtedly play a decisive role in the politics of the country.

Even in the prewar period, and especially during and after the war, changes of government took place because of foreign interference. Any one who undertakes the government of the country undertakes also certain obligations to the foreign interests that he must fulfill, failing which his political life is doomed. There never was and never can be as long as imperialism rules, such a thing as "pure" Greek politics. Politics in Greece were always conducted either by the English, French or Russian "finger," as the various foreign influences were directed upon Greek journalists and politicians.

Deviated From Line.

In the present situation, it is not at all improbable that Pangalos' downfall is, to a very great extent, due to his deviation from the line drawn for him by British capital. It is not a mere coincidence, that the crisis came right after the conclusion of the Greco-Serbian treaty.

However, as we stated above, the present political change will hardly bring any change in the life of the workers of Greece, unless Kondylis will carry on more vigorously fascist measures which he had initiated into Greek politics and Pangalos tried in vain to imitate. In this case Greece either will become a little Italy—if Kondylis succeeds—or the ire and indignation of the working masses will burst out, carrying to destruction the whole robbing crew of fascists, monarchists and "liberal Republicans."

Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

In the Polish prisons there are at present six thousand political prisoners, revolutionary workers and peasants. Only a small number of them have been tried. The greatest proportion of them are in prison on reward which lasts for them two, two and a half and in a number of cases even three years. The Polish courts have made it their custom to deduct the time on reward from the sentence, so that there happens frequently cases that the sentence is six months and that the prisoner, who has passed three years in prison on reward, must serve three and a half years instead.

The number of the prisoners on reward increases with every year, because on the one hand the courts cannot comply with the great number of political trials and on the other hand in many cases where proofs are not sufficient for the trial, the trial cannot take place, but the prisoner in nevertheless not released. One is therefore endeavoring to facilitate the tasks of the courts in another way—by letting the prisoners die.

Horrible Conditions in the Prisons

The conditions in most of the Polish prisons are such that a longer stay there means death for the majority of the prisoners. In this respect the "Prison of the Holy Cross" and the Wronke Prison are most famous. The first is situated on a hill almost 2500 feet high and is always surrounded by mists. As the food and the heating are completely insufficient and the wetness of the building has a terrible effect on the health, on the average of 150 prisoners die there every year of the 400 prisoners who are imprisoned there (the prison is built for not more than 300). In Czarist times only prisoners with a sentence of less than three years were taken to this prison because one knew that nobody could

U. S. Must Pay Export Tax.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—Twenty thousand head of cattle belonging to the United States firm finance corporation can only be returned to the United States upon the payment of an export tax upon them, the foreign office today notified the United States embassy. American Charge Lane protested the decision.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!

The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to THE DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of imprisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.

live there more than that. At present, however, the prison is for those with life sentence in order to kill them as quickly as possible.

In the Wronke Prison the prisoners are tortured in such a way by solitary confinement and the brutal regime, that suicides and insanity are daily results. Only in the courts of the last few months three victims can be mentioned: Kalusha, Gorki, Meisler.

Official Confession of the Prison Horrors

The Polish prisons have already gained a sad notoriety in the whole world. Already in 1924 progressive bourgeois politicians and radical writers of France protested against these conditions. The Polish parliament was compelled to appoint a committee of investigation (Thaugutt) whose actual task was to clear Poland before the eyes of the foreign states.

However, after having visited a number of prisons, the committee collected such an amount of material, that it did not dare to present it to the public. Only after two years of work in secret sessions (the members of the committee had promised not to speak about their work to anybody outside) the committee has composed a report for the parliament which was published in March 1926.

Let us mention here some extracts from the official report which certainly rather tries to veil than to exaggerate the terrible conditions: "Many prisons are very much overcrowded. In Cracow every prisoner had only an average of 2 cbm. air. The overcrowding in Lodz is colossal. In Rovno there come on one prisoner only 1.9 or even 1.88 cbm. air... The prisoners sleep on the floor, under the plankbeds; one sack of straw always serves for two prisoners, the straw in the sacks, however, is old and rubbed into chaff. There are even too few blankets; bed linen is quite out of the question. The cells are full of lice and bed bugs... The

prisoners on reward live worse than the hard labor prisoners... The "Holy Cross Prison" should be quickly liquidated... In the Galician prisons the conditions are worse. In the prison of Sambor, which has a quite modern building, the central heating and the canalization are out of order already for several years. Even the prison hospital is not heated, since several years. The mutiny of the prisoners which took place there and led to the death of one prisoner, is therefore understandable. Also the prisons in Cracow are not heated. In Bialystok during the hunger strike of the prisoners the mouths of the strikers were opened by iron tongs in order to feed them. In this way the death of several prisoners was brought about... (Continued Tomorrow)

Fall River Laborers Want 50c an Hour

Fall River, Mass.—(F.P.)—Laborers employed by Lathrop & Shea Construction Co. in excavating for the \$250,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad engine house are striking for 10 cents more an hour. The workers want the same rate paid in other New England cities, 50 cents an hour. The New Haven is expected to increase its shop facilities at Fall River and concentrate most of its work in this depressed textile town.

Musicians Win Wage Raise in Chicago

Musicians playing in the Schubert theaters have a new two-year agreement raising their pay from \$72.50 a week of nine performances to \$79. Chicago theaters in the agreement include the Olympic, Apollo, Princess, Garrick, La Salle, Four Cohans and the Auditorium. Next week James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, will try and negotiate a new scale for members of his union who play in movie houses.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN

By Hermina Zur Muhlen A delightful book of children's stories with over twenty black and white illustrations and four color plates and cover designs, by LYDIA GIBSON 75c Duroflex Covers \$1.25 Cloth Bound



Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PARTY AND THE DAILY WORKER

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

The Central Committee of the party considers it necessary to make the following statement to the membership on the question of the location of the headquarters of the party and The DAILY WORKER:

Rumors have been circulating in the party in regard to the proposed removal of the headquarters of the party and The DAILY WORKER from Chicago to New York City. These rumors have caused some disturbance to the work of the party, some comrades considering that it was a question of principle for discussion of the party whether its headquarters were located in one city or another.

The headquarters of the party were originally located in New York City. They were removed to Chicago BECAUSE AT THAT TIME and under the circumstances surrounding the party work, Chicago offered a better center to the Central Committee from which to conduct the party work. It may well happen that in the future other cities besides New York or Chicago will offer the best vantage point

from which to conduct the work of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee does not believe that the question of where the party headquarters are located or in what city The DAILY WORKER is published is a question of principle. It is a question of what the circumstances surrounding the party work are, and these circumstances may change from year to year. The question can only be discussed, therefore, from the standpoint of what location at a given time offers the best opportunity for conducting the party work in such a manner that the party may make the greatest progress.

The political committee of the Central Committee considered this matter and came to the conclusion that at present the best location of the party headquarters and The DAILY WORKER would be in New York City. It found, however, a number of obstacles in the way of making any change in the location of the party headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER, and therefore decided that no change should be made in the location

of the headquarters and the city of publication of The DAILY WORKER.

With this decision the matter is closed. The circumstances and obstacles to any change will make it impossible to reopen the matter during the present year. Should the question again be taken up the Central Committee will inform the membership of its views.

With the question closed, there comes before the party the task of placing The DAILY WORKER on a sound foundation in its present location. We must "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" at all costs, no matter where it is located.

The Central Committee will inform the party membership of its plans to meet the crisis in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself during the next few days, and urges the whole party to take up with energy and enthusiasm the task of safeguarding The DAILY WORKER for the future work of the party.

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

JOSEPH MANLEY

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

JOSEPH MANLEY died a victim of the dangerous work which capitalism compels the workers to submit to in order to gain their livelihood.

As a structural iron worker he risked his life daily in fulfilling the duties which capitalism requires of the workers of his trade. These dangers could be reduced and minimized if capitalist production did not place economy and profits above the lives of the workers. As it is, there is scarcely a great building which towers toward the sky in the cost of which there is not included the life of some worker engaged in its erection.

JOSEPH MANLEY was a proletarian fighter who for many years had taken a leading part in the struggles of the workers. In his early years he became a member of the union of his trade and fought militantly for better conditions for the workers. Fifteen years ago he was a member of the socialist party.

Like thousands of other workers, he was inspired by the great proletarian revolution in Russia. When the workers and peasants of Russia were facing their darkest hour, during the period of famine brought on by the destruction wrought by counter-revolution and drought, he took up work as the secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Relief of the Famine in Russia and rendered valuable services in arousing the trade unionists of this country to the meaning of the proletarian revolution and raising funds for the assistance of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

THRU his work in this field he came closer to the Workers (Communist) Party and found in it the expression of the leadership in the struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation, and became a member of the party. He served the party as industrial organizer, helping to develop a militant trade unionism carrying on the class struggle against capitalism.

When the movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers, which he supported, reached its height in the mass demonstration for a party of workers and farmers in the convention of July 3, 1923, which formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, he was elected the national secretary of that organization, in which position he worked for the building of a broader party of workers and farmers by supporting the movement for the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention of 1924. When this movement received a temporary setback thru the LaFollette party, he became the campaign manager of the Workers (Communist) Party in the 1924 election.

THE struggle over the policies the party should pursue, during the year 1924-1925, left him dispirited. Altho a good proletarian fighter, Comrade Manley did not understand clearly that such struggles are part of the life of a proletarian party, and that thru them it clarifies itself and creates greater internal strength, and that it is the duty of all revolutionists to cling more closely to their party in such a period. Because of this he allowed his membership to lapse and drifted out of the activities of the party. Those closest to him declare, however, that before his death he realized his error, and that he would again, had he lived, take up his work as a party member.

Despite the fact of his temporary weakness and that during the last year Comrade Manley was not in the ranks of the party, the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party believes that his long years of service to the working class movement entitle him to the respect of the workers and it makes this statement to do honor to his services to the workers' cause.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA, C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

TO COMRADES IN DISTRICT ONE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The party is in danger of not getting on the ballot this year. We must get two thousand signatures before September 3rd. All comrades in Massachusetts are called upon to report at their city party headquarters immediately to work on getting signatures. Every minute of spare time must be given to this work. If necessary special comrades must be employed to do this work. Nomination blanks must be certified in each city and returned to the District Office AT ONCE. HELP PUT THE PARTY ON THE BALLOT! DO YOUR BIT!

(Signed) BERT MILLER, District Organizer, Dist. No. 1.

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on "Seven Years of the Communist Party"

at Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 8 P. M.

The history of the struggle for the organization of the party and its developments and fight for the workers will be told at this meeting. Admission is 10 cents.

ANNIVERSARY OF WORKERS PARTY IS CELEBRATED

Catholic Clergy Also Fail to Make Trouble

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party will be the speaker at an anniversary meeting to celebrate the seventh year of the Communist movement in America at Freiheits Hall, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd. on Wednesday Sept. 1 at 8 p. m. The conventions which founded the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party were held in Chicago on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 respectively in 1919. This meeting is under the auspices of Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago.

In Buffalo an anniversary picnic will be held on Sept. 6 at Shaffer's Grove, E. Delavan and City Line. A well known speaker from the Workers Party will address the picnic and races and games will be held.

Detroit Mich. held its anniversary on Aug. 28th at the Workers' Hall. The speakers were R. Baker of Philadelphia and Jay Lovestone, secretary of the organization department of the Workers Party.

The best way—subscribe today.

Chicago T. U. E. L. Group to Discuss Mexican Church Struggle Tonight

The Chicago General Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet tonight at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western avenues. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "The Role of Mexican Labor in the Present Struggle Against the Catholic Church." In addition the British strike and other matters of interest for the militants in the trade union movement will be discussed. The meeting will start promptly at 8 P. M. The meeting will also take up final arrangements for the T. U. E. L. picnic, which will be held Sunday, Sept. 5, at Stickney Park Grove. All trade unionists are invited to attend.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE STILL FIRM AGAINST MACDONALD PRESSURE FOR BETRAYAL

(Continued from page 1) The Labor Party parliamentary group, is still going on and so far has not resulted in any decisions being announced. Undoubtedly the MacDonald-Thomas group is trying hard to induce the miners' executive to surrender and lead a betrayal. The parliament, after renewing the "emergency powers act" has adjourned until November 9, turning down a proposal of MacDonald to meet on Sept. 7, MacDonald having said he hoped that a peace proposal would be formulated by that time. The resistance of the miners and labor generally to any surrender and their growing resentment at attempts to trick and betray them is shown by the demonstration staged by miners and other militants from the recently adjourned National Minority Conference, in front of the Labor Party organ this morning. The demonstrators demanded the editor retract statements made in an editorial asserting that the miners should have accepted the Samuel's memorandum last May and avoided the strike. After registering their protest and singing the Internationale, the demonstration ended.

CLEVELAND ATTENTION!

All petitions to put the party ticket on the ballot must be at the district office no later than Friday morning, Sept. 3. Petitions brought in later than that date will be of no value. Every signature will be required so do not fail to turn in your petitions. District Executive Committee, I. Amter, District Secretary.

Raincoat Workers Strike.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, five-day week instead of the 44-hour, six-day one. The local waterproof garment workers' union is affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

U. T. W. Convention in September.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The 25th annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America opens in New York Sept. 13, to last five days. Representatives from the new Passaic wool strikers' unions are expected to be present.

Shirt Fabric Workers Strike.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 30.—Three hundred union loom fixers and weavers of Solvay Dyeing and Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirts. Workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

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

THE editor of the radical magazine Rational Living, Dr. B. Liber, has just returned from abroad and will resume the publication of the journal within a short time. Details about its suspension and its future plans will be found in the first issue. Old subscribers are requested to notify us at once in case of a change of address. The editor or manager may be seen by appointment only. Address: 788 Riverside Drive, New York (Corner West 156th Street, Subway station Broadway and 157th Street). Telephone Wadsworth 5929. Mail address: Box 2, P. O. Station M, New York. Sample copies will be sent free to new readers upon request.

DAILY WORKER DRIVE STARTS IN PITTSBURG

Whole District United in Campaign

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—All plans are completed for the coming special DAILY WORKER drive arranged by the district executive committee of the Workers Party, District 5. In connection with the campaign a special organizational drive is being initiated in order to increase the membership in the party.

Special Effort. The nuclei are instructed to combine The DAILY WORKER drive with the membership drive. Detailed instructions were mailed to all nuclei. The nuclei are also instructed to make a special effort to supply the DAILY WORKER with articles and news items dealing with the conditions in the shops, mills and mines, in the towns where the nuclei are located.

Members Support Drive. Reports reaching the district office and organization drive and the importance of the combined DAILY WORKER and organizational drive show that the members will do everything they can to make the campaign a success.

Members of the party are requested to make special efforts to attend all the nuclei meetings where the details of the campaign are being taken up.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1) you see the United States has no monopoly on those little incidents. THE British coal mining industry is in bad shape. It can only be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the owners at the expense of the miners. The British miners must work longer hours for less pay so that the owners may be able to compete with German and Polish coal, which is turned out more cheaply because the Dawes plan forced the German miners to work longer hours than hitherto and the Polish government did the same for the miners of that country.

A. J. COOK stood out against a reduction in the miners' wages or a lengthening of the hours until now. The right wing labor leaders are willing to give everything away. The operators insist on Cook's head. The right wing labor leaders are only too willing. Dark but lively days loom on the British labor horizon. What will the rank and file do? Have they yet developed the necessary leadership to contest the field with the MacDonalds and Thomases? Not yet perhaps. But time is on their side and the British Communist Party which proved its metal during the general strike is growing in numbers and in efficiency.

THERE is a revolution in Nicaragua and the still existing government of that republic has protested to the league of nations of which it is a member against the alleged action of a Mexican warship in aiding the revolutionary forces. Sometimes a South American revolution is a good thing to dodge explaining, but we note that the revolutionaries attacked the headquarters of the Bragman Bluff Lumber company and the Standard Fruit Steamship company of New Orleans. We are for the revolutionaries until further notice.

THE implications of Nicaragua's action in relation to the Monroe Doctrine completely eclipse the protest itself. What if the United States resents the action of the league in interfering in a sphere over which the United States has assumed the sole right of political overlordship? The Chicago Tribune points out that Nicaragua's action is inconsistent with a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Unless the league watches its step Uncle Sam may play with his whiskers and put on that indignant look which was becoming to him before he got so disgustingly fat.

JOSEPH TUMULTY ENTERS CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION TO SUCCEED FARRINGTON

(Continued from page 1) rators, published a special article Aug. 5 which lauded Farrington as "an able leader who is highly esteemed by the operators." It said that 7 years ago the late Francis S. Peabody wanted Farrington to be a "labor representative" on the board of directors of the Peabody interests. The article added sinisterly, "whether Farrington was appointed to the Peabody board, your correspondent does not know. His stock (with the operators) has risen, rather than fallen, since that date. In Others' Footsteps.

Farrington follows the notorious Tom Lewis, Phil Penna and other union officials in the golden path to the capitalist camp. His first utterance of policy after the uncovering of his acts was a statement that union miners should take a 33% cut from the present Jacksonville scale. This would bring their wage to \$5 a day. By his change of employment Farrington has increased his own wage 500%, bringing it to \$25,000 a year. The Peabody has just swung 8 large Pennsylvania mines from the union to the open shop, operating the first to resume work at the low 1917 scale.

Big Fight Over Ouster. That a battle royal raged during the meeting of the executive board which resulted in a motion suspending Farrington from office is whispered around the corridors of the district office in Springfield. The Lewis forces wanted to expel Farrington from office and from the union at one fell swoop. Farrington's most loyal supporters were opposed to taking any action until the president's return and the middle-of-the-road boys led by vice-president Fishwick favored suspension, at the same time granting Farrington the privilege of a trial under the constitution. This position carried the day. Fishwick, who was closely linked with Farrington in all the former's crooked work during recent years has his eye on the presidency. There is a suspicion that Fishwick knew of Farrington's intention to go over to the Peabody payroll and that there was an agreement between the two, that Farrington would stand for reelection and then resign, appointing Fishwick to fill the vacancy. It is rumored that Fishwick is urging William Sneed, to withdraw his candidacy for the presidency, offering

Sneed the vice-presidency. This is believed satisfactory to the Peabody interests. Sneed is just as reactionary as Farrington. John L. Lewis is moving every ounce of influence he possesses to install his own machine on the ruins of Farrington's. But those who claim Farrington is thru because of this exposure do not know what they are talking about according to Springfield union politicians. The Peabody Coal company employs 30,000 miners and the company's resources are enormous. Farrington with his salary of \$25,000 a year and a liberal drawing account for "emergency" work will be able to take over the greater part of his "union organizers" into the Peabody apparatus and continue his union-wrecking policy.

Walker Embarrassed. Another political figure in the union movement who will be embarrassed by the Farrington exposure is John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, former president of the Illinois Miners' Union and crony of Farrington's. Walker and Farrington were named by Senator Caraway as beneficiaries of the Samuel Insull slush fund in the recent primary elections. Both are influential cogs in the Len Small machine. Both supported Frank L. Smith, and both are bitter foes of radicalism. Walker resented the imputation that he would take money from a capitalist politician and he stated that Farrington was equally pure.

Trouble at Convention. The endorsement of Frank L. Smith will come before the state convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and it is reported that Walker will be seriously handicapped without the presence of Frank Farrington and his army of delegates. The miners' union, the flat janitors, the building trades and the teamsters' delegations are the strongest numerically at state conventions. The three latter have their main strength in Chicago. They are extremely reactionary and as the leaders do not always walk in the straight and narrow path, legally, John H. Walker's influence with Small comes in exceedingly handy when those boys need a pardon for one of their jailed gangsters.

Johnny Draws His Pay. In return for those considerations Walker is allowed to retain his position with a salary of over \$100 a week, which is looked on as a miserable pittance by less highly titled officials of some unions.

John Fitzpatrick and Ed. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor are finding it more difficult every day to face their old progressive friends. The Frank L. Smith scandal hit them pretty hard and now comes the exposure of Farrington with whom they were associated in boosting Frank L. Smith. Verily, indeed, the way of the transgressor is not easy.

OPEN SHOP PACT IS TURNED DOWN BY BOSS DYERS

Gary Cleaners and Dyers Still Strike

GARY, Ind., Aug. 31.—An open shop agreement between the Master Cleaners' Association and the Cleaners and Dyers Union of Lake county signed by officials of each was turned down by the Master Cleaners at a meeting in Gary during which the Gary bosses led a successful fight on the pact.

Betrayal of Men.

Three members of the executive board of the union signed the agreement which was to set up open shop conditions in cleaning and dyeing shops of Lake county in which the union had called a strike. This was entered into at the exclusion of two members of the board, Brothers Harris and Inkenbrand who went to Chicago to see union officials about the validity of such an agreement. They were told, however, that nothing could be done about it since it was signed.

But the action of the Masters' Association puts an entirely different complexion on the affair. And the union members who have been on strike, most of them very indignant about the agreement, will have their say about it at a meeting scheduled for Tuesday night.

Open Shop Agreement.

The agreement declared for an open shop arrangement to run until January at which time the dispute was to be arbitrated. In the meantime the bosses would impose their own conditions on the men. This agreement was very bad for the men, especially in view of the fact they stood a good chance to win and that the retail men were sympathetic to the union.

A representative of The DAILY WORKER spoke to the latter at a meeting of the retail association in Gary. A speaker was supposed to have been present from the Masters' Association but failed to appear. However, the organization took no definite stand.

Members of the teamsters' union have been delivering scab goods during the strike and the cleaners' and dyers' union is going to make an appeal to stop this.

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

Perth Amboy Y. W. L. to Have Mass Meet.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Young Workers' League here will hold a mass meeting at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St. on Sept. 5th at 7 p. m. Good speakers will address the meeting. All workers are invited. Admission is free.

I. W. A. to Hold Open Air Meetings in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following open air meetings will be held this week by the International Workers' Aid: Wednesday, Sept. 1st. — 10th St. and Second Ave. Thursday, Sept. 2, — 116 St. and Lenox Ave. Friday, Sept. 3, Stone and Pitkin Avenues.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 391.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT. 6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos. 7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music. 7:30 to 8:30—Pierson Thal, 14-year-old boy pianist; Arthur Hillquist, baritone. 8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, character songs; WCFL Ensemble. 10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

HELP WANTED AT ONCE!

THE International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Volunteers Give Your Services!

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

AUTO COMPANY AT FLINT, MICH. COERGES VOTE

General Motors Tells Flint to Appropriate

By a Worker Correspondent.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 31. — After a threat issued by the General Motors corporation, not to use their newly acquired \$4,000,000 plant unless the voters of Flint, Mich. install a new sewer system the "Loyal" Flint City Council has decided to give the voters another chance to make good.

The General Motors corporation recently bought out the huge plant of the Flint Motor Co. at the fancy price of \$4,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing the closed Buick bodies now being made in Detroit, and recently tied up several times on account of labor trouble.

The city fathers of Flint immediately got busy and asked the voters of Flint to favor a \$220,000 appropriation to install a new sewer system to accommodate the General Motors corporation's program of still further expanding the former Flint plant. On August 17 the voters of Flint defeated this measure, and immediately Mr. H. H. Bassett, president of the Buick Motor Co. issued a statement to the effect that the new \$4,000,000 plant will be left idle and the Buick bodies continue to be made in Detroit, unless the voters of Flint change their minds and put in new sewers for the General Motors corporation.

One of the reasons why the Flint voters turned down the new sewer proposition is that in the thickly populated sections of the east and west side of Flint where the workers live, there are no sewer accommodations, while the south side where the \$4,000,000 plant is located, already has sewers and is not built up at all.

Immediately after the statement by Bassett, in fact the same day, the local politicians appeared before the city council with a resolution requesting that the sewer proposition be given another vote.

"I am satisfied that the citizens of Flint are loyal to their town, loyal to their institutions, to the General Motors... (!) I have heard it stated that the sewers to be built were for the benefit of the General Motors corporation. This is not true. General Motors never asked for anything it was not justified in asking for... General Motors is only asking for what the city has always done in the past 20 years," said the man who introduced the resolution.

And now the citizens of Flint will again be asked to vote huge sums of money to improve the property of the General Motors corporation at the expense of the health improvements in the working class residential sections.

It should be borne in mind that the huge majority of the Flint voters are employed by the General Motors corporations.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATES SALESMANSHIP; CRUDE AND DIRTY

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.— Sesqui-Centennial... one hundred and fifty years in which to perfect the idea of business enterprise for private profit. The exposition is blatant, crude, as is America today, flaunting its painted stucco salesrooms over the flatness of the filled-in marshland. For sky-line, the monotony of flat roofs... with here and there an ornamented turret.

The most significant statue is an enormous bottle of Bromo-Seltzer, forceful warning to those whose constitutions are too weak to stomach modern "jazz." This landmark greets you at every turn of the artificial "lagoon," as your imported gondola glides over the bloated carcass of a dead cat or pulls up alongside the roller-coasters of "Treasure Island."

Russian Room Brighter.

There are other interesting contrasts, which stand out in spite of the slipshod, half-finished state of the exposition. In the art exhibit for instance, after wandering thru dozens of rooms filled with dull portraits and still duller landscapes, you suddenly come upon a burst of color and motion in the Russian room. One canvas in this room has caught the spirit of the whole huge show. Across its face marches the typical American proletariat army... derby hats, pick axes, shovels, market baskets bursting with "Unesda Biscuits," all neatly labeled, and in the background, the menacing smokestacks of our industrial towns not forgetting the ever present reminder of the next world war, T. N. T.

Two rooms away the walls are covered with the most exquisite Persian rugs. Attached to one of them is a card which states that it was woven "by a slave," for the entrance of a mosque... and bears the inscription: "Only in the service of the Lord, do I find Life."

Advertising Started Early.

On a quiet street they have succeeded in reproducing a part of beautiful old Philadelphia... Here is Washington's house and Franklin's, and the Gerard house with the old "counting

Latest Prize Winners Among Our Worker Correspondents

The prize winners this week are as follows:

First Prize: It goes to the writer at Flint, Mich., who tells us about the General Motors corporation, the Morgan combination in the auto industry. The prize is a year's subscription to the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, official organ of the Communist International.

Second Prize: This prize, a copy of "Left Wing Unionism" by David J. Sappos, goes to another automobile worker correspondent who writes about the Durant Motor Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Third Prize: New York gets this prize, a copy of "Bars and Shadows" by Ralph Chaplin as the result of a story sent in about organization work in the needle trades in the metropolis.

Send in your story. It may win one of the prizes next week.

CALIFORNIA LABOR BACKS LABOR'S FOE

Socialists Refuse to Take United Action

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 31. — "When thieves fall out," it is possible for honest workers to find out the true state of affairs in the California political situation. The two outstanding candidates for the republican nomination for governor are F. W. Richardson, present governor, and Lieut. Gov. C. C. Young.

Richardson is the most ultra-reactionary that ever ran the state of California. He is supported by the Southern Pacific railroad interests, because he placed one of their leading officials on the state railroad commission, which has saved the Southern Pacific million of dollars.

In return for this slight favor, the head of the Southern Pacific donated \$10,000 to the campaign treasury of Governor Richardson. The latter is also supported by the infamous Los Angeles Times, which carries on the most vicious attack upon organized labor of any newspaper in America.

A Fake Liberal.

Richardson's chief opponent is C. C. Young, who poses as a liberal and progressive, with the support of the Hearst newspapers, Senator Hiram Johnson, and "Boss" Parrott, who runs Los Angeles. Young was a supporter of La Follette in the last presidential election, but was discreet enough not to do so openly, and to this day maintains a benevolent neutrality regarding Coolidge and Dawes. One of his most powerful backers is Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor, and head of the state conference for progressive political action which, together with the socialists, conducted La Follette's campaign in California in 1924.

How To Tell "Friends of Labor."

Young has the official backing of organized labor, in view of the recent action of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in endorsing his candidacy, which even went so far as to circulate its affiliated membership to register republican for the primary elections. As California is normally a republican state, nomination virtually amounts to election. The Central Labor Council went further, and endorsed a number of other candidates for office, some of whom are notoriously anti-labor.

The unique method they use is by counting the number of times they voted for a measure endorsed by Labor, and if it outnumbered the votes for measures disapproved by Labor, then they were "friends of labor." One of the ways in which some of these anti-labor candidates secured the endorsement of the Central Labor Council, was by their "wet" record.

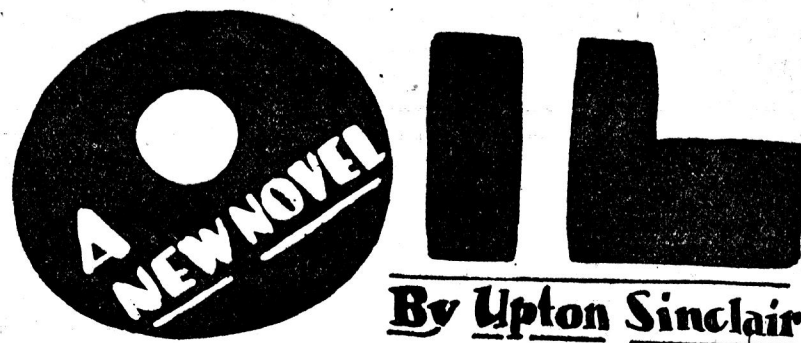
Silent on Repressive Law.

Young is in no sense a labor candidate. For 16 years he has been a part of the state political administration, posing as a liberal. At the present time, when asked about his stand on the criminal syndicalist law, under which nearly 100 I. W. W. members were sent to San Quentin penitentiary, he refused to commit himself for fear of alienating the support of some of the "respectable" people who are behind him.

The labor party which flourished in Los Angeles three years ago is long dead. The socialist party has nominated Upton Sinclair for governor, and has so far refused to join with the Workers Party to place an independent United Labor Ticket in the field, fearing to lose its place on the ballot. If they place technical considerations above the interests of the workers and farmers, then they are surely discredited in the eyes of all militants.

Socialists Refuse United Action.

Even their own locals are sending in inquiries to the state headquarters of the socialist party as to what stand they are taking in regard to the Communists' proposal for a united front. The indications are that the Workers Party will be forced to place its own candidates in the field, and continue its fight to unite labor's forces on the political field.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Eldo Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has become a religious fakir with a church of his own. Bunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers.

VII

The German submarines had sunk one American vessel too many, and America was going to war; Congress had been summoned, and the whole country was on tiptoe with belligerency.

The newspapers had pages of despatches from Washington and New York, and from the capitals of Europe; so it was not surprising that the news of the Paradise oil strike got crowded out. Once in a while you saw an inch or two buried in a back page; three strikers had been arrested, charged with beating up a strike-breaker on a dark night; it was declared by the operators that the strikers had attempted to set fires in the district, and that German agents were active among the trouble-makers; some little thing like that, to remind you that three thousand men, and the wives and children of many of them, were waging a desperate struggle with starvation.

Dad of course had daily reports of what was happening, and so Bunny got the news. Little by little the operators had gathered up a supply of men, paying them extra wages, and bringing them to the field. They were seldom skilled men, and there were many accidents; nevertheless, a number of the wells were back on production, and in two or three cases some drilling was being done. But on the Ross tract everything stood idle; and Bunny could see that his father was irritated by this situation. He was losing a fortune every day—and at the same time losing caste with his associates, who thought he was either crack-brained, or a traitor, they could not make out which. Of course, the Big Five were glad enough to see one of the independents cutting his own throat, but they pretended to be indignant, and spread rumors and propaganda against their rival, and magnified the trouble he was causing in the field.

Bunny could see all this, and he got the sting of it from the gossip which Aunt Emma brought home from the clubs, and Bertie from her house-parties and dinner-dances. And then he would think of the men, clinging pitifully to their hope of a better life, and his heart would be torn in half. There was only one thing that could justify Dad's course, and that was for the men to win; they must win, they must! It was the way Bunny felt when he sat and watched a foot-ball game, and cheered himself hoarse for the home-team. He had an impulse to jump into the arena and help the team—but alas, the rules of the game forbade such action!

There had been more trouble with the guards at the Ross tract, and Dad was going up to the field, and Bunny went along for a week-end. It was springtime now, and the hills were green, and the fruit-trees in blossom—oh, beautiful, beautiful! But human beings were miserable, millions of them, and why could they not learn to be happy in such a world? It was springtime all over the country, and yet everybody was preparing to go to war, and form vast armies, and kill other people, also groping for happiness! Everybody said that it had to be; and yet something in Bunny would not cease to dream of a world in which people did not maim and kill one another, and destroy, not merely the happiness of others, but their own.

They came to Paradise and there was the strange sight of idle men, hanging about the streets; and of guards at the entrances to all the oil properties. There was somebody making a speech on a vacant lot, and a crowd listening. It was a great time for all sorts of cranks with things to teach— itinerant evangelists, and patent medicine venders, and Socialist orators—the people heard them all impartially. Bunny found that his reading room was being patronized now, there were men who had read all the magazines, even to the advertisements!

Dad interviewed a committee of his men. It was an impossible situation, they reported, the guards were deliberately making trouble, they were drunk part of the time, and didn't know what they were doing or had done. Therefore the union had put up some more tents, and the men in the bunkhouse were about to move out. Those who had families, and occupied the houses, would try to stay on, if Mr. Ross would permit it; there was no place for the families to go, and they dared not leave the women and children alone in the neighborhood of the guards. Dad interviewed the captain of the latter, and got the information that the men had liquor, of course; how could you expect men to stay in a God-forsaken hole like this without liquor?

Bunny went up to see Ruth and Meelle—the place to get the news! The girls were hard at work baking, but that didn't occupy their tongues, and from Meelle's there poured a stream of gossip. Dick Nelson was in the hospital with a part of his jaw shot away—that nice young fellow, Bunny remembered him, he had worked on Number Eleven well; he had knocked a guard down for dirty talk to his sister, and two other guards had shot him. And Bob Murphy was in jail, he had been arrested when they were bringing the strike-breakers into the Victor place. And so on, name after name that Bunny knew. Meelle's eyes were wide with horror, and yet you could see that she was young, and this was more excitement than had ever come into her life before. If the devil, with his hoofs and horns and pitchfork and burning smell, had appeared at a meeting of the Tabernacle of the Third Revelation, Meelle would have enjoyed the sensation; and in the same way she enjoyed this crew of whiskey-drinking, cursing ruffians, suddenly vomited out of the city's underworld into her peaceful and pious springtime-decorated village.

(To be continued)

A. C. W. MEMBERS PROTEST AGAINST PIECE WORK PACT

Resent New Concession in Montreal

By VICTOR FRANK (Worker Correspondent)

MONTREAL, Aug. 31. — The last meetings of Montreal Locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union proved to the general officers of the union what the workers think of the new concession to the Montreal clothing manufacturers.

The official press of the Amalgamated Union for the last few weeks talks about the "victory" of the Amalgamated general strike in Montreal, and now they declare that the members must agree to piece-work, because this is the only way to bring the manufacturers back to Montreal from the little country places where they ran away from union control.

Much Bitterness.

It is hard to believe the bitterness that prevails now amongst the Montreal Amalgamated members. They all agree that piece-work will bring more demoralization into the Montreal clothing market than there was before the general strike. The general office is threatening to withdraw the charter and financial support if the members will not endorse their policy.

The sentiment against the new piece-work policy is such that pressers' local decided to tax their members five dollars each to form a fund to fight piece-work. The same sentiment prevails amongst the operators and cutters.

Which Will They Do?

The Montreal Amalgamated members are awaiting further actions of their general officers. The problem is: Will the general office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers take into consideration the strong sentiment of their Montreal members condemning piece-work or will they go over the heads of their members and bring in the system against which the workers are protesting.

It is foolish to believe that the Montreal clothing Workers will be able to compete thru the piece-work system with French girls unorganized and in the small country towns of Quebec province.

LOCAL 38 OF I. L. G. W. TRIES UNION DRIVE

Left Wing Executive to Organize Girls

By WILLIAM LUPU. (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. — (By Mail) — After many years of unmaterialized efforts by former administrations to organize the dressmakers, the left wingers have launched a vigorous drive against the dressmaking scab holes of this city.

The task, however, is now more perplexing than ever before.

Of the varied problems, two are most menacing: First, how the apathetic ladies' tailors may be enthused, to help organize their competitors, the girls; second, how to stave off destructive criticism, which springs from the bitter opposition—the right wing.

Unity Prima Requisite

Local 38, comprising several crafts—ladies' tailors, alteration tailors, theatrical tailors, and custom dressmakers—has, ever since its inception, for almost two decades, grappled with the vexing problem of unorganized dressmakers.

From Bad To Worse.

The problem has, of late, become more serious than in past years, the trend of fashion tending to create "soft work," the kind of ladies' apparel that girls produce at wages forty percent lower than men receive.

Fashionable Fifth Avenue shops, invariably, catering to their patrons' fancy, whose vogue whimsies have lately been Parisified, display soft line modes, for which fabulous prices are paid to the highly reputed fashion shops, in comparison to the meager wages of the dressmakers.

Lack of Spirit.

Year after year, the ladies' tailors were wont to bear competition until they have settled down, indifferently, working wherever and whenever they chance to find a job.

Some of them, being misled to abandon the hope of ever succeeding in organizing the girls, have adopted a pessimistic attitude, even when the underpaid girls are willing to help in unionizing the dressmakers.

Left Wing on Duty.

The executive board, however, has faithfully resolved to forge ahead, barriers notwithstanding, until Local 38 will have organized the dressmakers, and raised the standard of conditions for all of its members.

A STORY ABOUT YOUR JOB



WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

- 1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.
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- 3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

Workers Party Nucleus Makes Durant Motor Co. Forego Plan to Cut Pay

By a Worker Correspondent.

ELIZABETH, N. J., — There is a plant here known as The Durant Motor Co., making Durant and Star cars. The conditions were as bad as in any other open shop in the country. Last February there was a shop nucleus of the Workers Party organized. The nucleus proceeded to work and started to issue a bulletin known as the Durant-Hays Hunt Radiator. The bulletin was very well received by the workers and was well read by them. It described the bad conditions in the shop and urged the workers to organize.

Last June the company made an attempt to cut the wages of the upholsterers and trimmers. A strike followed which lasted for a few hours and the men won the wage cut back.

While the men were out and were standing on the sidewalk near the plant, Mr. Hillers, of the New Jersey Federation of Labor came asking what the trouble was. The men told him all and said that they were willing to join a union. As they were all upholsterers they succeeded in forming a local of that union. Meanwhile workers of other departments heard about it and also started to organize, but as there was no union they could not be admitted, so they formed an A. F. of L. local known as "Auto Body Workers' Union."

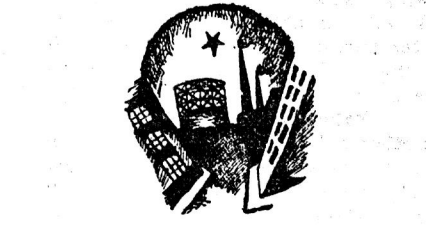
Both local unions are functioning well and have already their respective charters. Last Friday both locals held a joint open meeting which was well attended. Workers are showing a very good spirit, as since they started to organize, their conditions are improving.

The Machinists Union is also coming into this drive and those three organizations will most likely succeed in organizing the plant and establishing a basis for organization in the auto industry.

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Send THE DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.



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

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$6.00 per year
\$4.50 six months	\$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months	\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

This is No Beggarly Religion

Dr. Annie Besant is no piker when it comes to throwing a little religious party. She crowded everything the traffic could bear into her Chicago entertainment and the result is not surprising. Theosophy has taken a great leap forward.

What spiritual soul in quest of supernatural consolation would not jump at a religion that offers an honest-to-god christ as an attraction? Particularly if the christ is as young, handsome and mysterious as Krishnamurti, this intriguing Hindu with the thick luxurious lips and a mouth that suggests a Don Juan. Here is a god with a future. Unless all signs fail he should get far in his profession. It cost money to make him what he is today. But Mrs. Besant had it. And even if thousands of poor slaves—perhaps Hindus that Mrs. Besant likes to free in her spare moments—are sweating their lives away to keep Annie's coffers replenished, sure Krishnamurti may save their souls, provided they are crazy enough to understand theosophy.

Mrs. Besant is no sack-cloth-and-ashes monk when it comes to dressing up for a celebration. This vestal does not neglect to trim herself when about to appeal to her spiritual groom. Among the little things she wore at the theosophist convention are the following ornaments: a royal swastika, inlaid with rubies, on a gold wire necklace; the vulture, rod and serpent scepter of Egypt wrought into a pin; a crystal gazing ball suspended from a rope of crystal beads; a gold bracelet with a gold heart bangle; a gold and lapis lazuli bracelet with a wrist watch inset; a fleur de lis brooch entangled with necklaces; a seal ring of carved stone covered half of the first finger of her right hand; three other rings of plain gold; slippers embroidered with gold and silver pomegranates.

Mrs. Annie Besant is what you might call, a well dressed woman. Theosophy, once regarded as a bait for the freakiest of freaks with even less money than brains, is now a crozier's length ahead of christian science.

More Treachery in the British Miners' Strike

According to news dispatches, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the parliamentary labor party, delivered a speech in the house of commons in favor of district agreements to settle the miners' strike. This would mean the destruction of the union as a national body and the reduction of its influence to a minimum.

The miners have consistently stood out against separate agreements. It is one of the most important demands on their program. The operators have been equally insistent on separate agreements.

It is no surprise to see Ramsay MacDonald line up with the operators. The gentleman who accepted \$150,000 from a tory biscuit manufacturer has nothing in common with the working class. MacDonald was not merely speaking for himself when he expressed himself in favor of splitting the miners' union. He spoke for the officialdom of the labor party and for the right wing of the official leadership of the Trade Union Congress.

It is doubtful if history has recorded a more perfect piece of treachery than that perpetrated by the T. U. C. and Labor Party officials against the striking miners. They are shown as the willing agents of British imperialism. When it came to choosing whether they should stand with the working class or with the exploiters they stood with the latter. Those funkies have no more use for the workers than the leaders of the liner liberal and tory parties have. In their ambition to become His Majesty's government they need the votes of the working class. That is the only reason they give them lip service in the piping days of peace. But when a labor struggle endangers the empire they show their true colors.

That the British miners have withstood the many blows dealt to them by false friends as well as their historic enemies is one of the marvels of the class struggle. Their steadfast courage, their bulldog tenacity and their self-sacrificing spirit will illuminate the pages of history. But if the future workers' government of Great Britain decides to build a museum of infamy to perpetuate the memory of their most outstanding betrayers, in that hall of shame, the most conspicuous positions will be reserved for the plaster images of Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and the other leaders who sold out the British miners in 1926.

Calvin Coolidge has ordered federal employes to tip porters, waitresses and taxi drivers wisely and not too well. It should not be forgotten that Cal was a successful lawyer by being a darned good bill collector.

It is not surprising that Mrs. Coolidge took a fancy to the president when she first met him. The first lady of the land, by divine right of the House of Morgan, once was a teacher in a deaf and dumb school. Perhaps she mistook Cal for her favorite pupil.

Portugal may not cut a big figure in the league of nations, but some of her leading citizens have knocked Wall Street for a row of Latvian lats. A \$14,000,000 swindle with a political motive is nothing to be sneezed at even in Wall Street.

It now remains for Jack Peabody to state that he put Frank Farrington on his payroll at \$25,000 a year salary because of "auld lang syne."

Former War Secretary Wants Debts Cancelled

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson, was on record today in favor of American cancellation of foreign war debts and partial relief of German's burden. In an article appearing in the house organ of a Cleveland bank, Baker urged such action to overcome the turbulent economic conditions throout Europe.

Arbitration Not For N. Y. Movie Operators

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Motion picture operators of New York, Local No. 306, refuse to put their demands to arbitration in the deadlock between them and the Motion Picture Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce. The employers' organization is composed of smaller houses. The union has already settled with the big firms, gaining 10 per cent wage increases.

7. The Trade Unions and Voluntary Societies.

THE Communist Party makes no secret of the fact that it controls and "leads" not only the Soviet government, but the trade unions, the co-operatives and the host of voluntary organizations which have sprung up since the revolution. Running a state is only part of the party's job; the Soviet state, by itself, is not expected to produce socialism. That is the job of the Communist Party, using the state, the unions, the co-operatives, the voluntary organizations as instruments for the purpose.

Trade union membership has risen in the past year and a half from five and a half million workers to seven million seven hundred thousand. How do the Communists control this vast membership, of whom they form only 8 per cent? In every union, every shop committee, the Communists form their "fraction," which always acts together for its program. This is done quite openly and simply; it is no more resented by the rest of the workers than the students in an American university object when the athletic association plans and puts thru some athletic program with the tacit support or even the cordial co-operation of the less athletic students. The Communist program is not regarded as one program set over against another program; it is rather the joint program of the working class, formed by all the workers who are energetic enough and intelligent enough to care about forming it, and who enter the Communist Party for that purpose.

Communist Active Everywhere. WORKING thru the factory trade union meetings, the local Communists in every plant organize classes, clubs, special voluntary organizations. The Communists fix the general policy of these organizations and then invite the non-partisans as members. There are "Friends of Children" for helping homeless waifs, "MOPR" for the relief of political prisoners abroad; "Down with Illit-

HEREWITH is published the sixth of a series of stories being sent specially to THE DAILY WORKER by Anne Louise Strong, who is at this time in the Soviet Union making a thoro study of conditions there. Miss Strong, whose pen-name is "Anise" is a credited authority on the Soviet Union having spent the better part of the past five years in that country. She is the author of a book, "First Time in History" and numerous magazine and newspaper stories on the Soviet Union.

eracy Society," "Friends of Aviation," as well as many physical culture societies. Over ten million have joined these organizations in the past two years. All of them, while the membership is largely non-Communist, were initiated by the Communists and started by them along a predetermined line.

"Production conferences" is another recent development, organized on the initiative of the party in factory, and composed of workers and members of the technical staff. These conferences aim to increase production by studying all the reasons for low production and by making suggestions in any and all fields. . . . Some 34,000 workers in the Moscow district alone are in such organizations. . . . Cultural "big brother" committees are also initiated in factories, where the workers agree to interest themselves in improving the life of a certain village or township. These are all voluntary committees, and there are now a million persons working on such committees and thus drawn into social work. Incomplete returns from twelve provinces show that such cultural assisting committees have built 678 reading huts, opened 151 schools, 6 motion picture shows, have given 37 tractors, organized 123 experimental farm plots, 76 co-operatives, besides introducing all sorts of new culture into hundreds of villages, from medical work to electrification.

Another special organization initiated by the party, but composed largely of non-party members, is the group of "delegates" or women delegates. This began as a body repre-

senting the women of industry, in proportions of one to every thirty or forty women. Now there is one delegate elected to every ten women in industry. They are the more energetic and intelligent of the women and thru them the party reaches the great mass of unskilled women workers, drawing them gradually into participation in union work, government work, finally into party work. As a result of this program, recent elections showed 21 per cent of women in the city soviets.

How the Party Leads in Rural Districts. RURAL districts, where the party organization is still extremely small, are none the less directly influenced and by the party thru the co-operatives and the soviet organizations. In a year and a half the membership of co-operatives has almost tripled, reaching five million. The central governing bodies of all the co-operatives are composed of more than half Communists, the naturally the local organizations are very far from Communist in their personnel. In village soviets the proportion of Communists, never large, has been cut in half by the past elections and is now only 6 per cent of the total membership in village soviets, 18 per cent in township soviets, and 47 per cent in township executive committees. Part of this was due to the deliberate program of the Communists themselves to draw more non-party peasants into participation in government work. None the less, the actual figures came as something of a shock and were spoken of freely at the party congress as showing the "failure to group the masses of poorer and middle

peasants around our local party groups." Investigations and "cleaning" of rural party organizations is now under way.

Inner Party Democracy. At every party "discussion" claims are made by the group which fails to carry its points that the party is run by a small group at the center dictating everything. To some extent this is true in every large organization. The party officially answers this charge by stating that inner party democracy consists:

1. In the fact that all leading organs from the central committee down to the factory committees are elected, and that elected leaders are responsible to the party in the person of central committee and local organizations.
 2. In the fact that all members of the party are drawn actively, as far as possible, into the working life of the party, and that all measures taken by the center are first widely discussed in mass organizations.
 3. The fact that the framework of party leadership is systematically being widened.
- The directing organ of the Communist Party is the central committee, composed now of 83 members and 48 alternates and holding sessions every two or three months. This body elects a political bureau of nine members and five alternates, which directs all matters of political policy, and an organization bureau of eleven members and five alternates, which decides on organizational matters. Under these, five secretaries (the chief of whom, of course, is Stalin) carry on the party's daily work.
- Whatever freedom and "democracy" may exist in the preliminary elections and discussions, when once a decision is reached it is binding without further discussion on all members, who are expected to observe "iron discipline and complete unity and Communist firmness" in carrying it out, thru government apparatus, or trade union channels, or in co-operatives or voluntary social organizations, wherever they may be assigned to work.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II. THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue.)

Since the great Lamarck established the idea of the vertebrate at the beginning of the nineteenth century (1801) and this Parisian colleague, Cuvier, shortly afterwards recognized the vertebrates as one of his four chief animal groups, the natural unity of this advanced section of the animal world has not been contested. In all the vertebrates, from the lowest fishes and amphibians up to the apes and man, we have the same type of structure, the same characteristic disposition and relations of the chief organs; and they differ materially from the corresponding features in all other animals. The mysterious affinities of the vertebrates induced Goethe, 140 years ago, long before Cuvier, to make prolonged and laborious studies in their comparative anatomy at Jena and Weimar. Just as he had, in his "Metamorphosis of Plants," established the unity of organization by means of the leaf as the common primitive organ, he, in the metamorphosis of the vertebrates, found this common element in the vertebral theory of the skull. And when Cuvier established comparative anatomy as an independent science this branch of biology was developed to such an extent by the classic research of Johannes Muller, Carl Gegenbaur, Richard Owen, Thos. Huxley, and many other morphologists, that Darwinism found its most powerful weapons in this arsenal. The striking differences of external form and internal structure that we find in the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, are due to adaptation to the various uses of their organs and their environments. On the other hand, the astonishing agreement in their typical character, that persists in spite of their differences, is due to inheritance from common ancestors.

The evidence thus afforded by comparative anatomy is so cogent that anyone who goes impartially and attentively thru a collection of skeletons can convince himself at once of the morphological unity of the vertebrate stem. The evolutionary evidence of comparative ontogeny, or embryology, is less easy to grasp and less accessible, but not less important. It came to light at a much later date, and its extreme value was only made clear, by means of the biogenetic law, some forty years ago. It shows that every vertebrate, like every other animal, develops from a single cell, but that the course of its embryonic development is peculiar, and characterized by embryonic forms that are not found in the invertebrates. We find in them especially the chordula, or chordal larva, a very simple worm-shaped embryonic form, without limbs, head, or higher sense-organs; the body consists merely of six very simple primitive organs. From these are developed steadily the hundreds of different bones, muscles, and other organs that we afterwards distinguish in the mature vertebrate. The remarkable and very-complex course of this embryonic development is essentially the same in man and the ape, and in the amphibians and fishes. We see in it, in accordance with the biogenetic law, a new and important witness to the common descent of all vertebrates from a single primitive form, the chordocea.

(Continued Tomorrow)

MATTHEW WOLL FUMES AGAINST BORAH, RUSSIA

Bitter Condemnation of Passaic Action

(Special to The Daily Worker) Montreal, Aug. 31.—Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and member of its Executive Council, in session here, makes a bitter attack on Senator Borah for his interest in the Passaic strike of textile workers. The A. F. L. officialdom had followed a policy of non-recognition of the strike, and had rebuked the strikers for appealing to the Council for aid or organizational support without first joining the United Textile Workers Union.

Hates Everything Progressive A committee headed by Jett Lauck, railroad labor economist, with the participation and help of Senator Borah, succeeded in persuading the U. T. W. to admit the 16,000 militants on strike in Passaic. Up until that time the strike had been supported by progressive labor on a voluntary basis, and especially by Communists, both in America and abroad.

Woll in his statement manages to condemn Jett Lauck, Borah and the Russian government all in one breath. After stating that the Lauck committee could not approach the Executive Council which recognized in this strike only the United Textile Workers, Woll continues:

"Labor has no reason to look upon the activity of Senator Borah as having been friendly to the workers of America." To the contrary, his constant efforts to have the United States recognize Soviet Russia against the constant protest of the American Federation of Labor clearly indicates that labor and Senator Borah are not in accord either in matters political, economic, domestic or international.

At the present time the United Textile Workers are actually conducting the strike as a result of the work of, among others, Senator Borah. At the same time that Borah and Lauck were trying to bring about this result, the American Federationist, organ of the Executive Council, was publishing large advertisements of the Botany Mills, the largest employer concerned in the Passaic strike.

This is not the first time that Borah and Woll have clashed. During the consideration two years ago of a Senatorial committee headed by Borah of the reasons for and against recognition of Russia by the United States, Woll became very angry when alleged evidence he wanted to present against the Russian government was rejected by the committee as unreliable.

Get Away With Drug Store Booze.

Cutting their way thru a rear door of a drug store postal substation here today, robbers carried out 13 cases of bonded whiskey, 100 gallons of wine, \$150 in stamps and \$250 in cash. The safe was removed from the postal station and carried to an adjoining building, where it was blown open.

A Correction by Comrade Losovsky

The above letter from Comrade Losovsky is made necessary not thru any fault of our own but by reason of the stoppage of our English exchanges during and for some time after the British general strike.

We received no copy of Lansbury's Weekly in which the statement of Swales, Hicks and Tillet appeared and when we received the copy of the Sunday Worker containing a statement by Purcell and Hicks we assumed, carelessly perhaps, that this was the statement referred to.

We think it unnecessary to say that we were in entire agreement with the estimate of the role of the center group in the British trade union movement made by Comrade Losovsky, even to the extent of believing that some of the same sharp criticism should have been leveled at them before their weak and cowardly position became quite so apparent.

As a matter of fact we went to a good deal of trouble to do what we thought was attracting attention to Comrade Losovsky's article and far from desiring to create an "extremely ambiguous situation," we are trying to give all possible information on the subject at issue.

The criticism contained in the editorial from the Sunday Worker which we published in connection with the article certainly does not tend to lighten the burden on Hicks and Purcell. (Editors Note).

EDITOR, THE DAILY WORKER,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Dear Comrade:— On July 3rd you reprinted my article entitled, "Who Needs These Declarations?" in which I exposed the maneuver of the so-called "left wing" leaders of the general council, who were attempting to screen their past treachery and prepare for future betrayals by means of equivocal statements in the press. In the course of this article I incidentally pointed out, in friendly fashion, that our very valuable comrades of the Sunday Worker were unconsciously aiding the misleaders by "welcoming" their hypocritical statements.

ALLOW me to point out to you that you are entirely in error in saying that my article refers to the Sunday Worker of June 18th. My reference was (as stated in the article) first to a public statement by Swales, Hicks, and Tillet published in Lansbury's Weekly (of May 22). The comment of the Sunday Worker which I rightly criticized was contained in their issue of May 23, (not the article of three weeks later which you quoted), which said: "We welcome the statement issued by Swales, Hicks, and Tillet the other day, just as we do the other declarations in today's Sunday Worker."

NOW it is true that three weeks later our good comrades of the Sunday Worker had finally learned the lesson which I was trying to point out in May, in my article, namely that Hicks & Co. were in a united front with Thomas against the miners. That is good, but it is not good that the knowledge of these facts which it is your duty to transmit to the readers of THE DAILY WORKER should be confused by your erroneous editorial note, which objectively serves to divert the attention of the readers from the main subject, which is examination of the treacherous role being played by the so-called "left" leaders, and fix it instead upon the question of whether the Sunday Worker was correctly quoted or not.

EVEN at the moment when you were writing that editorial note, the "left" leaders were committing new treason. They had tricked Cook into a new "united front" with them, on the basis of silencing criticism and "recreminations." Surely for those who carry the burden of guilt such as the members of the general council this was a bargain at any price; but they were not content. Having

silenced Cook for the moment, they violated their own side of the pledge, by publishing thru Bromley (another "left") their complete official attack upon the miners. . . . an act taken full advantage of by the mineowners and government. Can criticism of such low betrayal be too sharp or too prompt?

In view of the extremely ambiguous situation created by your editorial note and method of handling my article, I must ask you to publish this letter in THE DAILY WORKER.

With Communist Greetings,
General Secretary,
Red International of Labor Unions.

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

LABOR PARTY RIGHT WING SPLITS UNION

Organize Dual Trades Council at Battersea

(Special to The Daily Worker) BATTERSEA, England, Aug. 31.—A dual Trades Labor Council has been set up here and is engaging in a vicious attempt to destroy the official council. This new body has the blessings of Eccleston Square, that is the officialdom of the labor party.

The general opinion amongst active workers in the labor movement at Battersea is that this dual council is but another attempt on the part of the leaders of the labor party to split the movement rather than let it be controlled by Communists.

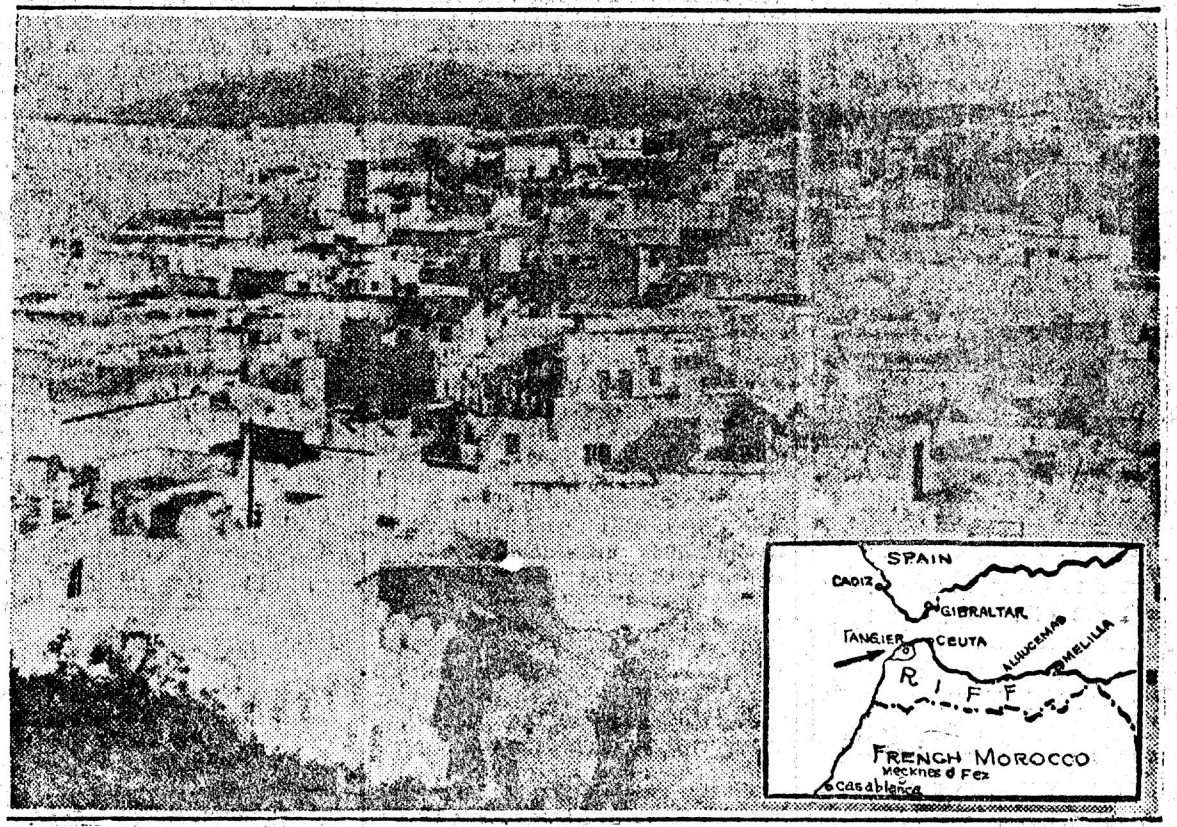
Comrade Saklatvala has the unquestionable support of the official council, and has been returned as a Communist member of parliament from this constituency.

This has been a thorn in the side of the labor party leaders for some time, hence their endorsement of the dual council.



Read it today on page 5.

Spain's Request for Tangier Causes New Crisis



Here is a panorama of Tangier with a map showing its location directly opposite the powerful British-owned fortress, Gibraltar. France has always felt that it is to her best interests to control Tangier and now that she and Spain have settled their imperialist accounts with the Rif and made that territory safe for concessionaries they fall out, like thieves, over the possession of Tangier which Spain wants very badly.