

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE conservative party of Canada received a severe drubbing in the recent general elections. The liberals will be able to form a government with the aid of other scattered elements. The defeat of the Tories is a severe blow to British imperialism, even tho' the liberals are certain to protect the interests of capitalism and will do nothing in behalf of the workers, except what they are forced to do. Nevertheless, every nail that is put in the coffin of British imperialism is to be rejoiced over.

THE Canadian Labor Party only succeeded in returning three candidates. Two of those were elected in Manitoba and one in Alberta. Not a single labor candidate was elected from Nova Scotia where several thousand coal miners are living in a state of peonage under the British Empire Coal company. If one is inclined to grow despondent over the poor showing made by Canadian labor, it should not be forgotten, that American labor has not even one representative in congress unless we regard Victor Berger in that light.

IT is said that King Alfonso of Spain and Primo de Rivera are not pulling together. Alfonso, who is a master of tergiversation, is doing some clever political dancing around his dictator. Journalists who have no desire to exchange comfortable hotel beds for cells send glowing accounts to their papers in the United States about the strength displayed by Primo in downing all opposition and how calmly he is taking the excitement.

THERE is a committee here in Chicago, the name of which I forget, that makes life miserable for state's attorney, Crowe, and Sheriff Hoffman, by periodical reports on vice conditions in Cook county. It appears that the members of this committee spend their time, between reports visiting road houses and palaces of sin, as they are called. When they have seen their fill, a report appears and Hoffman and Crowe threaten to have all those wicked places closed up and their inmates scattered. After a few days all is quiet again.

IT is a well known phenomena that some voters refrain from casting their ballots for candidates who are known to be on good terms with those underworld elements that live by the traffic in women. Every vote counts in a closely contested election, even with the best counters in the world on the job. So the Crowe wing of the republican party can extract consolation, and perhaps some virtuous votes, out of a report of a "committee of fifteen" which made an investigation and discovered that vice was on the run in the county. Where it was running they did not say but they mentioned Crowe favorably. Committees do not live on air you know.

THE Chicago Tribune carried an editorial in its issue of September 22, in support of assistant state's attorney Savage's candidacy for the county judgeship. The tricks resorted to by the democrats, whose candidate is Judge Jarecki, are beneath contempt says the Trib. The democrats accuse Savage of profiting by stolen votes. Votes were stolen for Savage but votes were stolen for Jarecki. Professional vote stealers were working for both. What of it? asks the virtuous Trib indignantly.

AND the Methodist Daily News is of the opinion that the votes stolen for Jarecki do not cast any reflection on the judge. This is mysterious but Methodists are supposed to be in close touch with the author of all mystery. Which set of ballot box thieves are you going to elect? This question is asked of republican and democrat voters who have inherited their parties from antiquity.

ANOTHER mystery has been punctured. Bruce Barton has discovered the real Calvin Coolidge; This is not surprising as Bruce is a past master in the art of revelation. Jesus who was more or less of a mystery to most people, was transformed into a perfectly good Rabbit by Mr. Barton in a book entitled: "The Man Nobody Knows." What can he transform Coolidge into? A face lifter I think would be liable to have better luck with Cal than a historian.

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

BRITAIN SENDS MORE WARSHIPS AGAINST CHINA

Canton Armies Winning on All Fronts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—Simultaneously with reports of new important victories for the Cantonese armies, a London dispatch says that the third British destroyer flotilla of seven ships hitherto attached to the British Mediterranean fleet, is on its way to China "to protect British interests."

Some understand the recent days' development of British policy as indicating that England may recognize the Canton government but only to make demands upon it and threaten war if they are refused.

Canton Advances Rapidly.

Meanwhile the Cantonese are making surprising advances toward the north, at once aiming to unite the southern march of the Kuomintang army of Feng Yu-hsiang and to drive east and south in order to envelope the lower Yangtze provinces now controlled by the reactionary Sun Chuan-fang and by this movement capture the important and strategic port of Shanghai.

To Join Two National Armies.

Feng's army, never defeated afother forced to retreat out of Peking, is coming south and reports state it has penetrated Honan province. The entire Hupeh province is now in the hands of the Cantonese who have organized two great armies from the soldiers who mutinied against Wu Peifu and sent them northward into Honan to make a juncture with Feng's troops.

Wu Peifu himself is apparently completely defeated and reports say he is still retreating northward beyond the Yellow river.

Fight for Shanghai.

The Cantonese in the Hankow region are preparing for battle at Kukiang against Sun Chuan-fang's forces with reasonable prospects of victory which will open the way for advance toward Shanghai. Sun, who expected to be reinforced by Wu's troops, is left in the lurch and faces ultimate defeat and surrender of Shanghai and the lower Yangtze.

Imperialist Tools Losing.

If this is accomplished, the Cantonese will hold practically all of China, leaving the reactionary native tools of foreign imperialism, Wu Peifu and Chang Teo-lin, dominant only in three northeastern provinces, Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria.

FURRIERS ELECT ISRAELSON IN CLOSE STRUGGLE

Irryng Israelson, progressive candidate for business agent in Furriers Union of Chicago was elected to office in the most hotly contested fight in the history of the organization. The Millstein machine used every weapon in the arsenal of reaction to hold their power. Furriers were intimidated and they were informed that their jobs would be gone if the progressives would win. A progressive victory would mean a strike.

Millstein Repented Too Late.

Millstein pictured himself as a self-sacrificed martyr who was maligned and slandered by the progressives, but that out of pure Christian charity he would forgive his enemies in the union. Israelson replied to Millstein, asking the latter why he did not adopt this gracious policy before? Why did he not dismiss the charges he had brot against the progressives before the very evening of the election.

Too Close to Employers.

Millstein was incapable of serving the furriers, Israelson argued, for the reasons that he was too close to the employers which bred class-collaboration and too long in office which bred carelessness. The successful candidate for business agent attacked the letter sent by Shachtman, international president, to Millstein, which showed that Shachtman was interfering in the election on Millstein's side. When the votes were counted Israelson received 165 votes and Millstein 143.

The ballots were then locked in the (Continued on page 2)

The Bosses' Demands



Backed by thousands of dressmakers' forms the garment bosses of New York cry for the destruction of unionism.

BRITISH MINERS MAY TURN DOWN LEADERS' TERMS

Peace Talk Proceeds With Baldwin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The British coal strike may reach a climax within twenty-four hours, it was predicted today. Within that time may come a decision for peace negotiations or a decision to dig in for a long drawn out fight.

In some quarters it was asserted that the miners' executive is in full retreat, since it is offering to accept wage reductions ranging from ten to thirteen per cent, but efforts to effect peace thru the acceptance of wage reductions may fail by the refusal of the rank and file of the miners to accept lower wages.

Meanwhile the operators are flatly rejecting all overtures for peace based on proposals for the negotiation of a national agreement.

Mexico Said to Have Replied to U. S. Note on Land Law Protest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23.—Although lacking confirmation from official sources it is reported that the Calles government has sent a reply to the note of the United States protesting the enforcement of the Mexican land and mineral laws.

The reply is said to state that the laws are not confiscatory nor anti-foreign, but follow the constitution's articles. Also, attention is directed to the statement of the government that if experience shows the advisability of so doing, the laws may be modified.

Keep it Strong and Fighting

By ALEX BITTELMAN. KEEP your DAILY WORKER. It is YOUR most precious and most valuable possession.

No progressive labor movement worth while can reach size and influence without THE DAILY WORKER continuing to champion its cause.

No struggle against the employers will develop real effectiveness and make victory for the workers a possibility without YOUR daily paper vigilantly hammering away at the enemy.

Keep YOUR DAILY WORKER. It is the indispensable weapon of all your struggles.

As a worker—man, woman or youth—you need class education, guidance, encouragement and organization.

As one of the millions of the unorganized and brutally exploited slaves of American capitalism, you need a sincere and militant champion of your cause which is: TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

As an honest trade unionist, who earnestly desires to fight the employ-

ers and protect the interests of labor, you want clean, honest, militant and strong trade unions.

As a member of the mighty American working class, who is beginning to throw off his shoulders the shackles of capitalist tutelage and capitalist politics, you are trying to reach out after the formation of a party of your own class—a labor party.

Well, this is what THE DAILY WORKER stands for and fights for without let-up and without compromise.

Keep YOUR DAILY WORKER. It is your paper. Keep it strong and fighting.

YOUR enemy, the capitalist, has a powerful press to befog and confuse the minds of the exploited masses.

The capitalists control the public schools and nearly all other means of education.

The rich and wealthy, the enemy that you must fight continually in order not to be driven under, control

the moving pictures, the pulpit, the radio, and everything that can be used to poison the minds, kill the spirit and chain the bodies of the masses.

Your enemy understands perfectly the value of propaganda and agitation. DO YOU?

IF YOU DO—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE DAILY WORKER is nearly three years old. It has demonstrated not only the indispensable need but also the practical possibility of a militant English labor daily in the United States.

As the progressive forces in the labor movement grow—SO DOES THE DAILY WORKER.

As the American working class becomes stronger and its battles with the employers more successful—SO DOES THE DAILY WORKER.

The fate of the DAILY WORKER is inextricably bound up with the fate of the American labor movement. Consequently—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Tom Mooney, Ten Years in Prison, Prepares Appeal for His Pardon

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison, in connection with the bombing of the preparedness day parade of 1916, today was preparing an appeal for a pardon. It was learned. It will be presented to Governor Richardson next month.

District Attorney Matthew Brady, has bolstered Mooney's appeal by writing a letter in which he says he believes that Mooney was convicted on perjured testimony.

Read story of Mooney case on Page 2

Force the American Federation of Labor to Act on Organization of Nation's Million Auto Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAAHL. (Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Here in the capital city of the automobile industry great pride is being shown by the capitalist exploiters over the fact that the output of passenger cars and trucks for the month of August jumped 172,000 over the figures for August last year.

But great care is being taken by these same profiteers to hide the fact that the wages of the workers are slipping to ever lower levels, in startling comparison to the growing profits being taken by the owners in the industry.

This is an actual condition that faces the American Federation of Labor when it convenes here shortly to legislate for the organized workers of the United States. It is confronted by the problem of the organization of the auto workers. The number of organized auto workers is today at its lowest.

Production Increases 70 Per Cent. August production showed an increase of 70 per cent over the same month last year. Production last month is set at 424,394 vehicles, of which 379,111 were passenger cars and 45,283 trucks. In August, 1925, this country's automobile industry produced 252,451 vehicles, of which 216,087 were passenger cars and 36,364 were trucks. In July of this year production was 355,455 vehicles, representing 315,863 passenger cars and 39,592 trucks.

The total for the first eight months of the year also shows a substantial increase in production, as compared with the first eight months of last year.

Workers Increase; Wages Fall. The year 1925 revealed the startling fact that more men were being employed in the industry, but that they were receiving a smaller wage total, meaning that the individual wage was falling. Similar revelations will wither (Continued on page 2.)

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS SPONSOR BIG PICNIC AT HUNTER'S ISLE

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—This Sunday, September 26, a picnic and hike to Hunter's Island, the northeast corner of Pelham Bay Park, will be held under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York. This picnic takes the place of the one that was drowned by the rain two weeks ago. Special arrangements with the weatherman assure floods of sun-

MINERS SUPPORT LABOR PARTY IN EASTERN OHIO

Watkins, Board Member, Urges Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker) YORKVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A conference held here at Miners' Hall, has launched the labor party of Eastern Ohio.

The call for the conference was issued by Local No. 971, of the United Mine Workers of America, and was sent to all the locals in Sub-District No. 5 of District 6. Locals from various parts of the sub-district were represented and participated in the conference.

Watkins is First Speaker. The conference was called to order by Jack Bell, whereupon a resolution was presented calling for the formation of a state-wide labor party to include all trade unions, fraternal organizations and working class organizations, irrespective of their nature.

A general discussion ensued with Andrew Watkins, member of the International executive board of the United Mine Workers, as the first speaker. J. Kunik, international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America and also a delegate to the conference, Robert Farmer, Joe Koylak Jr., and others participated. J. S. Griffin, the only colored delegate, made an eloquent plea for the labor party to stand square-footedly for equal rights for the Negroes, otherwise the labor party could never grow into a power. All the speeches were enthusiastically applauded, thus evidencing that the workers are sick and disgusted with the old parties and are ready to take a new step.

Plan Second Conference. The program and platform were then read and it was finally decided to send the platform with its nine points to the locals of the United Mine Workers in the sub-district together with a call for a second conference, which will be held at the Miners' Temple, Bellaire, Sunday, Oct. 11, at 1 p. m. This conference will unquestionably be well attended, for the workers have begun to realize the necessity of independent political action.

An executive committee for preparing the second conference was elected and consists of Jack Bell, chairman, John Buksa, secretary, W. Cunningham, assistant secretary, Robert Farmer, D. Sphar, C. Ryan, J. S. Griffin, P. L. Nealy, Joe Koylak Jr., Frank Septch.

The Nine Points in the program adopted at the conference are as follows:

1. The legal right of all workers to organize into trade unions and to strike.
2. A law providing for the eight-hour day, five-day week for the workers. In dangerous and harmful occupations, the working day shall be further reduced.
3. A minimum wage law.
4. Prohibition of child labor and protection of women and young workers in industry.
5. Abolition of all state constabulary, since it is used not to protect the rural communities, but to interfere in labor disputes in industrial sections, on the side of the capitalists.
6. Abolition of injunctions and no government interference in strikes.
7. Stoppage to threatened persecution of the foreign-born by registration, photographing and fingerprinting, and equal rights for the Negroes.
8. Nationalization of the mines and workers' participation in control.
9. Fight against militarism and the menace of war.

These are the main questions for all the workers of this country.

ANTHRACITE BARONS DENY CLOSED SHOP

Hudson Coal Company Challenges Checkoff

ARTICLE TWO. (Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Discussion has raged in the anthracite fields since the signing of the five-year agreement over the question of whether the check-off and closed shop is included in the contract.

The Hudson Coal Company says "no," and goes further and claims that the union has no right to go on coal company property and urge men to join the union.

So convinced is the Hudson Coal Company—one of the largest operators in the valley—that John L. Lewis, Thomas Kennedy, international president and secretary, and Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District 1, surrendered these demands when the strike was settled, that it is "bringing the case up," as the miners say.

Closed Shop Challenged.

Following a "button strike" on one of its properties—meaning a cessation of work to force non-union miners and delinquent miners to line up—the Hudson Coal Company representatives have challenged the union officials to show where in the agreement a closed shop is called for or where the right of union representatives to appear at the pit mouth and solicit members is specified.

The truth of the matter is that the Hudson Coal Company, after weakening the morale of the union members employed by them by the series of "get-together suppers" they have been giving their employees, or believing that the morale has been weakened, are beginning an offensive against the union, on behalf of all the other coal companies, and in which all the rest of them will join as soon as the ground has been prepared.

"Arbitration" Is Company Demand.

The anthracite agreement is an arbitration agreement—the miners did not know it when it was signed (they would not have accepted it if they had not been deceived by the international and district officials)—and the coal companies, with the Hudson concern in the lead, are going to insist that the arbitration provisions be put into effect.

This means that the demand of the Hudson Company for a decision against the closed shop, the right to organize and the check-off, will be followed by another demand that the case be placed in the hands of a mediation board as provided by the agreement, and which must contain one or more so-called "impartial" members.

The Operators' Plan. By such maneuvers, extending over a period of five years—the life of the agreement—the coal barons believe that the union can either be destroyed completely or worked over into a mere efficiency instrument for their own use.

It can be seen that the question raised by the Hudson Coal Company is one of life and death for the United Mine Workers in the anthracite districts. Never before in recent years has a coal company dared to deny the right of the union to organize, to prevent men from working unless their union dues were paid or to refuse to (Continued on page 2)

121 A. C. W. Members Arrested in Strike on a Bronx, N. Y. Shop

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—In the Bronx borough 121 striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union were arrested for picketing in front of Sam Finkelstein's shop. This large men's clothing manufacturer has been struck for several weeks by the union's effort to regain recognition. For the last six years the employer has maintained an open shop.

Several girl students were arrested with the strikers and held by a woman magistrate, Jean Norris, for singing songs on the picket line. Twenty-two workers were fined \$10 apiece and cases of the others were postponed. Magistrate McAndrews warned that sentences of 30 days to six months would be given if the strikers were brought in again.

TWO MORE U. S. DESTROYERS STEAM TO NICARAGUA TO HELP CHAMORRO

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The destroyers Gilmer and Smith-Thompson are speeding today from Guantanamo to Bluefields, Nicaragua. They were dispatched upon request of Rear Admiral J. T. Latimer, now in Bluefields. The order follows upon further successes of the rebellion against dictator Chamorro.

SOVIET UNION AND LITHUANIA IN TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIGA, Sept. 23.—It is reported from Kovno that negotiations for a separate non-aggression compact between Lithuania and Soviet Russia has been concluded and only awaits signature, which may be expected in the near future as also the signature of the separate trade agreement.

UNITED STATES MAY PULL OUT OF GENEVA MEET

Blames France and Her Allies for Trouble

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The belief that America's delegates to the Geneva conference on disarmament are preparing to withdraw was strengthened here today. Unqualified approval was given in official quarters to the speech made yesterday by the chief of the American delegation, Minister Hugh S. Gibson, in which he bluntly told the league powers that the conference was getting nowhere and as matters stood the whole thing looked like a waste of time.

U. S. May Withdraw.
Whether actual withdrawal of American delegates will follow this plain-spoken admission remains to be seen. Secretary of State Kellogg has thus far contented himself with merely saying that America's delegates would remain at Geneva so long as there is any prospect of success. Gibson, however, virtually told the powers there is no such prospect—unless and until France and her continental allies cease their obstructionist tactics.

Lack of Progress.
The work of exploring the disarmament question, Gibson pointed out, was delegated to two committees, the first of which was purely a military commission to consider technical aspects of the question. Yet this committee, he added, has consistently violated its mission, and insisted upon injecting European politics into its deliberations—

with the result that there has been confusion, bickering and an utter lack of progress.
Also, he pointed out, this commission (dominated by France and her small allies) has in effect "steam-rollered" minority views and failed even to present to the general conference any views that differed from the majority.

Led to Confusion.
"Our military commission," said Gibson, "appears consistently to have approached questions from both the political and military points of view and the American delegation cannot but feel that this has led to confusion. The American delegation believes this situation can be remedied by specific directions to the effect that we desire to receive replies to questions that are based on expert technical information without regard to political or economic considerations."

Gibson then boldly suggested that all of the reports formulated by this French-controlled commission be returned with specific instructions to do the work over again. This was tantamount to saying that four months of work is utterly valueless, and that a fresh start must be made if the conference is to get anywhere.

The state department made public the text of Gibson's speech with evident approval.
GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The world court delegate conference today adopted the report of the juridical committee, proposing that all of the United States reservations to the world court be accepted, providing a satisfactory interpretation is given by the United States on the second part of the fifth reservation.

Each member state is expected to send a separate note to the world court that it be accepted, providing a satisfactory interpretation is given by the United States on the second part of the fifth reservation.
Each member state is expected to send a separate note to the United States announcing its acceptance of the reservations, but delicately suggesting that the accepting is conditional upon a satisfactory interpretation of the fifth reservation's latter part, which provides that the world court shall take up no cases affecting United States interests without the consent of the United States.

Priest Under Arrest for Using Mails to Fleece His Bishop

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—The Rev. Father Joseph F. Hallisey, pastor of St. Leo's catholic church, is under arrest here for using the mails in an attempt to extort \$30,000 from Bishop Michael J. Gallagher, bishop of this diocese.
The priest was arraigned before United States Commissioner Finney and held in \$1,000 bail. What kind of a threat the Reverend Hallisey made against the bishop was not divulged.

AUTO INDUSTRY FACTS SHOW THE AUTO WORKERS HELPLESS IF THEY CONTINUE WITHOUT ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Some of the facts about the auto industry the youngest and for the moment the mightiest of all the nation's greatest industries, that has its center here in Detroit, are as follows:

Growth of the Industry.
1895—Four cars produced.
1899.—Production reached 2,500.
1924—Just quarter century later the total reached 3,500,000 cars.
1926—First eight months' production totalled 2,765,369 passenger cars and 339,383 trucks, falling only a few hundred thousand short of the 1924 total for the whole year.

Value of Industry's Products.
The value of motor vehicles, parts and tires made in 1924 was \$3,168,588,146—greater than the wholesale value of annual production of any other single industry.

Number of Auto Workers.
329,563 is the total of wage workers in auto factories proper.
300,000 employed in factories making parts and accessories.
115,000 employed in rubber tire plants.
345,000 toll in repair shops.
111,000 work in garages.
This totals nearly 1,200,000.
There are estimated to be a million or more truck drivers and chauffeurs in addition.

This does not include the army of salesmen, dealers, oil workers and others less associated with the manufacturing industry.

The Drop in Wages.
Wages paid in the automobile factories in 1924 are estimated at \$47,215,700. A smaller number of employees in 1923 received about \$579,000,000. The smaller number of workers in 1923 received the higher wage total.

How Many Automobiles?
Experts claim that the maximum possible number of automobiles that the nation can support is somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. This prediction was made in 1924. The 25,000,000 maximum is now being rapidly approached. When the saturation point has been reached, production will be needed only for replacements, estimated at 3,000,000 cars per year. This means a crisis in the auto industry, a struggle to reduce wages, increasing unemployment thru the shutting down of the weaker plants crushed thru competition.

THE AUTO WORKERS WILL BE HELPLESS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES IN THIS CRISIS IF THEY REMAIN UNORGANIZED.

FORCE A. F. OF L. ACT TO UNIONIZE AUTO INDUSTRY

Detroit Convention to Consider Problem

(Continued from page 1)
out doubt be made for the year 1926 now closing.
Thruout the auto industry in the Detroit district it is revealed that where wages in 1920 reached \$1.25 for skilled labor, it had now fallen to \$1 per hour. This is especially true among wood workers in Fisher Body plant, a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation, now capitalized at \$1,800,000,000.

In other departments of the industry wages that had ranged from \$1 and \$1.10 per hour, are now down to from 70 to 85 cents per hour.
In the Hudson Auto plant a ten per cent reduction was put into effect on Sept. 1. These are merely some of the facts showing how wages are falling. In the Ford plant the usual wage is \$6 per day, altho this rises in the case of the older workers to \$6.80 per day. This higher pay, however, is wiped out by a constant diminution of the older workers.

These are some of the conditions developing restlessness and discontent in the industry that calls for organization.

The A. F. of L. on Trial.
This problem of the organization of the more than a million workers in the nation's automobile industry will be put squarely before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that assembles here at the Graystone Ball Room, Monday, Oct. 4.

This is assured thru a letter sent by order of the recent convention here of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., pledging every assistance possible in the organization of the auto workers. The letter to the A. F. of L. cites the struggles of this labor union in the auto industry. It demands the return of the A. F. of L. charter that was taken from it in 1918. This communication addressed to President Green is as follows:

Another Jurisdictional Clash.
"Dear Sir and Brother:—Our general organization, under the old title of Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union, stands suspended by the American Federation of Labor because of our inability to comply with a resolution adopted at the 1917 convention of the A. F. of L., held in Buffalo, New York.
"The resolution provided that we remove the word 'automobile' from our official title and turn over to some

10 or 11 other national and international unions all of our members over whom they claim jurisdiction.

"In view of the fact that our local unions have always co-operated with the local unions of organizations affiliated with your body, and in view of the fact that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a movement was initiated to organize the automobile industry and inasmuch as we are vitally interested in any movement that will have for its purpose the organization of the automobile workers, we have gone on record in our convention held in Detroit, Mich., this month to render all assistance possible to any move made by the A. F. of L. to organize the automobile industry, and furthermore our general officers and general executive board are instructed to ascertain under what terms and conditions the A. F. of L. will consider lifting the suspension of our charter."

Organization Dates From 1891.
The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union dates back to 1891, being one of the first international unions organized under the standards of the American Federation of Labor. Years later it took in the automobile workers and then began the troubles that led to the lifting of its charter more than a quarter century later.

This union, like many others, was blasted out of the recognized labor movement as the result of jurisdictional disputes. Numerous craft unions laid claims to the members it sought to organize. The Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union had set out to organize the auto workers in the only way they could be organized, thru the building of an organization including all the workers in the industry. Thus it ran counter to such craft unions as the machinists, painters, moulders, upholsterers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, electrical workers and metal polishers, all these being firmly entrenched and their jurisdictional boundaries jealously guarded within the American Federation of Labor.

Like the auto workers' union, so the International Jewelry Workers' Union, for instance, lost its place in the A. F. of L. because it would not surrender the polishers of metal to the Metal Polishers' Union.

Industry Spread Over Nation.
The auto industry is pretty well spread out over the nation. Most of the big plants, however, are centered in such cities as Detroit, Flint and Lansing, in Michigan; Toledo and Cleveland, in Ohio; Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis; at Kenosha and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minn., and Los Angeles, Cal., in addition to a host of other cities.

It is expected that delegates will come to the A. F. of L. convention representing the central labor unions of some of these cities. They will probably be called on to support resolutions demanding the organization of the auto industry, if not the reinstatement of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers' Union of America. Efforts will be made to interest the delegates of at least some of the international unions. In this way the fight will inevitably come to the floor of the convention.

Firemen Hurt.
EASTON, Pa., Sept. 23.—Two firemen were injured and damage estimated at \$250,000 done here today when fire destroyed the Five Stock Field Building. The fire destroyed the entire stock of the Woolworth company's store.

MAMMA ALBION'S CHICKS LEAVING IMPERIAL NEST

Ireland, Canada, South Africa Worry J. Bull

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—The report that Henry Bourassa, Canadian nationalist leader, would be the dominion's representative at the coming empire conference in London, and that he would visit Dublin before going to London, threw a scare into the ranks of the British loyalists here.
The danger does not end here. It is bad enuf for one of the most anti-British of Canadians to visit Dublin, that hotbed of anti-Britishism, but after he gets thru talking things over with Free State officials he will cross the Irish Sea and call on Premier Hertzog of South Africa, whose love for the empire will never give him heart failure.

Want More Elbow Room.
The Canadians, Irish and South Africans are in favor of resolutions demanding drastic modifications in the powers of the British government over the dominions and restricting the functions of the King's agents in the dominions. They want more freedom from imperial control.

When the Irish Free State, thru Desmond Fitzgerald, recently demanded a non-permanent seat on the council of the league of nations the demand was not supported by Austen Chamberlain. Against the Irish, Canadian and South African block at the imperial conference, there will be the Australian, New Zealand and British block, which is in favor of closer imperial relations between the dominions.

May Postpone Conference.
The incoming premier, MacKenzie King, will not attend the conference. In this case Downing street may consider postponing the meeting until a more favorable moment on some convenient ground. Privately, the imperial government might take the position that any other representative except the Canadian premier would have a sufficiently high official status to qualify as a Canadian representative at the meeting.

Imperial Unity Shattered.
Conservative politicians here go so far as to see in the present clash among the dominions the disintegration of the empire. Should the three dominions insist on equal status they are in a good position to take what they want just now should the imperial mother prove obdurate. With a disastrous coal strike at home, a Franco-German entente looming on the continent, Mussolini prowling like a wolf along the Mediterranean looking for a likely carcass to sink his fangs in, the Chinese in arms against British goods and British power, it would only take a revolution in India and Egypt to complete the picture of imperial disaster.

Prediction Coming True.
During the world war, a French banker predicted that England would manage to pull thru this one, but would never win another. She has not won any since, and her prospects of getting other nations to do her dirty work for her are not bright.

It should not be forgotten that the United States has been carrying on a flirtation with Canada for quite a while, with a large section of Canada responding warmly to Uncle Sam's advances. England needs a united front of her dominions now more than ever.

Ford Goes to Court.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Henry Ford, thru counsel, today asked the interstate commerce commission to reopen the case involving the consolidation of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton with the Detroit & Ironton railroads, which the commission's examiners recommended should be held against public interest.

The Mooney Case
News Story on Page 1

Thomas J. Mooney, a member of the Molders' Union and an active labor organizer, was convicted and sentenced to death with Warren K. Billings for a bomb explosion that occurred on Market St., San Francisco, during the preparedness day parade in 1916 and resulted in the death of nine people. It so happens that this took place at a time when Mooney and Billings were winning the enmity of the powerful California traction interests by organizing the San Francisco street carmen.

The trial of Mooney and Billings has become a classic of frame-up cases. But despite proven perjured testimony and a biased judge, Mooney and Billings were sentenced to death. Their conviction caused an international reaction. In every country of the world labor organizations staged great demonstrations. In Soviet Russia, large delegations of workers called on the American ambassador and on the U. S. consuls and demanded Mooney's and Billings' release.

THE MOONEY CONVENTION.
One of the greatest labor gatherings in the history of the American labor movement convened in Chicago and is known as the famous "Mooney Convention," attended by 1,500 delegates representing labor organizations in all parts of the country. Following the convention a "Mooney Strike" was called. It is estimated that a million workers laid down their tools on the appointed day and demonstrated in behalf of Mooney and Billings.

After this the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and altho the agitation for their release has been carried on for ten years all efforts to gain their freedom have been of no avail.

Martel Stages "Palace Revolution" in Detroit in the Republican Party

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

FRANK X. MARTEL, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, tried to stage a "palace revolution" within the Wayne county republican party in Detroit last Tuesday. It developed into a farce that furnished plenty of opportunity for humorous writing in the exploiters' press. It could not have been otherwise. But it was a tragedy for the working class.
Martel was at one time an advocate of independent political action for labor. But in recent years he has steadily gone backward and downward.

Martel helped keep the Detroit Federation of Labor for a time in the forefront of progressive city central labor bodies over the land. Under pressure of the reactionary Gompers' regime, however, and not achieving the great immediate successes desired, Martel became a leader in retreat into the lap of conservatism.

He just about reached the bottom rung of the ladder in his descent this week when, with the willingness but also the blindness of a Don Quixote, he became a very comical chairman of a rump republican gathering that survived an uproarious and general fist fight, in which all and sundry engaged, that broke up the G. O. P. gathering in the "motor city" in spite of the fact that a good part of the local police force was turned out to maintain "law and order."

Martel is getting ready, on behalf of the local labor officialdom, to receive the rapidly approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor. Thousands of dollars are being raised to finance the occasion. Martel's antics will probably receive the applause of the A. F. of L. executive council. He has followed loyally in the campaign just over the political policies of the A. F. of L. He tried to play "labor politics" inside the party of Truman H. Newberry, who spent \$195,000 to get elected United States senator, but who was compelled to resign because of the stink raised by the wholesale corruption. The nostrils of the nation, however, have become better attuned to the repellent smell of bribery and vote-buying, so much larger sums were spent recently in Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere.

Martel's policies, which are the policies of the A. F. of L., were blasted beyond recovery in the republican primaries of Tuesday, Sept. 14, last week, when all the so-called "labor candidates" running on the Wall Street ticket were hopelessly and unanimously defeated. But that did not deter "Don Quixote" Martel from new attempts. There was another Tuesday, Sept. 21, the Tuesday of the aforementioned republican county convention, to select delegates to the state convention next week.

Martel found the basis for his struggle in the grievances of the jitney men who were being successfully fought by the municipally-owned Detroit traction system. Martel with Edward N. Barnard, attorney for the jitney men, engineered the election of favorable county delegates. Since the county gathering is usually a mere rubber stamp affair little interest is taken in the selection of delegates. It was therefore not difficult for the Martel-Barnard forces to pack the gathering. This they did.

The "palace revolution" began about 7:30 o'clock in the morning when, according to William Davis, manager of the Moose Temple, Detroit, where the affair was staged, the Martel-Barnard forces began arriving and seizing the front rows of seats in the convention hall. When the followers of John S. Haggerty, the county chairman of the republican party, and visitors arrived hours later they had to content themselves with back seats. The actual hostilities did not begin until 11 o'clock. Promptly on the hour Barnard went over the top as cheer leader, nominating Martel as chairman against the regular machine. Martel went to the stage, with able support, crashing the footlights in the ascent to temporary power. The hall was immediately filled with tumbling, wrestling, punching, clinching, yelling and screaming humanly, with some women caught in the melee. Police reserves were called out from all available stations. They helped add to the growing tumult. But every "palace revolution" gradually spends its force. And so this one did. The contending forces decided to disagree and, much ruffled in mind and body, met in different halls, where rival delegations were selected for next week's state convention.

Martel must by this time realize that his "Don Quixote" stunt got him nothing. If it had been filmed, Douglas Fairbanks might have made use of it in his next movie. But the workers are the real victims. It is for such exhibitions as these that the real drive on the part of labor for independent political action is hamstrung and turned aside by those labor officials temporarily raised to power.
Martel has made a plaything of labor's political struggle. He stages a spectacular stunt within the republican party. But the storm subsides and the money power, the bosses, are as securely enthroned in power in their party as ever. They have the money and the apparatus. It may be safely predicted now that the republican bosses at the state convention next week will put the skids under Martel and Barnard and their delegates, and do it very effectively.

The staging of "palace revolutions" within the republican and democratic parties by labor officials may succeed in packing old party gatherings here or there over the nation. But these little sea bites do not trouble the plunderbund that rules the political parties of the privileged classes in society today. They retain their iron grip. Their power suffers no setback. Martel may get the stage and limelight for a moment. But the republican party is still and always will remain the party of the capitalist class.
Labor can only make progress thru the development of its own class strength on the basis of its struggle against the enemy capitalist class. Martel has turned aside from that struggle in Detroit. Like other Martels in other cities. Labor must go forward without them. The independent political action of the workers must be developed and strengthened until it becomes all-powerful. The Workers' (Communist) Party sets that struggle as its major task in the present parliamentary campaign. Labor in Detroit responds to the party's appeal. It must do so everywhere thruout the nation.

Furriers Elect Left Wing Business Agents
(Continued from page 1)
vault and will be counted for the other candidates in the afternoon.
Kept Off Ballot.
In all probability the entire progressive slate was elected with the exception of those who were kept off the ballot by Millstein, for technical reasons. Among those are J. Sonnen-schein, candidate for secretary treasurer; Robert Goldstein, candidate for vice-president; Mrs. Paul Fenrick, candidate for conference committee.

According to a report made by a progressive member of the union to THE DAILY WORKER, 61 new members voted whose names were not on the ledger.
BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

ANTHRACITE BARONS DENY CLOSED SHOP

Hudson Coal Company Challenges Checkoff

(Continued from page 1)

allow union representatives on company property to transact union business.
The United Mine Workers in the anthracite districts are facing a fight. One would expect that the district and national officials would be preparing the membership for the struggle, but this is not the case.

Union Officials Do Nothing.
The Hudson Coal Company is allowed to continue company union propaganda and to perfect its speed-up system without interference from the union officials. Well-posted and militant miners, alarmed by the situation, told the writer that in unions whose members are employed by the Hudson Coal Company it is difficult to get out more than 5 per cent of the membership, even to a special meeting. Miners who are fighting for the union are discriminated against, given the poorest and most dangerous working places and find the foremen continually hostile.

A militant stand by the district and national officials doubtless would put a stop to these practices, temporarily at least, but nothing is being done. The miners are discouraged and many of them are dangerously cynical.

Failure of Union Leadership.
What is needed is a campaign of publicity and organization to strengthen the union against the coming attack, an assurance from the officials that they will bring the full strength of the union to the defense of every miner who gets in bad with the bosses because of his union activity. But the bulk of the miners do not believe that the officials will make this kind of a fight. This is the real danger of the whole situation—the loss of confidence in the militancy and integrity of the union leadership because of its acceptance of a union-wrecking agreement and their failure to rally the membership for a struggle which every miner knows must be fought if the union is to be saved.

Coal Barons Impatient.
The district and national officials who put over an arbitration agreement after swearing by all they held holy that it was not such thing, who assured the miners that the anthracite agreement was a closed shop contract, officials like Cappellini, who are supported by the operators and who allowed Judge Maxey to run his washeries during the strike, must now face the cold fact that their double-dealing has been uncovered by impatient operators like the Hudson Coal Company, who feel that they have waited long enough for their agreement to be enforced. It is their agreement and not the union's.

Progressive Forces Alert.
The progressive forces opposing the Lewis-Kennedy-Cappellini machine know that the union must get ready to fight, but, as in Illinois, where after the exposure of Frank Farrington as a \$25,000 tool of the Peabody Coal Company, President Lewis made peace with the corrupt Farrington machine against the progressives, so in the anthracite the officials make common cause with the operators against the militant rank and file.

The struggle against the Lewis-Kennedy-Cappellini machine becomes therefore a struggle against the operators, for the life of the union and for the defeat of lax and corrupt official family.

The Hudson Coal Company demands are a danger signal which every honest anthracite miner recognizes, but to which the union officials pay no attention.

Typhoid Menace In Florida.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Sanitary conditions resulting from the Florida hurricane now constitute the most serious aspect of the situation, according to first-hand reports telegraphed the American Red Cross today.

An army airplane carrying 50,000 units of typhoid serum and other surgical supplies left Indianapolis this morning for Miami. It will make stops on route at Nashville, Atlanta and Pensacola, and is due to reach Miami late this evening.
J. W. Hendrix, Red Cross official at Sebring, wired national headquarters this morning that 90 bodies had been removed in the Moorehaven district, and it was believed the high waters contained 150 more.



THE AWAKENING OF CHINA
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NEW LABOR MOTION PICTURE
NOW READY FOR SHOWING
"THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE"
(SEVEN REELS)
STIRING — THRILLING — EDUCATIONAL
It is a thought-provoking message to organized and unorganized labor alike, this film of the long battle of the textile strikers against exploitation. It should be shown in every locality where groups of the 20,000,000 unorganized workers slave away day after day at the mercy of the organized employers, without the protection of a labor union. The millions of unorganized steel, rubber, auto, oil, coal, textile and transportation workers will receive inspiration from this film, will be encouraged to cross swords with their exploiters for better living conditions.
ARRANGE FOR A SHOWING IN YOUR CITY—BY YOUR ORGANIZATION—IN YOUR HALL OR IN ANY MOTION PICTURE HOUSE AVAILABLE. WRITE FOR TERMS AND FURTHER DETAILS TO:
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(International Workers' Aid)
Room 14, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

DELEGATES AT T. U. CONGRESS FLAY BROMLEY

Called Betrayer by Miners' Delegates

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 10.—(By Mail)—Plenty of excitement was furnished yesterday at the Trade Union Congress when John Bromley rose to second a motion of Robert Smillie's asking for continued support of the miners' strike.

The miners had stood betrayal by the leaders of the T. U. C. They had stood starvation, government attacks and public insults from Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and others including Bromley. It was Bromley who wrote the infamous article against the miners and in justification of the calling off of the strike, that was used by Churchill and the coal operators in their strike-breaking publicity.

Miners Break Loose. To put Bromley up as a defender of the miners so that his political shirts might be washed was more than the miners could stand. Their delegates in the convention put on a demonstration that threw the convention into an uproar and compelled the chairman, Mr. Pugh, to adjourn the session.

The following is an account given of the incident by the London Daily Herald, official daily organ of the Trade Union Congress, which is under the control of the right wing:

A storm of passion burst with lightning suddenness upon the calm of the Trades Union Congress this afternoon. Disorder reigned for nearly half an hour, but after a 40-minute adjournment calm was restored.

Mr. Smillie, with his roaring voice, had on behalf of the general council been making an appeal for financial assistance for the miners, and Congress was obviously moved by the appeal.

Mr. Bromley, who was to second the appeal, which took the form of an emergency resolution, was rising to his feet when "Point of order, Mr. Chairman," in a rich Lancashire accent, rang thru the hall.

It came from Mr. McGurk, a miners' delegate, and he proceeded to ask whether the general council had deliberately gone out of its way to insult the miners by asking Mr. Bromley to second the resolution.

There were shouts and cries from the miners' delegates in support of Mr. McGurk, and a clamor of excited remarks, punctuated by the clang of the chairman's bell, came from other parts of the hall.

Mr. McGurk stood, with all eyes on him. He reiterated his demands for an apology, apparently in connection with a document on the national strike which had appeared in the journal of Mr. Bromley's union.

"Put Baldwin up," shouted a delegate above the din, and cries of "Traitor" could also be heard.

"Come Down Bromley!" Pushing forward towards Mr. McGurk, with gray tousled hair, came Mr. Hough, the Yorkshire Miners' treasurer, shouting to Mr. Bromley to sit down, and calling to the council to put someone else up.

The chairman hammering his bell, kept calling for order. "Have you seen Bromley's poster used against us?" shouted another miner, and then Mr. Richardson, the federation treasurer, could be heard appealing to his miner colleagues. "We have been humiliated, we have made our protest," he said.

Bromley Rose Again. There was a lull in the hubub and Mr. Bromley, who had sat down, rose again to speak.

Mingled cheers and hoots greeted him and many miners and other delegates made to leave the hall.

The aisles were blocked with gesticulating, arguing and excited delegates.

Mr. Pugh began to read the standing orders relating to the expulsion from the congress of a delegate who refuses to obey the chair, but this warning of disciplinary action did not calm the storm.

The miners and others shouted to Mr. Bromley to sit down, and then came the strains of "The Red Flag."

There was a pause, and then the chairman was heard to say: "Congress will adjourn until 4 o'clock."

The general council went into session, and the miners also held a meeting.

Mr. Richardson, Mr. McGurk, and Mr. A. Parkinson, M. P., went as deputation to the council and explained their position. They had made their protest, they said, and would no longer obstruct the business of congress.

Fakers' Dignity Sullied! The atmosphere in the hall was still tense when the chairman entered again with the council and took his place in silence. He explained the standing orders, and spoke of the dignity of the congress that had been sullied by the incident.

A Page of British Labor News

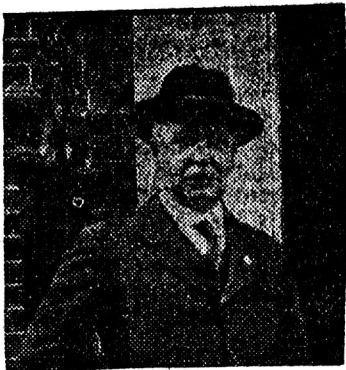
Soviet Unions Telegraph to British Congress On General Strike Betrayal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 23.—As the Manchester Guardian quite properly divined, the refusal of the British government to grant the Soviet Union delegates to the Trade Union Congress permission to enter the country, was no less pleasing to Downing Street than to the trade union generals who deserted their armies in the great general strike.

Tho the T. U. C. officials did the "correct thing" in protesting the government's action, they were greatly relieved that Tomsky was not able to appear before the convention and tell the delegates in person that the struggling Russian workers had contributed more to the miners' strike fund than all the other countries of the world combined.

Soviet Workers Cheered. The reception that the Russian comrades would receive from the delegates was foreshadowed when Delegate Richardson speaking to Robert Smillie's motion for continued support to the strikers declared that "two-thirds of the money that had come into the miners' coffers in their



JOHN BROMLEY, Engineers' head, flayed at Congress.

great trouble had come from Russia.

"When they can send \$3,000,000 while emerging from tyrannous conditions and fighting their own battles, there must be something good in them."

The cheers that followed Richardson's remark rocked congress. It was not surprising that the T. U. C. leaders preferred to circulate the following telegram from the Soviet fraternal delegates, who were banned from the country, than to hear a report delivered personally at the congress:

Dear Comrades:—In the name of eight and a half million organized workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet C. C. T. U. sends fraternal greetings to you and, in your person, the whole British proletariat.

The Soviet workers send particularly warm greetings to the courageous battalion of mine workers who continue to defend their rights, their living standards, and their past historic gains, despite furious attack and capitalist betrayal by certain leaders of the general strike and the capitulating mentality of others.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. expresses the hope that congress' first word and primary business will be as regards assisting the miners. To do otherwise would be a step unworthy of the grand proletarian organization of British workers.

Refused Admission. The Soviet C. C. T. U. greatly regrets the impossibility of its delegation attending your congress of such tremendous importance.

The government, under the mask of democracy, representing a dictatorship of the manufacturers, bankers, mineowners and landlords, has done its best to keep out our delegation.

Thereby they plainly indicated to British workers that they are without any rights, and cannot even decide for themselves who shall and who shall not attend their own labor congress.

The conservative government willingly admits representatives of Amsterdam and the American Federation of Labor, who either blackleg on the miners or shamefully talk of loans on interest, that is, speculate like usurers on the unheard of distress of the miners, on the tears and misery of workers' wives and bairns.

The conservative government does not admit representatives of the Soviet workers, who under extremely difficult conditions are giving of their last penny to help their class brothers in their great fight.

Thereby the conservative govern-



GEORGE HICKS, Head of Building Union, who went along on the betrayal of the general strike!

ment displays audacity to control the policy of trade unions.

It seems the great democracy does not allow the immense workers' organization to make even the most elementary act of comradely solidarity.

Naturally the Soviet workers are highly indignant at such mistreatment of British trade unions by the British government.

The Soviet workers believe that blame must be laid therefore on the bending the knee attitude towards the government of T. U. leaders like Thomas.

They were too loyal to capital and too disloyal to the working class.

When the general council must now report on activities during the general strike, and subsequent period, Thomas, the main instigator of defeat of the general strike, thinks nothing of leaving for overseas, thereby evading all responsibility.

Had its delegation been admitted to congress, and had the British police and home office not been able arrogantly to trample on the elementary rights of British trade unions, the Soviet C. C. T. U. would have considered it its duty to report to your congress each step it took in connection with British events.

For concrete development these events scores of times demonstrated, and still confirms, the absolute correctness of those evaluations made by the Soviet C. C. T. U. in declarations and resolutions.

It was on the basis of its own historic experience and experience of numberless general strikes fought by our working class before it overthrew once and for all its own bankers and mineowners, that we appraised the unforgivable tactics of the general council leaders during the general strike.

Vision of Revolution.

We may be accused of being too sharp, but when it comes to choosing between empty compliments meaning nothing to leaders and serving the working masses, we will always choose the latter course.

These are the dictates of our working class conscience and our bounden proletarian duty.

If we Soviet workers hold it necessary to do everything possible to extend fraternal material assistance, we equally believe it our proletarian duty to extend moral assistance.

Had the general strike not been squashed and the general council's order calling it off, the general strike would have led to glorious victory,



H. THOMAS, Leader of the Right Wing General Council.

and you would already have long been freed of your government aristocrats and mineowners.

Had they not been left alone to fight, the miners would have long since smashed the obstinate clique of mineowners, and parliament capitalists would not have dared working day.

Had there been other tactics and other leaders, the working class as a whole would not have been increasing on the defensive, but marching victoriously forward.

Leaders Denounced.

Even with the finest, most disciplined and courageous army, the battle may be lost and the army shattered if there are people in headquarters and in the entire officers' staff prepared to shirk the fight, prepare capitalists, and even go straight over to the enemy.

We most wish that the congress of fraternal British unions should, with complete proletarian frankness, sum up the experience of the great strike and draw corresponding conclusions.

Only honest recognition of mistakes will prevent their repetition. Only frank admission of errors will open the eyes of the masses fighting against the capitalist offensive.

Refuse to do Anything.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. particularly regrets to confirm the fact that at the Paris meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee, the British delegation categorically refused to discuss the question of assisting the miners.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. likewise regrets to confirm that at the Berlin meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee, that delegation completely turned down all our proposals re assisting miners, including the embargo and 1 per cent levy for the benefit of strikers suffering, but fighting, determined not to be slaves to the mineowners.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. believes there isn't a more important question, not

only for the British labor movement, but also the entire world labor movement, than that of aiding the miners.

If the miners go down the capitalists will crush the British workers section by section.

So This is Democracy!

Not for nothing "Democracy" now appears in the form of the emergency powers act. This "Emergency Democracy" of the government die-hard conservatives won't stop at throttling the whole Trade Union Movement.

Contrariwise, if the miners stand firm and fast, should the work masses of other unions support them, if the mineowners lose more and more without hopes of winning out, then both victory is assured the miners, and refusal from power of the workers' greatest enemy, the conservative government, which came to the helm of the state on a shameful swindle.

Despite the refusal of the British delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee to adopt our proposal re helping miners and even discuss them in a business-like fashion (which we believe quite unexplainable from the labor viewpoint), the Soviet C. C. T. U. will continue the policy in its own country of assisting the British miners.



A. A. PURCELL, So-called left winger, who flopped.

Levy of One Per Cent.

The Soviet C. C. T. U. resolved to allocate a further million roubles for the benefit of the miners on account of receipts from a one per cent levy which we don't doubt will be adopted by the overwhelming mass of the workers of the union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proletarian solidarity is displayed only in deeds. Just as proletarians of over a hundred nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Republics helped each other in their struggle, so our whole proletariat considers it its fraternal duty to help British brother-workers in this, their critical hour.

Helped More Than Once.

We are firmly convinced in our hour of trial the British proletariat will do the same by us. More than once it has withheld the mailed fist of the British bourgeoisie hanking over our workers' state.

Thus will grow and strengthen brotherly bonds between the toilers of both countries, the bonds that will become a tower of strength when in Britain a real workers' government, whose advent is inevitable, is formed.

We strongly believe the Trades Union Congress will do all to further consolidate the Anglo-Russian Committee, a symbol of international trade union unity, a symbol of brotherly bonds existing between the British and Soviet workers.

So long live international working class solidarity! Up the fight against the capitalist offensive!

With comradely greeting—Soviet C. C. T. U. Chairman, Tomsky; Secretary, Dogadov.

In reply to this broadside the T. U. C. issued a sneaking statement typical of the imperialist labor leaders of England. The Russians were invited to send fraternal delegates and the British felt that they would remain neutral on questions affecting the British workers and devote themselves to expressing goodwill.

This conception of the duties of fraternal delegates to other countries has nothing in common with internationalism or the identity of interests of the workers of all lands, a conception which British right wing labor leaders have in the past professed adherence to.

William Hutcheson, fraternal delegate from the United States and "czar" of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners got along very nicely with his abstractions on the difference between a living wage and a saving wage.

Denver Trade Unions Aid British by Sale of Tiny Miner Lamps

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—A shipment of the little lamps made in the form of those used by the coal miners of Great Britain and sold to aid relief work in the British strike has reached Denver and found a good response in sales to sympathizers of the British coal diggers. Over \$100 has already been collected by this means.

These lamps are on pins for wearing on the coal lapel, and may be secured here at the Auditorium Book Store, 1407 Arapahoe street, or at the office of the Colorado Labor Advocate. Denver workers are asked to aid the relief work in this and other ways.

RUSSIAN UNION LEADER SHOWS WHY SOVIET LABOR DELEGATES WERE NOT ALLOWED IN BRITAIN

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (By Mail).—In connection with the refusal of the British government to permit the delegation of the central council of Soviet Labor Unions to the British Trades Union Congress in Bournemouth to land, Comrade Tomsky has made the following declaration:

"The refusal of the British government to grant visas to the members of our delegation was not unexpected, it was in line with the general policy of

the bourgeois government which is waging a class war against the proletariat of Great Britain, nevertheless, the refusal has caused the greatest indignation amongst the members of our unions, altho nothing else was to be expected from a government which stands completely upon the side of the mine owners.

Class Struggle Always Political. "From the very first days of the strike it was clear to everyone who did not, like the proverbial ostrich, bury his head in the sand, that the miners' struggle had taken on the character of an intense class struggle between the capitalists and the working class of Great Britain.

"The class struggle is, however, always a political struggle and only the general council led by individuals of the Thomas type is afraid to recognize this.

Capitalists Prepare.

"The preparations of the two parties to this struggle were unequal. On the one hand, the whole forces of the bourgeoisie rallied around the mine owners and the British government which is in the hands of the strongest capitalist party in Great Britain, the conservative party, which opposes the working class with all the means at its disposal. Further, there was the vena capitalist press which is distributed in millions of copies, the fabricated public opinion, the courts, the laws, etc.

Labor Leaders Timid.

"On the other hand was the general council which showed its pusillanimity in oaths of loyalty to the bourgeois state. It became ever more clear to everyone that the abolition of the habeas corpus, the nomination of district commissars with extraordinary powers, the ordering of troops on to the streets, the support of strike-breakers, the arrests of working class leaders, etc., was by no means democratic, by no means constitutional, not even from the standpoint of the bourgeois British constitution.

"All these facts prove once again the real character of the notorious 'democracy,' they prove that the bourgeoisie, when its class interests demand it, takes no fetishes like constitutions, democracy, the law, etc., into consideration and certainly not the



HARRY POLLITT, Leader of the Minority Movement.

opinion of the British workers and their trade unions.

Proves Leaders Wrong. "The refusal of the British government to grant us visas is a further proof of the incorrectness of the policy of the leaders of the general strike who wished to present an open and intense class struggle, a political struggle, as a purely economic strike.

This false policy determined in fact the direct betrayal of the general strike by its leaders.

"Economy alone does not exist in nature and politics is simply the concentrated form of economics. This is proved, to put it mildly, by the 'incorrectness' of the policy of the general council, which assured the conservative government above all of its 'loyalty to the constitution.' Loyalty to the same constitution which the conservative government had bruski and cynically pushed to one side from the first moment of the strike on.

"The unforgivable and criminal error of the general council in refusing the assistance of the working class of the Soviet Union which determined the direct betrayal of the strike, stresses this once again. Everyone who grasps the interests of his own class and understands how to defend them logically (the conservatives are well aware of their class interests and know how to defend them) only values the opinion of his own class.

"To take the opinion of another, a hostile class, into consideration and to run after it slavishly as the general council did when it rejected our assistance, means purely and simply to betray the interests of one's own class.

A Contrast of Classes. "Considered from a logical class point of view the conservative government acted logically and correctly according to its bourgeois class interests. It knows what it wants and that what it wants is the lowering of the standard of living first of all of the miners and then of the workers of Great Britain in the other branches of industry, for it is only the first blow which is being delivered at the miners.

MINERS' CHIEF IS POPULAR AT BOURNEMOUTH

Cook Assails the Right Wing Leaders

By SCOTT NEARING, Federated Press BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. — (FP) — Miners' Secretary A. J. Cook took the center of the stage at Bournemouth on the second day of the British Trades Union congress Sept. 7. Hoarse and nervous, Cook drove ahead with his customary determination. He denounced as scabs the workers who, he declared, had interfered with the miners in their conduct of the strike.

"You can't be passive," cried Cook. Either you must help the employer to win the dispute or else you must help the worker to win. We have been fighting for 19 weeks a life and death struggle for the principles of unionism that are common to us all. While we have been engaged in this fight, others are working behind our backs —blacklegging on us."

Cook was cheered when he rose to speak. He very evidently is the outstanding figure at the congress. Ernest Bevin, who directed the general strike, spoke for the first time at this same session. His reception was far less friendly than Cook's.

The congress challenged the British government on the emergency powers act, under which about 800 workers have been imprisoned the past 3 months. Elsbury of the garment workers was the only one to oppose the resolution. He took his stand on the ground that the workers of Britain never had enjoyed real freedom, and that "this resolution is far too mild and perile."

There has been general agreement that there should be no discussion of the general strike on the ground that

it might injure the cause of the miners. The members of the general council are all reticent or silent. They are evidently not proud of their record.

The enthusiasm for the strike seems to be confined to those who were responsible for carrying it on—the local leaders who actually put the stoppage into effect. Today I talked with one of these men, J. McLaughlin, president, Building Trades Federation at Scarborough, and a delegate to this congress. He was as enthusiastic about the strike as a boy with a new gun.

Many of the delegates take a similar view. Before the general strike they had no idea that labor was really strong. They know now that the workers can have the works whenever they decide to take them.

The mayor of Bournemouth opened the congress with an address in which he emphasized fair dealing, goodwill, and uplift. His plea for the employing class was greeted by emphatic protest from the delegates, who were manifestly out of sympathy with his principles of tolerance and compromise. The president of the Bournemouth trades and labor council followed the mayor with a bitter denunciation of the municipal government for employing nonunion workers since the strike.

Union Executive Member Declares for Struggle

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"I stand now for a fight to a finish. The safety men must be called out; and all means, however drastic, must be employed to defeat the efforts of the coal miners 'to give the miners a hell of a hiding.'"

In these words Noah Ablett, member of the Miners' Union executive, declared his attitude in face of the situation now confronting the miners and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

Rally Movement. The offer of the M. F. G. B. to reopen negotiations, he said, had been taken by the owners and the government as a sign of weakness.

The points on which the owners now stood so determinedly were grounds on which the whole movement could be rallied to a tremendous effort.

"For a long time I have sought a peaceable way out, but I am now convinced that the government and the owners can only be brought to reason by intensifying the struggle."

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W. P. Election Campaign Tours

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:

- 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.

Grand Rapids, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak today, Sept. 24, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

- 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 Canton, Ohio, today Sept. 24. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

- 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 governor of 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 Lowell, 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.

The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

Scott Nearing

Is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

Decline of the British Empire

Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going?; England and America. Fee for the course, \$1.

Post-War Europe

Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, \$1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

- Harry Dana
- Robert Dunn
- Arthur Calhoun
- M. J. Olgin
- Benjamin Gitlow
- Alexander Trachtenberg
- Wm. W. Weinstone
- Jack Stachel
- Bertram D. Wolfe,
- Director, Workers' School
- And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th Street.

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 Carethers and Anna Welsman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skritic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Colorado—The following were the candidates nominated: 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.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

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 Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Kodkin. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumborn. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. 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, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

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

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

Ohio.

Qanton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKecher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

CHICAGO OPENS 1926 CAMPAIGN OF THE PARTY

Engdahl, Dunne, Simons and Shachtman Speak

Chicago witnessed the launching of the 1926 election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party at the mass meeting held in Mirror Hall, on the northwest side, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States senator in Illinois; William F. Dunne, candidate for governor in New York; Max Shachtman, of the Young Workers League, and William Simons.

Engdahl pointed out how the Communist struggle grows out of the immediate needs of the workers, ridiculing the attack of the exploiters' press that Bolshevism as it manifests itself in this country is an importation from Europe. He made an appeal for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party.

Dunne reviewed the necessity for breaking the workers and farmers away from the old capitalist political parties thru rallying the masses in a labor party.

Shachtman told of the dangers of new wars facing American imperialism rule on many fronts. Simons acted as chairman.

More Meetings; Collect Signatures. Many gatherings are being scheduled for the campaign. Open air and factory meetings will be held as the weather permits.

This week is witnessing an intense drive for signatures for the petitions to place the various candidates on the ballot. This work is being directed from the district office, Workers (Communist) Party, 19 South Lincoln St.

Engdahl Goes to Minnesota. Engdahl left last night for Minnesota to spend two days in the party's campaign in that state speaking as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Minneapolis, Moose Hall, 43 S. Fourth St. Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., St. Paul, Labor Temple, 416 N. Temple St.

On his return trip to Chicago he speaks at Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Sept. 26, at Miller Hall, 302 State St.

SECTION 3, NEW YORK TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Section 3 of the Workers Party of New York will convene in a very important meeting of all members next Monday, Sept. 27. The meeting will be held directly after work at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. Every member of Section 3, must make certain to be present.

HOLD LARGEST MEETING ON BOSTON COMMONS IN THE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Commons meeting of last Sunday was the largest yet held by the Workers Party of Boston. H. M. Wicks was the principal speaker and talked on "Issues of the Campaign," with particular stress upon the "League of Nations and the World Court." As soon as Wicks started to speak the other meetings on the Commons, where every form of religious and political exponent holds forth, began to dwindle and before long the majority of the people on the Commons were attentively listening to the Workers Party speaker.

Harry J. Canter was chairman of the meeting and dwelt on some phases of the political situation of Massachusetts before introducing the main speaker. This meeting was a part of the tour that will take Wicks thru the state of Massachusetts. The balance of the tour is as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24—Lowell, Mass. Saturday, Sept. 25—Kings Square, Maynard, Mass., 7 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 26—Giff's Club, 9 Prichard, 7:30 p. m., Fitchburg. Monday, Sept. 27—Gardner. Tuesday, Sept. 28—Springfield. Wednesday, Sept. 29—Holyoke. Thursday, Sept. 30—Pittsfield.

A number of dates in the southern part of the state have already been filled. In the home town of Senator Wm. M. Butler, New Bedford, where there are no party members, six street meetings were held in one night, in various parts of the city with a total attendance of more than 1,500. This is the first time the Workers Party has ever appeared before the workers of that town. Good meetings were also held in Quincy, Revere, Peabody, Salem and Gloucester. After finishing the tour of Massachusetts Comrade Wicks will go into the state of Pennsylvania, where he will spend the month of October speaking as candidate for governor on the Workers Party ticket of that state.

Big Corporation Is Being Formed to Join Traction Properties

A new \$250,000,000 corporation is being formed in Chicago for the purpose of consolidating the traction properties of the city. The Samuel Insull is now in Europe, his representatives were present at the meeting of bankers that agreed on the scheme and it is believed that Insull will be elected to direct the reorganization.

Bankers Out For Profits. The bankers are out to make money on the plan and they have suggested that the city forego for the present its arrangement for a division of earnings. A charge of 1 cent for transfers will be made. This little plan is expected to mean \$1,500,000 to the bankers' coffers.

The construction of initial subways with the \$45,000,000 traction fund now in possession of the city treasury is proposed. The city council must endorse the scheme before it can be put into operation.

JUDGE ORDERS DEALER DISROBE HIS FRESH FISH

Butter and Egg Man Is Now Short \$25

Because his cheese was too ventilated, and his butter too scarce A. Krause, a small butter and cheese man got into trouble with the law recently. Judge Frank Padden took \$25 away from Krause but Krause's customers will not get any of it.

R. W. Anderson of the Southmoor garage, could not see any reason why a few gallons of gasoline out of every gallon purchased by Fordists could not just as well contribute its motive qualities to his own limousine. Judge Padden non-concurred in this decision and Anderson was soaked \$25 for the missing liquid.

Scales Cost Money.

Joseph Stecke, who supplies fish to fish-eaters somewhere on North Halsted street, was as nifty a scale-trimmer as ever handled a cleaver. But Stecke manicured one fish that held on to his scales and the operation cost him \$25. Judge Padden got the scales of justice to work on the fish that Stecke sold and Stecke was informed that he should sell his fish undressed. Perhaps his honor likes to take his fish in the nude. Now the scales have fallen from Stecke's eyes and he promised that his fish will leave his store in the future as polished as a politician's right hand.

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

Waukegan Bank Shut Down, 'For Adjustment'

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Security Savings Bank of Waukegan, second oldest bank of this city, was closed today by state bank examiners "for adjustment."

Frozen assets in the form of unsecured loans made by a former administration were blamed by J. A. Miller, one of the principal stockholders, for the closing.

Queen's Agent Coming. PARIS, Sept. 23.—Loie Fuller, personal friend of Queen Marie of Roumania, sailed for New York aboard the White Star liner Olympic today to act as the queen's advance agent in connection with the queen's forthcoming visit to the United States. The strictest secrecy surrounds the plans of the royal visitor.

Rush Anti-Toxin to Florida. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—All available typhoid anti-toxin and tetanus vaccine at the headquarters of the seventh naval district (Key West) have been rushed to stricken Miami to combat the menace of epidemics, according to a message to the navy department this morning from the base commandant.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

JOIN THE ELECTION SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN SUNDAY, SEPT. 26

The election signature campaign meeting held by Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at Workers' Lyceum, Sunday, Sept. 19, went to work with enthusiasm, altho it was far from well attended, showing that comrades can sleep on the job in whistful peace, while a handful of devoted "Jimmie Higgins" go to the front.

By sunrise Thursday, Sept. 30, Hammersmark and Engdahl will be on the ballot, if those that slept last Sunday will wake up in time to come next Sunday, Sept. 26, at 10 a. m., to the meeting at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., for a half day of honest to goodness Communist work. In the meantime petition blanks and voters lists can be had from G. Bjornson, 1623 Humboldt Blvd. Telephone Humboldt 8888.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

SILK MILL GIRLS CONTINUE SCRAP

By MARY, Young Silk Striker.

LOWELL, Mass.—When you look at the building of the Lowell Silk Mill with its nailed down windows, you get the impression of a prison. Thru the dirty window panes you can see only pale spots of the electric lights, and a dizzy making noise breaks thru the thick walls into the narrow street. Four hundred human beings are imprisoned in this mill. Ninety per cent of them are young girls just left school, spending their youth days among looms, rats, roaches, breathing the hot damp air with a constant temperature of 90 degrees, for a wage of 9 to 12 dollars per week. Yes, it was hard, practically impossible to work, breath, keep up our families and be healthy under these circumstances.

Six Loom System.

On the top of this the bosses wanted us to run six looms instead of four. They wanted to cut our wages 33 1/2%. Our wages are so low anyway—from 9—12 dollars in average, and the new system will make impossible for us to work. It will ruin our health completely. This is why we went out on strike.

This is why every morning about 100 strikers picket the mill gates singing our strike songs. Our beloved song "Solidarity".

This is why we demand a 20% increase in wages. We want some of the silk we are weaving. We want some sunshine and air. We want sinks to wash up our hands. We can't wash our hands in rusty pails. We want a sanitary chest in the mill and a resting room too. We think we have a right to use the elevators instead of climbing five flights of stairs.

Yes, we want human conditions and an American standard of living. Above all we want a union—an organization to protect the interests of the workers in the Lowell Silk Mill against our enemies—the bosses. We learned to do many things during the strike. We have many young workers in the strike committee. We learned how to educate scabs.

We didn't know we had so many speakers among us, but now we know. We discovered it while appealing for money before labor unions to help us win our strike.

Oh yes, we, the young strikers of the Lowell Silk Mill, learned a lot during the strike as you see.

We learned that the bosses are our greatest enemies but we're determined to fight and fight until we'll get our final victory thru one big textile union.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TO ARMS CONFERENCE GOES AFTER SUB-COMMITTEE

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—Violent discussions were precipitated in the preparatory disarmament commission today when Hugh Gibson, American minister to Switzerland and head of the American delegation to the conference, criticized the work of the military sub-committee.

Gibson requested that the new instructions be issued to the military sub-committee not to engage itself with political questions, but to confine its activities to technical considerations.

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

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT. 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins. 6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children. 6:30—The Florentine String Trio; Vella Cook, Harold Groissant, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

BOOKS by Leon Trotsky

- My Flight from Siberia
- A new edition of this splendid story. TROTSKY attractively bound\$.50
- Whither Russia? Cloth\$1.50
- Whither England? Cloth\$1.75
- Literature and Revolution Cloth\$2.50

Passaic Strikers' Kids Lead Pickets in Amboy

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—(By Mail). At the present time there is a strike at the Sarnoff-Irving hat factories of Perth Amboy, N. J., involving about 300 young workers (plants employ only young workers).

The strike is now in its third day and 42 of the workers are out already. Being young workers and inexperienced in strikes the workers gather in groups every morning on corners near mills. I am a former employee of the Sarnoff-Irving hat factory, so naturally I am interested in this fight.

With two Passaic textile strikers' children—who are in Perth Amboy for a vacation—I went to the plant. Seeing that the strikers had no picket line, but were only standing on the corners, I got in touch with some of the strikers I knew, to discuss the question with them of forming a picket line to march up and down in front of the mills. I told them two Passaic strikers' children were two who would lead the picket line for them if they wanted it. They were glad to hear this and all the workers present immediately formed a picket line numbering about 125 workers in all.

With little Frances Fisher, 12 years old, and Elizabeth Huber, 13 years old—the two Passaic textile strikers' children—at the head of the picket line, the workers started the march up and down in front of the mills. The workers remaining in the mills all rushed to the windows to see the picket line, while all the bosses were standing in front of the doors down stairs, to keep workers in the plants from joining the picket line outside, if any attempted to do so. After picketing, the two Passaic strikers' children were taken to the strike meeting in an automobile, while the rest of the workers marched down the body. The hat works strikers asked the Passaic strikers' children to teach them some of the Passaic strikers' songs. This they gladly agreed to do.

Thus the Passaic strikers' children are militant fighters in labor's ranks, wherever they go—imitating their striking fathers and mothers at home.

Condemn Scabbing by Students

RICHMOND, Ind.—(FP)—"Be it resolved that this conference goes on record as against the practice of college student's scabbing during industrial disputes." This resolution was passed unanimously at a conference of thirty young college students who have been spending their summer vacations as manual laborers in industry. The conference, held at Earlham College, passed few other resolutions, being largely devoted to a discussion of the value of college students working in industry and what the various students could do in the coming year to establish closer contact between students, and industrial workers.

The students, both young men and women, represented 16 colleges and universities in the central west as well as two labor colleges—Brookwood and Commonweal—and the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry. With them were five young industrial workers, most of them working in organized trades and being members of their respective unions, and several other active workers in the labor movement.



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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRINTERS' UNION OF CLEVELAND, O. BOWS TO BOSSES

Subservient Letter Issued by President

By a Worker Correspondent. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—In order to force the printers and glaziers of this city to terminate their strike, the manufacturers, bankers and master contractors formed what they called a "Citizens' Committee" of 57 members, this committee later becoming a permanent institution. This body of men will hereafter function in every strike of the workers of this city—and the workers will have to buck up against them, whether they wish or not.

Kow-Tow Statement. The committee issued a statement on its relation to organized labor, and the Cleveland Typographical Union, No. 53, thru its president, hurried to answer the statement, and to emphasize that it is a "good" union. One paragraph of the statement will suffice to indicate its character.

"The Cleveland Citizens' Committee, made up of sixty prominent and well-known men of this community, in a pronouncement recently addressed to the public of Greater Cleveland, says: 'The committee has no intention of attacking or discrediting those unions which conduct their operations in a fair, businesslike, reasonable and constructive manner.' We are proud to state that Cleveland Typographical Union has followed such a policy in its dealings with employers and the public."

\$5,000,000 Fund. What does the Citizens' Committee call "fair, businesslike, reasonable and constructive"? Perhaps the use of police and firemen to protect scabs! Perhaps the boycotting of the lumber yards which supplied the contractors during the building laborers' strike! Perhaps the establishment of a fund of \$5,000,000 to force the independent contractors into line—and to fight the painters and glaziers! And this fund remains permanent!

Pledge Fairness. And the printers pledge fairness, reasonableness and constructiveness to this band of pirates! Does Mr. Hoban intend this for publicity—when during the strikes and struggles the so-called Citizens' Committee controls every channel of publicity?

Militant Action Required. Mr. Hoban would have done better to refrain from sending a letter to the Citizens' Committee—and from multigraphing the letter and sending it to all the unions in the city. The workers of Cleveland will have to adopt quite different methods in combating the Citizens' Committee if they hope to make any progress. Not subservient, but well-planned, militant action is required.



U. S. STEEL TRUST INAUGURATES USUAL BOSSES' INSURANCE SCHEME; WORKERS HAVE NOTHING TO SAY

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 23.—A great deal of coercion is being used by the straw bosses in the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., the subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, to compel its employees to become members of a so-called "Employees' Insurance Association."

The membership in this association costs \$1 initiation fee and \$1 per month. It entitles the member to \$1,000 insurance "payable in the event of death from any cause at any age, and in the event of permanent and total disability from illness or injury of any nature, occurring before age 60."

The insurance is paid by deduction from the salary or wages of the employees. The "association" selected the Missouri State Life Insurance Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for this group insurance.

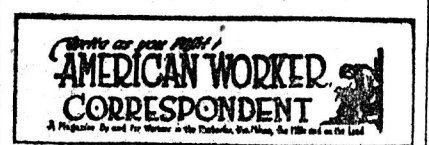
This insurance, despite its name, is not an organization by, of and for the steel mill workers, but by, of and for the steel trust. It is a scheme to tie them to their slave jobs. It is a scheme to rob them still further. The

workers will have nothing to say in case the board of directors of this "Employees' Association" would raise the premium at their will. The workers are not running this association. They are driven into it. Men are complaining that the straw bosses threaten to fire them in case they do not take out insurance. And yet the circular issued by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. states that "membership in the association is optional."

It is quite possible that this is a scheme to abolish the compensation act of Indiana under which the workers are entitled to compensation in case of death or injury. The steel trust is garnering hundreds of millions of profit, it works its employees twice and three times as hard as two or three years ago. The tremendous speed-up causes numerous cases of death and injury. But the "poor" steel trust can not afford to face the responsibility. It makes the workers pay the prize for death caused thru the speed-up.

The workers must unite their forces and fight against the tyranny of the steel trust.

500 workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to THE DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!



and learn where, what, when and how to write. SUBSCRIBE Only 50 Cents a Year. The American Worker Correspondent 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

LEATHER GOODS' WORKERS BEGIN UNION CAMPAIGN

Succeed in Organizing Many Shops

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—The Suit Case, Bag & Brief Case Makers' Union has been conducting for the last few weeks an intensive organization campaign thru-out the trade. As a result of this campaign many important firms have already settled with the union, granting to their employees shorter hours, better wages, and union recognition. Several firms, however, refused to come to peaceful terms with the union, and their shops have been called on strike. Among them, are: Lowy & Lowy, suit case and bag shop, of 159 Mercer street, the Olympic Suit Case company, of 150 Wooster St., and Diamond Auto Trunk and Case company, of 616 Broadway. Attempts made by these firms to operate their factories with strikebreakers have failed, and their shops are completely tied up.

Organize Brief Case Shops. The union is also conducting a special campaign at the brief case shops. The conditions in the brief case shops are in general much lower than those prevailing in the suit case and bag shops. Most of the workers employed in these shops are young boys and girls who are made to work long hours for the big sum of \$10 and \$12 a week. The business condition in the brief case shops is now very good. The employers are very busy and are naturally taking advantage of their opportunity to make as much profit as it is possible. The brief case workers who have been out of work for many months during the slack period just ended, feel that they are also entitled to make a few dollars more in the busy time and not to have to work as long as 50 and 60 hours a week.

The union is determined to help these workers and once for all establish union conditions and standards in these shops. And if the employers remain stubborn, a general strike may be called in all brief case shops in the very near future.

The Suit Case, Bag & Brief Case Makers' union has lately also put an organizer in the field in Philadelphia who is now preparing the ground for a general organization campaign in that city and as soon as the situation in New York will be clear, the union will concentrate all its efforts on Philadelphia, and also Newark.

The Works of Karl Marx

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The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SHERMAN SERVICE ADVERTISES IT PUTS THE "MAN ELEMENT" IN HELPLESS COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

"First in its line," is the boast of Sherman Corp.-Engineers, America's foremost labor spy agency. "We are entirely alone in our field"—"We have no competition," are frequent in its advertising copy. It has competitors, but few can tussle with it on its high plane of "X-Ray service, harmony engineering," and scientific manipulation of what John Sherman, founder, calls the "man element" in industry.

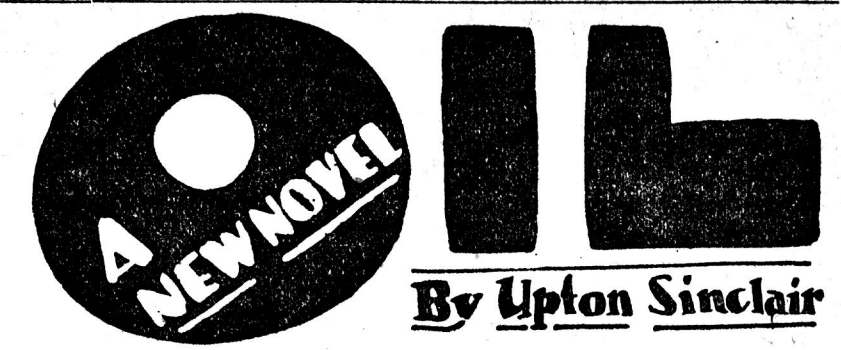
Organized in Boston in 1910 as the Sherman Detective Agency, it changed a few years later to Sherman Service, Inc. Within the last year it has taken the title the Sherman Corp., with major offices in New York (2 Rector street), Chicago (208 S. La Salle street), St. Louis (114 N. Broadway), Detroit (First National Bank building), Boston, 31 Milk street, Philadelphia (1015 Chestnut street), Cleveland (Park building), Toronto (10 Adelaide street, E.). At the same address are its employment offices for hiring of industrial spies or operatives. The employment branches function under different names, so that the worker who answers the blind ad in the local paper thinks he is being taken on by the National Mutual Service or the National Manufacturers' Syndicate, which are the employment departments of Sherman Service.

Railroads Hire Spies. The corporation claims clients in some 33 states, with more than 50 industries, in addition to railroads, represented in the list of users of its undercover service. The railroad companies are particularly profitable clients, one having been known to use 50 Sherman operatives in one year at a cost of \$360,000—a maximum rate of \$600 per month for an operative or approximately \$20 a day. The New York, New Haven & Hartford and Pennsylvania are two that have made use of Sherman operatives in liquidating labor unions. These two roads have been leaders in establishing company unions. One of Sherman's specialties is the introduction of company unions.

A Sherman salesman calling on a prospective client in New York told him that the company has done over \$25,000,000 worth of business in the last few years. He spoke of their "invisible and unobtrusive services" which would pay the client to install. He suggested that a Sherman spy be put in the plant just for a week as a try-out, to make a "preliminary survey." The contract for placement of operatives is cancellable on 30 days' notice.

From Steel to Textiles. In spite of careful guarding of clients' names, it is known that during the past few years Sherman users have included Kirschbaum Clothing Co., Klotz Silk Co., Bell Telephone Co., Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia Silk Mfg. Co., Saquett Silk Mills—all of Philadelphia—as well as American Sugar Refining Co. of Boston, American Woolen Co., S. S. White Dental Co., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Illinois Steel Co., Steel & Tube Co. of America, a number of Paterson silk mills represented in the New Bedford Manufacturers' Association, particularly under control of Senator William M. Butler, now running for election and requesting the votes of spied-upon textile workers in that state.

Sherman operatives follow the usual spy procedure—many being instructed "to get themselves elected to office in the labor unions" and some of them have been claimed by Sherman executives "to hold the highest positions" in the unions. They have been uncovered in strikes such as the steel strike of 1919, the 1922 strike in



By Upton Sinclair (Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

The Germans made another gigantic thrust at the British and this time it was the battle of Flanders. They captured a great stretch of the British lines and if it had not been for a six day stand of laborers and chauffeurs and what not behind the lines, every man hiding in a hole and fighting for himself with any weapon he could pick up, the Germans would have taken the whole railway system in Flanders. A month or so later came another offensive, this time to the south, against the French, the battle of the Aisne and the Oise; it looked as if Paris was doomed and people in America held their breath while they read the bulletins in the newspapers.

In the midst of that battle, covering nearly two hundred miles of front, an epoch-making thing happened; the hard-pressed French commander put in the first of the newly-arrived American troops. These boys had had only a few months training and the French didn't think they would hold; but instead of giving way like the rest of the armies, they hit the German line and went forward a couple of miles over a three mile front. So more of them were rushed in and a few days later came the battle of Belleau Wood, and all over America went a thrill of exultation. It was not national pride, but more than that, men felt—it was a victory of free institutions. When you ran over the lists of dead and wounded in these battles you found Horowitz and Schnierow and Samerplan and Samanigo, Constantinopolus and Toplitsky and Guong Ling; but they all fought alike, and it was a victory for that golden flood of eloquence that was being poured out from the White House.

In the midst of these excitements came Bunny's commencement time, and he had to make the great decision. He and his father had the most serious talk of their lives; Bunny had never seen the old man so deeply moved. What he said was, "Son, can't you possibly see your way to stay and help me with this job?" What Bunny answered was, "Dad, if I didn't get into the army, I'd never feel right the rest of my life."

Dad pointed out what it was going to mean to him personally. He was no longer able to carry this load alone. There had to be more and more wells, and every one was an added care. They simply had to have a big refinery and that meant also a chain of service stations, you could not count on government contracts forever. This Paradise tract was Bunny's, but if he wanted to give it up, why then Dad would have to negotiate with some of the big people who had been sounding him out on the question of mergers. If Bunny went into the army there would be no use counting on him, because Dad was sure this war wasn't half over. "Those that go now aren't many of them coming back," was the way he put it; there was a catch in his voice, and with a little bit more they would have had to pull out their pocket-handkerchiefs, which would have been equally embarrassing to both. All that Bunny could do was to repeat, "I've just got to go, Dad; I've just got to go."

So Dad gave up and a couple of weeks later Bunny got his notice to report to his training-camp. Aunt Emma spilled tears over him, while Grandma drew her withered old lips tight over her badly-fitting false teeth, and said it was a crime, and it ended her interest in life. Bertie made arrangements for a farewell party, and Dad reported that he had opened negotiations with Vernon Roscoe, the biggest independent oil operator on the coast, president of Flora-Max and Mid-Central Pete, who had several times broached the project of a vast enterprise to be known as "Ross Consolidated."

They drove up to Paradise, to give Bunny a farewell look at things, and there they found that Paul was expected home for a furlough, preliminary to a journey across the Pacific Ocean. This war, Dad said, was like a fire in a "tank-farm," you could never tell which way things would explode, or what would go next. Here was Paul, with the bunch of carpenters he directed, ordered onto a transport to be shipped—of all places—in the world—to Vladivostok in Siberia!

It appeared that when the Bolsheviks took charge of Russia they found themselves with a great army of war prisoners, among them a hundred thousand Czecho-Slovaks. This was a new name—you looked it up in the encyclopedia and couldn't find it, and had to have it explained to you that they were Bohemians, but this was a German word, and just as we had changed hamburger into liberty steak and sauerkraut into liberty cabbage, so the Bohemians became Czecho-Slovaks, which nobody knew how to spell when they heard it, or to pronounce when they saw it. The people of this race were revolting against Germany, and the Bolsheviks had agreed that their Czecho-Slovak prisoners would be shipped to Vladivostok, where the allies might take charge of them, and bring them to the fighting front if they saw fit. But, on the way across Siberia the Czecho-Slovaks got to fighting with the Bolsheviks and the released German war prisoners, and had seized a great section of the railroad.

So now into this weird mix-up the allies were intervening. The newspapers explained the matter: the Bolshevik movement was an uprising of fanatics, imposed upon the Russian people by the guns of hired mercenaries. Chinese and Mongolians and Cossacks and escaped criminals and general riff-raff; it couldn't last very long, a few weeks or months at the most, and what was needed was to supply a nucleus about which the decent Russians might rally. The allies were now undertaking to do that; American and Japanese troops were to help the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia, and American and British troops were to organize the Russian refugees at Archangel in the far north. So here was Paul, going to build barracks and Y. M. C. A. huts along the famous Trans-Siberian railway line, about which he had been debating with Dad. Bunny was going to a training camp, and maybe when he got through they would send him to the same front—that was a case where he would let Dad use his influence! Bunny meant to work hard and rise in the service, and maybe he would have Paul and his carpenters under his command!

They had a hard time keeping their spirits up, because of Ruth, who was utterly inconsolable. She would go about the place with tears running down her cheeks, and now and then would have to jump up and rush from the room. When the time came for Paul to say his last farewell, Ruth almost went out of her mind; she locked her arms about his neck, and he had to pull her fingers away. It was sad for a fellow, to be driven away with his sister lying in a faint in a chair. Old Mr. Watkins to come up and take her home, and send up Sadie to do the housework for Dad. By golly, it made you realize about war!

(Continued Tomorrow.)

The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

Table of Donations for September 21-22-23, listing names and amounts.

Advertisement for the Ashland Auditorium celebration of the first edition of the DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT, featuring speakers Ben Gold and C. E. Ruthenberg, and a concert.

Advertisement for GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant, located at 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE DAILY WORKER

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

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

A Cable to Stalin

The New Leader, official organ of the Jewish Daily Forward, or to be more exact, Abe Cahans English expression, recently published a fake speech attributed to Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Stalin was alleged to have commented caustically on Comrade Zinoviev's general usefulness to the revolutionary movement, in a matter that brought joy to the hearts of those ill-informed persons who consider Zinoviev and the Communist International synonymous terms.

It is no secret that a minority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union disagreed sharply with the prevailing opinion of the Central Committee on questions of policy. As usual in Communist parties, the issues were fought out openly and considerable frankness was indulged in before the final decision was reached. Zinoviev's point of view was defeated by such an overwhelming majority that expectations entertained by Soviet foes of a possible rupture in the party were consigned to the burial ground of dashed hopes. The unity of the party was maintained. The iron battalions of the revolution emerged from the discussion with unbroken ranks.

It was not surprising that the capitalist papers should assume that a civil war would follow a disagreement in the party over a political issue. "They'll do it on you every time," to parody a colloquialism. Stalin's troops, in good old 1920 style, were chasing Zinoviev's troops around the steppes and the day that did not chronicle an assassination or two was a day ill conceived. Finally the liars got tired and decided to tell the truth for a change. But like the lad who was in the habit of shouting "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf and ran into a wall of skepticism when the four-legged brute actually appeared, the capitalist liars had no audience when they began to turn out reliable news.

Among the publications that relished the fake Stalin speech was The New Leader. The editor of that paper is nobody's sap. He is about as precocious a lad as ever came from Indiana. But he does not entertain friendly sentiments towards Communists. Which accounts for his blunder in stealing a fake story from the Hearst press and running it in the New Leader as if it came from Moscow.

Nobody in his senses would believe the yarn. Official refutation of the fable was not really necessary to convince the average American worker that the story originated in the brain of some cognac-crazed white Russian in Riga or Berlin. But the Workers (Communist) Party, which is responsible for THE DAILY WORKER, got in touch with Moscow (the terrible secret is out) and the response was a cable to the effect that Stalin did not say the things ascribed to him.

The general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party conveyed the information to the editor of the New Leader with a suggestion that he be decent enough to publish the refutation. The reply was published in a recent issue of this paper and it did not contribute much to the general fund of knowledge. This is putting it mildly.

Now comes the aftermath. The New Leader's worker readers protested. The exposure of its journalistic venality hit somebody. The current number of the New Leader has an article apologizing for the blunder by denouncing the Communists. And to prove how serious it takes things it sends a cable to Stalin, asking for confirmation or refutation of the alleged speech.

The circulation manager of the New Leader is advertising a few "scoops" as a reason why people should dig up a few dollars for a subscription. One of the "scoops" is a fake story of a fake split in the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. The circulation manager was remiss in his duty. A better fake would be the Stalin story. But then that was not a "scoop." It was only a borrowed fable.

The Free Press

Control of the daily press in the big cities by direct ownership vested in capitalist hands is easily discernible to intelligent workers, but the method of control of the suburban and rural press is less obvious. One of the methods by which it is kept in line with powerful capitalist interests has just come to our attention.

The Illinois Press Association is to hold its annual meeting at the University of Illinois beginning September 30.

The enterprising secretary sends out the following information to all editors and publishers in the state:

Those who would like to do so can write to the railroads for transportation the same as they done in the past. In other words, you go to the ticket agent and buy your ticket, take a receipt for the money paid for this ticket, send the receipt to the railroad company passing thru your city and THEY WILL GIVE YOU ENOUGH ADVERTISING TO PAY FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE TICKET. THIS APPLIES TO YOURSELF, ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY AND ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR NEWSPAPER STAFF. THE NUMBER IS NOT LIMITED. If you want to take advantage of this plan of attending the meeting, I suggest you write a letter to the railroad company immediately so they can be preparing the advertising.

The emphasis is ours. Here is plain and open bribery of the press arranged so as to evade the laws which prohibit the issuance of passes by railroads to others than their employees.

When the railroads have some particularly brazen demands they wish to put across they can be sure of sympathetic comment by the editors and publishers who have accepted their hospitality.

Advertising pays.
Hurrah for the free and untrammelled American press!

"We are slowly reaching the bottom of the pit that was dug for humanity in that crude and cruel act, the deflation of 1920" declared John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor in a Labor Day message. Walker hit the bottom long ago, but he burst thru the floor when he supported Frank L. Smith in the last primary contest.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

THE fourth thesis, finally, advanced by the comrades of the opposition, is the assertion that our state organs are almost completely degenerated, that they have become entirely detached from the masses, and that the state, economic, trade union, and co-operative organs, as also the party organs and above all the state economic organs, are joining forces with the N. E. P. men, the kulaks (rich peasantry), etc. To this I must observe: It is true that thru the fault of our bureaucracy there is a tendency to such degeneration among us; this cannot be contested. But we must contend with the utmost decision and energy the suggestion that our state industry is already degenerated, that it no longer represents the industry of the working class. This is an assertion towards which the oppositional comrades are steering, and they have very nearly ventured to express it outright.

OUR industry is the state socialist industry of the working class, but it has fallen a victim to the bureaucratic spirit. This is our definition. The fight against bureaucracy must therefore form one of our leading tasks, and here we must unfold ever increasing energy. But still we are very far from a position which would justify the comrades of the opposition in advancing such a thesis.

The Peasantry Question.

THIS is how matters stand with regard to the first problem—the problem of economic policy in its relation to the industrialization of our country. I now pass to the second problem, one of most decisive importance: to the problem of the peasantry, and to the economic aspect of this problem.

When we attack this question first from its theoretical side, one point stands forth conspicuously, and I draw your attention to it because it represents, so to speak, the springboard from which the "New Opposition" takes its leap when solving this of that question in connection with the peasantry. This is the manner in which private capital and peasantry are identified with one another, and agricultural economics confused with capitalist economics. Private economics are regarded as identical with

private capitalist economics, and there is a lack of comprehension of the fact that there can be such a thing as non-capitalist private undertakings. The discussion at the XIV. Party Congress dealt with all this, but it has not been so completely formulated until now.

I MUST first of all draw your attention to a theoretical complication of all oppositional proposals, ideas, assertions, theses, etc., to Comrade Preobrazhensky's book, "On the New Economy." Here the economics of our country are regarded as follows: On one side we have state economics, on the other private economics, and nothing besides. Private capitalist economics, the economics of the small peasantry, and every kind of private economic undertaking—among the poor peasantry, the middle peasantry, etc.—are all thrown together.

IT need scarcely be emphasized that this standpoint is entirely wrong. When Lenin asked, "Who is going to defeat whom?" we the capitalists or the capitalists us, he put the question from the viewpoint of: Who is going to win over the peasantry? Shall we win over the main mass of the peasantry, or will the capitalists do it? In Lenin's conceptions the peasantry played chiefly the role of an object subject to the influence of the opposing class forces. And when we put the question of "Who is going to defeat whom?" the answer will be essentially decided by the question of who succeeds in drawing over the peasantry to his side, for the struggle between the working class and the capitalist is a struggle for the peasantry. It is thus entirely absurd, and flatly contradicts Lenin's standpoint, when private capitalist economics are identified with agricultural economics in all their various strata.

THIS brings us to the second question of this series of peasantry problems: the question of "pumping

over" means from agricultural sources, and from private economic undertakings, into industry and into state economics. This is no simple question. It is perfectly clear that our state industry cannot obtain the means for its expansion solely from the work done by the working class within this state industry itself, and that it must necessarily draw on the non-industrial reservoir for the means to support and expand industry. One of the resources upon which we must draw, is the peasantry. The peasantry must take its share in helping the state to build up a socialist state of industry, and thus the tax revenues, the industrial profits on the goods which we sell to the peasantry, and other various revenues, are drawn to a certain extent from the peasantry.

I WOULD be entirely wrong to say industry should develop solely upon what is produced within this industry itself. On the contrary, the whole question is: How much can we take away from the peasantry, to what extent and by what methods can we accomplish the pumping over process, what are the limits of the pumping over, and how shall we calculate in order to arrive at favorable results? This is the question. Here lies the difference between us and the opposition, a difference which may be defined by saying that the comrades of the opposition are in favor of an immoderate amount of pumping over, and are desirous of putting so severe a pressure upon the peasantry that in our opinion the result would be economically irrational and politically unallowable. We do not in the least hold the standpoint that we are against this pumping over, but our calculations are more sober, we confine ourselves to measures economically and politically adapted to their purpose.

(To be continued.)

Resolutions Adopted by I. L. D. Conference

Resolution on the Right of Asylum in the United States.

THE seizure by government officials of a number of Italian workers who fled from terror and persecution in fascist Italy to the United States in the hope of finding the asylum for political refugees which has been traditional in this country for many decades, and the threat made by the government of this country, as well as the action already taken in a few cases, to deport these Italian workers, must be immediately challenged by American labor.

These refugees have fled Italy because of the incredible reign of terror that exists against any genuine labor movement or labor activities in that country. The elementary right of organization into labor unions or other

working-class economic or political organizations is today suppressed in Italy. Those courageous workers who dare to lead in the work of re-building the labor movement so savagely crushed by the Mussolini dictatorship are the special objects of fascist vengeance, torture and imprisonment. In many cases this persecution becomes so intolerable that workers are forced to leave the country in order to save themselves from death or life imprisonment.

AMERICA has for a long time been considered a safe haven for those who have sought to escape the ferocious regimes of European capitalism. Of late the international solidarity of the American capitalists has been expressed in a policy of deporting all those radical workers who come to this country under the impression that they would find here more tolerable

conditions. The great majority of these foreign-born workers have been in the forefront of the work of building up a strong, solidified labor movement in this country.

THE second annual conference of International Labor Defense therefore protests vigorously against the policy of the United States government in deporting these Italian workers to Italy, which amounts to delivering them bound and shackled to the hangman of Mussolini, and demands that these workers shall not be deported but promptly released and permitted to continue their work in the labor movement of this country. We express our energetic opposition to the policy of the American government in doing lackey work for Mussolini, whose bloody rule has been renounced by labor in all parts of the world.

Survivors Search for Relatives in Tumbled Miami



Survivors of the Miami storm are seen searching along the waterfront for friends and relatives lost in the mael of the hurricane. The shattered skeleton of a yacht lies on the breakwater, tossed there by the storm. Scenes of utmost desolation are found thruout Miami and its suburbs as the community seeks to re-establish something like its former order.



There Are 11,000 Millionaires In the United States!



ELEVEN thousand people hold the wealth of a million dollars or more and every penny has been coined from the toil of labor. In the present financial need of THE DAILY WORKER they will not help. They own the thousands of newspapers that HELP THEM. In every strike and in every movement of militant labor they fight. They poison the minds of the working class. They oppose the progress of labor only to add to the wealth of eleven thousand millionaires.

Against the thousands of newspapers fighting the workers THE DAILY WORKER is the only American English daily fighting for them. For three years it has given its invaluable service to the working class.

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So we appeal to a hundred thousand workers—AND YOU.

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