

Current Events

MUCH too we would like to devote our time to a portrayal of the sweet side of life, we find it impossible, for the very good reason that every piece of bunk that obtrudes itself on our vision carries with it an appeal to be swatted. Which brings us to the point. Buried deep in a news item, concocted in the office of the International Labor News Service in Washington, is as choice a morsel of offal as ever made a printer wish he were a scavenger.

WHAT is needed is education of the clergy of Mexico. Such a thing as the splendid support of the struggles of the American Federation of Labor by the clergy of the church of this country is unknown in Mexico. If the clergy of Mexico could be brought to the modern and enlightened point of view of the clergy in the United States it would be a new thing in that country and the present difficulty would end; even the laws that are resented would not exist.

IF this is not the essence of bunk, I will have to be shown. Did you ever see a hangman supporting a condemned person with a rope? In all probability you have not, as I assume that you are too humane to enjoy the sight of a person getting his neck broken. But anyhow, you have heard of such incidents. The kind of support that the church gives to the American labor movement is the kind the hangman gives to his visible means of support. May the ghosts of their fathers help the Mexicans if their spiritual liabilities ever get wise to the methods so effectively employed by their United States brothers.

In these days of compromise one can absorb a healthy kick from Mexican news. Calles has his weak spots, and a scientific diagnosis would attribute them to the economic situation existing in Mexico and the position of that country in the international scheme of the capitalist system. What should be done and what can be done are not always one and the same thing. Guns, bombs and budgets are decisive—all other things being equal.

WHAT I want to say about Calles is, that he is injecting the raspberry into reaction, and the socialist form of economy is not yet operating in Mexico, the working class have many reasons to defend the Calles administration. Latin peoples have a way of doing things dramatically. The way Calles is putting the spurs to the pope is good to ponder over. And the fact that Calles is telling the Mexican people the reason why, is doubly meritorious.

WHAT is a progressive? An appropriate answer to this question would fill a book and as I have neither the time nor the energy to commit such an atrocity, the readers will be spared the pain. But, please get your mental machinery churning out and answer to the query formulated above. Did a progressive ever serve a useful purpose? Is a progressive not a reformist? And does a reformist not spend most of his sober moments tinkering the capitalist system into workability? Therefore, argue the superficialist, the progressive is as big a nuisance as the chiropractor and should be annihilated.

THIS is where we disagree with you. The progressive, like some evidences of our kinship with the monkey, is a product of evolution. "But so is your old appendix" you will re-

COOLIDGE DUCKS WORLD COURT; TERMS REFUSED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The terms laid down by the powers at Geneva by which the United States may come into the world court are not acceptable to this government, it was learned today. The White House spokesman reiterated today that the American reservations are perfectly clear and that this government will not sanction any amendments or interpretations by foreign powers. If the United States is accepted by the court, it must be accepted under the conditions laid down in the five senate reservations, the presidential spokesman declared. The hitch is over the much discussed fifth senate reservation which provides that the court may not render an advisory opinion on any question in which the United States has an interest "or claims an interest" without the specific consent of the United States being given. The powers could not agree to that.

U. S. DELEGATES AMAZE BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

Hutcheson Satirized; Farrington Absent

The first issue of Lansbury's Labor Weekly to deal with the recent British Trades Union congress at Bourne-mouth has reached Chicago. It contains a delicate reference to the absence from the conference of Frank Farrington. Farrington, the recently deposed president of the Illinois Mine Workers, had been elected fraternal delegate to the British movement by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

International President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was instrumental in Farrington's election to the post. After Farrington had gone to Europe to attend the congress Lewis made the revelations that impelled the Illinois district board to depose its president.

International President Hutcheson of the carpenters was the other fraternal delegate. Writing about the pair, Ellen Wilkinson, who is a labor member of parliament and who spent the month of August in America appealing for funds for the British miners, says:

Mr. Hutcheson Did Not Know. "An interlude (in the Trades Union Congress sessions) was supplied by Mr. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters' union of the United States, who had to represent America all by himself. Mr. Farrington, the other delegate appointed, was not present for some cause which Mr. Hutcheson did not know, but which the London Times said was due to the fact that Farrington had just left his post as president of the Illinois Miners' Union to accept a position with the Peabody Coal corporation at \$25,000 a year.

Capitalists—They're Alright. "It was curious to watch the effect on the congress of Mr. Hutcheson's remarks that the A. F. of L. did not object to a man belonging to the capitalist classes provided that he did not seek to prevent the workers from improving their standard of life, but the congress rose to his suggestion of a saving wage as opposed to the slogan of a living wage. Mr. Hutcheson perfectly represented the prosperous and kindly America!"

Hutcheson And His Diamond. The cartoonist J. F. Horrabin in the same issue pictures Hutcheson in all his bulk looking at a large brilliantly flashing diamond on his index finger. Underneath is the caption, "The A. F. of L. delegate advocates a saving wage."

Pugh's Defeatist Speech. (By Scott Nearing, Federated Press.) Arthur Pugh, president of the Trades Union Congress, in his opening remarks laid special stress on the tendency of the Tory government to lengthen the working day. He pointed out that the Baldwin government had sabotaged the Washington Eight-Hour convention, and was now doing what it could to force the miners to accept a longer working day.

Struggle Sharpens Yearly. As for the mine crisis, which is engaging the attention of the entire British nation, "It has left its mark upon the whole organized movement," Pugh pointed out that the struggle in the industry had been growing more intense with the passing years: "Each recurrent conflict seems to deepen the antagonism between the parties."

The mining industry is disorganized, he said. The miners have suffered be-

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and they compromised by adopting a general resolution to the effect that the United States could not come into the court on the same footing and with the same privileges as members of the league of nations. At the same time, the powers admitted that it has never been determined whether it is necessary to have a unanimous vote or merely a majority vote to obtain an advisory opinion from the court.

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Early Economic Meet to Be Called by the League; Germans Busy

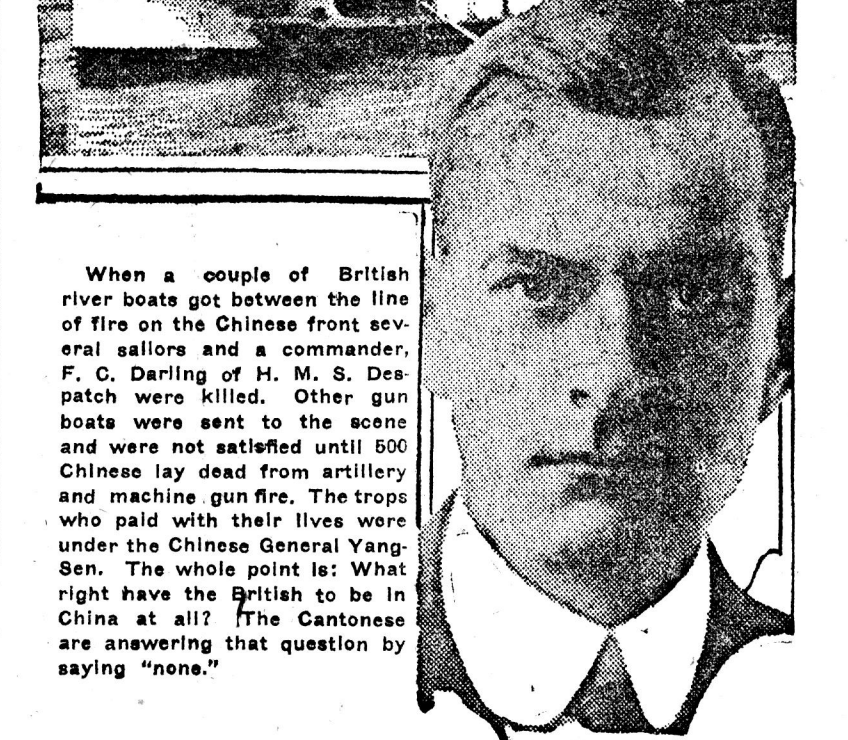
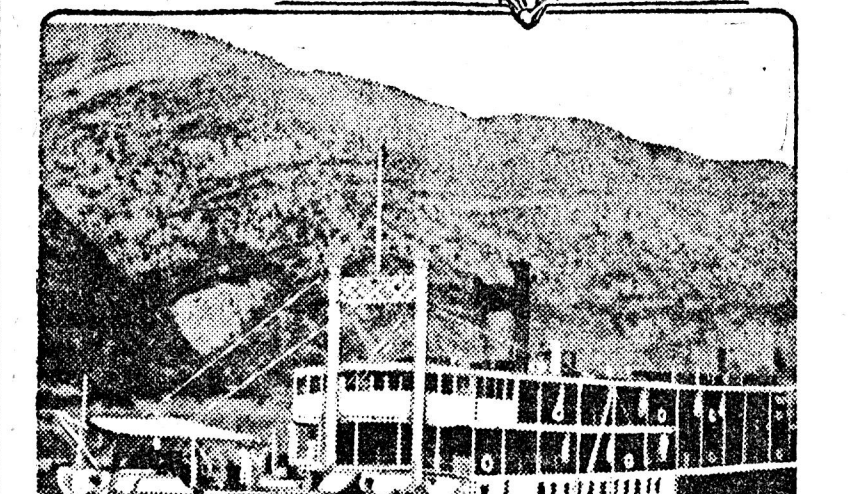
(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, Sept. 21.—Germany is speaking up for the German populations of territories given to other countries by the Versailles treaty. Foreign Minister Stresemann has spoken several times in behalf of the Germans in the cities of Memel and Danzig.

The league has approved in a subordinate commission, the French proposal to convene an international economic conference at an early date. It will be open to both members and non-members of the league. Whether the Soviet Union will be invited is not known.

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British Kill Five Hundred Chinese in Reprisal for Commander's Death



British River Steamer Kia-Wo and Commander E. C. Darling.

GERMANY MAKES OFFER OF CASH FOR EVACUATION

\$125,000,000 Offered to Free Rhineland

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—In order to secure the evacuation of the Rhineland, the cessation of military occupation and the recovery of Eupen and Malmedy, the German government has offered to place 500,000,000 marks, or \$125,000,000 worth of preferred stock in the German railways company in the hands of bankrupt France and Belgium.

In addition Germany will not object to the marketing of an equal number of railway stock, the total issue of which runs up to \$2,750,000,000 under the Dawes' plan control, by which the German nationally owned lines were turned over for exploitation in behalf of reparations.

Tremendous protests have been made at the intensive profit-taking from the railways. The speed-up of the workers and the lack of proper repairing are charged as the cause of an increasing number of railway wrecks and disasters.

The offer, made by Stresemann, is known to have the consent of Hindenburg, and its acceptance by the cabinet is regarded as a mere formality.

Engdahl, at Cleveland Meeting, Urges Workers Save Sacco-Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Urging the workers of Ohio to join in the nation-wide fight to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, opened the congressional campaign here, this being his second meeting in the state; last week he spoke at Toledo.

Engdahl pointed out that the Mellon gang in the republican party is planning to pick Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, speaker of the house of representatives, as a presidential candidate in 1928. If it is felt that Coolidge cannot be put over again, Engdahl exposed Longworth's record as one of the most reactionary in the whole capitalist congress.

Peckard Workers Hear Engdahl. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Carrying the Communist congressional campaign to the doors of the Peckard automobile plant, J. Louis Engdahl, the party's candidate for United States senator from Illinois, spoke to a large gathering of auto workers at the noon hour here today. The workers showed great interest as Engdahl told them of the great profits taken in the cars of this industry as well as in the affiliated rubber industry.

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NEW YORK LEADS OFF CAMPAIGN WITH BIG MEET

Gitlow, Dunne Speak in Central Opera House

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—A rousing mass rally in the Central Opera House at which all of its main candidates will speak is to formally open the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York on Friday, Sept. 24, 1926.

Candidates to Speak. Benjamin Gitlow, former vice-presidential candidate, and now the Communist candidate for governor of the state, is announced as the main speaker. William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who is running for senator from the state against the reactionaries, Wadsworth and Wagner, will speak with Gitlow. In addition, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for comptroller-general, William W. Weinstein, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who is running for congress, will speak to the workers on the issues of the campaign as presented by the Communists. Jack Stachel, district organizing secretary, will preside.

Considerable interest in the campaign has already been aroused among thousands of workers. The active participation of the Communists in the numerous strikes that have recently taken place in New York has gained for the Communist Party the confidence of many workers. The only other ticket in the field which has any pretensions to a labor character is that of the socialist party, which has refused to join in a common effort to establish a united labor ticket in the coming elections. Thousands of workers who formerly followed the socialist party have turned from it in disgust at its systematic support of outworn reactionaries in the labor movement who have been just as systematically ousted from control of the unions by a militant rank and file.

The feebleness of the socialist party this year is not only an indication of its tremendously weakened organization and influence, but is a marked contrast to the spirit and enthusiasm which is being displayed in the conduct of the Communist campaign.

The meeting in the Central Opera House, the scene of many historic gatherings and demonstrations in the past, is being called as a ratification meeting to fire the first shot in the campaign. Harry Winitsky, campaign manager, announces that this will be the first of a series of scores of meetings in halls and on street corners in every section of the city. Preparations have already been made for an intensified election campaign this year and every effort is being made to secure the requisite number of signatures to place the candidates on the ballot and finances to prosecute the campaign.

Numerous influential trade union leaders have joined the campaign committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and will aid actively in the work of the election.

20,000 MORE SIGNATURES ARE NEEDED IN N. Y.

By HARRY M. WINITSKY, Campaign Manager.

The campaign in New York City has started. We are now gathering signatures and have started the open air meetings in the city. The most important task now confronting us is the procuring of sufficient signatures in order that our ticket may be put across. In order that we may appear on the ballot this year in New York we must have at least another 20,000 signatures in New York City. Those 20,000 signatures will put the following candidates on the ballot:

- For governor, Ben Gitlow.
For lieutenant-governor, Frank P. Brill.
For comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
For attorney-general, Arthur S. Leeds.
Local Ticket.
6th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Benjamin Litzshitz, 1,050 signatures needed.
8th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Rebecca Grecht, 1,100.
17th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Julius Codkind, 1,050.
18th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Abraham Markoff, 1,300.
13th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Charles Krumbein, 1,300.
14th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,600.
20th Cong. Dist., N. Y., William W. Weinstein, 1,600.
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SCORE OF PERSONS INJURED WHEN TRAIN LEAVES THE TRACKS

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21.—More than a score of persons were slightly injured and a woman, whose name was not learned, was seriously injured when a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was derailed at Orlando, W. Va., today, according to word received at the railroad's office here. The train was bound for Graf-ton from Charleston.

FURRIERS' UNION ELECTION WILL BE HELD TONIGHT

Mrs. Paul Findrick Attacks Millstein

Jack Millstein, manager and financial secretary of the Chicago local of the Furriers' Union, is charged by Mrs. Paul Findrick with having eliminated her name from the sample ballots submitted to the membership.

The election for officers of the local will be held tonight and the progressives are running a full slate against the reactionary machine led by Millstein.

Mrs. Findrick sent the following letter to Millstein as a protest against his refusal to print her name on the sample ballot:

Mrs. Findrick's Charge. "Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1926. "Mr. J. Millstein, "Manager and Fin. Sec'y., "Chicago Fur Workers' Union, "Local No. 45, "Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Brother:—As a nominee at the last nomination meeting held at the new Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St., Aug. 31, 1926, I noticed that you, for some reason, ignored my nomination as a candidate for the conference committee thru your sample ballots sent to the members for the next election.

"I demand and insist upon my rights given me by the members at the above mentioned meeting, that my name be printed on the ballots for the next Wednesday evening election.

"Trusting that you will take this matter to your personal attention immediately, I am "Yours for a progressive organization," (Signed) Mrs. Paul Findrick.

The following is the progressive slate: Business agent and financial secretary: Irving Isralson. For president: A. Finkelstein. For recording secretary: J. Sonnen-schein.

For treasurer: E. J. Johnson. For the executive board: Alex Skolnick, Mrs. Felke, Mrs. Fleischhaker, Sam Cohn, Frank Roth, Meyer Adler, Benny Kaplan, Max Halprin.

For the conference committee: Joe Ross, Max Green, Mrs. Paul Findrick, Sam Goldberg.

The progressives are appealing to the membership to support their candidates in the elections on the following platform:

- 1. For a free discussion of the recent agreement and against star chamber settlements without the approval of the membership.
2. For democratization of our union and elimination of gangsterism; for full and open discussion by the members on all problems of our local and the labor movement in general.
3. For an active campaign to organize the unorganized fur workers in Chicago and vicinity, special organization committee to be elected at the regular meetings.
4. Shop committees shall be organized in various shops and elected by the members in the shops; regular reports submitted on conditions; special meetings of shop chairmen shall be held and shop reports given at regular meetings.
5. For nullifying all charges against progressive members who have been suspended on frame-ups by the machine; all charges against these members shall be wiped off the books and these members reinstated to their full rights.
6. For complete reorganization of finances and the separation of the offices of financial secretary from that of business agent, and for the election of an auditing committee of rank and file members.
7. For amalgamation of all the needle trade unions into one organization in the industry, practical steps towards this to be taken by initiating joint organization campaigns together with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Cap and Millinery Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and as many unions in the industry as would be willing to go along with such a campaign.
8. For the complete support of the New York Joint Board in their splendid struggle against the employers.
9. For the complete establishment of the 40-hour week, an increase in wages and equal division of work.

ANTHRACITE BARONS FIGHT U. M. W. OF A.

Officials Not Fighting Company Schemes

(Article One.) (Special to The Daily Worker) WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Hudson Coal company, one of the largest operators in this district, with huge properties both here and in Soranton, employing between 20,000 and 25,000 men, is taking advantage of the weakness of the anthracite agreement and the apathy of the United Mine Workers of America to undermine and destroy the union.

This company is following the policy of winning the miners from the union by means of social gatherings called "suppers" to which the miners are "invited," fed and entertained.

The word "invited" is a liberal term which includes a tour of the mines by the foremen before each affair and the use of intimidation in the form of veiled threats. "If you want to get along with me, you better be at the supper," is one of the commonest expressions by which miners are "invited."

If the union has a special meeting the company arranges a supper for the same evening and miners who object are called into the superintendent's office to explain their attitude.

At these gatherings the union is ridiculed by means of specially prepared songs and stories of the hired entertainers.

One story will illustrate the general run of this propaganda. The entertainer relates how some miners were talking about a raise in wages. One of them suggests holding a conference. A Polish miner objects and is made to say: "No conference. All get drunk today and strike tomorrow."

The obvious inference is that miners strike because they get drunk and not because companies pay low wages or violate the agreement.

The company's propaganda campaign is put forward at these meetings in various forms. Skilled miners estimate that the result of the company's activities and the lack of struggle against them led by the officials has been to increase production at least one ton per day, not for every MINER employed but for every Man employed—laborers and all others.

Figured on the basis of \$8 per ton (a very low estimate) and multiplying this by a minimum of 20,000 employees it means that the increased production has a market value of \$160,000.

Of this increased production the miners receive as their share nothing except the suppers given by the company.

An instance of how the company gradually and by use of deceptive reasons is compelling the miners to exert every pound of energy for the profit is seen in the case of rock cars. Formerly these cars were two planks high. Now they are four planks high, the workers load double the amount of rock for the same pay.

When the third plank was added the company informed the men that this was for the purpose of preventing the topping falling onto the roadbed—that it would keep the tracks clean. Then the foreman insisted that the three-plank car be topped the same as the two-plank car had been, and finally the fourth plank was added and these, too, must be topped as were the three-plank cars. ("Topping" is the term for the rock or coal which is piled up above the side of the car.)

Speeding up goes hand in hand with the attempt of the company to weaken the union and so far the district and national officials have paid no attention to a company policy which means death to the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite unless checked.

Tornado Death Toll in Alabama Has Now Reached Total of Eight

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21.—The known death toll in the storm that struck Alabama coastal towns, was raised to eight today, when three more persons died of injuries in Jackson, Ala. Five were killed by the storm there yesterday. Many buildings were destroyed. Meanwhile, reports came in here of huge loss of life in Bay Minette which was in the direct path of the hurricane. A train crew, leaving Bay Minette on a hand car, in the teeth of the storm, reported they saw at least a dozen bodies.

Building Trades Department Meets September 29. DETROIT, Sept. 21.—(FP)—The building trades department, American Federation of Labor, opens its 20th annual convention in Detroit Sept. 29.

BUT ONE UNION MINE LEFT IN SOUTHERN OHIO

Open Shoppers Crush Sub-District 2

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Federated Press.

POMEROY, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Three years ago 4,000 union miners were busy hewing, loading and shipping coal from Pomeroy Bend and other mines in extreme southern Ohio. Today but 200 union men are working in the sole union mine left in the territory designated as sub-district 2 of the Ohio Mine Workers.

Breaks Union.
The New Pittsburgh Coal company, notorious thruout western Pennsylvania and West Virginia as a savage foe of unionism, resorting to state police, injunctions, armed guards and violence to operate scab mines, has succeeded in breaking the back of the miners' organization in southern Ohio. This company also has large properties in the Hocking and Ohio valleys of this state, and is biding its time to reopen these properties under the 1917 scale.

Fake Co-Operative.
Another outfit, the Maynard Coal company, is operating under a fake "co-operative" plan, forcing their workers to accept paper stock in part payment for their wages. Having scoured the slums of the big cities and the hinterland of Kentucky for misguided workers, these two big companies, together with the Salter & Desex Coal company, are heading the nonunion parade in Ohio.

Two Tons Per Day.
None of them are making money, for the inexperienced men are incompetent and inefficient. An average production of two tons a day for each employe, compared with a skilled miner's 8, has forced the Pittsburgh company to sweep out managements and introduce the latest schemes for speeding up production, but to little effect. Several of its mines have had to close because of uneconomical production.

Pay Daily For Illusion.
The Maynard properties, knocked down to receivers for \$50,000, are being resold to the duped workers at a handsome profit. One mine was sold for \$50,000 alone, another for \$30,000, while the receivers retain full rights in a third pit. The men are paying on \$1,000 shares, but by the time their meager stock purchases allow them to take possession, they will find only coalless holes in the ground, according to union officials.

Cheated on Sales.
These "co-operative" miners have also been caught in another trap. The receivers stipulated that they were to sell the coal, at a profit to themselves. Knowing the miners are helpless, they have contracted to retail the entire product at \$1.30 a ton, when \$2 and up is the price for similar coal from neighboring union districts. Working under this fake co-operative plan, the miners have to keep on producing to fulfill the contract, even though their own wages will be depressed to \$4 a day.

Wage-Sut Put Over.
The Pittsburgh company has another "racket" equally effective. It demands that loaders toss 18 tons of coal for a day's wage of \$5. But only the strongest and hardest miner can load so much in a day, so the task is carried over to the next day. When the miner has finished his 18 tons, he gets his \$5 and not before. Thirty-six thousand pounds of coal for \$5 means that he must lift 72 pounds to earn one cent.

Merchants Get Deserved Lesson.
Pomeroy merchants, who clamored loudest for union miners to break away from the union and work for the 1917 scale, now rue the day. The Pittsburgh runs its own company stores, forces miners to patronize them and has nearly ruined the city merchants who profited handsomely from high wages and independent patronage of union days. Even truck gardeners near the city, who eked out a fair living in former times by selling to city grocers, are now forced to deal with the company's big commissary department at prices which level them with the exploited miner.

Want Union Action.
Sixteen hundred union miners are sticking it out in Pomeroy, some getting work in other industries and others struggling on the small pittance from the union. They yearn for the day when the United Mine Workers of America will really fight Pittsburgh Coal in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and force a return to unionism in the Bend.

Killed by Tractor.
AURORA, Ill., Sept. 21.—Arthur Shoger, 34, prominent Plainfield, Ill., farmer and plowman who competed in the annual Wheatland plowman match classic last Saturday, was caught under his own tractor plow, dragged some distance and so badly cut to pieces that he died early today, while at work on his farm near Plainfield. Shoger was unmarried.

All Of These Are SUPPOSED To Be Progressive



These senators compose what is known as the "Insurgent Republican Bloc" in the senate. They will hold the balance of power next session. The workers and farmers, however, will not profit from this fact.

U. S. Delegates Amaze British

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cause of this disorganization and because of the five year trade crisis thru which Britain has been passing. The government proposes to let the mine owners and the workers fight the issue out by themselves. This policy cannot be tolerated. The government believes in the mines for the mine-owners; the Trade Union Congress demands the mines for the nation.

An "Understanding" To Dodge.
Altho there is an understanding that there shall be no discussion of the general strike at this conference because of the mine dispute, President Pugh devoted a large part of his address to this, "the most significant development in our history since congress was formed in 1868." The general strike was "an inspiring and convincing manifestation of loyalty, solidarity and determination."
On its face, the general strike was a gesture of sympathy for the miners. Basically, it was an expression of "the growing discontent of the workers with the whole structure and policy of the industrial system, and their determination to resist the traditional idea, that bad trade can be made good, economic progress and vitality attained and industry placed in a healthy condition by the mere expedient of degrading the standard of life of the working people."

A General Attack On Unions.
The ruling class is trying to bolster up its position by a general attack on the trade unions. They do not seem to realize that the unions have been among the most constructive forces in British life. They have pursued their historic task of raising the standard of the working class.
"There are judges and lawyers who still think they can spin their cobwebs of legal restrictions upon the unions. There are employers who still seek to maintain an autocracy in industry and believe they can stamp out trade unionism. All this is a dangerous mistake. The trade unions . . . mark the rise of the working people to power and responsibility, and no attack upon them can succeed except at the risk of a social convulsion which may endanger the structure of the existing state."

Leaders Reveal Defeatism.
The unions, said Pugh have nothing to apologize for. They "do not meet in this congress in any mood of penitence, nor with any consciousness of defeat."
But there was defeat in his voice when he uttered these words, and the leaders are plainly worried. They face a bleak future of economic hardship and owning class assault.

No Guts For Struggle.
Nothing in the speech showed an understanding of the economic and social issues involved in the present struggle. President Pugh did not even stress the struggle of the miners, nor suggest any necessity for drastic action to help them in their desperate plight. He spoke hopefully of world labor unity, and discussed labor education, but his heart was in none of it.

Scarborough Spirit Faded.
The affiliated membership of the congress is larger by 14,000 than it was last year, but the spark of revolutionary fervor that shone at Scarborough burnt itself out in the general strike and the leaders who were prominent then, with the exception of Harry Pollett, who is still in prison, are glum and silent. Congress opened under a cloud that still bangs heavy over its sessions.



U. T. W. URGES SUPPORT OF PASSAIC STRIKE

Asks A. F. of L. Unions to Issue Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A resolution calling on all organized labor to assist the Passaic textile strike, was passed by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America sitting in the Great Northern Hotel, 110 West 57th street.

The resolution requested all international unions of the American Federation of Labor to circularize their affiliations.
"The textile workers," the resolution read, "must be assured of food until the strike ends. Organized labor must not allow a curtailment of relief lest it weaken the strike and result in a settlement not as advantageous as would be if the strikers, assured of the full support of organized labor, continue their struggle with lines unbroken."

Gustav Deak, chairman of the strike committee of Passaic Local 1603, U. T. W., in which the Passaic textile strikers are now organized, urged the delegation to back the new local to the limit of their ability.
"Any impartial investigation," Mr. Deak added, "would prove that it was the mill owners and their agents who used violence against us. We were deprived of every constitutional guarantee; we were denied the right of free speech, free assemblage and free press. All civil liberties vouchsafed under the constitutions of the state of New Jersey and the United States were denied us. We have been brutally assaulted and we have had to have recourse to the law in order to compel Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen county to obey the law."

CANTON ORDERS FOREIGN SHIPS OUT OF HANKOW

Inspires All China as Foes Collapse

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—Daily the Chinese national revolution against imperialism advances with giant strides, the moral effect of the military victories in the Hankow region echoes thruout China and causes greater collapse among the native militarists and a reaction toward moderation by the imperialist powers who have subsidized these reactionary leaders.

To Stop Gun Running.
Evidently to stop the gun running to reactionary forces by the foreign warships, General Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese armies, has ordered all foreign warships to withdraw from the Yangtze river in the vicinity of Hankow.

All foreign consuls at once answered that the "treaty rights," which were forced upon China when she was weak and helpless, must be fulfilled. Hankow is 600 miles from the sea and no nation which has force to back its demands would permit hostile meddling such as the foreign powers carry on far within China's borders under these "treaties."

British Back Down.
Hostile demonstrations against foreign warships is being shown by Chinese all along the upper Yangtze. Standard Oil Company boats are evacuating Americans from the region and the British have toned down their previous belligerent attitude and plans for a punitive expedition to retaliate for the Wanshen affair have been abandoned.

The Cantonese are bombing Wu-chang by airplanes and besieging it with infantry and its immediate fall is expected. Reports that the Cantonese will not permit Americans and other foreigners in the city to leave are denied here. They are not known to be in especial privation or danger, except as they are remaining in a zone of battle and subject to consequent risk.

May Open Way to Shanghai.
The Cantonese are engaged with the troops of Sun Chuan-tang at Wushih, west of the important city of Kukiang, which if captured will likely cause a collapse of Sun's armies and open the way to Shanghai for the Cantonese.

Altho Sun's forces have crossed the Hupeh-Hunan border and threaten the Cantonese at Changsha, the swift change in sentiment to favor the Cantonese is tending to make Sun's hostile position untenable. In Shanghai the Canton sentiment is powerful and growing rapidly.

Peking Government Quits.
A sign of collapse of reactionary opposition to the national revolution is seen in the resignation of the Peking cabinet, whose power has been a myth and which is wholly ignored by Chinese and only exists for foreign imperialist diplomacy.

Chang Tso-lin is expected to form a new cabinet, but the fact that the old one is resigning shows that the Kuomintang or "people's army" northwest of Peking may soon drive Chang back to Manchuria and unite with the Cantonese in Shansi and Honan provinces.

A statement just issued by the central committee of the Kuomintang declares that the party is not "Bolshevik" and does not aim at a Communist regime, but to free the country from oppressive militarists and foreign imperialism and unite it under a strong central government, as was the program of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

To Move Capital to Hankow.
It also declares for Sun Yat Sen's idea of moving the capital from Canton to Hankow. In regard to foreign policy, it declares it is friendly to all powers, but will firmly insist on the abolition of the unequal treaties which were forced upon China. It hopes this can be accomplished peacefully, but it will be accomplished.

Explosion Kills One Worker, Injures Six In St. Louis, Mo.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—One workman was killed and six other workmen and a girl student were injured when an explosion occurred in a tunnel under the University High school here today. The blast wrecked the new auditorium in the school and caused damage estimated at \$50,000. The cause was attributed to gas.
Miss Charlotte Convey, the injured student, was cut on the shoulder by flying glass.

Milwaukee Laborer's Union Assesses Its Members for Strikers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union No. 113 of Milwaukee, at their last meeting voted unanimously an assessment of 50 cents per member to help the British miners. This is the first Milwaukee labor organization to assess its members for this purpose. It is estimated that it will bring a total of \$250.00 for relief.

Heavy Loss From Pensacola Gale

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21.—"Enormous property damage" was done in Pensacola by the tropical hurricane, it was reported here late today at the office of the superintendent of the L. & N. railroad.
Damage to wharves and docks was heavy.
No mention was made of loss of life. The report was brought out in Pensacola by a railroad official in an automobile and relayed here thru the dispatcher at Montgomery.

FORMER D. OF J. MAN TESTFIES AT BRIBE TRIAL

Daugherty and Miller Changed the Rules

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It was the policy of the U. S. Attorney General's office in 1921 to disallow such claims as the one for \$7,000,000 granted later to the Societe Suisse unless supported by "written evidence," Lucian H. Boggs, lawyer, of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly special assistant to the attorney general, testified at the Daugherty-Miller trial in federal court today.

Harry M. Daugherty, formerly attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, formerly alien property custodian are charged with conspiracy and negligence in office in connection with the return to foreign interests of the Societe Suisse assets which had been seized as alien property during the war.

Previous testimony had tended to show that the legalizing of the claim was based on an "oral transfer" made to the Societe Suisse by the German owners of the seized property of the American Metals company.

Boggs was a surprise witness. He returned from Europe yesterday and was immediately subpoenaed by the government.

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

AIMEE WANTS CASH TO AID WAR ON DEVIL

Deathbed Scene Shifts to Appeal for Money

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—The collection of a huge fund to assist Aimee Semple McPherson, noted woman evangelist, in her fight to clear herself and mother of conspiracy charges in connection with the alleged kidnapping of Mrs. McPherson, was under way here today.

Apparently entirely recovered from her "illness" of the past few days, Mrs. McPherson occupied the pulpit at Angelus Temple yesterday and asked members of her congregation to donate money to aid her.

"The county will spend every cent that can be raised," she said, "to prove this case. Those who want to see truth prevail must come to our defense."

Mrs. McPherson told the congregation that she was confident that at least 100 persons would give \$1,000 each for the fund which she termed a "fight-the-devil" fund.

Mrs. McPherson's mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, is already under arrest, as is Mrs. Lorraine Wisemann-Sellaf, as the outgrowth of the sensational kidnapping case. The latter charges that Mrs. McPherson dickered with her to produce a "Miss X" to be named as the companion of Kenneth G. Ormiston, former radio operator at the Angelus Temple, at the cottage at Carmel.

Only the illness of Mrs. McPherson has prevented her arrest on a similar conspiracy charge. She became deathly ill from a pimple on her nose when she heard arrest was coming. She has posted a bond of \$2,500, however, for appearance in court on Sept. 27.

A nationwide search is now in progress for Ormiston, who is reported to be in the vicinity of Los Angeles, altho his presence there is but a matter of conjecture.

Two other persons are also being sought by officers. One of them is the person who was to have been the "Miss X," and the other is "John Doe" Martin, said to have been engaged in engineering details of the alleged conspiracy.

help

TO
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER
FOR
MILITANT TRADE UNIONISM

NEVER was the militant trade union movement so greatly in need of a fighting daily newspaper to champion its struggles.

The burning flame of a new fighting spirit of the miners, fur workers, textile workers, needle trades and other bodies of organized labor is kindling a new spirit thruout the labor movement.

The club of the government in the Watson-Parker Bill is awakening the men on the railroads.

In this period, militant trade unionism needs a daily newspaper to record its struggles, and TO FIGHT!

The DAILY WORKER needs funds to become stronger and bigger and a greater source of power for the militant trade union movement.

What's Your Answer?

Make it a day's pay for The DAILY WORKER to help the militant trade union movement!

For Militant Trade Unionism

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Here's \$..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

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To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

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of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

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C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

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TICKETS ONLY 50 CENTS.

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BIG SURPRIZES! GET TICKETS!

SPANISH KING AND DICTATOR IN OPEN CLASH

Alfonso May Abdicate or Force Rivera Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MADRID, Sept. 21.—A full cabinet meeting with King Alfonso at San Sebastian is in session today with the gravest possibilities in prospect. These include an open break between the king and the dictator, Primo de Rivera. This may result in forcing de Rivera out or the abdication of the king.

May Change Form of Government. Even the conservative papers are warning of a governmental crisis, one stating: "We are in a political moment of transcendental importance, one in which nothing less than a new organization of the basis of state power is seen."

The hostility between de Rivera and Alfonso has long been hidden beneath the surface, but the king has seen a competitor in de Rivera that may threaten his own monarchical power, and for this reason has secretly aided the army officers in their plans for revolt against the dictator.

Two Demands of Rivera. De Rivera is going to the council to demand the king sign two decrees. One for a fake parliament of mere consultative nature, on the strength of the recent "plebiscite" vote, and the other a decree calling for complete reorganization of the army in such a way as to eliminate de Rivera's enemies among the powerful but unofficial officers' groups.

TWO AMERICAS TO HAVE REPS AT BRUSSELS

Delegates Attend Anti-Imperialist Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Besides an official delegate of the Mexican government as promised by President Plutarco Calles, the Brussels conference called by the League Against Colonial Suppression for the middle of November, the two American continents will have representatives from Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Central American countries and labor and anti-imperialist organizations in the United States.

Address U. S. League. A communication has been addressed by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section), the organization in the United States co-operating with the Berlin International Committee, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro organizations calling on them to send delegates to Brussels.

Co-operation. "It has been our opinion," says the letter of the league to above organizations, "that a getting together in conference of oppressed races and nationalities on a world-wide scale must raise the status of all and evolve a basis of mutual co-operation in what is fundamentally a common struggle. As an anti-imperialist organization we maintain the point of view that the evils of imperialism are manifested not only in far-off lands such as Haiti, Africa, etc., but also by oppressed racial groups in the home country of imperialism."

GINSBERG'S

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

Child, Famous Taut for Fascism, Changes His Mind on Divorce

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Richard Washburn Child, former United States ambassador to Italy, today withdrew his suit for divorce from Mrs. Maud Parker Child, well-known writer.

The suit had been filed in common pleas court of Monroe county here, June 26, last. Child is a famous booster of fascism.

GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN UTTERLY BROKE; MAY FALL

Has No Funds and Owes an Enormous Debt

(By a Spanish Worker.)

MADRID (By Mail).—The critical situation of the treasury is at present the subject of gravest concern to the Spanish government. In spite of having taken no part in the world war, the treasury is in such a crisis that it may well cause the fall of the present government, if not cause even graver consequences, should a remedy, which is difficult, be not immediately found.

The total Spanish debt is 17,109,042,754 pesetas (a peseta at par is worth about 15 cents). Of this the state has consolidated 12,283,948,294 pesetas, and the remainder, some 4,825,094,460 pesetas, is issued in treasury bonds during the directorate (Primo de Rivera's dictatorship).

These bonds reach maturity on the following dates: 1093 millions on February 4, 1927; 700 millions in April, 1928; 1,278 millions on November 4, 1928; 1,288 millions January 1, 1929, and 800 millions on July 5, 1930.

Spain acquired this debt in her Moroccan war, since in this undertaking Spain spent around 900 millions each year, approximately the same quantity which her deficit reaches. The expenditure last year in the Moroccan war was 827,899,647 pesetas.

The Spanish budget (which has not been revised since the beginning of the directorate), is 3,671,428,280 pesetas, of which 900 millions have to be paid in interest and 900 millions set aside for the Moroccan war, as I stated above. Thus only 1,120 millions remain, out of which one-half goes to the army and navy, leaving only 600 millions for public works and education. This will give some idea of the backward state of these two last departments.

Robbed the Budget for War. We must also take into consideration that perhaps the directorate has not even spent this insignificant amount in public works and education, because one of the first acts of the dictatorship established on September 13, 1923, was to suspend the law governing the keeping of public accounts, which prohibited transferring credits from one section of the budget to another.

From this it follows that the expenditures in the army, navy and for Moroccan war may be even greater than above indicated, and to the detriment of the budget for public works and education.

Government Flat Broke.

At the present moment the government's current account in the "Banco de Espana" is zero; so to meet its payments the government will not in any way be able to avoid making use of the right it has to borrow up to the limit of 380 millions of pesetas from the Banco de Espana, without interest.

The situation is absolutely unprecedented in Spain since the Restoration.

Commonwealth School Shows Good Progress

MENA, Ark., Sept. 21.—(FP)—The erection of a cottage for a faculty member brings the number of buildings on the Commonwealth College campus to 15. The school provides education for workers on a self-supporting basis. Its work has attracted the hostile attention of the Arkansas American legion.

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

Tammany Hall and the Trade Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

THE need for a labor party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has observed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leaders of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite parlor tricks of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, tho, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans."

AND the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field.

One of the most militant and articulate exponents of the labor leader in this role was Daniel De Leon, who declared in season and out of season that the trade union leadership was betraying the workers at every election. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on the same constant attack upon the "fat boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

DOWN the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example, and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods. Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Connolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as a state factory inspector.

He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora Prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the granite cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county.

THEN, with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Jim Lavery, a typographical man, the first president. He was later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders, followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business.

The next executive was John Pallas of the pattern makers, who became park commissioner of Greater New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, the present incumbent, who has held several appointive tho apparently not so lucrative offices from the state while still in labor office. He is now on the board of standards and appeals.

THE press on February 4 announced Holland's appointment by Mayor Walker as a "lay member" of this board at a salary of \$7,500. The New York Times says: "He formerly held the same position at a per diem rate of \$10 for each session. . . . but was dropped by Mayor Hylan after he came out in favor of Walker for mayor in the last campaign."

If Mr. Holland retains his \$5,000 position as head of the New York State Federation of Labor the two jobs will together net him a tidy income from salaries alone of \$12,500. The average factory worker in the state, it may be well to remember, earns annually, if employed full time, approximately \$1,250, or one-tenth of this amount.

THE same evolution of labor leaders could be followed thru all the other offices of the state federation. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public offices were Alexander Troup, later a collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now a member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later a state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, now head of the International Typographical Union and once head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Fitzgerald, deputy compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; John Bogart, license commissioner of Greater New York, and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner, following Bogart.

THE above list is only a hint of the graduations which have taken place, of labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the present secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says:

"The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union year after year."

annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles" (emphasis ours). The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

TO come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been elighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor men would most naturally be found. Some 28 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations.

These six are Mr. Curran, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Doering, M. Gompers and M. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroad Men's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently deserving democrats.

WHEN we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo-engravers and the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York. The modest salary accompanying this office is \$8,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the \$6,500 the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

THEN we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, a former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a \$6,000 position as director of the Industrial Aid Bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello, of the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving \$3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, or \$10-a-session, positions in the city or state government are such well-known figures as Hugh Freyne, Jerome B. Keating, John Munnhoff, John K. Hahett and several others. Alderman Kenneally, pal of Brindell and a power in Tammany circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

AFTER considering this list, one cannot be astonished at the eleventh-hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924 when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the city and the State Federation itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammany Tiger had only to swish its tail and these gentlemen walked away from their LaFollette pledges and delivered in a body to the Tammany candidate.

One must remember also that the "AI Smith socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Dr. Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Dr. Thomas opines it was "rum, race and religion" that provided the issues on which Al could amble away with the socialist vote. Whatever there may be in this, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

OF course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platitudes have reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments he has not delivered.

Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the catholic church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election.

THEN the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported justice, Churchill, was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company.

IN 1925, with both a Workers' Party and a socialist candidate on the ballot, the non-partisan political committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, annex of Tammany Hall, endorsed democratic candidates for mayor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, judges, aldermen and so on down the line.

Of course, in the primaries the labor leaders sometimes make mistakes. Witness Jim Holland, who came out for Hylan. But the Building Trades Council made him write a letter repudiating his action and telling Tammany his followers would back Walker, Tammany's choice. Witness also Hylan trying to discipline his former labor friends by taking a quarter of a million dollars of the city's money from deposit at the Federation Bank. And Jimmie Walker putting it right back in again the minute he becomes mayor thru the support of the labor bankers.

THE workers' rank and file should also take note of the mutual compliments and back slaps exchanged between the "big" labor boys and the politicians around election time. The spectacle is interesting and informing. Says Senator Walker, for example, addressing a Labor Day audience on Governor's Island in 1925:

"... my congratulations to you (he was talking to the masses) for the great leaders you have picked out, who have come into official bodies with sober mind and strong hearts, with great intelligence and with a manifest understanding of what they were doing" . . . et cetera, et cetera—ad nauseum.

AND finally Calvin Coolidge himself, addressing Peter Brady on the celebration of the second anniversary of the Federation Bank in 1925:

"We are now at the dawn of a new day for labor, and we firmly believe as a result of our experience and influence, also the dawn of a new era between the wage earners and their employers, between capital and labor."

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millennium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker eats out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

COOLIDGE IN NEW ATTACK UPON MEXICO

Starts New Offensive for Oil Companies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Bullying of the Calles government in Mexico on behalf of American oil companies that seek to avoid payment of taxes to Mexico has been resumed in Washington, under the slight pretext of the killing of an American citizen in Mexico by bandits.

Utterly disconnected as the oil dispute and the bandit crime are, the Coolidge administration has seized the occasion of the murder of Rosenthal to suggest that it will vigorously uphold the right of American oil men to enjoy profits that the Mexican constitution and laws do not permit them to take from the subsoil of that country.

Resume Oil Attack. Armed intervention in Mexico by the United States is not within the possibilities of the situation, but Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Sheffield have launched upon a new cycle of note-sending and scowling at the less powerful republic below the Rio Grande. This program has been interrupted by the struggle in Mexico between church and state.

That contest appears to be virtually over as a result of the rallying of the Mexican nation to the side of the government. Now Kellogg is about to resume that Mexico recognize the title of the oil companies to the oil deposits to which they secured claims in violation of the Mexican constitution.

Bakers Push Milwaukee Organization Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—(FP)—Assistance from the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union is helping the Milwaukee local to push an energetic campaign against scab bread.

COLONEL FORBES GETS TURNED DOWN ON PLEA FOR PAROLE FROM PEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Sept. 21.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, an inmate of the federal prison here since March, 1926, was refused a parole at the session of the parole board which came to a close today, it was learned today.

Forbes was one of 497 inmates before the September meeting of the board. He is serving a two-year sentence in connection with defrauding the government in the construction of hospitals for disabled soldiers.

National Defense to Gain by 600 Planes for Commercial Use

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A prediction that 600 commercial airplanes will be in service within six months was made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover today. The plants to produce this equipment, will be a valuable addition to America's national defense, he said.

SHANGHAI UNION LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST BOSSES

Strike Against Long Hours and Low Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—In a manifesto to the public the Shanghai General Labor Union declares that a workman cannot maintain his family on \$12 a month, which is the average wage in the factories. Working hours are between 12 and 16 a day and no recess or stoppage for dinner is permitted. There is no day of rest. Sanitary accommodations are not provided.

Persecution Added. "It is well known," says the statement, "that the cost of living in Shanghai is the highest in China. Whenever we requested a raise in wages or betterment in treatment our demands have been flatly rejected by the factory owners. They dismiss our representatives and ask the police to arrest the 'ringleaders' of the workers. Our patience has reached a limit. That is the reason there are many strikes."

150,000 Strike. Both European, Japanese and Chinese factory owners have resisted these demands of the workers so stubbornly that during July there were 100 strikes, involving some 150,000 workers. They were accused of radical tendencies, but this they denied, saying that all they were asking was a chance to feed their families and maintain health while at work.

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millennium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker eats out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

MOROS OF JOLO VOTE TO FREE ISLES FROM U. S.

Also Condemn the Bacon Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLO, P. I., Sept. 21.—On motion of Councillor Mujul and seconded by Councillor Maharana, both Mohammedan Filipinos (Moros), the Jolo municipal council recently passed a resolution protesting against the Bacon bill. The resolution demanded the unity of the Philippines and called for independence from United States rule.

Jolo Included. Jolo Island is in the territory sought to be included in the Bacon bill, which provides for segregating the rubber lands of Mindanao, Palawan and the Sulu group so that American rubber trusts may override the Philippine land laws limiting holdings to 2,500 acres.

Firestone's Plans. Firestone has declared that he is willing to undertake the cultivation of 500,000 acres if the Philippine land laws are abrogated. The Bacon bill is an indirect attempt to nullify the land laws. The Jolo resolution is the island expression of the Moros in this island on the question of the Bacon bill and also expressed the unified wish for independence.

Recall Slaughter of Moros by General Pershing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—William Philip Simms, Daily News foreign editor, in an article attacking the Bacon bill, points out that the Moros suffered more under United States rule than any time in their history.

He points out that the Moros were literally slaughtered under the military dictatorships of Generals Wood, Bliss and Pershing, in the years 1903-1913.

"General Pershing's reputation up to the World War was won chiefly fighting the Moros, and it was not until 1913, on the little mountain of Bagsak in the Sulus, that he finally broke the back of their resistance."

20,000 More Signatures Needed in New York

(Continued from page 1)

- 14th Cong. Dist. N. Y., Elmer T. Allison, 1,700.
- 3rd Assem. Dist., Bronx, Elias Marks, 1,250.
- 4th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Isidore Steiner, 1,150.
- 5th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Charles Zimmerman, 1,275.
- 7th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Joseph Boruchowitz, 1,300.
- 20th Cong. Dist., Bronx, Moissaye J. Olgin, 1,700.
- 6th Assem. Dist., Kings, George Primoff, 1,050.
- 14th Assem. Dist., Kings, Samuel Nesin, 900.
- 23rd Assem. Dist., Kings, Fannie Warshafsky, 875.
- 10th Cong. Dist., Kings, Bertram D. Wolfe, 1,700.
- 7th Sen. Dist., Kings, Morris Rosen, 1,700.

The time for the filing of the signatures is almost at hand and we are still short almost 20,000 signatures. All comrades are instructed by the district executive committee to immediately report to the following places, where they will receive petitions and instructions and start on the work of collecting signatures:

- Headquarters for Signature Work, 108 East 14th St., New York City.
- 36 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.
- 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
- 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
- 81 E. 110th St., New York City.
- 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
- 443 St. Anns Ave., Bronx.

Comrades in charge of the headquarters will be there every evening, and all comrades must report there without fail for signature work. The section campaign managers have been instructed to keep a record of all those who come for signature work, and those who do not report will be called before their section committee to explain why they have not responded for this important work.

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

New York DAILY WORKER

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The Best Place to Buy Your

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2635 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 4983
2408 W. North Avenue, Phone Humboldt 6941
1618 W. Chicago Avenue, Phone Monroe 6264
1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Seelye 5600

ATTENTION—

NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

Meat Market Restaurant

IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your homes.

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4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

J. Louis Engdahl.

Over two hundred workers crowded to hear J. L. Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, speak at an open air meeting here at Worcester, Mass., on "The Workers and the Old Parties." There was a great deal of enthusiasm and a considerable collection was made as well as a good deal of literature sold. Max Lerner also spoke from the same platform with Comrade Engdahl.

The Worcester meeting was one of a whole series that make up the big country-wide election campaign tour on which Comrade Engdahl is now engaged. Today his meeting will be in Chicago. Then he will proceed westward. The remaining meetings of his tour follow:

CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24.
MOOSE HALL, 43 S. 4th St.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Welman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Cella Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrlie.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades.
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifshitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbeln. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Molsaay J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nealin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sept. 23.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29.
ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

J. O. Bentall.

Flint, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak tomorrow, Sept. 23, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

FLINT, Mich.—Thursday, Sept. 23.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.
MUSKOGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Youngstown, Ohio, today, Sept. 22. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Sept. 22.
WARREN, O.—Sept. 23.
CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.
AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania is covering in a September election campaign tour. Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Haverhill, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HAVERTHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.
LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.
FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Bertram Wolfe to Speak in Frisco Next Sunday Night

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of Workers' School, New York City, will lecture on "Who Owns Our Government?" Sunday evening, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock at 225 Valencia street. Admission, 25 cents.

Friday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock at 225 Valencia street the Young Workers (Communist) League will celebrate International Youth Day. There will be good speakers and musical numbers. Admission is free.

Cleveland Party Arranges Big Social

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—A fine social evening has been arranged by the Cleveland comrades. This will be on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 6 p. m., at the Jewish Singing Society Hall, 3514 E. 116th St. A basket party has been arranged, the comrades being requested to bring along the baskets, which will be auctioned off. A burlesque show has been arranged. Admission is free.

Cleveland Will Discuss Russian Party Controversy

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The membership of the Workers (Communist) Party is interested in what is transpiring in the Russian Communist Party. In order that there may be a full discussion of all the issues involved—which concerns not only the Russian party, but every section of the Communist International, a meeting has been arranged at the Gardina Hall, 6025 St. Clair, Room 301, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 8 p. m.

Los Angeles Press Picnic.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The United Worker's Press Picnic will be held October 10th, at Rose Hill Park. Tickets only fifty cents. Good speakers, sports, and games. Leave your lunches at home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments. This will be the greatest outdoor celebration of the year, for fourteen different organizations have participated to, put this affair across. Remember the date, October 10th. Your patronage of this affair means the success of our most prized agitator, the Young Worker.



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Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

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BERTRAM D. WOLFE IS COMING TO LOS ANGELES!

BERTRAM D. WOLFE

Director of the Workers' School in New York

will address a

POLITICAL MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1936

at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25c. Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party.

Socialist Party Fights Unity of Action of Workers

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Exec. Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has sounded a note of alarm to the locals and members of that organization and made what the St. Louis "Labor" terms "an important request" to the units of the party.

This "important request" is nothing less than a seven point warning to the locals of the Socialist Party not to permit themselves to become part of unked action of the workers in their present day struggles.

THE locals of the Socialist Party, according to the request of the National Executive Committee should not enter the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers by participating in the organization of councils for the protection of the foreign-born. They must not join in a united fight against discrimination from which the Negroes suffer. They must remain away from the united movement for the release of political prisoners nor should they aid workers in a strike.

The Reason For This Warning.

THE reason for this warning of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is that the Communists are often the leaders and the initiators of united front movements to fight in the workers' interests. For the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, it is a crime for the socialists to join with trade union organizations, workers' fraternal organizations and Communists in a united front struggle to prevent the foreign-born workers from being registered, photographed and fingerprinted or to fight against racial discrimination from which the Negro suffers or to take action to help workers who are fighting the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions thru a strike.

THIS warning has however, a deeper significance than the mere fear on the part of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that the members or units of that organization may really participate in the struggles of the workers. Many local organizations of the Socialist Party have ignored the policy of the National Executive Committee of keeping the workers from uniting to fight their immediate battles against the capitalist exploiters. There are, in the Socialist Party, many sincere workers who still believe that the Socialist Party is an organization fighting in the workers' interests. Branches of the Socialist Party in which such workers predominate have, in spite of all the past warnings, and denunciations by the leaders of the Socialist Party, joined in united front action in the interests of the workers even though those actions were initiated and led by Communists. These working class members and units of the Socialist Party dominated by such members do not fear to be associated with Communists in a common struggle to aid striking workers or to protect foreign-born workers against exception laws which would register, fingerprint and photograph them like criminals.

SOCIALIST locals have joined with trade union representatives, with representatives of the fraternal organizations of foreign-born workers and with the Communists in forming Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers. It has been thru the mass pressure of these councils that the enactment of these exception laws by congress has been prevented. Now the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party warns its locals to keep out of such a struggle to protect the foreign-born workers.

THE same has been true in relation to the great struggle of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Many socialist locals could not be prevented from joining in the united front movement to support the Passaic workers in their heroic strike. The socialist locals have joined with trade unionists, Communists, workers' fraternal organizations in forming relief committees for the Passaic strikers. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party tells the socialist locals to get out of these relief committees and let the Passaic workers fight their own battles.

SOCIALIST locals have been found themselves in united front political conferences formed for the purpose of promoting independent political action and participated in by trade union representatives, fraternal organization representatives and Communists, in addition to the socialists. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is opposed to such a movement to break the workers away from the republican and democratic parties and to organize them for an independent political struggle thru the formation of a labor party. It warns its locals to keep out of such organizations for united action on the political field.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is even against the united front movement to win complete political, educational, industrial, and social equality for the Negroes of this country. The socialist locals must not participate in united action to fight against racial discrimination against the Negro.

Will The Socialist Locals Abandon THE instructions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to its locals, places be

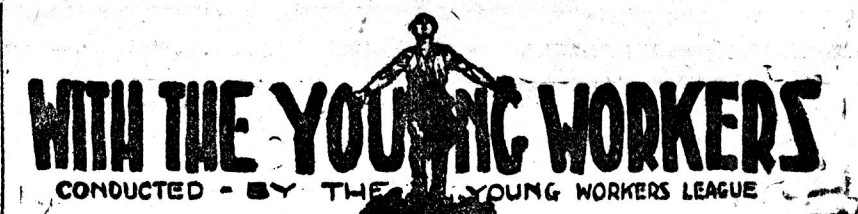
fore those locals made up of workers who wish to participate in the workers' struggles in this country, the question whether they shall abandon the class struggle or whether they shall abandon the Socialist Party.

There could be no greater confession of bankruptcy so far as fighting for the workers' interests in this country is concerned, than this seven point statement constituting "an important request" by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party endeavored to confuse the view placed before the socialist locals by reference to financial domination of these organizations by the Communists. But no workers will be deceived by this. The instructions to the socialist locals actually mean that these locals must keep out of every movement of the American workers which represents a fight on the basis of the class struggle, because every such struggle in this country has been either initiated, or is being led or supported by the Communists.

The issue before the socialist locals is whether they will participate in such united action by the workers against their capitalist exploiters or give up the idea of the class struggle.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will fool no one by its reference to the Communist leadership of such united front movements. Where the Communists have become the leaders of the united front movement of the workers, it has been because they have won the confidence and support of the workers thru their services in the common struggle. If they have initiated united front action thru which the workers have been able to make a better fight against the capitalist bosses, that is to their credit. The fact that this is so, shows that the Communist program today is a program thru which the workers can achieve results and relieve themselves from some of the oppression and exploitation from which they suffer and against which they are struggling at the present time.



POLICE JUDGES PROTECT CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS IN MD.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland employers continue to violate the child labor law despite the alleged rigid enforcement policy adopted in 1924. The annual report of T. Knox Inley, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics states almost as much.

Under the Maryland law, the responsibility for violations of the law rests with the employer. There were 458 violations during the year.

The first Maryland child labor law was passed in 1913, with provisions for inspectors under the State Child Labor Bureau to enforce it.

Many inspectors, Commissioner Inley points out, received appointments to the Bureau as rewards for political services. These inspectors he declares, has little knowledge of the child labor law and little inclination to enforce it. For a number of years after the first child labor law was passed, child labor inspectors were unknown in many counties.

The police judges of Baltimore, whose children of course never become the child slaves of the Maryland canneries, protected the child labor exploiters in their nefarious work.

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British Youth to Send Delegation to Soviet Union

LONDON, England, Sept. 4.—(By Mail).—Comrade Tristram, N. Leeds I. L. P. Guild of Youth, presided over a very keen and representative conference at the Morris Hall on Saturday afternoon in Leeds.

Young miners, textile workers, garment workers, engineers were prominent among the delegates and all spoke heartily in favor of sending a British young workers' delegation to look over the situation in the Soviet Union, at the earliest possible moment.

The secretary of the Leeds Central Campaign Committee, reported on the activities since the last congress. Finance was coming in well, but more was wanted and many organizations had written requiring further particulars.

A suggestion was made from the floor of the conference that later on the Russian young workers should be invited to send a delegation to England to see the conditions of the young workers in capitalist Britain. The suggestion found great favor.

THE mother of W. F. Bally, the youth that was killed, had asked the construction company several days before to discharge her boy as he was too young to do this kind of work. The company took no steps to comply with the request of the mother and the youth was too glad to make "good money" that is paid for this dangerous work.

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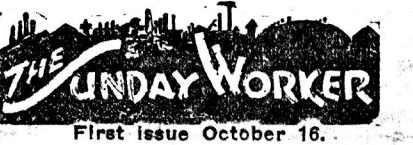
17 Year Mucker Killed in Tunnel Explosion

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—Eight muckers lost their lives in an explosion that occurred at 5:25 a. m. September 15, in the new intake tunnel to the Kansas City waterworks that is being constructed under the Missouri River. One of the eight muckers was a husky lad of 17 whose life was sacrificed due to carelessness on the part of the construction company.

The "graveyard shift" as the night shift is called, works in a tunnel 350 feet below the Missouri River from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. At 12:30 the tunnel plant broke down and the tunnel stopped. The foreman ordered the men out but at 4:30 he ordered and accompanied them back in the shaft to continue work. At 5:25 the explosion occurred that cost the lives of eight muckers; the 17-year-old lad, the youngest man and six others. One was a woman who came to the city for a vacation and needed a little extra money and decided to work a few weeks as a mucker.

The explosion threw two machines weighing 4000 pounds over 20 feet and debris was thrown over a thousand feet. The shaft was in no condition for work when the men went back. No air was in the shaft and gas had filled the space. The company says it is a mystery as to what caused the explosion.

The mother of W. F. Bally, the youth that was killed, had asked the construction company several days before to discharge her boy as he was too young to do this kind of work. The company took no steps to comply with the request of the mother and the youth was too glad to make "good money" that is paid for this dangerous work.



Daily Worker CONCERT

2 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT. 10

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

TOM MANN, VETERAN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOR, SPEAKS TO THE NATIONAL MINORITY CONFERENCE

The National Minority Movement, or revolutionary left wing of British trade unionism, recently held its third annual conference at Battersea Town Hall in London. The DAILY WORKER gives below the address of Tom Mann, chairman of the N. M. M., veteran labor leader of Great Britain, as an interesting and graphic picture of the scope and purposes of the British left wing.—Editor's Note.

(Continued from previous issue)
Rank and File All Right.

THE general strike did not fail because of any weakness or lack of courage, or unreadiness to act on the part of the rank and file. It failed because those upon whom responsibility fell at the time had no belief in the general strike; very few indeed of the members of the General Council have any real understanding of what is involved in the general strike, and those who claim to have a knowledge of it have spoken and written against it.

Thus these persons temporarily supported the strike in order to make it a failure, holding themselves in readiness to frustrate and destroy its chances of success. They believe in and resort to the policy of class collaboration, to the serious detriment of the position of the workers.

The leaders of the future must rest with those who—

1. Understand the real nature of the class struggle and are ever ready to take militant action to travel towards the workers' control of industry.
2. Have a well-thought-out policy to meet the varying conditions on a national and international scale.

We declare that the National Minority Movement has acted as a nucleus of such leadership and that the principles we have popularized and the policy we pursue are destined to revolutionize the movement.

Capitalist Dictatorship.

It is necessary to make reference to the role played by the government during the period under review. Probably never in our history have we had such a clear demonstration of the truth of the statement of Karl Marx that under capitalism the government is the "executive committee of the capitalist class." The government, by its daily behavior, has shown unmistakably that it is ready to use all the powers of the state, not in the interests of the people, but exclusively in the interests of the capitalists.

The government has been utterly regardless of the millions of workers and has listened only to the voices of its financial overlords, the Federation of British Industries and the Mining Association of Great Britain.

By means of the emergency power act it wipes out the constitution and carries on a ruthless and tyrannical crusade against those who do not know to its dictatorship. Never in our history has this country been under such a ruthless capitalist dictatorship as now.

State Employees to Be Bulldozed. It is just over a hundred years since our fathers won for us the right to organize. This carried with it the right to link up with fellow workers; now at this time of day the government is beginning a new attack to prohibit sympathetic strikes, and demanding the disaffiliation of civil servants from the Trades Union Congress and the labor party.

The government is not against all trade unionism, it is only against that trade unionism which is strong enough and directed by those who are capable enough to achieve something of value to the workers. The attack on the civil service trade unions is very significant. In the general strike, railway clerical workers were out with manual workers. This is essential for complete success. Solidarity with those who wield the pen and all others who work is the object we aim at. If we examine the position to understand what the government is after it presents itself in three ways:

1. An attempt to make unity between clerical and manual workers impossible.
2. An attempt to clear out of government service all other than reactionaries, thereby making the workers in the state departments 100 per cent safe for capitalism.
3. Attempt to entrench reactionary elements in government service in order to enable capitalists to sabotage a labor government.

The attack on the civil service is made under the cry, "the civil service is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This is similar to the parrot cry of "the army is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This shows how inextricably mixed are industrial with political questions.

We have in this present government several of the most bitter and intolerant reactionaries this country has ever produced; in this list I place Lord Birkenhead and Winston Churchill. These members of the present government are the most unscrupulous villains of the workers that have ever filled public position. They are continually concocting schemes to tie up the workers, and they often succeed in getting the backing of their colleagues. With effective organization and courageous leadership we shall be easily able to deal effectively with these and all their kind. The entire government is subscribing to the slogan "the community first." That is merely for public consumption and general camouflage.

What they really stand for is "our own class," i. e., the robber class, the exploiting class, which class is not more than 1 per cent of the community, but which always battens on the community.

We of the worker class, the entire producing class, the creators of the wealth of the country, must now see to it that there shall be no more wasting of time and energy and the lives of the people. We must demand and insist on loyalty to our class by those who wish to speak in our name.

The Miners' Fight.

THE miners' lock-out is still on. The whole working class is still suffering. Baldwin's assertion that only the miners are being attacked is utterly untrue, the policy pursued fits exactly with the statement of Baldwin when he said: "All wages must come down."

The coming Trades Union Congress should decide to call for a levy on all the unions to help the miners and confer with the executives of the unions as to the best means of applying it. It is still possible for the workers of this country to do something much more substantial to help the miners financially. A resolution passed at congress authorizing the General Council to act in conjunction with the union executives could get going quickly.

It's War We Are In.

WE are fully conscious of the difficulties in getting in good results with conditions as they are, yet it is the case that if the miners should lose, then the general rank and file will lose many times more than the cost now of helping the miners to win.

Even now there is time to apply an effective embargo on all coal, the will to act would make this possible in one day, and it should be done. And I solemnly declare that we who realize that it's war we are in should have no scruples in calling out the safety men from the miners. To carefully take scrupulous care of the property of the enemy that is fighting you to the death is a queer way of fighting that enemy.

International Unity.

INTERNATIONAL unity proved to be more than talk in the case of Russia, who set the example to the world by her prompt and substantial monetary help to the British miners. Had we but had world-wide relations of such a character we should have won long ago. If the unions on the continent associated with Amsterdam had done half as much as Russia has done the situation financially would have been more controllable.

We must again deal with International Trade Union unity. It is really of the greatest importance that we shall be able to act on a world scale. Governments are deliberately fomenting strike calculated to again precipitate a world war. We must not be dumb whilst this goes on; therefore, this will be on the agenda and will, I am sure, have most careful consideration. The Anglo-Russian relations have been strained, but are cementing again, and to this we must also give full consideration.

We are meeting a week in front of the Trades Union Congress, and it is announced that the General Council does not intend to have the question of more power to the General Council discussed at congress, because this will bring up the whole subject of the general strike. The movement cannot wait another year before the matter shall be dealt with, the whole thing is exceedingly urgent to those who sense the situation aright.

In any case we must (as far as time admits) deal with these fateful questions, every phase of the labor problem comes within our purview. The delegates present at this minority conference have already done much; after our consultations here we shall go to our respective districts, not to forget what we met for, but to carry on our work with redoubled energy, in the fullest confidence that we are engaged in fighting the most successful battles of our class, for the overthrow of capitalism and establishing the workers in full control of all industry.

Success to the workers of all countries!

Success to the speedy overthrow of capitalism and the full realization of socialism.

"Prolet-Tribune", Russ Living Paper, Gets Good Reception

In spite of the warm weather a good crowd attended the eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, last Saturday night at the Workers' House. It was the first indoor issue after the summer season. The crowd cheered the greetings from the Novy Mir worker correspondents to the Vilnius Lithuanian daily, the first issue of which appeared on Saturday. The next issue of Prolet-Tribune will be out Sat. October 16.

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

FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET

ARTICLE VII. WHY A LOCAL LABOR PARTY?

By Bertram D. Wolfe.

THE Workers Party stands committed to the use of all its energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the instructions of the Central Executive Committee to the districts in the 1926 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: 1. Thru existing farmer and labor parties. 2. Thru plying united front labor tickets on the ballot. 3. By placing Workers (Communist) Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises: Why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms?

AMERICAN political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a national labor party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state labor parties, gradually converging towards an American labor party and finally crystallizing when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single labor party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Sane in Va., Insane in N. Y.

Economically the United States is a single unit, but because of the federal system of government, the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, as the Chalone case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

WHEN the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is zealously upheld and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press or assembly, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the constitution has been so interpreted that any state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other forms of free assemblage.

Nevertheless, when the war broke out, a national "espionage" act was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes on Progress.

THE courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry. Thus Professor Commons, who can scarcely be accused of radicalism declares:

"The courts blocking the way of a new aggressive class with precedents created to protect a dominant class. have had, in this country, a high authority unknown in other lands. By vetoing laws which labor in its political struggles has been able to secure, the courts, joined to divergent state policies, have excluded or delayed labor from legislative acts." (History of Labor in the United States, Vol. I, P. 9.)

LABOR protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalist courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently, labor political activities tend to be of a local nature.

It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme court steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court which gives the final death blow to the measure in question.

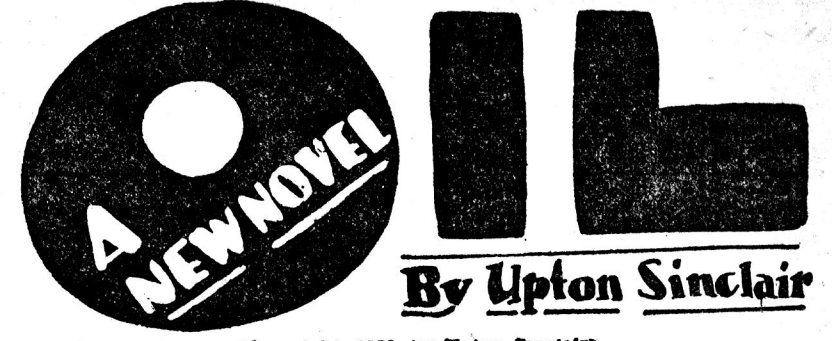
The Central Labor Union.

AGAIN, the natural basis for political activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file (particularly the former of them) than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Consequently, it is in the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first makes itself felt and most strongly so. NOT only is the character of the labor movement greatly diversified according to the state (the question of whether there are large industrial plants in the state or not and what

WCFL Radio Program

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Florentine String Trio; Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Hickey and Johnson.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.



That made Dad rather warm, because he had been reading this news for three or four months and believing every word of it. He wanted to know if Paul didn't believe there had been any killing of the rich classes in Russia. Paul said he didn't doubt there had been some, because he had read about the French revolution. What you had to remember was the way the Russian people had been treated by their ruling classes and the kind of government they were used to; you had to judge their revolution by their standards and not by ours. Paul smiled and added that it was a mistake for an American employer who had tried to give his men a square deal, to identify himself with those masters in Russia who had beaten their men with knouts and turned them over to the Cossacks if they attempted any protest.

That pacified Dad a little, but he said the way it seemed to him, these Bolsheviks were just so many German agents. He told about the train that had carried Lenin—Dad called him Leeneyne—through Germany. But Paul asked whether he had watched the news that had come from the peace negotiations; the Germans had apparently been as much afraid of the Russians as we were. These Bolsheviks were fighting the ruling classes of both sides, and the Germans might find the peace they had made more dangerous to them than the fighting; the revolutionary propaganda might spread in their armies and even to the Western Front.

There was no use expecting Dad to see anything so complicated as that. The declared that if the Russians had really wanted to help the cause of peace and justice they should have stood by the allies until the Kaiser was put out of business. Then Paul asked whether Mr. Ross had read the secret treaties of the allies, and Dad was obliged to confess that he had never even heard of them. Paul explained how the Soviets, after demanding that the allies should make known their war aims and having no attention paid to the request, had revealed to the world all the secret agreements which the allies had made with the Tsar, for dividing up the territories they meant to take from the Germans and Austrians and Turks. Paul declared that the text of these treaties, the most important news of the day, had been suppressed by the American newspapers. If we were going into this war blindfolded, to help Great Britain and France and Italy and Japan in their imperialist aims, then our people were being deceived and some day they would have a bitter awakening.

Dad's answer to that was simple: Paul might rest assured, those secret treaties would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. Had not our government already given out a lot of documents it had obtained in Russia, proving the Bolshevik leaders to be German agents? Those were the true documents, and Paul would find it out some day, and be ashamed of having doubted our allies. How could he suppose that President Wilson would let us be jockeyed?

Bunny sat, taking in every word of this discussion. It was puzzling, and hard to be sure about, but it seemed to him that Dad was right, what could a good American do, in war-time like this, but trust his government? Bunny was a little shocked to hear a man wearing the uniform of the army sit there and express doubts about his superiors, and he considered it his duty to get Paul off by himself and tell him some of the things the four minute men had said in school and try to inspire him with a more intense patriotism. But Paul only laughed and patted Bunny on the back, saying that they got any quantity of propaganda here in the training camp.

One evening they all went to hear Eli; in a great tent such as would hold a three-ring circus, with thousands of cars parked in the fields about and sawdust strewn in the aisles and hundreds of wooden benches crowded with soldier boys and ranchers and their wives and children. There was a platform with the evangelist, wearing a white robe with a golden star on his bosom, for all the world like some Persian magus; and there was a "silver band," with trumpets and bass-tubes gleaming so that they put your eyes out. When those big blarers started a hymn of glory, and the audience started to rock and shout, "Praise the Lord!" the top of that tent would bulge out!

Eli preached against the Hun, telling how the Holy Spirit had revealed to him that the enemy was to be routed before the year was by and promising eternal salvation to all who died in this cause of the Lord—provided, of course, that they had not rejected their chance to be saved by Eli. In the middle of the stage was a tank constructed, with steps descending into it and the converts sitting in rows on the platform, garbed in white nighties; when that stage of the ceremonies arrived, Eli descended into the water himself, and grabbed his victims one by one by the backs of their necks and in the name of the Father and the Son of the Holy Ghost, he swung them forward, soule! into the water. Thereby their sins were washed from the very last hair of their bodies and if from the holy water then contracted any of those diseases which are the penalty of sins, even among military crusaders—well, all they had to do was to come back again and have themselves "healed" by the prophet of the Third Revelation.

Next day the family drove home and how much they had to gossip about on the way and for weeks thereafter! Bunny was looking forward to living this camp-life the coming summer—except that, because of the preparation he was getting in school and also because of Dad's influence, he was to be in an officer's training camp. He was full of consecration and working harder than ever at his duties.

Late in March began that long-dreaded onslaught on the western front; one of those battles to which the world had grown accustomed, extending over a hundred miles of front and lasting all day and all night for several weeks. Such a battle was not named from a town or a city, but from a province; this was the battle of Picardy. The German rush broke through the British line and drove them back in rout for thirty or forty miles and captured a hundred thousand men and it seemed that Dad's worst forebodings were to be realized.

But neither the Germans nor the allies knew that in an obscure village amid the fruit orchards of California a mighty prophet was exercising his magic on their behalf. It chanced that Eli Watkins read a news item from the front, declaring that the only thing which could save the British armies was rain; and forthwith he assembled his hosts of prayer, and all night long they rocked upon their knees and wrung their hands unto the Lord, invoking storms in Picardy; and the Lord heard them, and the floodgates of heaven were opened and the rain descended and the feet of the Huns were stuck fast, yes, and their chariot wheels also and their might men at arms were downed in mud; but on the side where the hosts of the Lord were battling there fell no rain, but the ground was clean and reinforcements came up and the British line was saved and back amid the California orchards the hosannas of the faithful shook the blossoms off the prune-trees.

(To be continued.)

ZIMMERMAN SAYS EMPLOYERS RULE STATE ASSEMBLY

By CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN, Candidate for 5th Assembly, Bronx, and Vice-Chairman General Strike Committee, N. Y. Garment Workers. The issuance of the injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers brings forward again the need for independent working-class political action. Injunctions are being employed by the bosses on an ever-increasing scale. The right to strike and picket is a life and death necessity for the maintenance of union organization.

The purpose of injunctions is to deal a death blow to the right to strike and picket. Workers must exert their maximum effort in order to defeat the use of such methods intended to establish the open shop in industry.

Present Assembly Anti-Labor.

The New York state assembly has in the last year engaged in an orgy of reactionary legislation. It has turned down the very simple demands for labor legislation presented by the New York State Federation of Labor. It has defeated bills aimed at relieving the exploitation of women and children. On the other hand, reactionary measures in the interests of the manufacturers and trusts of New York state have been favored by the legislature.

Employers Seek More Power.

The proposals for the reorganization of the government, the heralded as a plan for simplification of the government, means that more injunctions and greater police power are put in the hands of employers interested in destroying unions and reducing the living standards of the workers.

The workers in this election must demonstrate their readiness to support proposals aimed at uniting their power, of bringing nearer the day when a labor party based upon the strength of organized labor can be established.

Support the Workers' Party.

They must support the campaign conducted by the Workers' Party, for improving the standards of life of the workers against militarism and war, against injunctions and measures to stifle the voice of labor, for the recognition of the Soviet Union, for social equality to the Negro and for all measures that will build up the power of the working class.

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The Injunction Against the New York Garment Workers

The sweeping injunction issued against the striking New York garment workers is a challenge to the whole labor movement. It should be met by determined resistance to destroy this method of strike-breaking by the capitalists and their henchmen in judicial positions.

Theoretically, the workers of this country are supposed to enjoy the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly and the right to organize to advance their common welfare. When it comes to a test of these rights, however, the capitalists find the means of denying them and putting the workers into jail if they tried to exercise them.

The Daugherty injunction against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922 set the example for sweeping orders to the workers not to do anything which would compel the railroad owners to grant them better wages and working conditions. It ordered them, on the penalty of going to jail if they did not obey the order, not to meet, to issue any papers, to use their funds, to picket and persuade strikebreakers not to take their places, and prohibited everything that the strikers theoretically had a right to do and which they ought to do if they were to continue this fight against the bosses.

Under the injunction process, one man, usually a particularly willing tool of the bosses, issues an order which supercedes the constitution of the United States and the legislative acts of both the state and federal government. Ukases of the czarist regime were not more powerful than the injunctions are today in the United States. There are a number of thousands of little czars holding positions as judges, who at any moment, can come to the aid of the bosses by issuing injunctions intended to destroy the workers' power in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

The injunction against the striking New York garment workers is one of the sweeping ukases of the new czars of the capitalist system. The issuance of such an injunction, after the attempt of Governor Smith to force the workers to submit their demands to arbitration, shows a co-ordinated use of the state power against the workers in the New York strike. The garment workers stood firm against Governor Smith's attempt to make them submit their case to arbitration. His next move was to endeavor to rob the workers of any power to put up a further fight for their demands. The method adopted was the sweeping injunction which has been issued.

There is but one answer which can be made to the arbitrary power which the capitalists have invoked in order to keep down the workers. That is to ignore the injunction and continue the struggle. The mass power of the workers must be mobilized against this weapon of the capitalists. The 40,000 striking garment workers should, as one man, refuse to submit to the injunction issued against them. They should go on with their fight, carry on their picketing, do all the things that the injunction says they shall not do.

The entire organized labor movement of New York City must be rallied to their support in this defiance against the bosses' injunction.

Such a mass defiance of the injunction in the New York garment workers' strike will kill the injunction. A similar nation-wide fight by the organized labor movement against the injunctions wherever they are used, would soon free the workers from the effects of this weapon of the capitalists.

There is another lesson to be learned from the use of the injunction. In the New York strike and elsewhere. To get an injunction, the capitalist bosses must have their men on the bench. To get a governor to endeavor to enforce arbitration against the workers, they must have their men in the gubernatorial offices. They elect their judges and their governors thru the republican and democratic parties. The workers who vote for these parties' candidates are voting for injunctions against them and for the use of the governmental powers generally against their interests.

As long as the workers vote for the bosses' candidates, they are voting the power into the hands of the capitalist bosses who beat them into submission when they go out on strike on the picket line to fight for their interests.

The fight against the injunctions has two fronts. The first one of these is the direct mass violation of the capitalist injunctions, the second, the fight to take the governmental power out of the hands of the capitalist bosses.

The New York garment workers and the workers everywhere who feel the mailed fist of the capitalists in the form of injunctions must join in the fight on both these fronts to break this weapon of the capitalists.

The Reward of Scabbery

Officials of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, have announced their intention to chop off the economic heads of one hundred overseers and second hands and to slash the salaries of two hundred more.

This is base ingratitude. Those boys took an active part in the 1922 strike, as strikebreakers. When the strikers were forced to return to work and stand in line waiting for a job, those overseers were detailed to look over the waiting line and pick out the active strikers for punishment. Those workers who were marked by those slimy stoolpigeons were blacklisted in every New Hampshire mill.

The Labor News of Worcester, Massachusetts, comments acidly on the predicament in which those petty bosses now find themselves in. The following excerpt is well worth reproduction:

"These bosses are now reaping a bitter reward for their loyalty to the corporation.
"The Amoskeag made millions in war profits; it flew flags from the staffs erected on its mills. Many of its employes entered the service, went over and never came back.

"Parker Straw of the Amoskeag corporation also entered the service. But he went in as a 'dollar-a-year man.' He also went over, but he came back home none the worse for his trip.

"While the boys were smelling poison gas that made human wrecks and sorrowing homes, Mr. Straw was smelling war orders that piled up a surplus of thirty million dollars.
The wages of treachery is more of the same thing.

A "Socialist" United Front Maneuver

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

THE Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, which just held its first annual and successful convention in New York City, was formed of a united front of labor, socialist and Communist organizations. In the three years of its existence it has conducted an intense agitation against fascism in this country.

Formed at a time when fascism raised its head in Italy, the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America first limited its activities to the periodical issuance of manifestos against the violence of fascism, but it grew and dug deep roots into the masses when the Communists and militant left wingers assumed an active and guiding role in the alliance. As a result of the latter's activities, the alliance took on flesh and blood and established a sound core of active members in the branches formed all over the country, thru the Political Refugees Leagues and militants within the Italian labor unions. The demonstrations of thousands of workers and the huge and numerous mass meetings held all over the country demonstrated that the proletarian united front and working class organizations are the weapons for fighting and defeating fascism, in the face of which the agents of Mussolini in this country hardly could raise its voice.

Enter Under Pressure. THE socialists, under the pressure of the masses, entered this united front with the Communists and other labor organizations in spite of their professed opposition to united front activities with the Communists. They did not dare to remain outside this movement and at the beginning were content with the organization as long as it bore a liberal aspect and confined its chief activities to denunciations of "suppression of democracy, liberty" and other phrases dear to the hearts of the petty bourgeois socialists of America.

As the movement in America—partially in reaction to the growth of proletarian opposition to fascism in Italy and also as a result of the fact that the united front took roots and developed an active rank and file proletarian membership—took on more of a working class character and showed that it meant real business in fighting fascism on all fronts and that it was not a mere gathering of labor bureaucrats, but a real fighting organization, the socialist party lost heart with the united front and began to look with disfavor at the organization.

Try to Break. IN place of drawing in their membership, becoming active and going along with the policy of the alliance of fighting fascism, not only in Italy, but in America, expressed in deportations of political refugees, the socialist leaders (who follow the course of expel-

ling militants and pursuing class collaborationist tactics resulting in weakened unions) decided to "free" themselves from this united front, to execute a "maneuver" of either getting the alliance under their domination or splitting it. Only several weeks ago, on the eve of the national convention, the Italian socialists of New York made a decision by the N. C. of the socialist party. The handful of socialist leaders therefore held a conference and announced to the world "that since the alliance has been dominated by the Communists who favor dictatorships, violence, etc., they no longer could be part of this organization."

But hardly had they concocted the scheme and made the first announcement than the socialists found that their maneuver was a fiasco. WITH the first attempt to cause a break-away on what they thought would be a large scale, they found that the rank and file of the workers in the unions, and even progressive leaders and organizations would not go along with this attempt. Their scheme ended in a complete and miserable debacle. The very leaders who were part of the plan failed the representatives of the Italian section of the socialist party. Such red baiters as Ninto, who hate the Communists even more than they do the bourgeoisie (with whom they conduct class collaboration policies) were shrewder than the socialist leaders and found it more expedient to remain in the united front and participate in the convention. The socialist party, however, having already declared its policy in splitting the alliance, was compelled to go thru with this gesture and create an abortive dual alliance called the Anti-Fascist League of North America with a program not against fascism, but against all dictatorships, in Soviet Russia, etc., etc., ad nauseam. On the eve of the convention the socialists found that their "maneuver in the united front" was only a matter for jest and banter among the Italian workers. In place of splitting the alliance, they had only completely isolated themselves.

ONCE having started on this path, however, they had to make good in appearances and so they bravely announced that they would not participate in the first national convention of the alliance. Not only that, but they brought reinforcements to the front and further announced to the whole world that the United Hebrew Trades (which had never been an active participant in the alliance) likewise would not participate in the convention. But they could get no further.

250 Delegates Come. IN the national convention held September 6, 7 and 8, 250 delegates from all parts of the country repre-

senting over 200,000 Italian workers, came to the convention. In addition to other unions, there were represented as delegates, Antonini, Ninto and company, loyal sons of class collaboration, who had no choice but to enter the convention or otherwise have a fight on their hands with the membership. But so bare-footed was the attempt to split the alliance, that even many of the honest members of the socialist party had to repudiate the little game of the socialists. Socialist delegates from Hoboken, Washington and New York showed no sympathy with their socialist leaders and participated in the convention. The grand fiasco of the socialist party attitude in withdrawing from the alliance and declaring that the Communists were not good friends of labor, came when Vaccra, a leader of the socialists in America, spoke in the convention as a political refugee and apologized for the action of the socialist party, whom he had to follow as a disciplined member.

Militant Spirit in Convention. THE national convention was a splendid demonstration of unity and resoluteness of the Italian workers' organizations against the common enemy of the working class—fascism. The convention was dominated by a militant spirit and by the leadership of the Communists and the left wing. The convention accepted unanimously (not even the socialist bureaucrats daring to oppose) resolutions characterizing fascism as a phase of the whole imperialist development of the world instead of as a mere post-war phenomenon, as the socialists and liberals erroneously characterized it hitherto. It called for joint campaigns of anti-fascist working-class groups among the Hungarians, Spanish and Italian workers. It condemned the action of the United States government in deporting political refugees and calling for the freedom of political prisoners in America. It endorsed the movement for protection of the foreign-born workers and went on record for affiliation, with a rising vote, with the International Labor Defense, the shield of labor defense in this country. The convention took steps for making the alliance even more effective and more extensive, including women's sections and children's circles, and thus paved the way for greater success in anti-fascist work in the United States. It greeted the striking miners in England, clothing workers in New York, textile workers in Passaic.

Socialists Try to Return. REALIZING that their "maneuver" had only isolated them, many socialists tried to get their leaders to change their decision, return to the convention and to present their return as a victory over the Communists. They tried to secure a specific invitation requesting them to come

back into the alliance and in response to this maneuver found that the convention understood too well their game of trying to split the alliance. The convention only repeated emphatically that all who wished to work for the unity of the movement and for an energetic campaign against fascism would be welcome, leaving it to the socialists to choose this course or commit suicide.

The socialist speakers at the convention, in spite of their bitter hatred of the militant labor movement, very carefully avoided attacking Soviet Russia and Communism, in spite of the propaganda campaign of the little abortive and duel socialist league. Even Pres. Green, upon good advice of his socialist friends, dared not attack Soviet Russia or Communism in his address to the convention.

Surrender Program. THE role of the socialists and labor bureaucrats, as a result of their abortive attempt to split the convention, was one of abject submission to the militant resolutions and leadership of the convention and a complete surrender of their program of attack, slander and vilification—a policy which would have meant only further hostility of working class elements and of progressives within the convention to the socialists. Nothing was left, therefore, for the socialists but to try to cover up their debacle by misrepresenting the convention in their account in the New Leader and Forward—which can fool no one who has witnessed the convention of the alliance. Their announcement that they are continuing with their own little league if they do not themselves take seriously,

THIS is the story of a socialist maneuver in a united front. It is particularly enlightening in view of the "time-honored accusation of the socialists that Communists enter a united front as a maneuver." This united front of tens of thousands of workers has shown who are the friends and who the enemies of the united front, who enter to build the unity of the workers and who really maneuver in the united front at the expense of the unity and power of the working class. In place of dividing the ranks of the alliance, the socialists have only divided themselves. In place of capturing the movement with this maneuver, they have only isolated themselves. In place of showing themselves to be serious leaders of the workers, they have demonstrated themselves as pitifully miserable politicians.

Source of Inspiration. THE convention (despite two concessions to petty bourgeois liberalism) will be a source of inspiration and courage to the militant workers of Italy in their hard fight against fascism and an aid to a bigger and better struggle against fascism and imperialism in the United States.

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

(Continued from previous issue)
By N. BUCHARIN.

Our Growth Is Acknowledged Abroad.

THE shifting of proportionate forces within our country, thus resultant on our economic growth, and on the increasing preponderance of the socialist section of our economics in our collective economics, has inevitably led to a regrouping of forces in the international arena. Our growth is admitted by our enemies. The fact of our growth forces them in itself to trade with us, to negotiate with us, etc., and yet at the same time to attempt to paralyze our growth. I need only remind you of the various preparations made by the English government and the English bourgeoisie for the financial and economic blockade against our union.

WITH regard to our semi-friends, the broad masses of social democratic workers, it is clear to everyone today that the fact of our growth and the strengthening of the socialist element is making its way into socialist heads, even thru the fog of bourgeois mendacity. We see this in the increasing frequency of visits from workers' delegations. A Communist comrade accompanying a German delegation told me yesterday that anyone who still maintained, in Germany, that our steel industry is no socialist industry, that the number of our workers is lessening, and that everything is going backward in the union, would forfeit all confidence, even among the social democrats, who would recognize this repetition of the lies of the bourgeois press and of the most reactionary leaders of social democracy.

We Develop More Rapidly Than Our Opponents.

THE above is a brief sketch of the economic and political situation of our country. It is obvious that the strength of the enemy is growing, both in the sphere of politics and of economics. It is clear that we must face the political dangers confronting us. It is clear that we must face the danger threatening us from the rich farmers, the N. E. P. men, the bourgeois intelligentsia so often combining with these, etc. We must never forget these for a moment. We must realize that these dangers are growing. This is true. We should be very

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

THE PARTY AND THE OPPOSITION BLOCK.

The Ideological Differences Between The Party and the Opposition. AFTER this brief sketch of our present position, we pass on to the questions raised in part in the C. C. plenum, in part outside of the plenum in connection with the work of the plenum, or appearing in the utterance of other oppositional writers, journalists, theoreticians, and political economists.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Nevertheless, we insist on penetrating the progressive, if for no other reason than the very sound one, that we cannot help ourselves. The progressives we have in mind are not those trade union militants who have their hats in the ring every day in the year and who lick their chops every time they conjure up a vision of a capitalist hanging by the toe nails over an illuminated heap of goose grease. The progressives we are sniping at are the lads who denounce Frank Farrington but worship John H. Walker, Farrington's friend and supporter.

WHEN Communists issue a call for a united front campaign for some particular reason or other, liberals of many shades, get suspicious. They believe that the Communists have some ulterior motive. They have. The object is to turn our program loose on those workers who are under the influence of the reformists. And, when the reformists respond to the united front appeal, their object is to give the Communists a similar treat. This should be a good way of testing the relative merits of Communism and re-

formism. But only in very rare cases do the reformists grab the opportunity to try their wares on the workers.

THE progressive is between two thorns. He is no rose but he pretends to see things thru the rose-colored glasses of gradualness. He gets stung by the revolutionary elements and by the reactionaries. There are times when a progressive is liable to be mistaken for a revolutionist but when a crisis comes, he trots meekly into the reactionary camp, hangs up his hat and calls it his home. Read Leon Trotsky's article on the British strike in number 22 of the Communist International.

OCCASIONALLY we get criticized for dealing harshly with progressives. But what we are concerned with is not a label but deeds. Everybody who appears before the masses in the role of a leader, must be ready to find his views subjected to a de-lousing process. Revolutionists cannot afford to stand on etiquette. Telling the truth is still the main order of business. Progressives must go forward or be resigned to lose their titles.

AS early as 1923, during the discussion on the price policy, our central committee was accused of so-called reactionism. It was accused of being backward as compared with agriculture, and in particular, it was accused of a price policy detracting from the necessary growth of our industry. But you will remember, comrades, that facts have confuted these accusations. During the first economic year following the discussion of 1923, our industry made a spring forward of 60 per cent. In the following year there was another advance of 40 per cent. Our industry developed with amazing rapidity. This thesis of retrogression in industry is based in the first place on incorrect figures. At the beginning of this report I put the question in a positive form, and you have seen that the total balance is undoubtedly in favor of the growth of industry as compared with agriculture.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

What is this plasm? What is this mysterious "living substance" that we find everywhere as the material foundation of the "wonders of life"? Plasm, or protoplasm, is, as Huxley rightly said thirty years ago, "the physical basis of organic life;" to speak more precisely, it is a chemical compound of carbon that alone accomplishes the various processes of life. In its simplest form the living cell is merely a soft globule of plasm, containing a firmer nucleus. The inner nuclear matter (called car-yoplasm) differs somewhat in chemical composition from the outer cellular matter (or cytoplasm); but both substances are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur; both belong to the remarkable group of the albuminates, the nitrogenous carbonates that are distinguished for the extraordinary size of their molecules and the unstable arrangement of the numerous atoms (more than a thousand) that compose them.

There are, however, still simpler organisms in which the nucleus and the body of the cell have not yet been differentiated. These are the monera, the whole living body of which is merely a homogeneous particle of plasm (the chlorella and bacteria). The well-known bacteria which now play so important a part as the causes of most dangerous infectious diseases, and the agents of putrefaction, fermentation, etc., show very clearly that organic life is only a chemical and physical process, and not the outcome of a mysterious "vital force."

We see this still more clearly in our radiolaria, and at the same time they show as unmistakably that even psychic activity is such a physico-chemical process. All the different functions of their cell-soul, the sense-perception of stimuli, the movement of their plasm, their nutrition, growth, and reproduction, are determined by the particular chemical composition of each of the 4,000 species; and they have all descended, in virtue of adaptation and heredity, from the common stem-form of the naked, round parent-radiolarian (Actinosa).

We may instance, as a peculiarly interesting fact in the psychic life of the unicellular radiolaria, the extraordinary power of memory in them. The relative constancy with which the 4,000 species transmit the orderly and often very complex form of their protective flinty structure from generation to generation can only be explained by admitting in the builders, the invisible plasmic-molecules of the pseudopodia, a fine "plastic sense of distance," and a tenacious recollection of the architectural power of their fathers. The fine, formless plasma-threads are always building fresh the same delicate flinty shells with an artistic trellis-work, and supports always at the same points of their surface. The physiologist, Ewald Hering (of Leipzig), had spoken in 1870 of memory as "a general function of organized matter." I myself had tried to explain the molecular features of heredity by the memory of the plasma-molecules, in my essay on "The Perigenesis of the Plastidules" (1875). Recently one of the ablest of my pupils, Professor Richard Semon (of Munich, 1904), made a profound study of "Mneme as the principle of constancy in the changes of organic phenomena," and reduced the mechanical process of reproduction to a purely physiological base.

From the cell-soul and its memory in the radiolaria and other unicellular protists, we pass directly to the similar phenomenon in the ovum, the unicellular starting-point of the individual life from which the complex multicellular form of all the histone, or tissue-forming animals and plants, is developed. Even the human organism is at first a simple nucleated globule of plasm, about 1-125 inch in diameter, barely visible to the naked eye as a tiny point. This stem-cell (cytula) is formed at the moment when the ovum is fertilized, or mingled with the small male spermatozoon. The ovum transmits to the child by heredity the personal traits of the mother, the sperm-cell those of the father; and this hereditary transmission extends to the finest characteristics of the soul as well as of the body. The modern research as to heredity, which occupies so much space now in biological literature, but was only started by Darwin in 1859, is directed immediately to the visible material processes of impregnation.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Teachers Protest Fund Quiz by Commission

The public school teachers' pension organization, notified Mayor Dever's pension commission, that they were opposed to any new legislation that would alter their fund. The commission was appointed to investigate all the annuity and benefit funds in the city. The teachers claim that Dever had given them assurances that their fund would not be included within the scope of the investigation.