

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT there is not always something in a name was again proven when an auditing commission appointed by the Chicago chamber of commerce went over the books of the Cook county sanitary district and found everything but a financially hygienic situation. If names mean anything at all, the sanitary commission has something to do with sewage and public health. But the auditors found that everything was a sideline with the sanitary boys, except padding the payroll with deserving ward healers and legal luminaries who find loopholes in the law for the political crooks to escape thru.

HENRY Kittredge Norton, writing in the Contemporary Review dwells on the benefits of American imperialism to those happy peoples lucky enough to come under its beneficent rule. Cuba is a perplexing problem he admits in a rather puzzled manner. Despite the Platt amendment Cuban politicians succeed in lining their pockets from the public till and Mr. Kittredge shudders to think of what those generous souls would do but for the purifying influence of American interference. Kittredge had better keep silent about the opportunities in Cuba. Harry Daugherty, A. B. Fall, Frank L. Smith, Len Small, Frank Farrington and countless others would take the next boat to Havana.

PROFESSOR Ripley of Harvard threw a bombshell into Wall Street last week when an article written by the Harvard economist came to the attention of the nation's financial capital. Ripley demanded that more light be thrown on corporations and their condition for the better protection of small investors who are usually decaying by the doctored reports of stock selling agencies and insiders who stand to make profit on fluctuations in stock. The professor might as well save his ink. The corporations will do pretty much as they please as long as democrats and republicans run the political machine for them. Let's hope the professor got well paid for the article.

WHETHER Pola was to wed Rudy or not the world may never know as the facts are buried with Rudy. Pola has been about to commit herself so often that even a patient public is beginning to lose faith in her. "I'll never fall in love again" wailed the noted expert in the portrayal of passion on the screen. Pola's next picture should have a wide vogue as they say, unless Rudy's admirers are faithless. Pola is no slouch in the publicity business. Every time she fainted from grief, thousands of newspapers flashed an eight-column line on the front page so Pola kept on fainting until she bore a hole in the sidewalk. Finally, the headline artists got cramps and Pola stopped fainting.

TWO thousand theosophists sat down last night to a meatless and fishless feast and after reading the menu I can see fourteen good reasons why a person should be a vegetarian provided one has the money and unlimited time. Of the fourteen attractions on the menu I believe the most appropriate item was nuts. Still if ethical scruples were considered eggs should be excluded. The thousands of eggs that were scrambled to appease the theosophical hunger, mean so many thousand chickens less in the world.

WE heard something about "animal crackers" in the movies recently but looking over the paper for inspiration the following headline compels attention: "Buddhists will pray for the souls of 20,000 dead pets." Reading the text we learn that in Tokio, Japan, there is a big dog and cat cemetery at which an annual "animal mass" is celebrated. This is a long step forward from the days (or nights) when a council of catholic bishops discussed the question: "Has woman a soul?" The woman won her soul (Continued on page 4)

ANOTHER ARTICLE

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

("The Control of Wages") by Arthur W. Calhoun of Brookwood Labor College

NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THE New Magazine Supplement

To be followed by some of the leading writers and educators in the American labor movement.

SUBSCRIBE

SHOOT DOWN WORKERS IN MILL STRIKE

Open Shop Uses Gas, Guns and Clubs

BULLETIN

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 1.—With national guard soldiers, armed with rifles, barring the public highway bridge to the Manville-Jenckes mill, with barbed wire entanglements thrown up and with leaders of the 1,700 textile strikers protesting that they will demand redress for the firing by state troopers and deputy sheriffs in which 14 persons were injured, the strike situation today was at fever heat.

The protest was carried to the governor of the state who announced that he had not sanctioned the calling out of the troops but was investigating the battle at the bridge.

Crowds gathered near the barred entanglements today and were evidently in an angry mood over the closing of a public highway.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Riot guns, revolvers and tear gas bombs were used by state police and deputy sheriffs against strikers of the Manville-Jenckes cotton mill, with the result that five strikers were seriously wounded, a boy bystander's face torn by a revolver bullet and one deputy and one state policeman were wounded by reckless shooting of the guns of their own men.

An Open Shop Attack. The strike began on August 18, when the company started an open shop campaign and lengthened the hours. It brought in non-union loom fixers to work at the mill in place of restoring union men it had laid off. The workers struck, being joined by the workers in the Globe mill at Woonsocket and the Social mill, making some 3,000 strikers in all.

On Sunday night the strikers began to picket the mill when scabs were learned to be arriving, brought in with beds and stoves and quartered in the mill. A force of forty state constabulary and deputy sheriffs had been posted at the head of the Blackstone river bridge to guard the plant, the bridge is public property.

Provoke Reprisal. The brutal behavior of the police and the appearance of scabs in the mill windows resulted in a rain of stones. The mill superintendent, A. Sweet, advanced on the crowd of strikers, waving a revolver and threatening to shoot. The crowd thus provoked, closed in on him and gave him a severe beating. The police then used their clubs with increased brutality.

The trouble increased by this. Last night the crowd at the bridge had grown to nearly 1,800. When a man tried to cross the bridge a state policeman knocked him down with a club. The crowd charged, but was met with tear gas bombs and a brutal clubbing.

Shoot Workers Down. Then when Colonel E. S. J. Chaffe of the state police withdrew them away from the bridge the crowd thought that crossing it was allowed, but when they advanced they were suddenly and without warning fired upon by police riot guns and revolvers. Five strikers and sympathizers went down, one very seriously wounded.

The wanton nature of the shooting is seen in the fact that even after this the police fired another volley without warning, and later on still another. Colonel Chaffe had meantime called for troops, and soon after midnight a national guard detachment of 35 arrived on the scene in motor trucks.

Union Charges Provocation. Strike leaders make the direct accusation that Colonel Chaffe's police incited and provoked the crowd by brutal attacks and fired without warning. One of the bystanders, Aram Aucklair, a boy of 18 and nephew of the mayor of Woonsocket, was struck in the jaw by a stray police bullet.

Bandits Rob Power Co. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—Two masked bandits shortly before noon today held up the general offices of the Illinois Power Company, located in the heart of the downtown business district here and escaped with \$3,000.

HELP!



Starvation holds the British Miners in its deadly grip. Send donations to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago.

OUSTED MINERS OPEN FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT

Farrington Will Ignore Board Decree is Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—On the heels of Frank Farrington's suspension from the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union for having signed a contract with the Peabody Coal company at a salary of \$25,000 a year, a movement has developed having for its object the reinstatement of those members who were expelled from the union by Farrington because of their radical views and their refusal to allow the operators to break contracts with the union at will.

Local unions will pass resolutions demanding the reinstatement of the ousted militants. Farrington's fall has put new spirit into the progressive miners who had their best efforts so often frustrated by the machinations of Farrington and his corrupt machine.

Miners To Act Quickly.

With Farrington now exposed to the whole membership as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal company, the local unions are expected to act quickly without fear of having their charters lifted on the slightest pretext. It is not considered likely that the Fishwick-Nesbit crowd will be in a hurry to ape the methods of boss Farrington, this side of the elections.

To Defy Decision.

According to reports in circulation here Farrington has notified the district office that he has no intention of permitting the executive board or Lewis to force his resignation. If true, this is unpleasant news for Farrington's closest cronies who hoped he would take his medicine and say nothing. Those elements are so closely tied up with the suspended president and their political hands are so soiled with corruption that they dare not oppose Farrington and to openly espouse his cause would be to commit political suicide. They now sit behind their desks, waiting for the inevitable. (Continued on page 4)

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in THE DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Faker's Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a \$25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

John L. Lewis and his cronies and the bureaucracy of the Illinois Miners' Union are equally responsible with Farrington for the shady actions of the past years committed under Farrington's leadership in Illinois. THE DAILY WORKER does not confine itself to publishing facts unpalatable to the reactionaries and sometimes considered scandalous by the liberals. It goes further and urges the workers to take action, get rid of the reactionaries by organizing their forces and replacing them with leaders who will serve the workers and not the employers. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and the rank and file must be always on guard, because it often happens that the radical of today is the reactionary of tomorrow. The interests of an individual leader can be harmonized with the interests of those he is elected to fight, but the interests of the masses can never be in common with their exploiters. Rank and file activity, intelligently directed is the only safeguard of honest leadership.

ARTICLE I

A VETERAN member of the Illinois Miners' Union once informed the writer that "all the coal Frank Farrington ever dug would not keep a gas heater from freezing to death." The speaker may have used poetic license in order to emphasize that Farrington's relations with the miners of Illinois have mostly been as a bleeder of union funds and a willing ally of the coal operators in extracting as much profit as he possibly could out of the bone and sinew of the coal diggers, but it is true that his life as a coal digger was very short.

The purpose of the following sketch of Farrington's career is to expose him to the members of the Illinois Miners' Union in his true colors so that they may have the necessary evidence at their disposal for forming an opinion as to his real character when they cast their ballots in the approaching election for the officers of District 12, for the next two years. So long as Farrington and his gang remain at the head of District 12, just so long will it be impossible for the union to make any progress or function in the interests of its members. The following brief sketch will show that Farrington started in to feather his own nest since he first joined the

union and that he grew wealthy by forming a united front with the coal operators against the coal diggers. Farrington first made his acquaintance with coal mining in Streator, Illinois. After considerable "ups and downs" he got to be secretary of Local Union 800, but in a very short time he had trouble with the union over his carelessness in handling the funds. This incident did not stagger his ambition, and shortly afterwards, we find him at a sub-district convention at LaSalle, where he figured in the proceedings by attacking the sub-district president for squandering the funds, because the official in question charged one dollar a day for hotel expense.

In 1909 Farrington ran for president of the Illinois Miners' Union and was defeated. His friend, John H. Walker, ran for international president against T. L. Lewis and met the same fate. The two defeated candidates did the next best thing under the circumstances. Walker got a job for Farrington on the payroll of the Illinois State Federation of Labor while Walker was placed at the pap of the Illinois Miners' Union.

It was about this time that Farrington first blossomed out as a capitalist politician. A certain Judge Hadley

(Continued on page 4)

WOMEN OF BRITISH COAL STRIKE ARRIVE IN MOSCOW GETTING BIG OVATION FROM SOVIET WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 1.—The first group of the British miners' delegation, including the miners' wives, among these the wife of A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, arrived here today, and were greeted by a tremendous demonstration for the unity of the English and the Russian labor movement and of sympathy of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union for the heroic struggle of the British miners.

Annie Cook, speaking to the great crowds, declared: "We came to thank the Russian workers for their help. A million women and two million children require immediate aid. Many families are living merely on bread. Several cases of the death of mothers from exhaustion have been registered in a number of districts. Particularly is the need now felt because of the coming of autumn and the rigors of winter."

Andreyev Urges Greater Support

Chairman Andreyev of the Soviet Labor Union delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee, reported in the presence of the British miners' delegation, to the Central Council of the Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R., on the course of the conference of the committee.

Andreyev pointed out that the Soviet delegation suggested concrete steps to increase the material support of the miners on the part of the Anglo-Russian committee and the General Council as well, also that the Soviet delegation had introduced measures against the importation of fuel into England.

The Central Council unanimously approved the action of the Soviet delegation, and further adopted a resolution entrusting its delegates to the forthcoming congress of the British trade unions to declare decisively that the labor unions of the Soviet Union are ready to give the utmost further material support to the heroic struggle of the British miners.

Assess All Militant Labor.

At the same time the Central Council, in an appeal to the labor unions of the U. S. S. R., invites them to aid the British miners by levying a one per cent assessment upon the salary of all members. Simultaneously, the Central Council is notifying the Red International of Labor Unions that it offers to conduct a campaign for a similar levy among all organizations affiliated to the Red International.

U. S. HINTS AT WILLINGNESS TO TALK TO SOVIET

Department Spokesman Breaks Silence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Breaking the long silence of the state department on the question of Russian relations, a spokesman of the department today said that the administration is entirely willing to discuss with the Soviet Union the question of Russian debts to this country both public and private.

Observers take this to be a very significant departure, or at least a preparation for one, in the attitude of the state department towards the Russian question. Powerful interests have of late declared themselves in favor of resuming trade relations with the Soviet Union and it is recalled that only last week the New York Journal of Commerce issued a special supplement urging a resumption of relations with the Soviet Union.

Much Caution. The department spokesman, however, are very cautious. They deny that a willingness to talk about debts implies a deviation from the policy of the state department towards Russia laid down in 1923. But for the past three years, it has been noted that even a consideration of the debts has not been mentioned by the department, which put its attitude on the basis of a fundamental disagreement, economically and politically with the Soviet regime.

Aside from the agitation for a resumption of trade in which the leading advocates are large business firms now doing a profitable business with the Soviet Union, the state department has been put more or less to the necessity of making some sort of official pronouncement in answer to the repeated declarations of the Soviet foreign office on the latter's willingness to undertake a consideration of the debts between the two countries. Spokesmen for the Soviet Union have been quoted as saying that all that is necessary for a beginning of the negotiations is for the United States to allow a Russian debt commission to come to this country to go into the question of debt claims, both public and private, with representatives of the United States.

U. S. Debt Claims.

According to the state department the public debt is some \$265,000,000 representing principle and accrued interest advanced to the Kerensky government. Private claims being pressed by such firms as, the International Harvester Co., Standard Oil and the Singer Sewing Machine Co. amount roughly to about \$400,000,000. In addition to this the National City Bank of New York and J. P. Morgan and Co. have claims of \$86,000,000 in old imperial bonds outstanding in this country.

Soviet Counter Claims. The Soviet Union has expressed a willingness to talk the settlement of these debts over, reserving of course, the right to press counter-claims, based, doubtless, on the invasion of Russia by American troops in the days following the revolution.

K. OF C. HEAD URGES CAL TO WAR ON CALLES

Mexican Labor Favors Drastic Measures

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Knights of Columbus today placed their appeal for the use of force against the Calles administration before President Coolidge.

James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight, accompanied by all of the supreme officers, made the request. He roundly condemned the Calles regime in Mexico, and even went back as far as the Carranza administration in his complaint.

Flaherty denied that the Knights of Columbus sought armed intervention. "We called attention to the existence of the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico.

"We did ask that this government give neither support, sympathy nor aid to the Calles regime."

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—Counter-memorial to the petition of the Catholics is to be presented to congress by radical labor elements. This will ask that the existing religious regulations be made more drastic. The sponsors of this memorial declare that it already has two million signatures, including trade unionists, agrarians, tradesmen and others.

Secretary's Son in Altercation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Phlander C. Knox, son of the late secretary of state, was recovering in Casualty hospital today from a severed artery, suffered, according to the police report, in an altercation with his wife, Mrs. Josephine Poole Knox.

Thieves Relieve Bank of \$7,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Four armed bandits held up and robbed the Ferry Jefferson branch of the Liberty Bank here today of between \$6,000 and \$7,000 and escaped in an automobile.

LABOR DAY SPECIAL

ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, SEPT' 4TH

DON'T FAIL TO GET THIS ISSUE

IN THE NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
"THE STORY OF LABOR"
by Thurber Lewis
With Decorative Illustrations
by O'Zim
"ART AND LABOR"
by the famous French novelist
PIERRE HAMP

"THE PASSAIC STRIKERS"
by Mary Heaton Vorse
"AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IN URUGUAY"
by Homer Pegrot
"HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MEXICO"
by Manuel Gomez
POEMS - MOVIE REVIEWS
CARTOONS

UNKNOWN SAILOR HERO OF SOVIET RIVER DISASTER

150 Reported Drowned in Boat Collision

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LENINGRAD, Sept. 1.—An unknown sailor is acclaimed today as the hero of the Burevestnik disaster, when some 150 persons were drowned as the Burevestnik, a Soviet passenger ship, sank in the Morskoi Canal on Sunday night after colliding with a pier in an effort to avoid a collision with the German steamer Greta.

Turned Off Steam.
This unknown sailor, a member of the crew of the battleship Murat and a passenger on the Burevestnik, returning to his station at Kronstadt from a holiday, ran into the boiler rooms as soon as he realized the Burevestnik was sinking and opened the steam cocks. His action is believed to have prevented an explosion and an even worse disaster. He was unable to regain the decks, however, and was drowned.

Most of those who lost their lives are believed to have been trapped below decks, as only nineteen bodies have thus far been recovered. A rigid inquiry into the causes of the disaster and the possible lack of life-saving apparatus on a ship carrying 400 passengers and forty crew is under way.

Scene of Panic.
The sinking of the vessel was accompanied by scenes of wild panic, and it is estimated that at least forty women were among those who met death by drowning.

Many passengers were thrown into the water and others jumped, saving their lives by clinging to the stone piling of the pier against which the ship crashed.

Assistance Futile.
The crew of the German steamer Greta lowered a lifeboat, but it was almost immediately swamped by frantic persons who insisted upon clinging to it and trying to save their lives. When the boat was swamped those who had already been picked up were thrown into the water and drowned.

Wants Prisoners Paid; N. Y. Federation Will Bring in Independents

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Extension of workmen's compensation to include inmates of state institutions permanently injured by their employment was favored by the New York state federation of labor convention. Compensation should be paid upon the prisoners' release, the convention recommended.

John Sullivan, approved as president of the federation by the convention, declared that the organization would attempt to bring into the American Federation of Labor ranks as many of the independent unions in New York as possible. He denounced radical organizations. He made no mention of the A. F. of L. investigation of the fur union, although he is a member of the committee appointed to do the work.

Soviet Union Buys 700 Horses in Canada

CALGARY, Alta., Sept. 1.—Already 700 horses have been purchased for shipment to the Soviet Union in Canada. I. D. Durno, a local auctioneer, and Dr. Sunclair, who represents the dominion government as veterinarian, are buying horses in Alberta for shipment to Leningrad.

The Soviet government intends to purchase 1,000 horses in Canada this year. The horses weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. They are too light for Alberta demands, but are just the thing needed by the Russian farmers. The dominion government guarantees payment.

Movie Operators Gain

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Motion picture machine operators of New York gained 10 per cent wage increases from the Vaudeville Managers' Association. Local 306 threatens strikes against the smaller houses if they do not sign the same agreement.

Just Arrived!

Attractively bound copies of the INPRECOC (International Press Correspondence) giving full proceedings of the

Sixth Session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International

February-March 1926

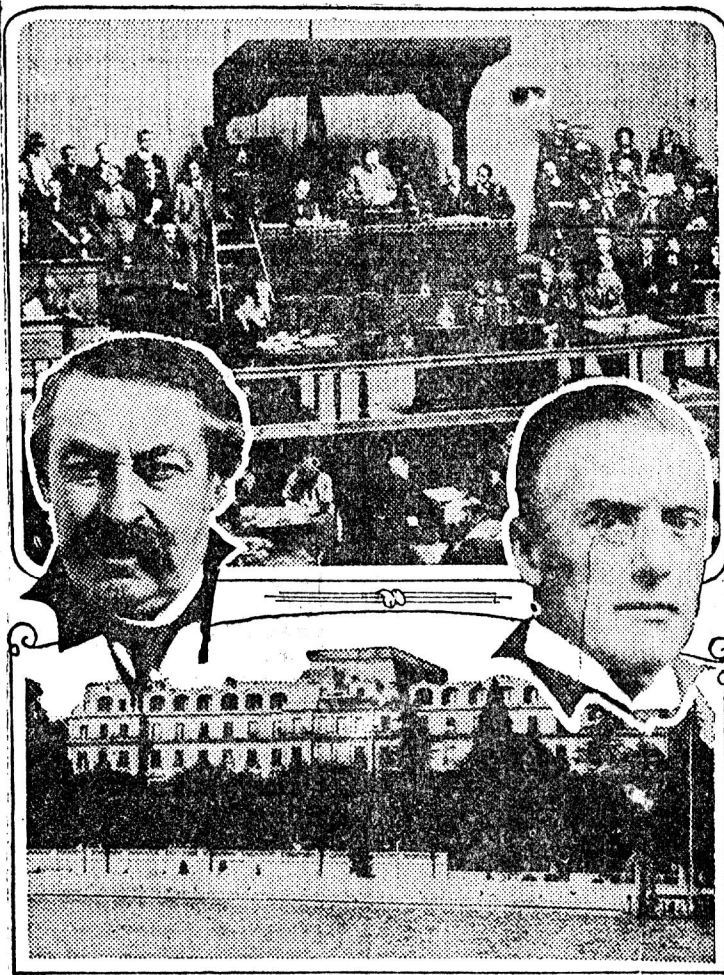
Invaluable material for the revolutionary worker, student and especially

For All Party Functionaries

Only a limited number have been received and all purchases filled in order received.

60 Cents, Postpaid.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETS AGAIN; FRANCE AND ENGLAND HOLD WHIP HAND



Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva; the League assembly in session; M. Briand (left inset), French foreign minister, and Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister. The seventh annual meeting of the league will take place during the early part of September when the struggle for permanent seats on the assembly will be continued with a consequent sharpening of national rivalries—the very thing the league was created to abolish.

AN OPEN LETTER BY NEGRO LEADER ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—William Pickens, field secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the following open letter to the New York Herald-Tribune shows conclusively that statements made by one Alexander Lanier declaring that Negro voters are not discriminated against are absurd pointing out cases of discrimination in various parts of the country:

To the Editors of the New York Herald-Tribune:

The letter from Alexander Sidney Lanier of Washington, D. C., in your issue of August 9 is hopelessly wrong in its implications that there is no discrimination against the Negro as a voter in the South. But we are not going to deal with the mere implications; we are going to challenge the absolute truth of two of his statements.

Fifteenth Amendment.
First, he denies emphatically that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees to every man, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude," the right to vote. And to prove that it does not, he quotes from the amendment: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

That does not seem to Mr. Lanier to guarantee to anybody the "right to vote," since it does not make voting necessary at all, but simply guarantees against race discrimination if and when there is voting. But Mr. Lanier forgets that this provision must be taken together with that earlier provision of the same constitution which says: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government."

Against Race Discrimination.
Now everybody knows that no republican form of government can exist without voting, however restricted this voting may be, and the Fifteenth Amendment guarantees to every man that this restriction shall not lie against his race. In brief, the Fifteenth Amendment only guarantees against race discrimination where voting is allowed at all, and article IV of the original constitution, by guaranteeing a republican form of government, makes voting necessary. States may restrict but cannot altogether drop popular suffrage—and the restriction cannot lie against race. Hence the guarantee. If an idiot or an ignorant is denied the right to vote on account of his idiocy or ignorance, still this idiot or ignorant is guaranteed the right to vote "without regard to race."

In the same letter Mr. Lanier also says with emphasis: "At present there is absolutely nothing in the constitutions or laws of any southern state that infringes or in any way violates this amendment—the ignorant and prejudiced charges that are constantly being made to the contrary notwithstanding."
A Good Example.
This statement is so absolute, universal and unconditional that to refute it will require only one example to the contrary. Here it is, from the latest revised constitution of Texas: "In no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a democratic party primary election held in the state of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

This is from the constitution of Texas. We will not stop to quote

William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association of Colored People.

ALL MATERIAL PREPARED FOR LANDIS SCABS

Extension of Strike May Circumvent Them

Piles of building materials, floor tile, pipe fittings, electric conduit tubes, etc., were being accumulated on the ground level of the De Wolf building at 100 West Monroe street Tuesday. This job was struck on Aug. 23 by the Chicago Building Trades Council because of the use of non-union workers in the same trade with union men.

At the same time the interior building material was being stored on this job, the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award was issuing a statement that it had coming from Milwaukee, Detroit and New York fifty-three iron workers, six steamfitters and a number of electricians as well as other mechanics to be used in breaking the strike here and also on the Jewelers' building, from which union men were called last Saturday by the council for the same reason.

Ready for Scabs.
The imported strike breakers will find several weeks' material stacked in the building in which they are expected to work and may put in all the overtime their scabby frames can stand without fear of getting ahead of the job.

Laborers on the De Wolf building, also strike breakers, during a moment when the guards provided by the Citizens' Committee had assembled in another corner to listen to a private joke, told a representative of The DAILY WORKER that there were about forty men in their trade at work there and that they were getting 80 cents per hour, without bonus. They claimed they did not like the work, but were forced into it by untoward circumstances, etc., the usual scab's line of talk.

Union bricklayers are still at work on the walls, now up to the eighth floor.

Extend the Strike!

The Chicago Building Trades Council was in session Tuesday to decide whether or not to strike fifteen or twenty more Landis award jobs on the grounds that they are using non-union workers in trades where union contracts have been made. One argument for striking these buildings has always been that increasing the size of the strike will be the best way to prevent the Citizens' Committee from bringing in enough scabs to finish the buildings on which construction has already been stopped.

Armour Tries Bonus System to Speed Up Packing House Labor

Having given the old age pension system a black eye as an incentive to employes to work hard at lower than market wages, Armour & Co. are instituting a wage bonus scheme without any of the philanthropic trimmings that made the morning after so bitter to the workers. The packer is selecting the employes that stand speeding up better than the rest and giving them, 7,000 in number, an average bonus of about \$70 for a 6-month period.

"There is nothing of philanthropy or charity in our plan," an Armour official is quoted. "We have found that cash rewards encourage faster and better production. It is simply a question of substituting a bulge in the pocket-book for the former pat on the back."

The metaphorical pat on the back was the elaborate old age pension of Morris & Co., the packing concern absorbed by Armour in 1925. When the absorption was over the employes found that there was no more pension. Armour had absorbed everything except that obligation.

McAndrew Claims Right to Make Teachers Work On Day and Night Shift

William McAndrew, superintendent of schools in Chicago is fighting the attempt of the administration committee of the school board to prevent him from assigning double duty to certain school teachers. The board seeks to prevent the appointment of day school teachers to teach also in night schools, and McAndrew insists on technical grounds that he has the right to do this.

Superintendent McAndrew has been very active in introducing all manner of time clock methods, platoon systems, and other schemes for decreasing the teaching force in Chicago while piling extra work on the individual instructors.

Mine Workers' Pay Day Collection for Sacco and Vanzetti is \$86.66

AVELLA, Pa., Sept. 1.—When pay day came around at the P. & W. mine in Avella, Pietro Blasini and Citto Querino made a voluntary collection of members of Local 1355 of the United Mine Workers of America for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The workers gave a total of \$86.66 to the defense fund.

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

All Unorganized Farmers Stand in Great Need of Being Thoroughly Organized

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMVILLE, Wis. (By Mail).—The nightshirtd ku kluxer, who was once a power hereabouts, has disappeared. The klansmen, in all their regalia, at one time held their great open air initiations here, as in other parts of the state and nation. Crowds of curiosity seekers came to witness the performance.

One of these initiations was given added zest by an event not on the regular program. This is a country where dynamiting stumps out of existence is one of the major duties of the farmer, just as the New England farmer picks rocks before he can raise his crops. At one of the klans ceremonies several farmer boys placed huge charges of dynamite under a great pine stump, blowing it into the sky along with masses of stone and dirt.

Farmers hereabouts call it "a miracle" that no one was killed or injured. It is one of the tales that is repeated about the ku klux klan, as if that organization were something of the faded past.

When the Nonpartisan League was at the height of its power in North Dakota it also swept into this section to its standards. They sent their representatives to the gathering at Madison, the state capitol, that was to plan and carry out the millennium for the farmers inside the old capitalist parties, thru the use of the primaries. But the last vestige of "The League" has disappeared. It also is a memory.

The Farmers' Equity Co-operative Exchange, commonly known as "The Equity," has also departed into the limbo of the dead past.

"The farmers hereabouts, therefore, have no organization of any kind thru which to struggle even for the slightest demands," I asked.

"None at all," came the reply, "except that creamery down there."

Just a few steps down the road was the plant of the Ideal Butter and Cheese Co-operative. I visited it and had a talk with the manager. Everything was spick and span. The machinery was of the latest type. Everything was moving along satisfactorily. Last year the gross business was \$100,000. There were ambitious plans for improvements, the installation of a refrigerator plant, beautifying the surrounding grounds, etc., etc.

But it seemed to me as if the farmers who brought their cream to the dairy to be made into butter to

be shipped on to the big cities, even as far away as Chicago, couldn't see beyond the boundaries of the little patch on which their own co-operative creamery stood.

I was told that no effort had been made to develop connections with the creameries of other farmers, even in the immediate neighborhood, in an effort to develop the marketing of their own product, independent of the great distributing agencies.

All that they knew was that several other dairies were not so successful. Some co-operative dairies had, in fact, been put completely out of business when some capitalists came along from New York City with \$300,000 and built a condenser at Merrill for turning out condensed milk. This condenser sent its trucks out along the country roads to buy up the milk at good prices. The result was that the farmers deserted their own co-operatives that offered lower prices for the milk and cream necessary for the making of butter and cheese.

This creamery at Bloomville had successfully withstood the coming of the condenser. Its successful operation permitted it to pay good prices, both to members and non-members. It returned to the farmer the byproducts from the manufacture of butter, as an added inducement. So it keeps going.

But it is doubtful whether the farmers understand even the simplest rudiments of co-operation. The plant manager, brought in from another section of the state, also is the business manager. The executive committee meets seldom. There is supposed to be a membership meeting once a year, but it is a perfunctory gathering. Yet this is the only tie that binds the farmers together for the protection of their own economic interests.

Great interest was shown by those in attendance at our meeting at the Town Hall in Schley Township when I pointed out the great interest of the Communist movement in the development of the co-operatives. The farmers here had never heard of the role played by the co-operatives in the Russian bolshevik revolution. It brought the Workers (Communist) Party closer to them, the only party of the exploited that had come to them when all the other organizations were gone. Our Communist Party can win the farmers as well as the industrial workers in the cities.

IRISH WORKERS OF CLEVELAND TO HOLD MEET

Cannolly Society Plans To Aid British Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—The James Connolly Branch of the Irish Workers' Alliance of this city is planning an entertainment and dance, the proceeds to go to the aid of the striking miners. A meeting of the alliance to complete arrangements for the affair will be held at the new permanent headquarters of the organization at Garden Square Market Hall, Room 15, on Friday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m.

For Complete Embargo.

The Irish Workers' Alliance favors an immediate embargo on coal shipments from the United States to Great Britain during the general strike according to a statement issued by Daniel Sheehan, secretary, and John M. Gallagher, organizer. The organization supports the revolutionary wing of the Irish republican movement and states that only a workers' and peasants' government can solve the Irish question.

The officers of the society are appealing to Irish workers in Cleveland thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER to visit their headquarters and become acquainted with their aims.

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.

8:00 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—Class Hour; Jack Egan, the Little Irish tenor; Thora Martens, contralto.
8:30 to 10:00—Hazel Nyman, accordion; Jimmie Eggert, popular songs; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Nick Smith, baritone.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SMITH SCOLDS GARMENT UNION FOR REJECTION

Expects Union to Come To Arbitration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 1.—Governor Al Smith has taken advantage of the nice words used by the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union complementary of the commission which took two years to tell the union it was opposed to the union demands.

The union's letter declining the governor's proposal to arbitrate was so full of praise of the governor and his commission that he has promptly replied by a query as to why the union did not accept the commission's recommendations.

Profits From Advantage Given.
In addition, the governor, after agreeing with the union that his motives are the highest and concerned only with the welfare of the workers, proposes on that ground that the union accept his advice and arbitrate. In fact he attacks them for not arbitrating, and upholds the Industrial Council of manufacturers, who stand in need of backing in view of the determination of the rank and file of the union to continue the struggle to victory.

"As you indicate in your letter," says the governor's reply, "the commission has shown keen appreciation of the complexities of the industry and have directed their efforts toward basic and permanent improvements. These recommendations were accepted by the manufacturers but rejected by the union."

More "High-Minded Devotion."
"For eight weeks the strike has been going on and the height of your short season is here. Because of the deadlock I proposed a speedy and final arbitration. Usually it is the employers who hesitate to accept arbitration, but this time it is the union. In urging this plan upon your leaders, I had fully in mind the welfare of cloak and suit workers. While I appreciate much that you say in your letter, I regret that you have not given a favorable reply."

Will Ask Conferences.
As the union had suggested that conferences be arranged in which the jobbers be called upon to negotiate, the governor ends by saying:

"I shall communicate with the several parties, asking them to take part in such conferences. I shall also request the 'impartial chairman' in your industry to co-operate by renewing meetings. Should this line of effort not prove successful, I shall expect you to consider again the question of arbitration."

Lawyers Victory Evaporates.
The temporary injunction, recently vacated by Supreme Court Justice Cram, which vacation was hailed by the union lawyers as of enormous value to the workers, has now been reinstated by decree of Supreme Court Justice Black, prohibiting the officers and members of the I. L. G. W. from "molesting" members of the fake union or "Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America." The bosses are backing this as a scab outfit.

Rail Mediation Board Fails of an Agreement In its First Big Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mediation failing, the demands of conductors, brakemen and switchmen on eastern railroads are going to arbitration instead. The new rail mediation board provided by the Watson-Parker act has been unable in a month of closed hearings to bring agreement between the heads of the train service brotherhoods and officials of railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river.

D. L. Cease, editor Railroad Trainmen, and E. F. Curtis, general secretary Order Railway Conductors, are the two arbitrators chosen for the unions. The railroads will name two and the four will choose two other supposedly neutral, arbitrators to make a board of six.

John G. Walber, New York Central vice-president, signed the arbitration agreement for the eastern railroads' conference board. W. G. Lee, president Railway Trainmen, and L. E. Shepard, president conductors, signed for the unions. Lee says that "future arbitration by the trainmen will depend largely on the degree of justice we receive by this agreement to arbitrate." He says the trainmen have not always been given due consideration in past negotiations. Conductors in freight service get \$6.44 a day for eight hours, brakemen \$4.84. The trainmen and conductors are seeking wage increases of \$1 to \$1.64 per day.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

UNITED WORKERS' PRESS PICNIC
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1926, at ROSE HILL PARK
Good Amusements, Sports and Games. Tickets, incl. dancing, 50c
Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.
DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

U. S. OFFICERS INCITE WAR IN PHILIPPINES

Transported, Fed and Incited Moros

(Special to The Daily Worker) MANTLA, Sept. 1.—It develops that there is certain proof that the Americans, particularly the constabulary officers directly under the command of Governor General Wood, who had visited Zamboanga in Mindanao the day before had planned the demonstration of Moros against independence which nearly resulted in an armed and bloody clash between the Moros and Filipinos.

A Put-up Job. The Filipinos charge that the American brought the Moros from surrounding territory, transporting them into the city, housing and feeding them in the constabulary barracks and preparing their banners.

Major Allen S. Fletcher, commanding the constabulary, was hardly able to stop the Moros, excited and encouraged in a warlike attitude by Fletcher and his men, from opening armed attack, and was forced to ask Colonel Carmel Thompson, Coolidge's investigator, to remain on the ship until he could round up the warlike Moros in the barracks.

Filipino Proves His Charge. When Thompson came ashore, Augustin Alvarez, a former governor of the province, in his speech welcoming Thompson, pointed to the incitation of Major Fletcher as an example of American fomentation of trouble. He said:

"The only reason for the ill-feeling between the Americans and the Filipinos in Zamboanga is that the Americans interfere in politics and try to separate the Moros from the Filipinos. Every time a party like yours visits us they emphasize our differences. I am sorry to say that the military barracks, where the Moros are now gathered, are the headquarters of the imperialism and jingoism in Zamboanga. "It is the army officers who are most interested in stirring up trouble between the Moros and the Filipinos. It was Major Fletcher who sent to the hills and got the Datus and their followers to come here to protest against Philippine independence and appeal for the Bacon Bill. Major Fletcher promised them everything up to heaven. It is because Americans act like this, in spite of many American business men who make their homes here, that we oppose further American capital."

While Alvarez was speaking, surrounded by several thousand Filipinos and many Moros, also, who demanded complete Philippine independence, savage yells came from the constabulary barracks where Major Fletcher was supposedly trying to hold the Moros from an outbreak. Tries to Break Up Meeting. Shortly, Fletcher himself, accompanied by other American officers, rushed thru the audience, warning Colonel Thompson that if the Filipino meeting was not broken up in five minutes the Moros might get out of hand and begin a pitched battle. Thompson refused and at the end of the meeting, went to the barracks where he addressed the Moros and asked them for "co-operation."

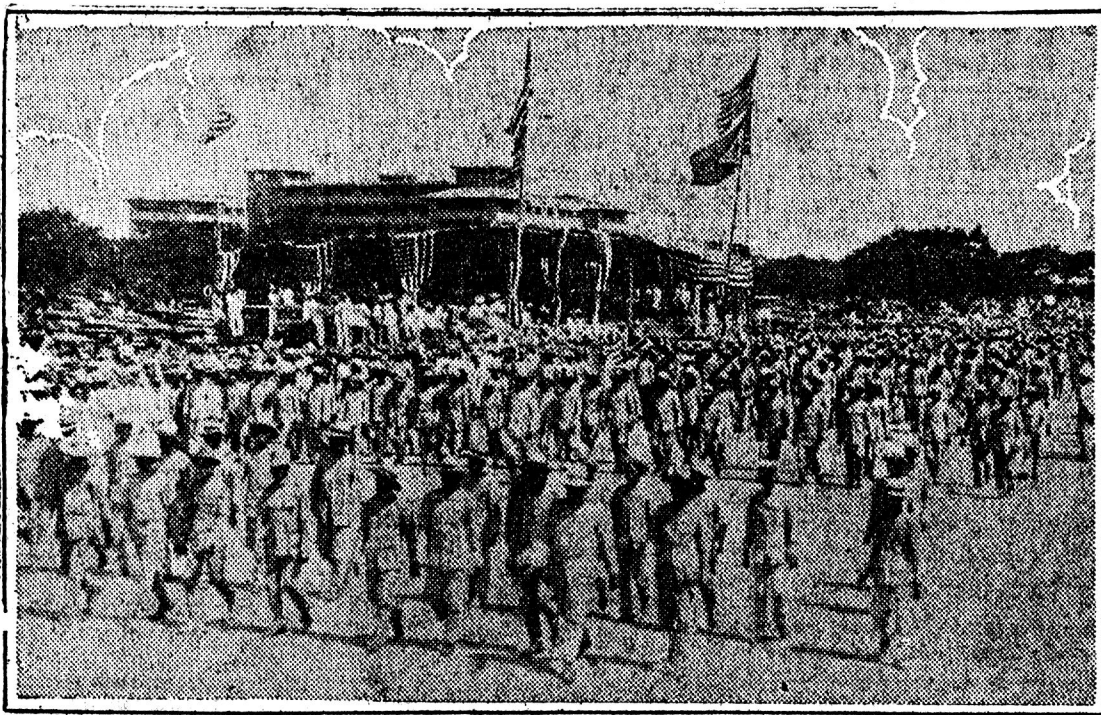
Passaic Relief Body Organized in Cincy by "Mother" Bloor

(Special to The Daily Worker) CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—"Mother Bloor" came to Cincinnati bringing the message of the Passaic textile strike. "Mother Bloor" made a complete tour of all the unions in the city with the plea for immediate aid in the way of funds to be sent to the relief committee for textile strikers at Passaic, N. J. "Tess," a girl striker from the Passaic strike scene, accompanied "Mother Bloor" on these lectures, giving an actual account of conditions which she had to contend with while an employe of one of the mills.

Comrade Bloor arranged a relief committee conference composed of delegates sent by unions and workers' organization, which met at the Labor Temple August 17. The following unions and organizations sent delegates: Brass Workers' Local No. 1002, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, No. 555; Socialist Party, Covington, Ky.; Workers' Party, Newport, Ky.; Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board; International Workers' Aid; I. W. B. W. A.; Plasterers' Union No. 1; Painters' District Council No. 12; United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 99; International Labor Defense; Young Workers' League; Workers Party, Cincinnati; Jewish Culture Club; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 210; American Civil Liberties Union. After "Mother Bloor" lectured, election of officers was had and an executive committee formed. The following were elected officers: Chairman, Craft Duty, Plasterers' Union, Local No. 1; secretary, Mary D. Britte of the American Civil Liberties Union; treasurer, Frank Kappel, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

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

Former soldiers of Agulnaldo demonstrating for Philippine Independence.



OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY MEXICAN LABOR SUPPORTS CALLES' POSITION

That organized labor in Mexico is with the Mexican government in its measures against the defiant organized Roman Catholic clergy has been apparent from the first day of the passive resistance by the church to law enforcement. The Federated Press has now received important statements issued by the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor (CROM) and the central labor body of the CROM at Mexico City. Both statements appear in the official organ of the CROM.

The statement by the Mexico City labor body contains decisions indorsed by the national executive of the CROM for transmission to all affiliated central bodies. These decisions are in part as follows:

Organize Demonstration. "The Mexico City Federation of Labor will organize a demonstration to support the government in which all members shall participate.

"Similar demonstrations should be held wherever there are affiliated organizations of the CROM.

"To wire support to the president of the republic. "To ask the national executive of the CROM to cable the principal labor organizations of the world explaining the origin and character of the religious conflict. (The action of the A. F. of L. was to proclaim neutrality).

Fight Boycott. "To counteract the economic boycott proclaimed by the league of religious defense.

"To ask the president of the republic to purge his administration of all members of the Knights of Columbus and other reactionary elements. "The Mexico City Federation of Labor shall circulate all affiliated unions and give them precise instructions on how to support the government.

"To ask the national executive of the CROM to develop extensive written propaganda in all the military barracks, as was done during the de la Huerta affair. To ask authority for presenting motion pictures in the barracks explaining to the soldiers the character of the situation.

LEAGUE DON'T WANT U. S. IN WORLD COURT

American Voters Turn It Down Cold

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—It is freely predicted by those who are on the "inside" that when the representatives of 34 nations of the league of nations gather Wednesday to vote on whether or not the United States shall be allowed to join the world court, the vote will be to reject the application of the U. S.

Oklahoma G. O. P. Second.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 1.—The republican party's state convention here has petitioned its representatives in the U. S. senate, J. W. Hareid and W. B. Pine, to vote for withdrawal of the proposal that the United States join the world court.

Elections Test Court Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—California is voting today on candidates for the U. S. senate, which will reflect the voters' sentiment for or against the world court. Senator Shortridge voted for the court, and his opponent, Judge Robert M. Clarke, has campaigned against it, supported by the Hiram Johnson machine. In Wisconsin, which votes on Sept. 7, Senator Lenroot, who led the administration fight for the court, is opposed by Governor J. J. Blaine, who is making opposition to the court one of the chief issues. New Hampshire and Oregon also are soon to vote on this issue.

DURHAM, N. C.—(FP)—Rep. R. O. Everett of Durham, who led the unsuccessful fight in favor of the child labor constitutional amendments in the lower house of the North Carolina legislature, won out in the recent democratic primary.

Philippine House Votes Over Wood's Veto Bill to Take Plebiscite

(Special to The Daily Worker) MANILA, P. I., Sept. 1.—The Philippine house of representatives yesterday followed the senate in adopting over the veto of Governor General Leonard Wood a bill for a plebiscite on independence from the United States. The bill now goes to President Coolidge. Wood, Coolidge's appointee, has been bitterly fighting the independence movement, but the legislature, elected by the islanders, is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

6,000 Workers Jailed By Pilsudski Regime Conference Protests

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—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 of Poland and to the Polish consul general by a conference of International Labor Defense delegates of New York.

The meeting represented about 50,000 workers. It is part of a national campaign by the International Labor Defense in answer to a desperate appeal from the workers and peasants of Poland who are being subjected to savage tortures and herded into filthy dungeons for participation in strikes and other working-class activities. Pilsudski is reported to have released all fascists, but no revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Warrington House, for years the home for the down-and-outs, where a bite to eat, a place to sleep and a few nickels for a shave and haircut were available, has been closed for lack of funds from the community chest. J. W. Warrington spent his fortune for his fellow man, but made the mistake of refusing to let his beneficiaries break a strike.

NATION LICKED IN WAR LICKS VICTOR IN BIZ

Germany 3rd, U. S. 2nd, France Eating Dust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Germany, although defeated and almost bankrupt in the world war, today stands third among the leading nations of the world in foreign trade, according to the United States department of commerce.

Surpasses France. A comparative analysis of international trade statistics by the department shows that Germany, since the war, rapidly has been regaining her former position in the commercial world. She already has surpassed France and now stands next to the United States in foreign trade. The United Kingdom leads.

From 1924 to 1925 Germany's foreign trade increased 35.5 per cent, while France's trade decreased 1.4 per cent. At the same time the foreign trade of the United States increased only 11.4 per cent and that of the United Kingdom 10.9 per cent.

Beats Pre-War Record. In 1913 the value of Germany's foreign trade was \$4,970,000,000, and in 1925 it reached \$5,052,000,000. Due to the decreased value of the dollar, however, the 1925 figures do not actually show an increase over the total in 1913.

France's foreign trade in 1925 was valued at \$4,262,000,000 and in 1913 at \$3,053,000,000. Meanwhile, the United States, with a foreign trade valued at \$9,136,000,000 in 1925, is pressing the United Kingdom, which in 1925 had a total trade valued at \$10,867,000,000.

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

Would Give Indicted Florida Banker Life of Ease in Hospital

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—W. D. Manley, president of the Bankers Trust Co. of this city, wrecking of which brought ruin to 110,000 depositors in 83 banks forced to close, has been declared sane by the special commission in the Fulton Court of Ordinary. Manley's wife sought guardianship over him thru the court, in order, C. N. Davie, of the state banking department, says, that she might place him in a sanitarium where he would be secure from prosecution for misusing the trust company funds, and where he would enjoy every luxury and comfort, while poor people whose life savings have been swept away by his actions would not have even the necessities of life.

Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

Proposals of the Thugut Committee. Thus despite all its endeavors the committee did not succeed in hiding the horrible facts. It found itself compelled to make a number of proposals the adoption of which through the parliament would give the appearance as if one endeavored to abolish the bad conditions. The commission demanded:

- 1. Provision of greater financial means to the prisons for their improvement, sufficient provision with heating material, repairing of the beatings, establishment of prison hospitals, provision of the most important equipment (plank-beds, straw sacks, blankets, etc.).
- 2. Immediate liquidation of the Holy Cross Prison because it is not fit as a prison for reasons of health.
- 3. With regard to the overcrowding of the prisoners the prosecutors should be advised to use imprisonment on reward more rarely. Introduction of probation. Deduction of the imprisonment on reward from the sentence. . . .

CANTON ARMIES TAKE BIG CITY IN MID-CHINA

Imperialists Send War Vessels in Vain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—The swift victory of the Cantonese armies against Wu Pei-fu has reached to the occupation of Hankow, after capture of Wuchang, on the south bank of the Yangtze, Hankow on the north bank of the river being occupied the same day.

Alarms Imperialists. This is alarming the imperialists, and Japan, one of those most deeply interested, is rushing destroyers and gunboats up the river from Shanghai to "protect Japanese interests." Already ten gunboats of Japan are in the Hankow region.

Three divisions of troops of Wu Pei-fu evacuated Hankow, known as one of the most important cities of central China, before the Cantonese troops could cross the river. The Cantonese were aided by workers and peasants behind the lines of Wu's troops, who cut the railway lines and made Wu's continued resistance untenable.

Make Wu Unpopular. When Wu's troops left they looted the Chinese city (there is a foreign settlement and considerable industry) and robbed and raped in the customary white guard fashion. The Chinese population looks upon the Cantonese as the liberators from oppression.

The Cantonese army, often called a "red army" on account of its program of the liberation of China from imperialism, is in full control in the province of Hunan and have mined the Yangtze between Hankow and Changsha, to prevent the foreign imperialists from aiding the reactionary troops of Wu Pei-fu. British and Japanese gunboats which have tried to aid Wu have been fired upon.

Smoot's Son Visiting Soviet Union; Reports Show Steady Progress

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Ernest W. Smoot, son of the senator, is taking away favorable impressions of Russia, where he has visited Moscow and Leningrad, talked to a number of important officials and saw factories and other state administrations.

Free to Investigate. He said that he found conditions here much better than he expected and was surprised at the frankness of the officials and business executives, etc., and the complete freedom given to visitors to conduct independent inquiries.

He was fortunate in having the company of Louis Wulfsohn, who is here on business and who speaks Russian fluently.

Making Steady Progress. Mr. Smoot said that Russians readily admitted the weakness of their system and methods, but, considering the difficulties they are facing and their lack of experienced personnel they seemed to be doing well and to be making steady progress.

The people appeared to be cheerful and happy, he said, and the authorities generally trying to improve conditions in general.

Garment Workers Aid British Mine Strike

FOREST PARK, Pa., Sept. 1.—Unity House guests contributed \$32.75 to the striking British miners' relief over one week end. The house is maintained by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for its members to enjoy a rest and vacation.

Fannie Cohn, union educational director, read message from Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., and Ben Tillett of the British delegation in America and told of conditions in the British mine fields.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

A Matteotti Murder in Cuba

(By a Cuban Trade Unionist) ARTICLE II

Yesterday we told of the disappearance of Alfredo Lopez, secretary of the Havana Federation of Labor, and sketched some of the preliminaries leading up to his vanishing, without doubt by an assassination carried out by the murder bands of the fascist Machado government of Cuba, a creature under the control of U. S. imperialism and directly under the orders of General Crowder, who is unofficially a monarch over the Cuban people. The present article continues with the story of Lopez' arrest the day before he "disappeared."

Tracing Lopez' Printing Shop. Next day, after Lopez' arrest, the policemen and detectives searched Lopez' printing shop to see if they could find the pamphlet's original. Due to persecution, Lopez moved his shop every other month, or every time the policemen discovered it, so the policemen did not know where it was this time. But after a few hours' investigation they found the place.

Armed Policemen Raid Print Shop. Nine policemen with revolvers in their hands went into Lopez' printing shop, and in presence of Lopez' partner, because Lopez was not in there at that time, searched in every corner, shelf and box that was in the shop.

The police told Lopez' partner that they had orders to kill the author of the pamphlet. A few minutes later, the policemen went into Lopez' house, where they found Lopez and told him again to quit his activities—otherwise his head would "smell of powder." Lopez answered again that he had nothing to do with the pamphlet. Then the police went away and left Lopez until the next night when his mysterious disappearance took place.

Some friends of Lopez told him to quit his position and hide himself in some place for a few days, but Lopez refused to do that, saying that if he left Havana to be hidden somewhere, he would thereby act guilty of what he was innocent. Therefore he refused to hide, and instead remained on his regular job.

The Kidnapping of Lopez. Next day, the evening of July 20, at 8 o'clock, after his supper in company with his wife and children, Lopez left his home with the intention of going to the Labor Temple. But Lopez never got to the Labor Temple that night!

Publishers' President Important Speaker at Pressmen's Convention

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Praising Major Berry, who broke the pressmen's strike in New York, asking for greater production from the workers in print shops, opposing the shorter work day and bewailing the "great danger to the employer in that the control of union labor may fall into the hands of unwise leaders," Fred A. Walker, chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York, was a main speaker here at the annual convention of the Pressmen's Union.

Smaller Crews. He cited the driven labor of the South as proof that five men are enough to put on the crew of an octuple press, instead of the thirteen used in Boston. He wants the number in the crew hereafter plainly stated in contracts, and expects contracts in the future to say little about wages and much about production.

He heartily approves of piece work, tho he admits it is difficult to apply its principles in the press room; he thinks some progress in that direction can be made.

Let Men Be Outfit. His opposition to the shorter work-day is because, on newspapers "the proprietor cannot control events nor assign the time for their happening. He must be ready when the news comes to pass it on expeditiously to the rest of the world, and must therefore be ready with his equipment and his fellow workmen expeditiously to do his duty." Walker did not discuss the advisability of more and shorter shifts to even better accomplish this "duty."

Worker Pays Same Rent. The report says: "There is little change in the reports regarding residential rents. 11% of all the cities indicate that residential rents are increasing. 65% indicate stationary rents, and 24% report the tendency down. The figures for June 1925 were 11% up, stationary 70%, down 19%."

Over building has been chiefly characteristic of the northern and central states while in the south the demand for homes has not been met. More than 60% of all reports coming from southeastern states and 50% of the reports from south central states indicate a shortage of buildings.

Two Dead as Maniac Fires Into Crowds at Illinois Central Depot. Two men are dead, two dying and another seriously wounded today as a result of a maniac's charge thru the Illinois Central Station here.

Joe Mazza, a Sicilian, was the demented man who ran amuck. He was shot to death by Charles Danloff, a world war veteran, after he had killed Louis Kizganz, a waiter in a Park Row restaurant, and had wounded three men, two probably mortally.

Musicians May Strike. SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—A controversy between the musicians' union and the San Francisco theater managers may result in the withdrawing of all theater orchestras. The discussion centers on whether musicians should work 6 or 7 days a week in houses that give 2 performances a day. The theater managers claim that other demands were presented by the union, including extra pay for special work, involving a raise of 15 to 40%.

This the union denies, saying that its members want the right to hire a substitute once a week so as to have a day off.

Alfredo Lopez left his home, wife and kiddies at 8 o'clock on the 18th of July and never will return. He never will see again his dear wife and his five loved children. The fascist government got him, and although we do not know how they got him, we do know that they got him.

The Life of the Press. The day after Lopez' disappearance the prostitute capitalist press publication. All the papers, (including the Sun ("El Sol") which is a semi-official organ of the government) published short stories about Lopez' case—such as that reporters had interviews with Lopez' wife and that she blamed the kidnapping of Lopez on some workers who hated her husband, etc. But Lopez' wife refuted all the lies of the press the next day, stating that she never gave any interview to the press and therefore that she could not have made such statements.

Scene at Secretary of Interior's Office. Two days after Lopez' disappearance, Lopez' wife went before the secretary of the interior, Zayas Barzan, with her five children, and asked Zayas Barzan what had become of her husband, or where he was. The secretary (fascist) answered on an angry manner, saying that he did not know anything about Lopez and furthermore the secretary said:

"What do you ask me for? Why do you come to me when I have nothing to do with the case? Do you think I have your husband hidden in here?" Mrs. Lopez answered Zayas Barzan in plain words—"You people called him into this office—you told him to quit his activities, etc., so I come to you, for you people are the only ones who would assassinate him."

Lopez was the right hand of the Havana labor movement, so that the Havana workers must mourn his death.

The difference between the kidnapping of Matteotti in Italy and the kidnapping of Lopez in Cuba is that the body of Matteotti was found after a week of searching, while the body of Lopez never could be traced.

Now I have finished the description of the kidnapping of Lopez which was my main objective, but I cannot remain silent without describing the reaction, repression and victims of the Cuban government. I will tell the story of that tomorrow.

(To Be Continued)

Overbuilding in All Lines Except Workers' Homes and Apartments

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press) Indication that the postwar building boom with its full employment for building trades workers is nearing an end are found in the semi-annual survey of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Figures from 181 cities of the United States and Canada point to a diminishing shortage of buildings with an increasing number of cities reporting over-building.

Decline in real estate activity compared with 1925 is reported by 42% of the local boards. 28% reported the same as a year ago and 30% greater activity. The largest cities report the heaviest falling off. Of cities with population over 500,000, 67% reported the market less active. 22% reported it unchanged while only 11% reported gains over last year.

Worker Pays Same Rent. The report says: "There is little change in the reports regarding residential rents. 11% of all the cities indicate that residential rents are increasing. 65% indicate stationary rents, and 24% report the tendency down. The figures for June 1925 were 11% up, stationary 70%, down 19%."

Over building has been chiefly characteristic of the northern and central states while in the south the demand for homes has not been met. More than 60% of all reports coming from southeastern states and 50% of the reports from south central states indicate a shortage of buildings.

Two Dead as Maniac Fires Into Crowds at Illinois Central Depot. Two men are dead, two dying and another seriously wounded today as a result of a maniac's charge thru the Illinois Central Station here.

Joe Mazza, a Sicilian, was the demented man who ran amuck. He was shot to death by Charles Danloff, a world war veteran, after he had killed Louis Kizganz, a waiter in a Park Row restaurant, and had wounded three men, two probably mortally.

Musicians May Strike. SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—A controversy between the musicians' union and the San Francisco theater managers may result in the withdrawing of all theater orchestras. The discussion centers on whether musicians should work 6 or 7 days a week in houses that give 2 performances a day. The theater managers claim that other demands were presented by the union, including extra pay for special work, involving a raise of 15 to 40%.

This the union denies, saying that its members want the right to hire a substitute once a week so as to have a day off.

(Continued Tomorrow)

WM. F. DUNNE ON PARTY TOUR FOR CAMPAIGN

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER is on a tour of cities for the Workers Party that will carry him as far east as New Haven, Connecticut and west to Minneapolis. The tour is arranged as part of this year's election campaign. In Minneapolis, Dunne will speak at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth St. His meeting here will be on Friday Sept. 10th. The chairman will be Norman Tallentire.

Democracy and Corruption. Dunne's subject at these meetings is "Democracy and Corruption," but at the Minneapolis meeting he will speak on "The Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Movement."

Meeting Dates.

The list of his meetings follows: NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 1. BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 2. WORCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 3. ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 4. BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 6. DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 7. CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 8. MINNEAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 10. ST. PAUL, Saturday, Sept. 11. MILWAUKEE, Sunday, Sept. 12.



25 Cents

Other Books on ENGLAND and The General Strike

The British Strike
Its Background Its Lessons
By WM. F. DUNNE
10 Cents

British Labor Bids For Power
By SCOTT NEARING
10 Cents

British Rule in India
By Shapurji Saklatvala
10 Cents

Whither England
By LEON TROTSKY
Cloth, \$1.75

IT MUST BE TEN THOUSAND!

108 June 1.
1312 July 1.
2722 Aug. 1.
4330 Sept. 1.

DURING the month of August, 1608 party members paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment, leaving something like 6,000 party members who have not paid the assessment.

Thus far the national office has depended upon the voluntary action of the nuclei secretaries to secure the collection and remittance of the assessment. This method has failed to secure a response such as should be made by our party functionaries.

The collection of the balance of the assessment cannot be given up. The complete collection and settlement is a matter which involves the functioning of the party organization too seriously to close the matter with the assessment fund in its present status.

The lists of the secretaries who received stamps and have not been settled for are being turned over to the district organizers with instruction to secure a report from every comrade who received these stamps. Those comrades who have not given the collection of the assessment the attention they should have, as responsible party functionaries, can save the district organizers a considerable amount of time and work by taking action to clear their record immediately.

The slogan now is: EVERY STAMP MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR! EVERY SECRETARY WHO RECEIVED STAMPS WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ACCOUNTING OF THE STAMPS HE RECEIVED.

Soldier-Prisoner is Killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Benjamin Cowen, an army private, was shot and killed while attempting to escape from the military guard at Ft. Meyer. He was under arrest and facing a charge of desertion. The guard who fired the shot, John W. Taylor, is under technical arrest, but probably will be released.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Remember, Labor Prisoners!

Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti and scores of other workers in prison in America.

Hear! Hear!

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, noted as a speaker, and for her work in labor struggles.

CHARLES CLINE, political prisoner, just released from a Texas prison after 13 years.

COVINGTON HALL, writer and poet.

DR. J. J. PETERS, prominent leader of the Univ. Negro Improvement Ass'n.

JAMES P. CANNON, National Secretary of Int'l Labor Defense.

At
Ashland Boulevard Auditorium
(Ashland and Van Buren)
on
Mon., Sept. 6, 8 P. M.
ON LABOR DAY
Remember Labor Prisoners!
Auspices
Int'l. Labor Defense

CHARLES CLINE, TEXAS MARTYR, I. L. D. GUEST

Will Attend Conference Here Sept. 5

Charles Cline, just released from the prison where he served thirteen years of his sentence in the famous case of the Texas martyrs, will be present at the second annual conference of International Labor Defense opening here at Ashland Auditorium on Sept. 5.

Cline will speak at the mass meeting which will be held in the Ashland Auditorium on the evening of Sept. 6, in addition to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James P. Cannon, C. E. Ruthenberg, and Dr. J. J. Peters. At this meeting he will tell the story of his case and that of his comrades.

The Frame-Up.

Cline was the only American, who together with the Mexican revolutionary Captain Jose M. Rangel and a number of his compatriots, had prepared a small expedition to join the Mexican fighters for liberation against the despotic Diaz government. The expedition was pursued by Texas officials and finally seized. A spy, Ortiz by name, was found tied to a tree, dead. There was no evidence to show who had killed him, but Rangel and Cline, together with the other members of the expedition who had been captured were tried and sentenced to barbarously long terms of imprisonment.

Filmsy Evidence.

Cline wrote at that time: "The charge was conspiracy to murder; of having conspired to kill a man whom I never saw and never communicated with in any shape, form or fashion; count not even speak his language; but I was tried as a principal; tried on flimsy circumstantial evidence."

"The defense proved that I was nowhere near the place, had never seen the man nor spoken to him, nor had any communication with him whatsoever. At the first trial they could not get a jury. On the change of venue to San Antonio, on the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second trial I was convicted."

Three Trials.

"On an appeal, a plea of 'former jeopardy' was raised and the conviction was reversed in twenty-five days. On the third trial, without a plea of 'former jeopardy' I was again convicted and, upon appeal, the conviction was affirmed."

The American Federation of Labor, the Mexican Federation of Labor, the Mexican national legislature, the governor of Mexico City, and numerous other public men in both countries have time and again requested the release of the brave rebels who were intent on freeing their land from a despot's rule. It was only a few weeks ago that Governor Ferguson granted a pardon to the men still left in prison out of the original thirteen that were sentenced.

Custed Miners Fight For Reinstatement.

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile seven members of Local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. are sentenced to prison for terms of from one to fourteen years. The convictions grew out of a fight in Local 992 between the clan and anti-clan elements. The progressives opposed the clan while Farrington and his machine used the hooded knights to get rid of the radicals.

The last quarterly report of the district office shows that Farrington paid \$2,000 to two special prosecutors who assisted the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in getting rid of the progressives.

Gold's Play Added to Chicago Youth Day Celebration

The International Youth Day Celebration to be held at the Northwest Hall, corner North Ave. and Western on Friday, September 3rd, at 8 p. m. has added to its program besides the speakers already advertised, a one act play, "The Same Old Disarmament Conference" by Mike Gold, to be played by the Young Workers League members.

The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will also furnish several numbers of revolutionary music.

Admission is 25c. All workers invited.

Nations Ratify U. S. Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Dominican Republic and Luxembourg have accepted America's reservations to the world court, the state department announced. Seven nations now have agreed to the reservations.

CHICAGO LITERATURE AND DAILY WORKER AGENTS' MEETING

will be held
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926
8 p. m. Sharp, at
19 South Lincoln Street
WORKERS BOOK SHOP

All agents are expected to be present without fail as important matters will be taken up.

BE THERE AND ON TIME!

ELEVENTH ANNUAL International Youth Day

Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.
Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 8 P. M.
Tickets can be gotten at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Speakers:
J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor: THE DAILY WORKER
Max Shachtman,
Member of E. N. E. C.
Pioneer Speaker

ONE-ACT PLAY
"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Musical Program

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
by one vote. Now, even cats and dogs have souls.

BIG beer and wine boys whose prosecutions for anti-Volstead activities were started under the direction of Edwin A. Olson, United States District Attorney for Chicago, will lose nothing by Olson's decision to resign. The next incumbent may decide to nolle the indictments on the ground that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the cases. There are lots of ways of treating a bootlegger right besides making him guzzle his own brew.

ROBBERS in police uniforms no longer confine their activities to the banana stands. A porter in a haberdashery store had just relieved the night watchman when a uniformed person approached, pulled his gun and pointed the nasty end of it at the porter. This is a way Chicago cops have so the porter was not worrying exceedingly. But when he was locked in a basement while the alleged policeman and a confederate were getting away with \$5,000 worth of stock the porter thought things were pushed a little too far. Everything that glitters may not be a policeman's star. And again it may.

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington.

(Continued from page 1)

was placed on the unfair list by the organized workers of Collinsville, Illinois, because he issued an injunction against the miners in that region.

Farrington Defends Injunction.

THE injunction was issued at the request of the Lumaghi Coal company. But Farrington issued a circular, which was published in full in THE DAILY WORKER of Oct. 13, 1924, defending Judge Hadley by explaining that the injunction was not against the miners who were on strike, but against the officers of other locals, restraining them from calling their men out in sympathy with their fellow workers. Farrington had not a word of criticism of the injunction. This was his first known public appearance in the political field on behalf of his masters. But it was not his last.

In view of the attack made by Farrington on the sub-district president who charged one dollar a day for hotel expense, his own expense accounts while a member of the international executive board will prove interesting reading.

During the year 1913 his expense account reached the grand total of \$4,018.25 while the expenses of John P. White and Frank J. Hayes combined were only \$3,953.63, or \$64.63 less than that of Farrington.

Farrington's first essay in the role of strikebreaker was in the year 1913, when he was sent to Vancouver, B. C. to take charge of a strike in that district. His headquarters were in Seattle, and it is reported that most of the money contributed by the International Union for the support of the strike never got nearer the strikers than Farrington's suite of rooms in a Seattle hotel.

There is a record of a speech delivered by this strikebreaker before a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Nanaimo, B. C. in which he denounces the strikers for getting arrested, calling them fools for not keeping their mouths shut. His handling of the Vancouver strike, no doubt put him in the good graces of the Illinois coal operators as we find the coal barons quietly pushing Farrington on his return from Vancouver and grooming him for the position which he occupies today.

(To Be Continued.)

Brooklyn Workers to Observe 7th Annual of Party On Sept. 3

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On Friday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m., at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., the workers of Brooklyn will celebrate the Seventh anniversary of the establishment of The Workers (Communist) Party.

This meeting is arranged by Section 5, Dist. 2, Workers (Communist) Party, for the purpose of reviewing the history of the seven years of Communist work and struggles in the United States. Comrade Ben. Gitlow will deliver a lecture on the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle. There will also be a musical program.

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

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!

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., there will be an I. W. O. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th street, near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. There will be good speakers and a program by the Young Pioneers.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

History of International Youth Day

September 3 is International Youth Day. On the 11th International Youth Day let us briefly review the history of our world youth movement. The Young Communist International was founded on the 20th of November, 1919, at its Berlin conference. The working class youth movement, however, from which the Young Communist International sprang, commenced much earlier at the end of the previous century. The immediate predecessor of the Y. C. I. was the International Relations Committee of the socialist youth organizations founded at Stuttgart in 1907. Although opportunism was growing and getting stronger at the time this organization had in the beginning a completely revolutionary character. The leaders of this organization were, Karl Liebknecht, Roland Holst and Albert, who were the representatives of the left wing of the Second International and who later became Communists.

Education Thru Struggle.

The principles on which these youth organizations were founded centered around the fact that the socialist education of the youth could be carried on only by active participation in the class struggle and by calling to the working youth of all countries to join the struggle against militarism and against their economic exploitation. It was for this reason that opportunism was compelled to carry on a struggle against the independent proletarian youth organizations. In Germany where this action of the opportunists was most successful, the revolutionary content of the Stuttgart Congress decisions had already been shoved aside in the years 1908-10 and replaced by the opportunist method of educating the youth. Instead of the class struggle activity there came a purely cultural activity carried on by capitalist methods. However, a number of leagues (Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, etc.) retained their independence from the opportunists and took an active part with the left wing of the working class movement in the class struggle.

In Germany also even before the beginning of the world war an opposition was growing up inside the "working youth." And in this was given the basis of the future split of the proletarian youth movement.

The Copenhagen Congress.

The spirit of opportunism could be felt at this time also in the question of international relations. The Youth International was also a loose connection of national organizations (the whole working class movement was confined to its national boundaries at the time). At the Copenhagen Congress in 1910, the vital question of the relations of the youth to the party was dealt with, but no international directives were issued as at the Stuttgart Congress.

The Workers' Children in Camp

By FANNY PLOTKIN.

The Young Pioneer Training Camp now being run in Illinois is one of the greatest achievements of the district. It is not only a camp, but a training ground for future leaders. The camp is not only to give a group of Pioneers an enjoyable time, but to make every one of them future organizers. We have succeeded in this. We have made every Pioneer who has been at camp realize the importance of the slogan, "Organize the unorganized working class children!" We have done a great deal to start work in many of the smaller cities in the district as Maywood, Hammond and Waukegan. The children of these small towns are going back with a broader viewpoint of the movement than they have ever had.

Discipline is one of the points greatly stressed at camp. The lack of Communist discipline is the thing which has caused many of our groups to end as failures. This will be stopped now. The children who have been at camp will act as a nucleus in all groups to help them grow up with the correct Communist understanding towards all problems they will be faced with.

Another thing that they have learned is the correct way to discipline comrades who have disobeyed instructions. Instead of making these comrades wash dishes or stay out of sports they have hit upon the true Communist way of punishment. They read the disciplined comrades to read up on Lenin, Liebknecht, or other working class leaders and tell the story of their lives to their nightly educational meeting before the campfire. Important working class anniversaries are also discussed in this manner. This brings a new spirit in

the work—it helps to develop the comrades in every way.

This year's camp is almost over. What is our next task? We must get the working class parents to support such a camp. We must start to raise a camp fund so that we can have a bigger and better camp next year.

It was the work of a few comrades which placed this camp on the map as one of our achievements. We must have every comrade join in working for the camp for the coming year.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, cor. Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1, 8 p. m. Phil. Shatz, H. Superior, Wis.—Sept. 5, Speakers, Elsin Beck and A. J. Hayes.

OLA, Wis.—Sept. 3, Speaker, Elsie Beck.

MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAI DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 400 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack Stachel, N. Kay and others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor Lyceum, 1243 Garrison, Friday, Sept. 3, at 8 p. m. Freiheit Singing Society, Violin quartet. Speakers from the Workers (Communist) Party: Y. W. L. and Pioneers. No admission.

GARY, Ind.—Workers' Hall, 218 W. 15th St., Friday, September 3, 8 p. m. Good speakers, musical program.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—An International Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Sunday, Sept. 5, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm street.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 5 at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., the Young Workers League will celebrate I. W. O. Sam Darcy, speaker.

CLEVELAND, O.—International Youth Day will be celebrated with an open air demonstration in the Public Square, Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. Phil. Shatz, H. Sneider, Abe Harfield and I. Amter will be the speakers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An open air demonstration in the public square will feature International Youth Day here. F. Cheloff, Abe Harfield and John Marshall will be the speakers. Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., there will be an I. W. O. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th street, near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. There will be good speakers and a program by the Young Pioneers.

In The New (September) Issue of



THE LABOR DEFENDER

A Warning to Our Friends
From Amnervy in Poland B. K. Gobert
Framing Up On Pessale Michael
Save Rakosi and His Comrades!
Clara Zetkin
The Cause That Passes Thru a Prison
Jas. P. Cannon
Some Day a Silent Guard
Ralph Chaplin
George Papoun Is Convicted
Max Shachtman
The Word and the Deed—A Year's
Work of I. L. D.
Voices From Prison
Letters from Edgar Combs, J. Gonzales, A. Cisneros, Tom Nash and Matt Schmidt.

Regular Contributors:
EUGENE V. DEBS
ROBERT W. DUNN
RALPH CHAPLIN
CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY
ROBERT WHITTAKER
and all the most prominent figures in the American labor movement.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Send One Dollar to get a subscription for one year to defend labor's best fighters!

THE LABOR DEFENDER, 23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
For the enclosed \$..... please send the LABOR DEFENDER to:
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

LYNCHERS BURN NEGRO TO DEATH IN COUNTY JAIL

First Chop Off Foot; Blind Him With Poker

(Special to The Daily Worker) WYTHEVILLE, Va., Sept. 1. — "We want him to scorch first, and then cook slow," said the white hooded leader of a mob here, as with a full axe he chopped a foot off the living, burning body of Raymond Bird, a Negro.

Bird was in jail, arrested for no crime that anybody seems to know anything about, but the rumor is that he was accused of being spoken to and smiled at by a farmer's daughter near here. A crowd of about 150 men, attired in fantastic regalia, some as women, some as clowns, but most in the hood and gown of the K. K. K., approached the jail at 12.45 Sunday morning, while Bird slept in his cell. They handed the keys by Jailer J. C. Richardson.

Burn His Eyes Out. Bird was soaked with gasoline, and set on fire. As the flames seared him he was mutilated with axes and other instruments, and wet brooms were used to keep him from burning too fast. When he screamed and tried to break thru the line of rifle barrels that penned him in the corner, some one poked out his eye with a red hot poker.

The jail guards stood around and watched with buckets of water to prevent the fire from spreading to other cells, but made no move to interfere with the ceremony. When the dying man's groans softened to a murmur, a rope was brought and the charred body was dragged outside to an automobile. It was tied to the car to be taken further, but first, as it passed along the line of mobsters who could not get into the jail, it was beaten and hacked until the head was only a mass of pulp.

A long procession of automobiles followed the car that dragged Bird down a country road to the neighborhood of the farmhouse where the white girl is said to have smiled upon him, and there he was hanged from a tree, "just high enough to be a good target," the same white hooded leader announced. From fifty guns in the crowd shot and bullets were poured into the blackened, bleeding corpse of Raymond Bird, and then the guns were loaned around so that other protectors of the honor of the white race could enjoy the sensation of firing round after round into a Negro's dead body.

The mob dispersed and the sheriff got out of bed and came to cut the body down. No arrests have been made.

Barbers' President for Wages Instead of Tips

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Barbers should depend on high wage standards rather than tips, General President James C. Shanessy of the international union told the 23rd annual Journeymen Barbers Association. The state barbers urged the passage of a license law requiring the licensing of all barbers and all persons doing barbering work in beauty parlors and providing for the examination of all applicants for such licenses. The bill also calls for the supervision of sanitation in barber shops and beauty parlors. Fifty-four state local unions were represented. Officers elected by the state association for the ensuing term were: President, Harry Quinto, New York City; Vice Presidents, Julius Frank, Buffalo; Barney Jacobs, Brooklyn and Charles Battaglia, Schenectady; Secretary-treasurer, Patrick Reagan, Rochester.

Where you will meet every active militant Left Wing trade unionist in Chicago.

Sun., Sept. 5th.

Where you can hear the organizer for Passaic strikers' relief.

Rebecca Grecht

When you can enjoy yourself as you never have before.

T. U. E. L. Picnic

Tickets are 50 cents, and you can get them at The DAILY WORKER office or T. U. E. L. office, 156 West Washington. Send fifty and we'll mail you one.

Remember the class-war prisoners! Demonstrate at the Labor Defense Rally, Sept. 6, at Ashland Auditorium.

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C. 2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Melrose 317W Free examination if you bring this ad.

HOW WORKERS REST IN U. S. S. R. SOME VISIT "WATERING PLACES"

(By The Woman Worker NEFEDOVA) The train rolls at full speed. In two hours it has to reach the Watering place station in the Caucasus. The special car for the working people is filled with those who are going to spend their vacation, or take a medical cure in that part of the Soviet Union.

There is lively talk among the travelers. Many of them are riding here for the first time and they are anxious to see how the Caucasus looks. They have heard many tales about its beauty and about the famous Caucasian watering places. They say it is a paradise.

The train stops. It is the Watering place station. There is a shout, "Here we are. Go ahead comrades!"

Romantic Scenery. Another train which has to take us to the different watering places is already awaiting us. It is a small one with little cars that look like tramway wagons. Thru the window of this small car I admire the beauty of the country, entirely covered with green vegetation. The train passes the magnificent mountain ranges of Mashuk, Verkhinka, Sholdivka and here is the place where our famous poet Lermontov was killed in a duel.

At the several railway stations the agents of the watering places receive the invalids. After revising the special traveling pass-booklets given to every man or woman entitled to be admitted into a sanitarium, they invite them to enter autocars and take them to one of the cure houses. After the clients pass the medical examination the regular life in the sanitarium begins. The gong becomes our guide.

At 8 o'clock it rings for breakfast; at 11 o'clock for lunch; then at 1 o'clock for dinner. At 4 o'clock again some food is offered and at 8 o'clock in the evening it calls us for supper.

Healing Waters. After supper is finished we take our cups and walk into the park to get some water from the mineral springs. This has to be done according to the prescription of our doctors. One is drinking water from source No. 17, another should have it from No. 4 or No. 20 and so on.

From all parts of the union working people come here in order to rest and to better their health.

There is here also an institute for a mud-cure. It is in full activity as can be seen by looking at its chimney, busily puffing and sending toward the sky clouds of smoke and steam. In this institution about 500 persons daily are looked after. Many invalids also enjoy the sun bath. There was a time

Buffalo Labor Ticket Conference Sept. 9

BUFFALO, N. Y. — The Central Labor Council of Buffalo has issued a call to all local unions for a conference to take action on the question of the attitude of the trade unions in Buffalo in the political campaign which is to be held on Sept. 9. This action of the Central Labor Council was taken after local No. 84 of the Molders' Union had issued a call for a united labor ticket conference to be held on September 3rd. The decision of the Central Labor Council does not commit it to any particular line of action but simply asks all the local unions to send delegates to the conference for the purpose of discussing the coming elections and the attitude which labor should take.

After the decision of the Central Labor Council to hold such a conference, Molders' Union Local No. 84, withdrew its call for a united labor ticket conference on September 3 and gave its endorsement to the Sept. 9 conference in the following resolution:

WHEREAS: The Central Labor Council has finally agreed to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement of Labor; and,

WHEREAS: Confusion may now arise should we proceed with the plans to call a similar conference as we decided to do some weeks previously after the Council refused to act on our insistent demand that such a conference be called; and,

WHEREAS: Our insistence and finally our decision to call such a conference was prompted by a realization of the need for united action by Labor to take steps to wrest control of the

GOVERNMENT SHOWS LIVING COST AVERAGES 75% HIGHER THAN 1913

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The cost of living in the United States in June, 1926, was 74.8% above 1913, according to the semi-annual report of the U. S. department of labor. This level is about 1.6% below December, 1925, but is slightly above the level of June, 1925. It is 16% below the average of 1920 when the cost of living reached a peak.

The department's figures are based on the average cost of the budget of a worker's family of five, including three children. The budget is actually that of workers relatively better paid than the average. The increase in living costs since 1913 varies considerably. Detroit reports the greatest increase, the cost of living in that city standing 84.7% above 1913. For Portland, Ore., the increase is 54.6%. For other cities the increases are Baltimore, 78.4%; Buffalo, 82.8%; Chicago, 77.8%; Cleveland, 81.9%; Houston, 69.1%; Los Angeles, 71.2%; New York, 78.6%; Philadelphia, 80.6%; San Francisco, 60.7%.

House furnishing goods cost 110.4% above 1913. Increases in the other budget items are fuel and light, 80.7%; clothing, 68.2%; food, 59.7%; miscellaneous 103.3%. As shown in previous Federated Press articles the department tends to underestimate the advance in rents. Rents charged for worker living quarters have advanced more than the general average. For this reason it is probable that the cost of living to the average unskilled worker is considerably higher than the 74.8% over 1913 shown by the department.

HOODED SLAYERS LASH AND SHOOT PUTNAM NEGROES

Terrorize Florida Town Beat Whites Too

PALATKA, Fla., Sept. 1. — J. L. Hancock, the sheriff of Putnam county, is suspended from office by order of Judge A. V. Long and a general investigation has at last been ordered by District Attorney Adkins into the reign of terror conducted here by men wearing the regalia of the K. K. K.

Two Negroes have recently been shot to death and an unknown number have been severely beaten and tortured during the last year and a half. Between fifty and sixty white persons, several of them women, have been kidnapped and lashed by the same group of masked night riders.

Murdered in Car.

The Negroes killed were a certain William Pinckney and a friend of his. They were in a car searching for the mother of Pinckney, who at that very time was being taken, along with a man found visiting her, to the outskirts of the city, where they were afterwards so badly beaten with leather straps that they were unable to make their way home.

When the car containing Pinckney and his companion came near the mob went to meet it, and after stopping it and ascertaining who was within, fired a volley at close range and killed both of its occupants.

Thruout all of these assaults the sheriff's office and the police department have failed to bestir themselves. When one white woman, Mrs. Pearl Casad, the proprietor of a beauty shop, was being stripped and lashed right on the street the electric lights in that part of town went out. After the beating was administered the lights were turned back on again. While the town was in darkness the police left their posts and disappeared. They returned with the lights.

Kluxers Blackmail.

Defuniak Springs, home of former Governor Sidney J. Cats, has been experiencing a similar visitation of hooded and masked thugs. They resort to blackmail as well as inflicting punishment on those who provoke their ire.

A courageous farmer who shot a man and thirty of them with a shotgun and defeated them in the unequal combat arrested seven of his assailants. They were tried, but let off with light fines.

The grand jury of Putnam county is meeting now and calling witnesses, but many of those who undoubtedly could talk are not willing to say more than that they have been threatened with death if they do not preserve silence.

Chicago Needle Trades Workers Celebrate at Saturday Night Affair

It is said that every dark cloud has a silver lining. We can't vouch for it, but if this is so then the lining must have been sewed in by the needle workers with a distinct contempt for the gloomy outlook of the reactionary union officials as they contemplate with sullen eye the fourth great needle trades conference of progressives to take place soon in New York.

If you were ever on pins and needles, you know how we felt when we were trying to devise some new and original ways of entertaining you. But we have worked that all out now and have arranged for the slickest time you ever had in your life.

So when you come down next Saturday, Sept. 4th, at the Workers Lyceum 2733 Hirsch Blvd. to make merry with the rest of the needle and thread welders, to (h)read the light fantastic kindly leave your worries and troubles safely locked up in your old sewing box.

Foe of Imperialists to Send Delegate to Congress at Brussels

American representation at the Brussels world congress against oppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples to be held in November is assured by the participation of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which will send a delegate. Imperialism, torture and exploitation of backward countries and suppression of independence movements are among the evils to be considered by the congress. Many colonial and nationalist leagues in various parts of the world have arranged to be represented at Brussels.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(FP)—Wage increases of 4 to 15% are asked by the Natl. Bro. of Operative Pottery in conference with the U. S. Pottery Assn. The agreement expires Oct. 1. John T. Wood, president of the union, from East Liverpool, Ohio, leads the union group. The union reported 8100 members last year.

GRANITE CITY, Ill.—(FP)—Despite the federal anti-picketing injunction, the strike of 500 employees of the National Stamping & Enameling Co. of Granite City is being prosecuted with vigor. Organized labor of Granite City and nearby cities is contributing liberally. The main issue is union recognition. The company is open-

STEEL WORKERS TO HAVE LABOR DAY PICNIC THIS MONDAY, EAST GARY, IND.

(Special to The Daily Worker) GARY, Ind., Sept. 1. — Big preparations are being made here, by the Lake County conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, for the Labor Day picnic and protest meeting to be held on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, at the picnic grounds, Pine Street, East Gary.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Paul Petras, in Hungarian, will be the speakers. The Lake County committee, which covers the Gary steel district, represents 15 labor and fraternal organizations, and is constantly increasing its influence. The picnic grounds can be reached by taking the Valparaiso car at 11th Ave. and Broadway to Pine St., East Gary.

MEXICO PLANS PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ATTACK

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1. — The Calles administration may protest to Washington against the vicious campaign conducted in a section of the United States press against the Mexican government.

Precedent for such action could be found in the protest of the American embassy in Mexico City during the Wilson administration when certain actors in Mexican theaters used Woodrow Wilson as the butt of their jokes.

Boycott Played Out.

The catholic boycott has lost its kick and this form of sabotage no longer merits serious attention. The action of the Mexican Federation of Labor in threatening to start reprisals against catholic leaders who were actively directing the boycott, was decisive in forcing the boycotters to come to their senses.

The catholic end of the struggle is now being directed openly from Rome. The episcopate declares its readiness to carry out any instructions the Vatican may see fit to send.

War Time 'Frame-Up' Artist Now Arrested for Old Embezzlement

By CARL HACKER (Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Sept. 1. — Fred Kohut, active as a spy in the I. W. W. and the socialist party during the war period, is reported as being held in Birmingham, Alabama, on a four-year-old federal indictment for embezzlement of funds while he was the "nemesis of accounts" for the Cleveland Credit Men's Association.

Together with A. E. King, Kohut tried very hard to "frame-up" Mayor Hamilton of Piqua, a socialist, in 1918 on a liberty bond charge. Failing in this they came to Cleveland, entered the socialist party here and became active members. However, it was not long before they were discovered. King, the holder of the two, maintained his innocence and tried to remain within the organization.

A short time after their exposure in the socialist party here members came across an article in the Legal News, which is received by all attorneys in the city to keep them posted on the court docket, praising King for his work in the radical movement and at the same time announcing his appointment to a position of collector of accounts for the Creditors' Association. It also pointed out that he was a capable attorney, speaking seven languages.

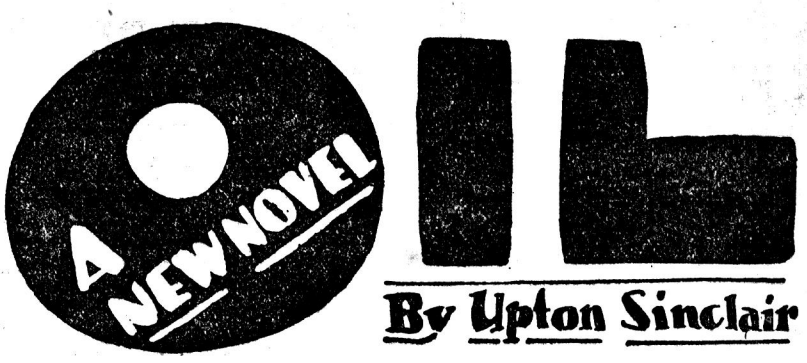
Only a few months after that the daily papers of this city had quite a different story to tell concerning him. They reported that the "nemesis of accounts" had disappeared from the city, and with him was gone eight thousand dollars.

Blind Poet Arrested; Union Comes to Help

Persecution of blind vendors on Chicago streets, alayed for a time by pressure on Mayor Dever from the Chicago Federation of Labor, has begun again with the arrest of T. Paul Sullivan, a blind poet. Sullivan, who belongs to the Fraternal Order of Blind Men, was selling his booklet of verse, Antidotes for the Blues, when the police arrested him. The Fraternal Order, with labor backing, immediately summoned the mayor, Welfare Commissioner Mary McDowell and others to appear at the trial but when the case came up it was dismissed.

The police were first set to hounding the blind on the streets when an alleged philanthropic organization, The Lighthouse, sought a monopoly of begging funds for the blind. Investigation showed that a large proportion of the money begged by The Lighthouse went to salaries of directors and superintendents, all of them able to see, while the blind had to work long hours for from \$11 a week up. The superintendent told The Federated Press that \$11 a week was plenty for the blind to live on.

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



(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 Elido 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 columnies printed in the press about the strikers.

Bunny asked about Paul, and learned that he had been put on the strike committee, and was editing a little paper which the union was publishing; it was lovely, and had Bunny seen it? They produced a copy—a double sheet, mimeographed on both sides for economy, and with a little oil-derrick at the top of the first sheet, alongside the title, "The Labor Defender." It was full of strike news, and exhortations, and an appeal to the governor of the State against the violence of the deputies and the refusal of the sheriff to take their whiskey away; also there was a poem, "Labor Awake, by Mrs. Weenie Martin, a Tool-dresser's Wife." Paul had just got back from a trip to some of the other fields, where he had gone to persuade the men to join the strike; in Oil Center they had tried to arrest him, but he had got a tip and got away by a back road.

America was going to war, and everybody was thrilled about it; at school they were singing patriotic songs and organizing drill corps. This oil war was so little in comparison that nobody heeded it; but it got hold of Bunny, and came to seem the big war to him. All this arrogance of power, this defiance of law and decency, this miserable lying about workingmen! Here Bunny got the truth, he got it face to face with the men and women whom he knew; and then he would remember the tales he had read in the newspapers—and would hate himself, because he lived upon money which had been obtained by such means! His father was paying the "assessments" of the Federation, and thus paying the salaries of these blackguards—paying for their guns and ammunition, and for the bottles of whiskey without which they would not stay!

What did it mean? What was back of it? One thing—the greed of a little ruling group of operators, who wouldn't pay their men a living wage, but would work them twelve hours a day. They were driving the men with revolvers and rifles, holding them away from the wells, their only source of livelihood, and starving them back to work on the old unfair terms. That was the story, just that simple; and here, in Ruth's little kitchen, you saw the process from the inside. The girls had to reduce the price of the bread they sold, because some people couldn't afford it otherwise! Oil-workers never do save much, because they have to move about, and to bring their families, or to send them money. And now their savings were used up, and the contributions which came from other fields were not enough, and Paul, who had been saving money to study and become a scientist, was using it to support hungry families, and Ruth and Meelle were giving all their time and even old Mrs. Watkins was helping when she could.

Bunny carried this anguish back to his father. What were the people going to do, when they no longer had food to keep alive? Dad gave the answer, they'd have to go back to work! "And lose the strike, Dad?" Yes, he said, if they couldn't win, they'd have to lose—that was the law of strikes, as of everything else. Life was stern, and sooner or later you had to learn it. They must give up and wait till a time when their union was stronger. "But, Dad, how can they make it stronger when the operators boycott them? You know how they weed out the union men—right now, if they give up, most of the companies won't take back the active ones." And Dad said he knew that, but the men would have to keep on trying, there was no other way. Certainly he could not support the strike by keeping his wells idle! The men must understand that he couldn't stand the gaff much longer, they had no right to expect it; they must either close the other wells, or see the Ross wells opened. And Bunny turned sort of sick inside, and went about hiding a thought like a dirty vice: "We're going to bring scabs into our tract!" (To be continued)

Attention, Philadelphia! Trade Union Educational League LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926 SPEAKERS: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L. M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer" SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee Refreshments, Dancing and Singing Tickets 25c At New Maple Grove Directions: Take No. 50 car on 5th Street, stop at Olney Ave. 5600 North

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS Six Places 169 N. Clark 66 W. Washington 42 W. Harrison 118 S. Clark 167 N. State 234 S. Halsted PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baker Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee Commissary and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549 GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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 reader upon request.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

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 }Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB }Business Manager

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.

The Cloakmakers' Strike in New York

The strike of 40,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York is in danger. Not because of any lack of fighting spirit of the rank and file, which has shown itself willing and anxious to battle militantly for the demands necessary to the well-being of the workers and the healthy growth of the union, but because of the eager willingness of the right wing Sigman elements to compromise the struggle.

The left wing itself is not without fault, for its lack of assertiveness of its own leadership, particularly when its methods and its leadership are known to have the full support of the membership.

Developments have now reached a crisis. This is shown by the disgraceful letter written over the signatures of Morris Sigman, president of the International, and Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee and joint board leader, to Governor Smith of New York state.

This letter was in reply to Governor Smith's demand, practically amounting to an ultimatum backed by the full power of the state, that the garment workers go back to work and submit to compulsory arbitration. It is easy to see what the motive of this is, in view of the governor's program of "industrial peace" with which he is appealing to the capitalists for support of his presidential ambitions. Breaking strikes, by armed force or compulsory arbitration, is the bid of all reactionary aspirants for president. This is understood by all class-conscious workers.

But what was the reaction of the union leadership to this attack on the workers? The right wing Sigman group, socialists, combined with Hyman, representing the center, a leader from whom the workers had a right to expect better things, in a craven letter, full of eulogistic sweetness toward this enemy of labor and his commission that, while it rejected the immediate demand of the governor, opened the way for his further pressure upon the union to do just what was "reluctantly" declined "in our present conditions."

The left wing is apparently playing only a negative role in this affair. Its fault is in remaining too much in the background, letting the right wing, which refuses to support a militant strike policy, take the lead—to the injury of the union and the possible frustration of its demands for which the membership have put up a heroic struggle.

The lessons of the Furriers' strike could well serve as an example of reactionary leaders seeking to weaken a militant strike policy. They were defeated there, because the left wing would not allow the fighting morale of the struggle to be undermined and destroyed by Green and Frayne. And it is worthy of comment that Governor Smith's ultimatum follows in suspicious coincidence from Green's visit to Smith. The right wing's immediate surrender to the principle of compulsory arbitration and its sickening laudation of "impartial" arbitrators and outside tribunals such as the governor's commission, completes the picture.

Instead of denouncing the capitalist governor who aspires to be a capitalist president by enforcing "peace" at the expense of the garment workers, Sigman of the right wing, objectively leads to this end by applauding him and his commission, asserting "gratitude" for his "keen interest" in the workers, throwing bouquets at the commission that denied every essential demand of the union, for its wisdom and "high-minded devotion" and accepting arbitration in principle.

That arbitration is declined "in our present conditions" and conferences directly with employers favored, is a half surrender, for what employer would agree in conference to the terms of the union when the way is opened to trick the workers into arbitration?

That Hyman, who covered himself with glory when he fought Sigman last year for the rights of the New York membership, should allow himself to be made use of by the compromising right wing in this shady maneuver, is a matter of sharp criticism by the fighting garment workers of New York who have a right to demand that he correct his mistake and look to them for support in so doing—where support must be mutual, and cease to lean upon the discredited Sigmanites, whose strength lies only in duplicity, intrigue and the weakening of the strike.

As for the left wing, it must take a lesson, as stated above, from the Furriers' strike. Only the left wing, this latest development shows, can be trusted to lead the union in struggle. Only the left wing can express in action the fighting spirit of the workers, to whom they can and should appeal for full authority to lead the strike from now on until victory.

There is nothing weak in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union except the leadership. The strike has so far been successful despite the compromises of the right wing. The left wing must take control and lead the strike to victory. We are confident the membership will back them up to the hilt.

Mexico Makes it Snappy

The government of Nicaragua, which is a subsidiary of the House of Morgan, protested to the league of nations that Mexico gave aid and comfort to the revolutionaries who are just now making things torrid for those who run Nicaragua in the interests of American imperialism.

In due time the league of nations notified Mexico of Nicaragua's protest and the Mexican foreign minister won the world's championship in diplomatic brevity when he sent the following cablegram to Sir Eric Drummond, British secretary of Great Britain's league:

"Referring to your telegram of August 27, I have the honor to state that Mexico has no foreign relations with the league, but I thank you for your attention.—Saenz, foreign minister."

We are ready to bet big money at odds that Sir Eric dropped a perfectly good monacle on the polished floor of the league headquarters at the same time ejaculating with raised eyebrows: "My word!" when he read this astounding telegram.

We are also willing to risk our reputation for political precocity on the assertion that this is one action of the Mexican government that will not cause displeasure at Paul Smith's.

WHY DOES GREEN INVESTIGATE?

Left Wing Leadership Wins a Strike—Smashes Employers' Attack on Fur Workers—Green, Frayne and Company Fails to Save the Bosses—Green Orders Hostile Probe—Union Membership Supports Left Leaders

THE DAILY WORKER has previously published the letter of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressing surprise and protest against the so-called "investigation" ordered by the A. F. of L. executive council of the successful general strike conducted by the Joint Board against the employers, in which the union won a remarkable number of demands, among them the 40-hour week, by militant strike action.

We now give in continuation the following correspondence, the letter of Green to the Joint Board and its reply, again protesting the unprecedented action of the A. F. of L. proceeding upon a hostile investigation because the union won a strike. Green's letter follows:

Mr. Ben Gold, Manager, Joint Board Furriers' Union, New York, New York:

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith reply to your letter of August 5. It is difficult to reconcile your expression of surprise and astonishment over the appointment of a committee, by authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of making an investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union, when you take into consideration the fact that you knew that such an investigation would be made.

At a conference held at the Cadillac Hotel on or about April 18, at which the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union, yourself and others, representing the general strike committee of the Fur Workers' Union, myself and Brother Hugh Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor, were present, it was definitely understood that after the strike which involved thousands of fur workers in New York City was over an investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union would be made by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor participated in this conference to which I have just referred upon the request of you, as member of the Joint Board of Furriers' Union, and the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union. It was my understanding that you and your associates, as well as the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union acquiesced in the proposal that an investigation be made.

It is obvious that you knew that after the strike was over this investigation would be made; that it would be made by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor and that all the allegations and charges made by the contending factions within the International Fur Workers' Union regarding internal dissension, strike, duplicity, brutality and bad faith would be proved and investigated.

You did not express surprise when the question of an investigation being made was discussed, consequently it is difficult to understand why you would express astonishment now when the original understanding is being carried out.

International Officers Favored It. The international officers of the Fur Workers' Union understood this matter quite well. They looked with favor upon the proposed investigation.

It is true that the American Federation of Labor delegates to international unions broad powers and wide authority and, under ordinary circumstances, the American Federation of Labor does not interfere in the exercise of autonomous authority by international and national unions duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, but the situation in the International Fur Workers' Union is extraordinary and because of this extraordinary situation the American Federation of Labor, which granted the charter of the International Fur Workers' Union has full authority to institute an inquiry into its internal affairs.

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor was called upon by the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union to assist in the negotiations between the striking fur workers and the manufacturers for the purpose of arriving at a settlement. We rendered such service as we could give, under the circumstances, upon the request of the representatives of the International Fur Workers' Union and the Joint Board Furriers' Union.

Accusation "Not Necessary." It is not necessary to make any direct accusation against either the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union or the representatives of the Joint Board Furriers' Union prior to the institution of an inquiry into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union. We have not filed charges against any one, nor are we making direct accusations against any of the individuals at this time.

However, it is common knowledge that there exists within the International Fur Workers' Union a condition that does not conform to trade union ethics and trade union policies. During the recent strike a number of things transpired which attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to the fact that there was an utter absence of co-

operation, understanding and harmony between the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union and the representatives of the Joint Board Furriers' Union.

Successful Strike Doesn't "Conform." Summing up the situation, as the concluding reply to your communication, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor ordered an investigation into the internal affairs of the International Fur Workers' Union. The action of the executive council was based upon common knowledge of many things which transpired during the recent strike which did not conform to the traditions, policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

You and your associates, as well as the international officers of the Fur Workers' Union, knew, ever since the conference which took place at the Cadillac Hotel about April 18, that this investigation would be made after the strike of the fur workers was concluded.

Committee Like Caesar's Wife.

By authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the committee has been appointed. It is composed of men of high standing in the trade union movement, men whose integrity cannot be questioned and whose characters are above reproach. All of them have been members of organized labor for many years. This committee, clothed with authority conferred upon it by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, will make its investigation into the International Fur Workers' Union.

It will file a report of the investigation with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at the completion of its duties. This committee has already made a partial investigation, consequently it would be impossible and inadvisable to add additional members to the committee. The committee, as now constituted, is being instructed to proceed with its work and to carry it forward to final conclusion.

Demands Submission.

In conformity with the authority conferred upon the president of the American Federation of Labor, I call upon you to co-operate with the investigating committee, to submit to it such information as it may request of you and to supply the committee with all books, records and accounts of financial transactions made by you and your associates during the recent strike of the fur workers of New York City.

It is expected that this official call will be answered in the spirit which should characterize the actions and conduct of members of the American Federation of Labor. Respect for the authority of the American Federation of Labor, for its laws and for its principles requires you to respond favorably, without delay.

With every good wish, I am, Fraternally yours,
William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

To the above letter of Green, the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union responded with the following communication, under the date of August 17:

Mr. William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: We regret, after having carefully considered your last letter, that you have failed to comply with a single one of our requests. In our first letter we were very emphatic. We stated we wanted to know what charges were presented against us that induced the executive council to order an investigation. Your letter sheds no light on this question. You propose an investigation of the recent strike successfully conducted by our Joint Board as well as the internal affairs of our organization.

Your statement that an extraordinary situation exists in the International Fur Workers' Union justifying an investigation by the American Federation of Labor cannot satisfy. We should at least know upon what you base such a statement. Especially is this necessary since you state that no charges have been filed against anyone nor are direct accusations being made against any individuals at this time.

Too Vague. However, if you are of the opinion that the statement in your letter, as follows: "However, it is common knowledge that there exists within the International Fur Workers' Union a condition that does not conform to trade union ethics and trade union policies. During the recent strike a number of things transpired which attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to the fact that there was an utter absence of co-

operation, understanding and harmony between the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union and the representatives of the Joint Board Furriers' Union." is sufficient, then we must answer that is much too vague, just a statement of generalities not backed up by specific charges.

What Crime Have We Committed? Specifically, what have we done in the recent strike that does not conform with trade union ethics and trade

union policies? Specifically, what transpired which attracted the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor? Specifically, what makes the situation in the International Fur Workers' Union an extraordinary one? We believe we are entitled to know what we are charged with.

Never Agreed. Furthermore, you raise the point that we agreed to the holding of such an investigation. We categorically deny that we ever agreed at the conference held in the Hotel Cadillac on or about April 18 to the holding of such an investigation. At no time did you or the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union imply any such investigation, as you are now conducting without our knowledge and behind closed doors.

We never agreed to accept an investigation that is fundamentally in violation of the constitution of our international and the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor.

Question Authority. We question the authority of the American Federation of Labor to make such an investigation. It is a violation of the principal of autonomy of the international and national bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The right of autonomy is guaranteed by the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor has always religiously guarded the autonomy rights of its affiliated bodies. We could cite numerous instances of the most extraordinary situations existing within international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Yet the American Federation of Labor respected the autonomy of these organizations. These organizations were not interfered with and were allowed in their own way to solve their problems. We insist that autonomy be not violated in our case and that we be accorded the same rights and privileges in this respect as all other organizations with the A. F. of L.

Can Be Settled Within the Union.

We further wish to point out that no formal requests for an investigation by the international has been indicated in your letter. If the international officers have agreed to the investigation, then they have done so in violation of the authority entrusted to them by the constitution of our international. If they have charges against the Joint Board Furriers' Union let them present them to the membership. The constitution of the international provides adequate means with which to consider charges.

Moreover, the constitution of our international provides for the calling of conventions. The convention is the highest and final authority of the international in matters under dispute. It has always been the procedure and tradition of our international to solve the internal problems of our organization at legally constituted conventions. If the difficulties between the New York Joint Board and the officers of our international must be immediately dealt with, then the officers of our international should exercise their authority and call a special convention for that purpose.

Investigate a Victorious Strike.

We doubt whether ever before under similar circumstances has the executive council ordered the investigation of a strike. The executive council has ordered the investigation of a strike that was successfully conducted, that won material gains for the workers, strengthened the control of the union over the industry and established the 40-hour week.

The furriers' strike marked a turning point in the history of organized labor. It ended the period of the inability of most unions to resist the encroachments of the bosses. The victory was won at a time when wage cutting, speeding up, the institution of company unionism, etc., were the order of the day as far as the open shoppers were concerned.

Perhaps This Is the Reason.

Furthermore, we are proud of our achievements, particularly since the workers under the leadership of our Joint Board rejected the eight points agreed to by you and international officers in agreement with the employers, and thru their militancy and solidarity forced better terms of settlement from the bosses than were contained in the eight points.

It is impossible in the face of this fact to understand what could have motivated the executive council to order an investigation. We have nothing to be ashamed of as far as our record is concerned. We desire to record for the benefit of the entire labor movement the strategy employed and the methods used that brought us such a notable victory.

It is unfair that on the committee appointed to investigate our Joint Board was denied representation. At least we should have been granted such representation in order to be informed as to every phase of the developments of the investigation.

Questions the "Unquestionable" Frayne.

In addition we objected to the personnel of the committee. We must repeat that a committee to investigate the New York Joint Board Furriers' Union which includes Brother Hugh

Frayne cannot be an impartial committee. Brother Hugh Frayne insisted upon the eight points. Brother Hugh Frayne, above the heads of the Joint Board, arranged for the calling of the Carnegie Hall meeting, at which meeting the officers of the Joint Board were excluded.

Besides, Brother Hugh Frayne presided at that meeting. Brother Hugh Frayne appeared before the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and spoke against the Joint Board and requested that body to withdraw its endorsement of the strike. All these incidents prove that with Brother Hugh Frayne on the committee of investigation an impartial investigation is impossible.

Opposes Star Chamber Sessions. We wish to remind you that we requested that all hearings be public hearings. The New York Joint Board favor a public open investigation into all its activities. It wants the full light of publicity thrown upon its conduct and activities. You can imagine our great surprise when we learned from your letter that the investigations are already proceeding. We have had absolutely no knowledge of this being so.

We are emphatically opposed to secret star chamber proceedings. The organized labor movement is entitled to know what is actually going on, what the investigations disclose, how the investigations are being conducted. We again insist that the investigation be brought into the open and made a public affair.

Punish Successful Leaders.

After the most careful and deliberate consideration of all the issues involved in the investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the investigation is directed against the militant and progressive leadership which conducted a splendid strike, the methods employed not only bringing a notable victory to the workers but also better terms of settlement than those proposed by the officers of the A. F. of L. and the International Fur Workers' Union.

It would be an outrageous procedure, a procedure to be condemned by the entire organized labor, if this investigation is prompted by a desire to punish and discredit this militant leadership on account of their success in this respect.

Direct Aid to Bosses.

The investigation, coming as it does right after the strike, does not help the union, but diverts the energy of the union into channels other than the question of the enforcement of the agreement, thus directly aiding the bosses who are trying to evade the terms of the agreement on which the strike was settled. It can have no other than a demoralizing effect upon the workers.

Submit Under Protest.

In closing, however, as we stated in our previous letter, we wish to state that although there is no justification under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, nor any facts in relation to the strike that demand investigation, the New York Joint Board will not block the investigation. We will appear before the committee when requested and agree to turn over books when ordered to do so.

Appeal to All Labor.

We wish to enter a formal protest against the whole procedure as in violation of the constitution of our international and the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor and we reserve the right for ourselves to make an appeal on this matter to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We are certain when we present our case before the entire labor movement our activities will not only be approved, but we will secure the full endorsement of organized labor for the manner in which the strike was conducted and for our service to the cause of organized labor.

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

NOTE:—Tomorrow the declaration of the shop chairmen of the Furriers' Union will be published.

Ernst 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.)

But, important as these arguments of comparative embryology are, one needs many years' study in the unfamiliar and difficult province of embryology before one can realize their evolutionary force. There are, in fact, not a few embryologists (especially of the modern school of experimental embryology) who do not succeed in doing so. It is otherwise with the palatable proofs that we take from a remote science, paleontology. The remarkable fossil remains and impressions of extinct animals and plants give us directly the historical evidence we need to understand the successive appearance and disappearance of the various species and groups. Geology has firmly established the chronological order of the sedimentary rocks, which have been successively formed of mud at the floor of the ocean, and has deduced their age from the thickness of the strata, and determined the relative date of their formation. The vast period during which organic life has been developing on the earth runs to many million years. The number is variously estimated at less than a hundred or at several hundred million years.* If we take the smaller number of 200 million years, we find them distributed amongst the five chief periods of the earth's organic development in such a way that the earlier or archeozoic period absorbs nearly one-half. As the sedimentary rocks of this period, chiefly neisses and crystalline schists, are in a metamorphosed condition, the fossil remains in them are unrecognizable. In the next succeeding strata of the paleozoic period we find the earliest remains of fossilized vertebrates, Silurian primitive fishes (selachii) and ganoids. These are followed, in the Devonian system, by the first dipneust fishes (a transitional form from the fishes to the amphibia). In the next, the Carboniferous system, we find the first terrestrial or four-footed vertebrates—amphibians of the order of the stegocephala. A little later, in the Permian rocks, the earliest amniotes, lowly, lizard-like reptiles (to-cocauria) make their appearance; the warm-blooded birds and mammals are still wanting. We have the first traces of the mammals in the Triassic, the earliest sedimentary rocks of the mesozoic age; these are of the monotreme sub-class (pantotheria and allotheria). They are succeeded by the first marsupials (prodidelphia) in the Jurassic, the ancestral forms of the placental (mallotheria), in the Cretaceous. See p. 165.

But the richest development of the mammal class takes place in the next or Tertiary age. In the course of its four periods—the eocene, oligocene, and pliocene—the mammal species increase steadily in number, variety and complexity, down to the present time. From the lowest common ancestral group of the placentals proceed our divergent branches, the legions of the carnassia, rodents, ungulates, and primates. The primate legion surpasses all the rest. In this lineage long ago included the lemurs, apes, and man. The historical order in which the various stages of vertebrate development make their successive appearance corresponds entirely to the morphological order of their advance in organization, as we have learned it from the study of comparative anatomy and embryology.

* In his presidential speech of the last meeting of the British Association, Professor Darwin said: "It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that 500 to 1,000 million years may have elapsed since the birth of the moon." (Trans.)

(To be continued.)

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



Nasha Gazeta (Our Newspaper) of Moscow pictures the harvest of the Soviet Union in the above illustration under the title, "Comrade Harvest of 1926."