

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE league of nations has done something to justify its existence, tho the accomplishment may be of doubtful value to those most concerned. Thru a commission at the head of which was a virtuous English woman, 1,400 hundred christian girls have been saved from Arab harems. It seems that many of the girls luxuriating in the kindly presence of some Arabian chief did not take kindly to a proposal for liberation when they learned that freedom meant going to work at starvation wages or entering a life of shame under more unfavorable conditions than life in a harem.

SOME of those girls acted very much like the female dependents of the rich. When you mentioned work to them, said the English lady, they looked around at their quarters and lit another cigarette. Every puff meant to suggest the greatest contempt for the proposed change in their manner of living. How many of those parasites who go around on a paid commission to save souls would take any kinder to an "honest living" than those they are "saving" on a salary?

THE subject peoples of the earth cannot be saved by hypocritical busy-bodies or appeals to "the better side of their nature." Girls in harems, the wives and daughters of capitalists, nuns in convents and women in factories, must eat or they will know the reason why. Under this glorious system of ours the working class can only eat at the pleasure of the boss. Those who come under the boss's displeasure, or for other reasons can't find work, live on somebody, or die. They die only as a last resort. Do away with capitalism and all other kinds of exploitation will be on the way to disappear.

NEWS that Gene Tunney had breakfast with ex-Governor Cox of Ohio gave birth to rumors that the man who cake-walked for ten rounds with Jack Dempsey has his hat in the ring for the vice-presidency on the democrat ticket, in case Calvin Coolidge is a candidate for the presidency to succeed himself, in which event Tunney is expected to be the democrat's white hope at the head of the ticket. This would make a political contest only second to the grand fistic fiasco staged in Philly.

THE woman who admitted with a chuckle that she was glad she killed her husband is quite a relief from the nonsense that other local husband-dispatchers get rid of when confronted with the remains of a mate. This woman who has earned our approbation fought a twenty-eight-year duel with her man, with variable fortune. Last the contest might drag, she purchased a gun, and when her husband advanced to the fray last week ready to fight another round, his adversary pulled the trigger. In such a case "glad I killed him" is away ahead of the Babbitarian "I loved him so."

TIMES change. President Von Hindenburg of Germany received Vice-Admiral Welles of the American navy, who is visiting Germany. He had his bluejackets march up the Unter den Linden. No doubt the movies were on the job and in a few days we will see the picture on the screen. And the optience will applaud. Eight years ago the same optience would hiss the same Von Hindenburg cheerfully and any American caught shaking hands with the old monarchist would not be handled too gently.

FRANK TINNEY, the comedian, is held in double contempt, once by his wife and a second time by Judge Norman S. Dike. Tinney is famous as a laugh-producer, but it seems that he failed ignominiously with his wife. For the laughs he drew out of the public she is getting \$200 a week, but it is reported that every time Tinney makes out a check for that amount he scowls as unpleasantly as does his wife whenever she does not get the money. About the only avenue of relief to Tinney is to become a bum or a judge. Judges are above contempt, or is it the other way.

HERE is a piece of information that will knock the starch out of prohibition agents and toppers alike, tho both are usually synonymous: Dr. Oscar Jones, speaking before the Association for Medico-Physical Research at the Congress Hotel, declares that "starch drunkenness" is the cause of 90 per cent of the untimely, non-violent deaths that take place yearly in America. Now, then, let us suppose that prohibition means anything and people boycott moonshine, what is to stop them from filling up on starch and cheating the law?

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

TIRED PIGEON MAY THROW SOME LIGHT ON PHILADELPHIA FAKE

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Sept. 26.—An unofficial investigation into an "advance dope" message on the Gene Tunney-Jack Dempsey championship fight is being made here today by Postmaster Clinton White.

Thursday morning a carrier pigeon hopped thru the door of the post-office, apparently tired from long flight. Postmaster White examined it and found a note under the identification band, "Tunney will win," was the message.

The registration number of the pigeon was A. J. Arc-21.

The pigeon made no attempt to continue its flight. Today it was to be held pending a report on its ownership.

Postmaster White had intended letting the pigeon go, on the advice of newspaper men he is keeping it penned up temporarily.

"The message may mean nothing and again it may mean a whole lot," Postmaster White said. "It does not seem probable that anyone is sending 'mystery messages' by carrier pigeon just for amusement."

TRAITORS GIVEN SHORT SHRIFT IN THE MINN. F.-L. P.

Quigley and Holmes Enter Discard

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH (Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—The state and congressional campaign clash between the Farmer-Labor and republican parties here went to fever heat with the exposure of an attempt by the notorious Walter J. Quigley, disbarred from practicing law because he was caught shaking down bootleggers, to circulate a round robin among representative farmer-labor spokesmen, in which they were to repudiate the Farmer-Labor ticket.

The "round robin" with the names secured was to have been made public Sept. 25. But Quigley wrote to a loyal supporter of the Farmer-Labor Party who turned the material over to the campaign headquarters here.

This effort follows close on the heels of the repudiation of the Farmer-Labor Party by Emil Holmes, candidate for lieutenant governor, and it is claimed by party officials that there may be some connection between the two incidents.

Both the Quigley "round robin" and the Holmes' repudiation urged a shift to the democrats. Two of those alleged to have signed the Quigley "round robin" have been arranging meetings for Holmes in the northern part of the state, where he has been attacking the Farmer-Labor Party. It is charged, however, by Farmer-Labor Party headquarters here that the republican campaign bosses and not the democratic politicians are behind this effort to create turmoil inside the Farmer-Labor Party. This is being (Continued on page 2.)

VICTORY OF LIBERALS MAY MEAN CANADIAN MINISTER TO STATES



The return of the liberals to power in Canada and the growth of American capitalist influence in the dominion may result in the selection of a separate Canadian ambassador to the United States. Mentioned for the post is the wealthy Vincent Massey, manufacturer of agricultural implements, shown above, who stands for low tariff on American imports.

RESCUE SQUAD DIGGING FOR BURIED MINERS

Three Electricians Are Killed Outright

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 26.—Forty-three miners are entombed here since last Friday 800 feet underground in the G. Pabst iron mine.

A rescue party is toiling ceaselessly in an effort to reach the prisoners. The shaft is choked by twisted steel and rock.

The men were imprisoned when a cave-in blocked the exit. There are three men in the morgue whose lives were crushed out when the lift was hurled to the bottom. The dead men were electricians.

The head of the rescue squad expressed hope that the men would be taken out alive. It is believed that there is plenty of good water, air and food at their disposal.

BRITISH MINERS CALL DELEGATE CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER POLICY

LONDON, Sept. 26.—In consequence of Premier Baldwin's rejection of the miners' peace offer as the basis for a tripartite conference, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has summoned a delegate conference for Wednesday.

Cook said he hoped some avenue towards peace might be opened in the special session of parliament which convenes on Monday.

UNITED STATES TURNS BACK ON WORLD COURT

Coolidge's Army Went Down Before Voters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—American entrance into the world court almost faded entirely out of the international picture today.

The official announcement at the White House that President Coolidge does not approve the evasive manner in which the powers have dealt with the senate reservations, and that he is disinclined to submit a new protocol to the senate, thereby inviting a new and more acrimonious party struggle, was taken today as showing the whole project into a more or less permanent pigeon-hole.

More Opened Up.

At the time John Bassett Moore, the only American jurist on the court, was visiting in this country, administration recalcitrants insisted upon his opinion being consulted. Moore was called to Washington and he was asked point blank whether, as an American and as a jurist on the court, he considered the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations to be sufficient. His reply, in substance, was:

"If I am required to give a 'yes' or 'no' answer my reply is 'no.'"

Sticks In The Joker.

Thereupon, Justice Moore re-drafted the entire set of reservations, and added the famous fifth, which the league powers in their Geneva conference have just failed to approve. This reservation provides that the world court shall not render any advisory opinion in an international dispute in which the United States has or claims to have an interest, without the consent of this government being specifically given in such a case.

To Protect Government.

Mr. Moore considered such a reservation absolutely necessary to protect the American government from any snap "advisory opinions" that might conceivably be rendered in such contentious matters as immigration, war debts, etc.

Thus, ironically enough, it was the American jurist on the court who wrote the reservations which now bid fair to keep the United States permanently out of the tribunal.

There's a blank in this issue. Clip it out and send in your donation.

LONGSHOREMEN GET WAGE RAISE, SHORTER HOURS, OVERTIME RATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The longshoremen, checkers and cargo repairmen of the North Atlantic coast, Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., have signed an agreement for 80 cents an hour, 44-hour week all year, \$1.20 an hour for overtime, Sundays and holidays. Acceptance of the agreement was by vote of the membership.

TELEGRAPHERS CONTRIBUTE TO BRITISH MINERS

Issue Strong Appeal to Membership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The grand division, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has donated \$1,000 to the locked out British miners for the relief of their families. It is sending to all its members a strongly worded appeal for further donations. The appeal reads in part:

"The plea of the British miners is not for themselves—it is for their wives and dependents, and they urge that their fellow workers in every land help them to bring their struggle to a successful conclusion by removing, so far as possible, their wives and children from the attacks being made upon themselves.

Women and Children.

"They themselves are inured to danger, struggle and want, for they have been forced to go thru years of struggle to accomplish what the operators would now so wantonly destroy, but their women and children cannot bear, as they can, the burden of the struggle. Therefore, in the name of our common humanity and the justice of their cause, they ask you to contribute to aid their women and children.

"The place to send all contributions is Washington, D. C., to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Bldg., who will receipt and account for every cent received."

1,000,000 TONS SCAB COAL FOR BRIT PLUTES

Virginia Mines Make Huge Profits

By GORDON CASCADEN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26.—Virginia fields are breaking all previous records for production of coal in the mines of this state, according to figures compiled by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Shipments of fuel to Britain, to break the miners' strike, are responsible.

September promises to pass the highwater mark set in August. During that month production of coal in the Virginia fields set three or four records. C. B. Neel, of Norton, secretary of the Virginia Coal Operators' Association, announces:

Production during the last week of August reached 271,100 tons, the largest single week's production. The total for August was 1,035,430 tons, the largest single month since February, this year, and the largest August in the history of the Virginia fields.

1,000,000 Tons Excess Production.

The total 1926 production, 8,625,000 to date, exceeds by 1,000,000 tons, the largest previous production in the history of the fields for the first eight months of the year.

This is the record of 71 active mines in Virginia. It represents 90 per cent capacity of these mines, which is as near to 100 per cent production as mine operations get.

Railroads bringing coal to Hampton Roads with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, report September business up to the high August level.

Wartime Volume of Business.

Railroads passing thru Cumberland, Maryland, one of the most important divisions points for railroads hauling coal from the mines to Baltimore and other seaports, report business as equal to wartime volume.

Heavier traffic is expected during the next two weeks and more trainmen are being employed to care for it. The increase in business is much heavier than is usual at this time of the year, altho the approach of winter is considered the peak period of railroad traffic.

"Coal shows the greatest increase with production not abreast of the demand," a press dispatch under a Cumberland date line says.

200 Car Loads per Day Increase.

The freight movement over the Western Maryland railroad thru Cumberland has jumped from 500 to 700 loads a day. This time last year the daily movement was less than 300 trains.

The Baltimore & Ohio is moving a daily average of 1,000 trains from the Fairmont fields and another 1,000 from the Connellsville division. The Cumberland and Pennsylvania, which is fed by the Georges Creek field, is carrying 150 loads daily.

All these trains pass thru Cumberland.

Soft coal traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the first eight months of 1926 shows a large increase over the same period a year ago.

British Strike—Scab Coal.

"The British coal strike has been a leading factor contributing to the larger volume of coal and coke movement," J. S. Armstrong, a financial writer reports.

"As soft coal represents a third of all the car loadings originating on the Baltimore & Ohio lines, the gain in this item has had an important bearing on the improvement in total freight traffic handled," he continues.

Bondholders of stocks of other railroads hauling coal to Hampton Roads and Baltimore are also happy. Every ton of "scab" coal shipped across the seas to smash the British miners' strike swells the profits of these American railroad owners.

What the Party Must Do to Keep The Daily Worker

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

THE whole party must be mobilized for the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Every party committee from the district committee down thru the city committees, section committees, sub-section committees to the executive committees of the nuclei must actively and energetically take up the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Every member of the party must give support to this campaign and make the work to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER his first duty.

The raising of the \$50,000 fund to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER has first call upon the whole party. There is no other work which takes precedence over it. There is no other work which has greater immediate importance for the party.

THE DAILY WORKER is the center of the activities of the party. Without THE DAILY WORKER, thru which we speak to the party members, to the sympathizers of the party and to the mass of the workers, the work of the party will be crippled. There will be no centralizing influence, no organ thru which the party can express its views and give leadership in the day to day events of the class struggle.

Our party today is the leader in support of those policies and movements which stand for a forward movement by the workers of this country toward a militant class struggle for a higher standard of life, and against the powerful capitalist imperialists who today rule this country in the interest of greater profits for

the exploiters. The DAILY WORKER is the militant voice thru which the party expresses its policies and supports these movements.

THEN to any phase of the class struggle in this country which expresses a forward movement of the workers, thru which the workers have made actual achievements and our party and THE DAILY WORKER will be found to be the heart and center, the inspirer and organizer of these movements.

The strikes of major character which have been won during the last year, the greatest achievements in organizing of masses of the workers, the campaigns of resistance against the attacks of the capitalists, the movements in support of national groups exploited by the American imperialists, have been inspired and led by the Communists who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party. THE DAILY WORKER is the most powerful weapon of the party in these struggles.

We must KEEP THE DAILY WORKER so that this work may go on, so that these movements and struggles may take on even greater volume, so that out of them will develop a mass revolutionary movement against American imperialist capitalism, which can meet it upon the field of battle and wrench power from it.

The Situation of The Daily Worker.

THE crisis which THE DAILY WORKER is facing at the present time comes at a moment when the party has overcome the great difficulties in its work, when the outlook for a faster advance

is brightest, when the working masses are showing signs of engaging in more militant struggles and the movement among the workers to fight their exploiters is growing in volume.

These developments promise a broader base for THE DAILY WORKER in the future. If THE DAILY WORKER can overcome its present difficulties it has before it the opportunity of widening its support and gaining a position where the danger of losing this important weapon in the class struggle will no longer seriously threaten us.

Our party has carried the burden of giving the revolutionary movement in this country a militant daily voice for nearly three years. It succeeded in establishing THE DAILY WORKER in spite of the almost insurmountable obstacles to the successful launching of such an enterprise. It kept THE DAILY WORKER alive during these three years in spite of recurring financial crisis.

It is the party—the party membership—which must again rally to the support of THE DAILY WORKER and carry it thru the present situation. It is primarily the party which must raise the money which will overcome the present crisis and place THE DAILY WORKER on a sound footing to build itself and strengthen itself during the forward movement of the workers, so that it will no longer face dangers such as the present.

The danger to THE DAILY WORKER is immediate. It must meet at once the accumulated deficits of the last year. Quick action to raise \$10,000 immediately and a campaign during the next three

months to secure the whole of the \$50,000 is the work before the party.

WHAT is needed for THE DAILY WORKER is such a demonstration of loyalty and support as will give THE DAILY WORKER \$10,000 in the next ten days—a demonstration of loyalty and support which will show the enemies of THE DAILY WORKER that the party membership will not permit this weapon to be wrenched from the hands of the party.

How the Campaign is to Be Conducted.

EVERY nucleus of the party has received direct instructions in regard to what the party members must do to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES have been printed, in books containing \$5.00 worth of certificates.

Every party member must buy one of these books of certificates or take a book of certificates from his nucleus secretary and sell the certificates, which are in denominations of \$1.00, 50c and 25c, among his friends, shopmates and brother union men, and thus raise his \$5.00.

Those members who can buy a book of certificates and pay the \$5.00 must do so in order to help raise the \$10,000 which is needed immediately.

THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES are being distributed thru the district offices. Each nucleus secretary should immediately go to the district offices and secure the certificate books for the members of his nucleus. Do (Continued on page 2.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2 A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE Order Now—\$4.00 a Copy.

TRAITORS GIVEN SHORT SHRIFT IN THE MINN. F. L. P.

Quigley and Holmes Enter Discard

(Continue from Page 1)

charged openly in the current issue of the Farmer-Labor Advocate, the official campaign publication.

It is pointed out that the republicans, recognizing the farmer-labor candidates as their real opponents, are making a drive to shift as many farmer-labor votes as they can to the democratic party, arguing that the democratic party is the party of protest and that nothing can be gained by a three-cornered fight thru continuing the Farmer-Labor Party in the field.

Republicans Reveal Themselves.

Thus prominent republicans from time to time have expressed the hope and the desire, thru their bought press, that something could be done to rehabilitate the democratic party as a minority opposition. Paralleled with this desire was the hope that something might be done to kill off the Farmer-Labor Party.

There are many connecting links to show that these wishes and hopes fostered the Quigley "round robin."

Quigley was formerly a non-partisan league organizer and later was active in the campaigns of Charles Lindbergh, Floyd Olson and Tom Davis, the last of these, it is claimed, having spent about \$50,000 to capture the Farmer-Labor nomination for governor in the recent primaries that gave the nomination to Magnus Johnson. The Minnesota Union Advocate, edited by William Mahoney, declares that:

Quigley Has Checkered Career.

"Quigley has had a checkered career in the progressive movement. At different times he has assumed treacherous attitudes and sought to profit by undermining the organization he was presumed to represent. He was active in the campaign two years ago but his sincerity was always questioned.

When A. N. Jacobs was arrested for libeling Magnus Johnson, Quigley served as his attorney. This confirmed the suspicions that during the campaign while working on the state committee he was really supporting Tom Schall, (republican who was elected) against Magnus Johnson for senator."

This Jacobs was best known as editor of The Harpoon, a shakedown sheet. He spent his time hanging around the state capitol when the legislature was in session.

Held Out as Bait.

Quigley was careful to have a juicy lure for his come-on game. He pointed out to the "lucky 15" who would sign his round robin that they would sign the future leaders of the rehabilitated democratic party, which he now admits is nothing more than a corpse.

Quigley paints a beautiful picture of democratic success in the 1923 presidential elections, which will result in national democratic campaign funds and patronage flowing into the state, etc.

Information secured indicates that Quigley was already claiming that among those who had signed his round robin were Oscar Brekke, president of the non-partisan league faction of the Farmer-Labor Party; R. A. Trovatan, former member of the state legislature from Yellow Medicine county, and a man named Emil Hallgren and another named Carl Hultin from Kitchon county. He also claims Sam Wallace of Perham. None of these has any real influence or standing beyond his own immediate circle. The Minnesota Union Advocate again points out:

"It is generally believed that republicans money and republican influence is back of the Quigley movement. Knowing the latter's sordid and unscrupulous character, it is not hard to understand how he could be induced to undertake this act of treachery to the progressive movement."

The Minnesota Union Advocate surveys the republican fears as follows: "The republican party recognizes that this is a farmer-labor year. The state administration has betrayed agricultural interests and thereby imposed continued stagnation on the entire state. The administration of the state government has been a monumental joke. Embezzlement and corruption and inefficiency have been rampant. The economy claims of the Christianson (republican) administration have been disproven by the increase in the cost of the government and the addition of high-priced office holders. The only way in which it is possible to prevent the defeat of the republican party is to destroy the morale of the farmer-labor supporters and cause a division amongst them. If Quigley and his bunch can take away 20,000 votes it may mean the success of the republican party, which would be worth a good many thousands of dollars to the special interests. We believe the republicans would pay well for this sort of treachery."

Farmer-Labor Party Solidified.

H. G. Teigan, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, points out that the Quigley maneuver can only succeed in strengthening the farmer-labor forces. It will expose and drive out the reactionaries out of the or-

GRAFT IN POST OFFICE EXPOSES SCHEME OF RAILWAY COMPANIES; RIVAL RAILROADS WIN A SHARE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(FP)—Three of the most hard-boiled enemies of organized labor in the post-office department are in disgrace as a result of disclosure of unfair routing of mail between Chicago and Florida.

One of the Ohio Gang. W. H. Riddell was appointed as general superintendent of the railway mail service when the Harding administration took control in 1921. One of his intimate friends was a former division superintendent of the service who had been taken into the employ of the Southern Railway as its mail traffic manager.

Most of the big railroads have employed ex-officials of the railway mail service as their mail traffic managers. Their job is the getting for their respective roads as much of the mail-hauling business as possible. The bureaucracy in the government service is not permitted to forget that railway companies will have jobs for them in the future if they throw business in the right direction.

Between Chicago and Florida a great increase in mail traffic has taken place in the past three years. The ordinary and shortest route for this mail was over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and the Louisville & Nashville thru Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. But General Superintendent Riddell began diverting the traffic to the Big Four as far as Cincinnati and then over the Southern thru to Florida.

This gave a long and very profitable haul to the Southern and much prestige to his friend, the mail traffic manager of the Southern. It hurt the middle western roads that had expected to have the business. They complained. The railway mail clerks' organization, which is always told that the government cannot afford to give them better conditions, joined in showing up the game.

Postal inspectors investigated and reported. Gross inefficiency in handling the mail was indicated. Riddell was also charged with refusal to obey orders from the heads of the department. Finally he was demoted to the rank of division superintendent, while the division superintendents at Cincinnati and Atlanta were likewise demoted.

Organization that have long been under suspicion. It is charged, for instance, that Quigley was in close collaboration with Fred H. Carpenter, of the Carpenter-Sheelin Lumber company, a republican boss, in his attacks on the farmer-labor party.

"We may lose a few so-called leaders," declares Teigan, but the entire rank and file will remain loyal to the Farmer-Labor Party."

The capitalist Tribune editorializes at great length in an effort to give importance to the Holmes-Quigley incident. It says:

"The fact appears to be indisputable that there is an extensive feeling within the Farmer-Labor Party that the beginning of the end of the third party movement in Minnesota has been passed, and that the democratic party is destined to come back, with old school leaders or new ones in control of its fortunes."

Need Militant Elements.

The Farmer-Labor Party is, of course, the second party in the state, and in the elections of Magnus Johnson and Henrik Shipstead became the first party. It was weakened by the great railroad strike in 1922, when many of the railroad unions in this state were practically annihilated. It lost in morale by the attack on the Communists within the party under the direction of conservatives. These conservatives within the movement have never been an energizing influence. It is felt, however, that the Farmer-Labor movement is on the upgrade in this campaign, that a real party spirit is being developed among the workers and farmers of the state, instead of a mere attempt to win a few places for leading candidates. The attack of the enemy will only result in solidifying the party's ranks.

There is no doubt that the readmission of militant elements that have been attacked and persecuted by the traitors now being exposed, into the Farmer-Labor Party will have the needed, strengthening influence on the drive for independent political action of the workers and farmers in this state.

not wait for them to be sent. Show your co-operation in the campaign by helping at every point to carry thru the plan of work which has been outlined.

Settlements for the certificates sold should be made at every nucleus meeting and the money remitted promptly to THE DAILY WORKER. Quick action is necessary at every point in order to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE sale of the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES should not only be carried on thru the party members in the nuclei. Every language fraction should hold a KEEP THE DAILY WORKER meeting and organize to carry the campaign for contributions into the fraternal and other organizations of which they are members. The fight of THE DAILY WORKER for the protection of the foreign-born workers should be the basis of this campaign.

Every trade union fraction of the party should take up the campaign and carry it into the trade unions of which they are members, selling the certificates to the members and securing donations from the unions themselves. The fight of THE DAILY WORKER for militant trade unionism and support of the workers' strikes should be the basis of this phase of the campaign.

Our 10,000 party members, if they mobilize their strength and organize for the work, if they make use of every avenue of raising funds can raise the \$50,000 needed to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

POLITICAL POT SIMMERING IN EMPIRE STATE

Plute Parties Are Picking Jockeys

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The New York state political pot, which has been sizzling for the last few weeks, started boiling in earnest today.

The republican state convention will get under way at Madison Square Garden, New York City on Monday, while the democratic convention will start the same day at Syracuse.

G. O. P. Picking Candidate.

Gov. Al Smith will be renominated by the democrats and there is every indication that the republicans will pick Representative Ogden L. Mills of New York as their gubernatorial candidate.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be a candidate for re-election. Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner, of New York, close friend of Gov. Smith, will be nominated by the democrats for United States senator to oppose Wadsworth.

To Dodge Liquor.

A declaration favoring modification of the Volstead act will be made in the democratic state platform, it was said here today on high authority. If Senator Wadsworth has his way, no mention of prohibition will be made in the republican platform, according to reports at the capital.

UNITED STATES NOT INVITED TO TANGIER MEET

France and Britain Are the Hosts

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 26.—The United States will be left out in the cold while Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy meet early in November to discuss the future status of the Tangier international zone. This information was conveyed by the Spanish foreign minister who felt sorry for the slight but could do nothing about it.

It appears that Spain had extended an invitation to the United States on Sept. 1st and the United States accepted. Afterwards Spain was forced to drop claim to Tangier and does not seem to be particularly worried just now, who sits in on the conference.

Powers Are Jealous.

France and Great Britain are the main instigators of the conference and Spain and Italy are simply tolerated.

Hub Clothing Bosses Sign New Agreement with the Amalgamated

BOSTON—(FP)—Twenty-four Boston clothing manufacturers have signed the new agreement drawn up by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The agreement requires the manufacturers to furnish the union with weekly statements of records of garments cut, so that comparison can be made with the records of the garments shipped to contractor shops for finishing. This will enable the union to check up on the contract shops and take steps to prevent work being done by nonunion contractors.

TAMMANY HALL COPS ARREST DICK MOORE, NEGRO LABOR LEADER

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The arrest of Richard Moore, Negro leader, has brought much protest from such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and others. Moore was arrested as he was speaking at an open air meeting in Negro Harlem denouncing the policy of Harlem theaters in paying less than the union scale to Negro moving picture operators. Police drove an automobile into the audience, dispersing the meeting and Moore was taken to the police station, charged with disorderly conduct at the complaint of the proprietor of the Lafayette Theater. The case was postponed. Moore is secretary of the New York council of the American Negro Labor Congress.

WHAT ARE YANK GUNBOATS DOING UP IN HANKOW?

Sharp Query Sent to Kellogg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—News that American marines on board the Pigeon were wounded while the ship patrolled the civil war zone near Hankow on the Yangtze River, China, prompted Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Committee for Justice to China, to inquire what American warships were doing in that vicinity. Ward's wire to Frank Kellogg, United States secretary of state, reads:

Question Authority for Acts.

"The newspapers report that American destroyers are steaming to Hankow, 600 miles up the Yangtze River in the interior of China, despite instructions by the Chinese local authorities for all foreign vessels to move downstream because of the state of civil war about that city. Other units of the United States navy seem to be patrolling the same river about Hankow and United States marines have been wounded on board the Pigeon and other ships in the civil war zone have been fired upon. We would respectfully ask under what clause of what treaty the United States claims the right to patrol Chinese internal waters with its warships and what act of congress authorizes action which is so likely to involve the United States both in the Chinese civil war and in possible conflicts between China and other foreign powers."

Prominent Persons on Committee.

On the national committee of the American Committee for Justice to China are, among others, Glenn Frank, president Wisconsin University; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Bishop S. J. McConnell, William Allen White, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, James H. Mauer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and a number of other labor and church leaders.

ENTRANCE OF U. S. INTO COURT IS A DIM PROBABILITY

Geneva Action Puts It in Far Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—America's actual entrance into the world court has been projected into the dim and misty future, if it has not been forestalled entirely, by the action of the powers at Geneva in evading the fifth of the senate's reservations.

Consensus of Opinion.

This represents the consensus of opinion in Washington, pro-court and anti-court alike. The irreconcilables are elated over the refusal of the powers to accept the fifth reservation, which states that the world court may not render an advisory opinion in any case in which the United States "has or claims to have" an interest, without the consent of this government being specifically given.

The pro-court forces are correspondingly glum, and yet withal rather helplessly to remedy it.

Can Only Resubmit.

If the powers abide by the decision reached at Geneva—and there is every reason to believe they will—the only way the United States can enter the court is for President Coolidge to re-submit the question to the senate.

SOVIET CONCESSIONAIRE DECIDES TO NEGOTIATE WITH RUSS LABOR UNION

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—(By Mail)

The chief director of the Indo-European Telegraph Agency whose employees are on strike has proposed the opening of negotiations to the Post and Telegraphic Workers' Union which is conducting the strike. The union has accepted the proposal.

TELEGRAPHERS ENROLL OVER THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS IN AUGUST

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 374 new members in August. Their total membership is 35,000 according to the A. F. of L. executive council report.

RAIL MEDIATION BOARD MAY SOON GET SHOW DOWN

P. R. R. Company Union The Big Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(FP)—Five members of the board of mediation provided by the Watson-Parker railway act and appointed by President Coolidge to handle disputes arising between rail management and rail labor are busy in various parts of the country, clearing the ground of minor difficulties. The big problems have not been approached closely.

No Big Issue Settled.

In the offices of the rail unions and the railroad companies the labor representation issue has not been brot to a settlement. Both sides wait for a test case involving the standard rail labor unions and some of the big roads that have fought these unions in past years to come to the board for its "interpretation of the law," which is the technical name of one of its opinions.

Pennsy Keeps Company Union.

Union men are looking for a struggle involving the Pennsylvania lines, where the company union is still reported submissive to President Atterbury and the company "detectives still active in spotting and removing trade union organizers. The Machinists' grand lodge has issued a circular invitation to its membership to send in statements of cases in which union men have been discriminated against by rail bosses for union membership or union activity.

When the facts are in hand the Machinists will demand that the company join it in creating a board of adjustment. If the company replies as it is expected to reply—that a majority of its shopmen refuse to affiliate with the trade union and are represented by the company union—the trade union will appeal to the federal board and that body will have to give an opinion as to how the trade unionists can protect themselves when working on the Pennsylvania.

The board will have to investigate and find that the Watson-Parker act means something. Either they will find that it means that trade union membership shall be made safe on hostile roads, or they will find that the law does not protect trade unionists. In the latter case the law will be just another scrap of paper, and the trade unionists will have done with it.

Thus far the board of mediation has received between 60 and 70 disputes of all kinds and is scattered from Boston to San Francisco at the job of mediating them. The biggest case—the wage demands of the conductors and trainmen on eastern lines—is being handled by Chairman Winslow. Commissioner Hanger is in Boston, Morrow in Chicago and Williams and Davies on the Pacific coast.

Queen Coming Despite Ferdie's Illness.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The illness of King Ferdinand will not prevent Queen Marie of Roumania from sailing for the United States on the Leviathan on October 12, according to a telegram received today by Ira Nelson Morris, former American ambassador to Sweden, just prior to his sailing on the Aquitania for New York.

Recommend Locarno Pact's Adoption.

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The league of nations assembly today passed a resolution recommending that all states adopt the procedure of conciliation as established at Locarno by mutual security pacts.

SCAB CLOTHIERS LEFT CH ONLY TO MEET WORSE

Retribution Dodges the Sweater's Trail

By MAUD MCCREERY, Federated Press.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—(FP)—It ran away from Chicago, away from the power of the union that had wrung decent working conditions and decent pay out of its miserly grasp. It made tracks for Waukegan where the chamber of commerce used to welcome any and every exploiter that failed to make good under civilized conditions elsewhere. It established itself, paid starvation wages, violated the child labor law, ignored the sanitary regulations, double-crossed its employees, thought it could laugh at the union from its runaway perch in Waukegan, and now—it is strikebound, sewed up tighter than one of its own coat buttons, by the walkout of 122 of its 130 workers.

Could Not Get Far Enough.

The disillusioned runaway is the Granert L. Rothschild coat and overcoat shop, formerly of Chicago, now of Waukegan. Its unsavory record in Waukegan caused the chamber of commerce to regret its invitation, compelled the state's attorney to prosecute it for violation of the industrial code and brought it to confess to a plea of guilty in court. Its slave-driving and bloodsucking labor policy roused its employees to such a ferment that they began to whisper organization, then plan it and finally to shout it in an open meeting.

Strike!

The public meeting took place Sept. 21. Next day five women and one man, who had been reported by the Granert & Rothschild stools, were discharged. The following day three more women and two more men lost their jobs. And then with one accord over 100 others walked out, chose an organization committee and struck the works. Cutters and other key employees joined the semi-skilled. Only eight stayed on.

The Old Rough Stuff.

The police rushed to the factory in the patrol wagon and began the familiar rough stuff with the girl pickets, tho there was no provocation. But organized labor pressure caused a change in police tactics and the next day the police were begging the girls' pardon for the previous rowdiness in uniform.

The only demands of the strikers are that the 11 workers who were victimized be reinstated by the boss and that the firm agree to collective bargaining. The nucleus of a union is under way and when formed it will be a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who had control of the shop before it ran away from Chicago.

Philly Bosses Seek Union Smashing Writ

(Continued from page 1)

Keating's attempt to smash the Building Trades Council.

The officers of the Building Trades Council interpret this move as a direct attempt to establish the open shop in the building industry in Philadelphia, and are ready to fight for the maintenance of the union standards and union control in the industry.

Names Many Union Officials.

The following were named in Mr. Keating's plea:

Joseph W. Allison of the Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity; James A. Kelly of the United Association of Plumbers, Local 123; Charles A. Wills of the United Association of Steamfitters and Helpers, Local No. 420; James Cooley of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Local No. 506; International Union of Elevator Operators and Starters, Local No. 69; Charles P. Sweeney of the Quaker City District Council Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; James McDewitt of the Operative Plasterers, Cement Finishers, Asphalt and Composition Floor Layers, Local No. 592; Arthur Hill and Otto C. Kolb of the District Council No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and James Ford of the United Housepainters and Bridgemen.

Reminded of Naval War Preparations

Capitalist armament continue, we are reminded by the St. Louis Labor.

Rear Admiral Moffet, naval air chief, announced plans for expenditure during the fiscal year of approximately \$12,000,000 made available by congress for purchase of new naval airplanes. The program is expected to add 282 ships to the navy air fleet, 100 of them being fighting planes, 47 observation planes, 61 bombing, torpedo and scouting planes, and 74 training planes. Designs for the new planes will be determined in competitive flight tests, and the navy department expects about 24 airplane manufacturing concerns to participate in the competition. Thus competitive armament between the capitalist countries of the world goes on indefinitely and the people's money by the hundreds of millions is used for the purpose of legalized murder en masse and wholesale destruction of property and wealth.

What the Party Must Do to Keep THE DAILY WORKER

(Continued from page 1)

not wait for them to be sent. Show your co-operation in the campaign by helping at every point to carry thru the plan of work which has been outlined.

Settlements for the certificates sold should be made at every nucleus meeting and the money remitted promptly to THE DAILY WORKER. Quick action is necessary at every point in order to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE sale of the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES should not only be carried on thru the party members in the nuclei. Every language fraction should hold a KEEP THE DAILY WORKER meeting and organize to carry the campaign for contributions into the fraternal and other organizations of which they are members. The fight of THE DAILY WORKER for the protection of the foreign-born workers should be the basis of this campaign.

Every trade union fraction of the party should take up the campaign and carry it into the trade unions of which they are members, selling the certificates to the members and securing donations from the unions themselves. The fight of THE DAILY WORKER for militant trade unionism and support of the workers' strikes should be the basis of this phase of the campaign.

Our 10,000 party members, if they mobilize their strength and organize for the work, if they make use of every avenue of raising funds can raise the \$50,000 needed to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The Organization of Campaign Committees.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES must be organized in every leading committee of the party. Every district committee must organize a special committee, under the chairmanship of the district organizer,

which will be responsible for carrying out the campaign.

Every city committee must organize such a committee. Where there are section and sub-sections KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES must be organized by the section and sub-section committees.

THE leading committees must organize the party speakers and send them to the nuclei, to the language fractions, to the trade union fractions, to mobilize these units of the party and stimulate their activity in support of the campaign.

Membership meetings should be called in the smaller cities for the whole city and in the larger cities by sections at which the campaign is outlined and the activity organized.

We Can KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

THE party can keep THE DAILY WORKER if it mobilizes its strength to achieve that goal. It is easily within the reach of 10,000 party members to raise

a \$50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

What is needed, what must be done, is that the party, down to the last member, is mobilized for this work, that all its strength and enthusiasm is thrown into the campaign.

WE can make the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN an impressive mobilization of the party. WE MUST MAKE IT THAT. WE MUST SHOW WHAT THE PARTY CAN DO WHEN IT THROWS ALL ITS STRENGTH INTO THE BALANCE—WHEN IT IS FORCED TO FIGHT TO KEEP ITS MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON IN ITS HANDS. THAT IS THE KIND OF CAMPAIGN WE MUST HAVE. THAT IS THE KIND OF A CAMPAIGN WE ASK THE PARTY MEMBERS AND THE LEADING COMMITTEES OF THE PARTY TO ORGANIZE AND—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

BRITISH T. U. C. IS STIRRED BY WOMEN'S VOICE

Deliver Ultimatum To Fossilized Officials

(FP)—"The British Trades Union congress still fails to take the women workers seriously, as was shown at the Bournemouth sessions early this month," said Dorothy P. Gary of the Minneapolis Teachers' union in passing thru Chicago back to her job from a summer in Europe. At the British labor meet she assisted Scott Nearing and Bill Ross, the Federated Press correspondents who had been assigned to cover it.

"One of the liveliest sessions was that assigned to the women, but it was the rank and file delegates and not the officialdom that made it so," Gary relates. "While the number of women in industry has reached 4,000,000 only 800,000 are organized."

"This large body of workers, about one-fourth of the total British working class, is proving, when unorganized, a menace to many unions, and a drag on the entire movement. The bulk of the women are in the clerical, semi-professional, textile and clothing trades. They drive down the wages of organized workers and in time of strike they scab."

Many Militant Women Unionists. "On the other hand, in many labor battles, women unionists have demonstrated that women make as militant fighters as the men."

"This first annual women's trade union conference had 85 delegates in all, 48 women and 37 men. Three resolutions were moved by men members, and the fourth by a woman member of the council."

Women Waste No Time. "The protest from the women delegates began immediately. With great candor and rather pointed humor, these women unionists expressed their disappointment. Ellen Wilkinson, labor organizer and newly elected Labor M. P. led off: Why did the general council draw up these harmless resolutions? We unionized women have some ideas on the subject. Why are so few women on this program?"

Pointed Remarks. "Delegate Horan, National Union of General Workers, stated, 'This program savors of a happy evening for the poor. Too much time is spent on plans to organize workmen's wives, and too little on the woman in industry.'"

"This silly stuff," another woman delegate said, reminds me of that Daily Herald poster there: Women Will Like the Popular Picture Page in the Daily Herald."

Want Freedom of Action. "Ruby Part, Women Workers' Union, told her experiences in organizing women. She ended with the statement, 'This policy of spoon-feeding the women is detrimental to trade unionism.' She was followed by Dorothy Evans, Women Clerks and Secretaries' Union, who also discussed methods."

"The conference discussion, which continued 3 hours, showed that the British labor movement does not lack intelligent trained women ready to tackle the problems which especially concern the working woman. It also showed a growing independence, and determination on their part to demand their full responsibilities in the movement."

"In all good humor, the women told the general council, if you would let us handle this question it would be much better."

Alfonso and Rivera Reach Compromise on Spanish Government

MADRID, Sept. 26.—While the results of the recent cabinet meeting with the king are still a profound secret, it is believed from the announcements so far made that the king and Primo de Rivera have reached a compromise that will tend to forestall any republican revolution.

The king has evidently forced Dictator de Rivera to yield to the demand for constitutional forms of government. De Rivera had previously insisted that his dictatorship must go on for three years. Now the national assembly is to be called for November.

On the other hand nine high officers of the artillery corps are announced to retire from command. This apparently is in line with de Rivera's demand for a reorganization of the corps and indicates that the king has given way to him on that issue.

De Rivera's own retirement is the subject of conjecture. Some rumor he will be forced to retire gracefully with the advent of the national assembly. De Rivera's enemy, or one of them among the conservative party, Sanchez Guerra, has been called in by the king. Senor Guerra opposed de Rivera so bitterly that he refused to attend birthday receptions of the king and queen because they were supporting the dictator.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Georges Michel, the Boulogne baker who holds the record for swimming the English channel, has tentatively accepted the invitation of the American Bakers' Association to visit the United States.

The Funeral Pyre of an Air Adventure



Thick black smoke, belching from a deep red core of flame, marked the funeral pyre of two aerial adventurers and the famous Sikorsky-Fonck biplane, three minutes after it had started on its non-stop flight from New York to Paris. Captain Fonck and his associate pilot, Lieut. Curtin escaped with minor injuries; Charles Clavier, wireless operator, and Jack Islamoff, mechanic, died at their posts in the after fuselage of the machine. An over-burden of gasoline and a defective under-carriage were responsible for the tragedy. Before the plane had run half the distance necessary for the take-off, one of the temporary wheels broke and damaged a rudder. From then on a quick succession of accidents was climaxed by the plane's collapse in a field-depression and the explosion which ended the career of the "New York-Paris."

ALLIANCE WITH BRITISH LABOR WILL NOT BREAK

Russ Union Head Says Bond Unbreakable

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—(By Mail)—In connection with the refusal of the British government to permit the delegation of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. to the British Trade Union Congress in Bournemouth to land, comrade Melnichansky, a member of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Unions declared:

Strike Was Political. "This fact merely corroborates the political nature of the events in Great Britain. From the very first day of the miners' struggle the British bourgeoisie in the person of the conservative government grasped the political significance of the attitude of the workers and put the whole power of the state into operation in order to throttle the general strike."

"The British bourgeoisie and the conservative government have attempted to isolate the miners from the outside world. The refusal of permission to land is without doubt an act of revenge against the Central Council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. because of their regular assistance of the British miners in their struggle."

Cannot Break Alliance. "The British government has the apparatus necessary to prevent our journey to Great Britain, but it will never succeed in breaking our alliance with the British trade union movement or in preventing us giving assistance to the fighting working class of Great Britain."

VATICAN PEACE PACT BLOCKED IN ARGENTINE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26.—The government was prevented by the socialists from settling the dispute with the vatican over the appointment of an archbishop over Argentina. The conflict with the pope is a year old and originated with the refusal of the government to accept a papal appointee who was persona non grata.

The government had intended to settle the vatican question by having the senate select three candidates for submission to the vatican as candidates for the office of archbishop, the vatican to select his favorite from the three.

Unless the socialists compromise the struggle is liable to intensify and produce internal complications.

Soviet Labor Unions Send Relief Fund by Millions to British

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—(By Mail)—

The Presidium of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions has decided to send the British Miners' Federation the amount of the contributions which have at present come in together with an advance upon future collections, making a sum of 3,000,000 roubles, or \$1,500,000.

CANTONESE CALL OFF ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT FOR RECOGNITION, BELIEF

PEKING, Sept. 26.—Reports reached here from Canton that the anti-British boycott in progress there for a long time had been called off. Opinion here is that such action must be based on de jure recognition of the Cantonese government by Great Britain.

MEXICO CHAMBER REFUSES PLEA OF CATHOLIC CLERGY

Insubordinate Bishops Are Not Citizens

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—The Mexican chamber of deputies today formally rejected the catholic episcopate's petition for amendment of the constitution and adopted resolutions declaring that Archbishop Mora y del Rio and Bishop Ascurial Diaz have forfeited their rights to Mexican citizenship by opposition to the constitution.

Refuse Arms Embargo.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—Directly contrary to the policy adopted by the United States, the Mexican government has decided against the establishment of an embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Nicaragua, the International News Service learned today. The American government has taken a stand forbidding such shipments.

Mexican officials are represented as taking the stand that an arms' embargo is not necessary in Mexico because there are no large private manufacturers of arms in this country.

Spain's Dictatorship Tottering as Infantry Grows Cold to Primo

PARIS, France, Sept. 26.—The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera is either about to end or else Spain is for a civil war if General Berenguer, commander of the king's guard and mortal enemy of the dictator accepts the premiership offered to him by Alfonso.

The final break came when the king refused to sign a decree drawn by de Rivera limiting the powers of the national assembly to a consultative status.

The dictator's intention to go ahead with the decision to punish the ring-leaders of the recent rebellion is said to have lost Rivera the sympathy of the infantry among whom he was popular because of his attack on the artilleryists, the aristocrats of the army.

It is confidently believed here that the days of the dictatorship are numbered. King Alfonso is now hoping to gain credit for the restoration of constitutionalism tho he has hitherto supported Rivera.

U. S. Sailors Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Admiral Robert Wells, U. S. N., Commander Delaney, U. S. N., and 100 members of the crew of the U. S. S. Memphis, now in port at Kiel, are arriving in Berlin this afternoon to be the guests of the Berlin municipal authorities.

BRIAND LOOKS LONGINGLY AT POINCARE'S JOB

Staking Political Life on German Entente

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Sept. 26.—Aristide Briand is getting lonesome out of the premiership and is greasing the skids for Poincare according to indications. Briand, as foreign minister has more to do with determining France's foreign policy than any other individual in the republic and he is now staking his political life on a Franco-German entente.

Preparing a Return.

Briand is said to be looking around for timber for a left government headed by himself. The Poincare crowd on the other hand want a wholly conservative government. The national union government has not produced any results. The franc is still at the danger point and Poincare's drastic decrees have not satisfied the people.

Notorious Militarist.

Poincare, the most notorious sword-rattler in Europe outside of Mussolini, has been remarkably pacifist on the surface since his return to power, tho it is apparent that he is still spending French francs bolstering up the military machines of Poland and Roumania.

Police of Capitalist Nations to Ignore Law in Jailing Communists

MOSCOW, (By Mail) The Pravda of August 31, prints the following despatch from Vienna.

In connection with the failure of the Hungarian police to discover the persons alleged to be responsible for the explosion in the ammunition plants on Chapelle Island, Hungarian police organizations have again revived the question regarding the establishment of a united police front on an international scale.

"For the last few months," writes the Hungarian newspaper "A Reggel," "the Hungarian police have often felt the lack of direct connection with the police of other countries for the purpose of promoting pursuit and location of illegal Communist organizations."

The newspaper reports also that the police authorities of many European governments urge the establishment of international police communication and co-operation in order to carry on pursuit of Communist organizations in various countries.

It is pointed out that under the present jurisdiction police investigation begun in one government can be transferred to another government only thru ministries of foreign affairs or other diplomatic representatives.

The new project aims to eliminate intermediary instances and establish direct international police connection whenever the particular investigation concerns the Communist movement.

The project is sponsored by the Vienna police commissioner Schober, who is president of the International Police Union, and supported by the chief of the Hungarian department of justice, Khoteni, and the chief of the Rumanian Gendarmerie, Voznesou.

Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Progress and Poverty---In Ideals

Co-operative Guilds.

THE period 1864-1869 saw the formation of the Co-operative Printing Society and the Co-operative Insurance company. The first National Co-operative Congress was held in London, 1869, and was responsible for the creation of the central board, from which twenty years later sprang the Co-operative Union. The union is a propagandist federation of the majority of Co-operative Societies in Great Britain. It looks after the legal interests of the movement, and conducts the educational side by means of literature, lectures, classes, summer schools, etc., and is advocating and organizing the formation of a Co-operative College. Once a year it organizes a National Co-operative Congress and exhibition of productions. This functions in a similar way to the Trades Union Congress. Many resolutions of a progressive character await fulfillment in the far-away future, or else are quietly buried.

Material Progress and Education.

Material progress has handicapped education. As long ago as 1883 the Wholesale Annual stated: "We regret to find that educational grants do not keep pace with the general growth of societies. Necessity led many of the old co-operators to study co-operation; but the growth of profits which has resulted from that study appears to make many young ones care less than the old ones. Now, unless the young ones are taught what co-operation means, and what it is calculated to do, how are we to prepare our future directors, managers and other officers? Our opinion is that it will pay every society to devote at least 2 1/2 per cent of its net profits to education, and that, though societies may and do succeed without this, yet it is because the older generation still lives and guides them."

Toynbee and Stuart uttered similar warnings. To counteract this ignoring of the original aims and ideals the Women's Co-operative Guild mainly came to be founded (1883). This has been a valuable training ground for women taking an active part in progressive movements, and it has conducted an active agitation in the Co-operative movement, particularly in favor of the co-operative minimum wage.

The Guild has for its objects: The organization of women, as co-operators, for the study and practice of (1) co-operation and other methods of social reform; (2) improved conditions of domestic life. The Guild had 1,077 branches, and a membership of over 51,000 in 1923. There is a Men's Co-operative Guild very much smaller in membership (only 5,320) and influence.

1871 saw the birth of the Co-operative News, and the publishing side has steadily developed since then. The movement now publishes two weekly newspapers, six monthlies, and a quarterly. The total circulation of all these publications was 982,000 copies in 1921, only about 24 per cent of the membership of the whole movement. (And this is not an exact proportion, as naturally an interested member probably subscribes to more than one paper.)

"Federalism" and "Individualism"

During these years an acute controversy raged between the advocates of federal co-operation, the "federalists," and the champions of production by the workers, the "individualists." Let each side speak: "The Federalist:—'We want an organization of the whole community, and the basis for this is the retail store. Every one, rich or poor, should be asked to become a member, and purchase from it. The practical question before us is whether the existing organization founded on

the stores shall, in their confederate capacity, seek to utilize their rapidly growing capital by producing for themselves the staple articles of their own consumption, or whether they shall induce their well-to-do members to withdraw their dividend from the stores, and to set up independent companies, which will seek, like any ordinary manufacturer or wholesale dealer, to get the highest prices for their goods from such stores as choose to deal with them.'

To this the individualist replies:—"What is the federal system? To have a body of men like those employed in the wholesale society's shoe works at Leicester, governed by a manager who is appointed by a committee elected by a large number of voters? The workmen could not by any possibility become shareholders in the concern in which they are employed, and yet they are told that they are their own employers. If, then, a few men share the results of their own work, they are their own employers, but if one or one hundred men hire a number of other men who may be arbitrarily discharged, and over whom they have complete control, it is a mockery to call such men their own employers. The effect of such co-operation would be to make it impossible for any workman ever to be his own employer. It would go on perpetuating trade unions and strikes all the world over. To the federal scheme, put forward as a general rule for regulating co-operative industry, we make the objection that the bulk of the profits will go, not to the working producers in any shape, but to the wealthy consumers."

Some of the federalists, to overcome this argument, advocated a bonus to labor employed in the stores and productive societies. But the trend of events, and the extension of the wholesale's productive side, settled the argument.

Communist Activities in the Cooperatives

The Communist International and its sections throught the world are progressively taking a more active part in the development of workers and farmers co-operatives. The following is extracted from a report on Communist activities in the co-operatives made by Comrade KRUGER at the Co-operative Conference held in Moscow, during the sessions of the last Enlarged Executive of the Communist International.

OUR co-operative work is indeed still in its initial stage, and we cannot yet boast of specially great success in this field. Nevertheless we have undoubtedly achieved appreciable results in some countries of Western Europe. Communist co-operative work is advancing slowly but surely in a number of countries such as Czechoslovakia, England, France and Switzerland. But even in these countries, the connection between the Communists working in the co-operatives and the centres of the corresponding sections of the Comintern is not yet established in such a way as would be desirable and necessary. In no country of Western Europe is there so close a contact between the Communist Co-operatives and the Central Committee of the Communist Parties, as for example, in Soviet Russia. The Central Committees of the Communist Parties do not yet devote sufficient attention to co-operative work, do not yet allocate sufficient party forces to the work and so on.

In the beginning, even the Executive Committee of the Comintern paid comparatively little attention to our work; as however we always tried to link up our work as closely as possible with the whole labor movement, and as the work in the separate countries began to develop more and more actively and the Communist co-operators also began to defend their point of view with energy in the sphere of the International Co-operative Alliance, the work of the co-operative sections has now become inseparably bound up with the whole work of the executive. Recently we have several times had the opportunity of reporting to the Secretariat and the Organization Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and we have received a number of directions and practical instructions.

In Germany, our comrades have already for several years been working to carry out the instructions of the Comintern Congress and of the International Conferences of Communist co-operators. The formation of fractions in the co-operatives has proceeded better and more quickly in Germany than in any other country. All the same, we in Germany, cannot yet boast of any decisive success. The German co-operative movement is in the hands of extremely counter-revolutionary leaders. The co-operative bureaucracy is fighting desperately against Communism and is leaving no stone unturned to get rid of the Communists. A number of individual Communist comrades having already been excluded from the leading bodies of the Co-operative movement; the co-operative bureaucracy is now threatening to exclude whole co-operative

stores from the central league. The objective conditions of development of the German co-operative movement are at present entirely favorable to our activities. The immediate task of the German co-operative movement is to form a left wing round our Communist fractions as its nucleus.

In Czechoslovakia, the Communists hold firm positions in the co-operative movement. About 50% of the members of the Czech Consumers Co-operatives belong to our party or sympathize with it. Our comrades are carrying on successful economic co-operative work, but the political effect of their influence on the co-operative movement is as yet insufficiently felt. The formation of Communist fractions in the Consumers Co-operative is proceeding very slowly. In the German Consumers Co-operative Societies hardly any fraction work is being done at present. In the future our comrades should devote far more attention to the political side of their co-operative work and aim at bringing about the inclusion of the co-operative movement to a much greater extent in the revolutionary fight of the Czechoslovakian working masses.

England. The party has completely recognized the necessity of Communist co-operative work and has combined it with party work as a whole. It is a fact of special significance that even the trade union Minority Movement is carrying out systematic co-operative work, thus promoting the formation of an opposition wing in the co-operative movement. The further development of Communist co-operative work, still closer alliance with the left wing of the trade union movement and the comprehension and intensification of the class problems in the English co-operative movement will result in the English co-operative movement gaining a firm foothold.

In France, the Communists exercise the greatest influence in the co-operatives of the Paris district, where about 15 consumers' co-operative societies are in their hands. There is a central co-operative commission in the central committee of the party which does systematic co-operative work. Individual Communist co-operators have been active since 1920 at the national congresses of the co-operative movement and display considerable initiative. Nevertheless the co-operative work of our French comrades leaves much to be desired. One of the drawbacks, for instance, is the concentration of all their forces on the task of creating revolutionary co-operative circles parallel to the existing reformist co-operative circles, instead of concentrating their attention above all on the creation of Communist fractions in the co-operative organs.

Our French Communist co-operators have also taken the wrong line in the fight against the increase of prices. Instead of mobilizing the mass of their members round the fighting slogan against the rise of prices, our comrades took the point of view that the committees of action ought, in the fight against the rise of prices, to enforce abatement of prices from private traders. This way of course leads to bargaining and agreements with private traders, and to a misrepresentation of the tasks of the committees of

action. All these mistakes must be rectified in the near future.

I should like further, speaking quite in general, to say that, in our work of agitation and propaganda we ought particularly to follow the example of the co-operative movement in Belgium and Austria, where the co-operative movement forms an integral part of the political movement—it is true in the social democratic movement which is hostile to us.

Now a few words on the position of the revolutionary elements of the co-operative movement within the international co-operative alliance. Among the 62 members of the central committee of the alliance, 15 are Communists (14 from the Soviet Union and one from Czechoslovakia). Among the 11 members of the executive of the alliance, there is only one Communist. Since our comrades have taken part in the work of the alliance there has been a change in the character of the conferences and meetings of the bodies forming the alliance. At these meetings questions are now constantly being brought up which are of great significance for the whole labor movement.

In the first place, our comrades are fighting against the principle of the neutrality of the co-operative movement. There are already signs that some leading co-operators are being compelled gradually to revise their attitude towards this question. At the last meeting of the central committee of the alliance in Paris, even Professor Gide stated that the question of the neutrality of the co-operative movement is not one of principle but of tactics. Putting the problem in this way undoubtedly means a partial abandonment of the principle of neutrality.

WORKER WHO ACCEPTED LADY ASTOR'S BLUFF GETS LENINGRAD JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.—(By Mail)—The English worker John Morton who has journeyed to the Soviet Union with his family at the cost of Lady Astor has been given work in the Putilov Works in accordance with his qualifications.

Hindenburg Receives U. S. Admiral. BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Hindenburg today received Admiral Roger Wells, U. S. N., who has arrived here from Kiel, where the U. S. S. Memphis is in port.

Make It a Day's Pay TODAY to Keep the Daily Worker

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 Klashner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hill.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky. For Congress. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

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

Massachusetts. 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.

Ohio. Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gulliot. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Plohler.

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. McKercher. 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.

WASHINGTON J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

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 Kodink. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx) Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Qigvin.

(Brooklyn) Assembly 6th District, George Pfimoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warschafsky. 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.

Workers (Communist) Party

SPEAKER NABBED BY POLICE ON HARLEM CORNER

Richard Moore Hauled Off Box

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Free speech rights were ruthlessly abridged when Richard B. Moore, secretary of the New York council of the American Negro Labor Congress secretary of the Harlem Educational Forum, and director of the Institute for Social Study, was arrested last Friday evening on the northwest corner of 138th St. and Seventh Ave. upon a charge made by Manager Burt of the Lafayette Theater.

Peaceful Meeting. Mr. Moore has participated actively since 1917 in social movements for the intellectual, political, and economic improvement of the condition of the working class in Harlem. He was holding a lawful and orderly meeting in conjunction with Dr. Hubert Harrison staff lecturer of the Board of Education with whom he has spoken several times this summer.

Drove On Sidewalk. He had just opened the meeting, having spoken not more than ten minutes on the general economic topics when a police car drove up on the sidewalk into the group of 50 or 60 persons who were listening and who had to jump aside to save themselves.

Mr. Moore went quietly to the police station. The charge entered against him by the theater manager was "disorderly conduct" in violating an injunction. His protest that he was exercising his constitutional rights as a citizen holding a perfectly legal and orderly meeting and that he knew of no injunction which he could in any way be held to have violated went unheeded by the court and he was taken in custody to the night court.

The lawyer who appeared in his defense, moved for an adjournment in order to prepare the case which was granted by the judge who set the case for Friday Sept. 24, 1926. The judge released Mr. Moore in the custody of his attorney, The International Labor Defense, is defending the case.

Robert W. Dunn to Give Course at N. Y. Workers' School

Robert W. Dunn, assistant director of Civil Liberties Union and one of the best students of the American labor movement, has been added to the staff of teachers of the Workers' School of New York City. He will give two courses—the first is "New Tactics of the Employers in the United States and How Workers Must Meet Them" and the second is "American Foreign Investments." The second course will be part of a general course on Imperialism which, besides this course of Dunn's, will include two short courses by Scott Nearing, "The Decline of the British Empire" and "Post War Problems in Europe."

Robert W. Dunn is both a student of and a participant in the American labor struggles. His books, "The Labor Spy" (co-authored with Sidney Howard), "Company Unionism" and "American Foreign Investments," are classics in their various fields. As to his activity in the labor movement, the Passaic strikers and the New York subway strikers can well testify as to his activity in their behalf.

The bulletin of the Workers' School can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 East 14 Street, New York City.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

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: 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.

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: HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28. PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Are You Registered As a Party Member?

An Important Announcement for Every Party Member.

Table with 3 columns: Registration Number, Date, and Status. 108 June 1, 1312 July 1, 2722 August 1, 4330 September 1, 4726 September 8, 5027 September 15, 5452 September 22.

THE reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop and street nuclei has now progressed sufficiently for the party to take a registration of the membership after the reorganization.

The United Labor Ticket Assessment, while made to provide funds for party work in the election campaign and to advance the movement for independent political action, is at the same time a registration of the membership of the party.

The National Office has decided to complete the collection of the assessment in the form of a party registration. In place of issuing a new stamp to make the registration, the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp will be considered a registration stamp in the reorganized party.

This means that those members of the party who have already paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment WILL NOT have to pay for another stamp. They have already made their registration. On the other hand, the more than five thousand members who have not yet paid the assessment must place the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp in their dues books in order to be registered as members in the reorganized party.

Every party nucleus must immediately make an examination of the dues books of the members belonging to the nucleus and find out whether each member has the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp in his book. If a member has not purchased his stamp the registration must be explained to him and also the reason why he must purchase the stamp.

THOSE NUCLEI WHICH HAVE MADE A SETTLEMENT FOR THE STAMPS AND HAVE RETURNED THE UNSOLD STAMPS SHOULD, AFTER EXAMINING THE BOOKS OF ITS MEMBERS, ORDER A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STAMPS SO AS TO PROVIDE ONE FOR EACH MEMBER WHO HAS NOT PURCHASED ONE.

THE NUCLEI WHICH HAVE NOT SETTLED FOR THEIR STAMPS SHOULD MAKE A SIMILAR SURVEY AND SEE THAT EVERY MEMBER PURCHASES A STAMP AND THEN MAKE THEIR SETTLEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

The period for the registration will be extended to November 15. By that time every comrade who considers him or herself a member of the party must have the United Labor Ticket Assessment Stamp in his or her dues book. That means that the membership will have had SIX MONTHS in which to buy a fifty cent stamp. Every party member can purchase a special stamp during such a period.

There are between TEN AND TWELVE THOUSAND MEMBERS IN THE PARTY AFTER THE REORGANIZATION. The total number of United Labor Ticket Registration Stamps sold must include every one of these members by November 15.

The party members can facilitate this registration by examining their dues books, and if they have not a stamp, going to their nucleus secretary for it immediately.

The nucleus secretary must assume the responsibility for seeing to it that every member is registered thru purchasing his stamp.

DISTRICT 8 S. S. CONVENTION SUPPORTS PARTY UNIFICATION

The following resolution was adopted by a conference of delegates from the South Slavic fractions in District 8 of the Party which was held recently:

The convention of the South Slavic fractions of District 8, discussing the position of our party, the present political and economic situation, realizes the great difficulty which confronts the present C. E. C. thru which it must struggle to prevent the disputes left from the recent struggle and which have damaged the development of our party.

For that reason the delegates unanimously declare as follows:

1. The convention is conscious of necessity of the complete unity of the party and the centralization of the same and for that reason stand unanimously with the C. E. C. and will support every action of the C. E. C. for unity and liquidation of all causes for further disputes because if the

causes are liquidated, this guarantees the party's successful development.

2. The convention greets the actions of the C. E. C. that it has taken in the mentioned direction and we are of the opinion that it will take it in the future. We declare our willingness to support the C. E. C. in that direction for reaching our aims.

3. For the successful enforcement of the decisions and actions of the C. E. C. in the above mentioned direction, the convention demands from the newly elected committee to use all its power and ability to carry out the decisions and actions of the C. E. C. to bring the best understanding to the membership of the South Slavic comrades in this district and so carry them into practice.

4. The convention unanimously accords the following goal: Unity above everything!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Long live the Communist International!

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1926.

District No. 8 convention of the South Slavic fractions, Workers Party of America. District organizer, Geo. Boyanovich.

WORKERS PARTY IN MINNESOTA F. L. P. CAMPAIGN

Engdahl and Tallentire Urge Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Increased stimulus to develop the Workers (Communist) Party campaign in support of the Farmer-Labor ticket in the Minnesota elections, grew out of the mass meeting held here at Moose Hall addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator in Illinois and Norman Tallentire, the party's district organizer for the Minnesota district.

Engdahl reviewed the recent developments in the attack being made by the republican forces on the Farmer-Labor movement, in which it was using the democratic party, almost wiped out in this state, as its willing tool.

Engdahl urged that the problem now was to hold the farmer-labor lines intact against the attack of the capitalist parties and their kept press, an attack that was getting support from traitor elements within the farmer-labor movement.

Numerous non-party elements were present at the meeting and new members were secured for the party.

Lunch Club Scene of Debate.

Engdahl also addressed the Minneapolis Saturday Lunch Club at the invitation of its chairman, S. A. Stockwell, former state senator. Engdahl followed Lincoln Colcord, contributor for The New Republic, a liberal weekly, who urged that the farmer-laborites capture the democratic party, as the non-partisans had captured the republican party in North Dakota. Colcord also heralded the "Committee of 48," now defunct, as the leader of the so-called third party movement.

Engdahl replied to Colcord by exposing the record of the democratic party since it was first established to serve the needs of the southern slave holding aristocracy. He pointed out that the workers must have a party of their own growing out of their own economic needs. This party must struggle against the two old parties. Engdahl showed the relation of the Workers (Communist) Party to the drive for the labor party.

Colcord Gets Little Support.

Even among the liberals who attend the forums of the Saturday Lunch Club, Colcord got little support for his position. Practically every speaker that joined in the discussion urged the cause of the Farmer-Labor party, some of them pointing out the failure of the non-partisan league experiment in the republican party in North Dakota.

Engdahl was showered with questions as to the situation within the Union of Soviet Republics. The gathering seemed satisfied with his answers.

Engdahl Speaks in St. Paul.

Following his meeting in Minneapolis, Engdahl will speak in St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and then return to Chicago.

Are You Coming to the Russian I. L. D. Affair Next Sunday, Oct. 3rd?

What promises to be the biggest I. L. D. affair of the season is being arranged by the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense for Sunday, Oct. 3, at Walsh Hall, cor. Noble and Milwaukee Ave. A concert in which some of the best talent of the Russian and Ukrainian colonies of Chicago will participate, a performance and a dance will follow. The well-known Russian actress Miss Sviet, and Mrs. Maller, dramatic soprano, are among these who will participate in the program. The names of some of the participants cannot be advertised for certain reasons. A surprise is promised to those who will attend the affair. The Russian Workers Singing Society, the Mandolin Orchestra and many others will participate. The 170 members of the Russian branch are working hard to make the affair a moral and financial success. You can also help by coming to the affair and inviting your friends.

Remember the date and place: Sunday, October 3, at 6:30 p. m. at Walsh Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Noble.

WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

1. Because I am of the working class and know from experience the conditions of slavery under capitalism. 2. Because I have a free spirit and cannot tolerate these conditions without protest. 3. Because I have an active mind that has always sought solutions. 4. Because I have a scientific mind that is content not with half truths but with the facts of history. 5. Because in my search I have come to recognize that all history is but a series of class struggles. 6. Because today I see conditions preparing for the final conflict that will usher in the era of working class power for the establishment of the classless society.

7. Because I have the courage to affirm what I see, regardless of personal consequences. 8. Because much reading and deep thinking (to which I have been driven by my class experience) have given me that vision which renders personal considerations of small consequence and human considerations of first importance. 9. Because (owing to these things) I find a greater measure of satisfaction in the triumph of the masses than in any personal victory. 10. Furthermore, because I am a lover of order, a lover of peace, a lover of love, a lover of work in freedom, of life in security and am convinced that but one road leads to these things—the road to proletarian power. That is why I am a Communist.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Red Army in Soviet Union Is Educator of Its Members, Workers and Farmers

Note: A short time ago The DAILY WORKER YOUTH COLUMN published a letter from the 10th Cavalry Division of the Red Army. The following is the reply of the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League in Moscow to this letter, which contrasts the life of the Red Army soldiers with that of the soldiers in capitalist armies.

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Sept. 1. Liaison Commission, 10th Cavalry Army Division. Dear Comrades:

Upon my return from my vacation I found your letter awaiting me, and I am hastening to answer it, so that we shall be in close contact continually. I was very glad to get your letter, as I was beginning to think that the one I had sent you had not reached you.

Red Army Is Educator.

I was particularly pleased—and the comrades in America will likewise be pleased—to read in your letter of the splendid work you are conducting among the masses of the population in the locality where you are stationed. I have already written to the comrades in America of this phase of your activity, which is so different from the activity of an ordinary army. The Red Army is indeed more than an army—it is also the educator of its own members and of the workers and peasants with whom it comes into contact in its work. That is one of the reasons why the Red Army is so much stronger than the bourgeois armies. The bourgeois armies are not interested either in the welfare of the soldiers or of the inhabitants. We therefore find not infrequently that the peasants hate the troops stationed in their neighborhood, because these troops, while not contributing anything to the population in any form, still do a lot of harm, such as appropriating food without paying or by paying very little, interfering with the work on the land, etc. On the contrary, the Red Army not only does not interfere with the peasants, but actually teaches them how to become better husbandmen. As a result of this, the Red Army is loved by the peasants.

I was also very much pleased with the progress that is being made in educating the Red soldiers. In bourgeois armies the only aim is to make good fighting machines out of the soldiers. The Red Army aim is to make good Soviet citizens out of its members—men who can do their duty to the workers' and peasants' state, whether in fighting its enemies or in reconstructing it economically. In this respect the Red Army is doing a praiseworthy work in eliminating illiteracy, which before the revolution was an outstanding characteristic of Russia, and teaching the soldiers to participate in the political and cultural life of the country.

The American Youth.

I now wish to tell you very briefly something about the work of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America. Since the plenum of the executive committee of the Young Communist International the League in America has begun to work along the lines laid down by the E. C. Y. C. I. and the results are already noticeable. A plenum of the central committee was held not long ago, at which there was complete unity, and at which the tasks of the league were discussed very thoroughly and resolutions covering all those tasks were adopted.

At the present time the league is engaged in the following main activities:

- 1. Getting in the young workers from the heavy industries. This is a very important task, as up to the present the League has been composed mostly of young workers from the light industries. The League is now beginning a campaign on a national scale among the young coal miners, and as a result of this campaign it will recruit many new members. 2. Setting up a workers' sport movement. Up to the present no workers' sport movement existed in the United States. Although there is a mass participation in sports, it is all under the domination of the capitalists. The League has begun setting up workers' sport clubs, working within existing sports and winning the trade unions over to support workers' sport. A national conference will be held as soon as there are enough organizations, and a national workers' sport organization established. 3. Anti-militarist work. I have already given you some idea of the tremendous militarization that is going on in America. To counteract this the League is organizing a united front of all workers, students and women's organizations to carry on a struggle against militarism. This campaign is proving quite successful and a large number of organizations have already endorsed the campaign, including many liberal and pacifist organizations. In many schools the students voted against militarism. 4. Mass activity. The League is beginning more and more to participate in the activities of the young workers, in strikes, movements for higher wages, better conditions, etc. At the present time the League is very active in the Passaic strike, which has already lasted seven months, and in the garment strike in New York. The League was also active in the fur

Bronx Workers Defeat Bushwick Champs, 3 to 1

NEW YORK CITY.—In a hard-fought soccer game, the Bronx Workers' Sports Club defeated the Bushwick A. C. by a score of 3 to 1. The game took place at Van Cortlandt Park. The victory of the Bronx workers came as a complete surprise, the Bushwick A. C. being the champions of the second division in the Empire State League. They were expected to easily defeat the workers.

Good team work and excellent shooting won the game, and the entire team played well. The Bronx Workers' Sports Club has only been organized for several months and has already made a fine showing against much older teams.

The club meets regularly at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, and all workers interested in sports are invited to join.

Children Slaving Under Dawes Plan

BERLIN, Germany.—In Germany child labor is prohibited only in dangerous industries. In other industries the law permits the employment of child laborers from 10 years on. In the country children hired by farmers total 1,170,000. Half a million of this number are under 10 years of age. The main mass of children is found in home industry, light industry, etc. The following figures show how the insufficient wages of children affects their health: Out of 6,000 children in Schleswig (the most industrial part of Germany) 12 1/2 pct. are tubercular, 2 per cent are affected by spinal disease, 30 per cent by lung sickness and 32 per cent by heart disease.

According to the latest figures every fourth child (25 per cent) in the age from 7 to 14 sells their labor power and every second child (50 per cent) in the age of 10 to 14.



The Works of Karl Marx

For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement. SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth \$1.75. VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. \$.70. WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. \$.70. CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth \$1.25. REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth \$.60. MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. \$.10. TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) \$.05. The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Structural Iron Workers' Int'l. Puts Difficulties in Way of Organization

By A. ROSENFELD.

NEW YORK (By Mail)—Several months ago, we have sent a letter to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, with a check for initiation.

Ask for Charter.

We asked in that letter to be admitted as a local of the international. We also asked that if a charter is to be granted to us, and we did not doubt that it would be granted, that we should be considered the only local union of the Inside Iron & Bronze Workers of Greater New York and vicinity.

The reason we asked this is because experience has taught us that if another charter should be issued to another group of men, which means, the creation of another local union, this would divide our ranks and we would never be able to accomplish anything.

Obstacles Put in Way.

The reply of the international was that if we want to be admitted as the only local of Greater New York and vicinity, we will have to pay the debt of the three local unions, which were in existence three years ago, and were expelled for not paying the dues and assessments.

The sum of the debt, the not specified exactly, would amount to about \$35,000.

We communicated again with the international, stating we will be willing to pay the debt of the former three locals providing the international will assure us that they will give

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

CONTRACTORS IN CLEVELAND SEEK TO KILL UNIONS

Non-Union Painters Are Hired by Builders

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—Several days ago 600 union men working on the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. building went out on strike because four non-union painters were put on the job by sub-contractors. According to the recent statement of the builders, a sub-contractor doing one of the jobs employs non-union men and the contractors consider an agreement with the sub-contractor "sacred."

Contractors Go to Court.

As the strike of the 600 men is holding up the construction work, the contractors went to court to secure a writ compelling the union leaders to call off the strike and send the men back to work.

"If contracts between the unions and the contractors are worth the paper they are written on then the union leaders should cancel their strike orders," says the representative of the contractors.

Trying to Break Union.

The contractors, backed by the Citizens' League, think that they can fool the workers of this city. The workers know very well that the purpose of the contractors in sending in four non-union men to work is to take the initial steps in breaking up the union and providing non-union conditions in this city, where the building trades are well organized. They will not succeed in their attempt, no matter how the court judges. Sixty subpoenas have been issued, but the men are unmoved.

Five Million No Bubble.

This move on the part of the contractors, however, should provoke a little thinking on the part of the building workers. Is the Citizens' League a live body, is its fund of \$5,000,000 a factor, or are we to believe Charles Smith, the business representative of the building trades, that it is only a bubble? The Citizens' League is a powerful factor in the industrial life of Cleveland, and if the workers, and above all the building workers, do not awaken to the fact they will feel the full force of its power, especially the carpenters and others whose agreements terminate on May 1.

Lincoln Mine Opened Under Jacksonville Contract, Not 1917 Basis

By JOE KOHYLAK, JR.

NEFFS, O., Sept. 26.—The Lincoln mine of Loraine Coal & Dock Co., located on the National Highway near Bridgeport, Ohio, has resumed operation under the Jacksonville contract, after being idle six months.

The article written by a worker correspondent in THE DAILY WORKER issue dated Sept. 17, 1926, was incorrect.

Every coal mine that resumed operation in eastern Ohio has gone to work under the Jacksonville contract.

Haverhill Shoe Union Demands Pay Increase; Goes to Arbitration

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union is asking 15 per cent increases to restore the prices paid in the industry previous to cuts in 1924. The union's request goes to the shoe board of arbitration for action.



Donations
Donations Sept. 24.
Geo. A. Ellis, Berkeley, Calif. \$ 5.00
Geo. Zumwalt, Los Angeles, Cal. 2.00
L. Saari, Oakland, Cal. 3.00
C. A. Whiting, Oakland, Cal. 5.00
Total \$72.00

KLAN, MILITARY ORGANIZATION, SAYS CYCLOPS

Smith Banished by the All-Highest War Lord

AKRON, O., Sept. 26.—A split has taken place in the local klan, owing to the fight over the property owned by the klan, valued at \$53,394. The Rev. A. O. Henry, a local minister and "exalted cyclops of the local klan," and another member of the klan have brought suit against Imperial Wizard Evans of Atlanta to prevent the latter from transferring the property to another "cyclops." A meeting of the local klan was held and it was decided to surrender the charter, withdraw from the ku klux klan and start another organization.

Banished from Realm.

W. K. Smith, the former head of the klan, was banished from the organization at the "grand convocation" held in Washington, when he was ordered out of the ranks of the Ohio delegation as it was about to parade.

"No one knows why Smith was banished," said a local leader. "The klan is a military organization. Smith's banishment is the result of military orders."

Education Needed.

The important thing for organized labor to do is to start a campaign of education of the workers as to the nature of the K. K. K., for there are many workers in that organization, particularly in the city of Akron. If this is not done, when the workers make demands for better conditions they will find that they are hampered by the agents and members of this "military" organization, which works hand in hand with the employers.

Lowell Silk Strikers Allowed Only Six Pickets, Says Judge

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Only six pickets at a time are permitted at the Lowell Silk Mills by the injunction obtained by the firm. Hearings on whether the restraining order shall be made permanent begin Sept. 28.

The weavers demand the return of three-loom base satin and four on pongee and casket lining, the wide looms to be a subject of further arbitration, 20 per cent increase, time and a half for overtime, improved sanitary conditions and ventilation, rest room, full time pay for time lost on job, recognition of the mill council and no discrimination against any worker. The firm complained that long picket lines with singing interfered with their business.

The workers have been out since July 23.

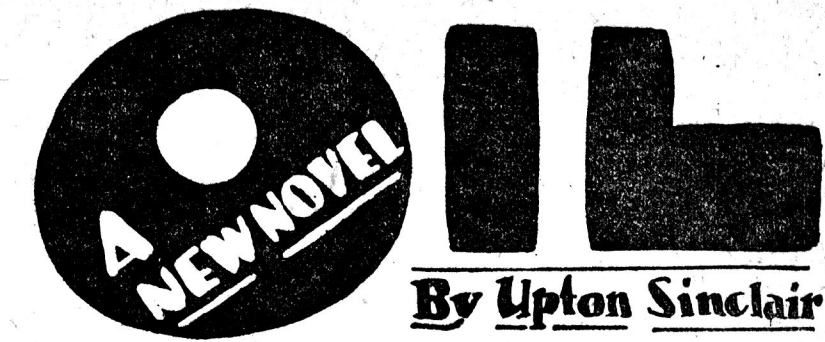
Harry Daugherty Is Adept at Destroying His Bank Accounts

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general of the United States, destroyed the records of his account in the Midland National Bank at Washington Court-house, Ohio, according to his brother, Mal S. Daugherty, who testified today at the trial of the former cabinet member, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian. Harry M. Daugherty also destroyed the accounts of the late Jesse Smith and of Mal S. Daugherty, the bank president testified.

Building Construction in Ohio Is On Decline

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—According to figures just issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, there has been a loss of 20 per cent in the contracts let in the state of Ohio in the month of August, as compared with July of this year, and a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with August of last year. For the first eight months of this year the contracts amounted to \$280,000,000 as compared with \$311,000,000 during the same period of last year, or a decline of 10 per cent.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

A little farther on in the explanations, Bunny began to see the meaning of that perpetual and unbreakable hold which Dad and Mr. Roscoe were giving to themselves. In the prospectuses and advertisements of Ross Consolidated, the public would be told all about the vast oil resources in the Ross Junior tract at Paradise; but here it was being fixed up that Ross Consolidated was not to operate this tract, but to lease it to a special concern, the Ross Junior Operating Company, and nobody but Dad and Mr. Roscoe and the bankers were to have any stock in that! There was a whole series of such intricate devices, holding companies and leasing companies and separate issues of stock, and some of these things were to go into effect at once, and some later on, after the public had put up its money!

When Bunny, the "little idealist," began to make objections to this, he saw that he was hurting his father's feelings. Dad said that was the regular way of big money deals, and my God were they running a soup-kitchen? The public would get its share and more—that stock would go to two hundred in the first year, just you watch and see! But it was Dad and his son who had done the hard work on the Paradise tract, and at Prospect Hill and Lobos River too; and the government wanted them to go on and do more such work, to drill a hundred new wells and help win the war and how could they do it if they distributed the money around for people to throw away on jazz parties? Jist! look at those "war-babies," and all the mad spending in New York! Dad was taking care of his money and using it wisely, in industry, where it belonged; he was perfectly sincere and hard-set as concrete, in his conviction that he was the one to whom the profits should come. He and Mr. Roscoe were two individuals who had fought the big companies and kept themselves afloat through all the storms; they were making an unbreakable combination this time, and they were going to get the jack out of it, just you bet!

VIII

Meantime, the Germans had begun another offensive against the French, the most colossal yet; it was the second Battle of the Marne, and they called it their "Friedenssturm," because they meant to capture Paris and win their peace. But now there were large sectors held by the American troops, of whom there were a million in France, and three hundred thousand coming every month, with all their supplies, in spite of the submarines. These troops were fresh, while all the others were exhausted; and so where they stood, the line did not give way, and the great German offensive was blocked and brought to a standstill.

Then, a week or two later, began an event that electrified the whole world; the allies began to advance! Attacking now here, now there, they gained ground, they routed the enemy out of intrenchments which had been years in building, and were counted impregnable. All that mighty Hindenburg line began to crumble; and behind it, the Siegfried line, and the Hunding line, and all the other mythological constructions. To people in America it was the breaking of the first sunrays through black storm clouds. The "Yanks" were wiping out the famous St. Mihiel salient, they were capturing the enemy by ten of thousands, and even more important, the machine guns and artillery which the Germans could not replace. All through the early fall this went on; until the young officers-to-be in Bunny's training camp began to fret because this man's war was going to be over before they got to the scene.

But all this time, not one word from Paul! Bunny received agonizing letters from Ruth, "Oh, what do you think can have happened to him? I write him every week to the address he gave, and I know he would answer if he was alive." Bunny explained that it took six weeks for mail to go to Vladivostok and return; how much longer it took on the railroad no one could guess; and besides, there was a censorship, and many things might happen to letter, in war time. If Paul had been killed or wounded, the army would surely notify his parents; so no news was good news. There had been practically no fighting, as Ruth could see from the newspaper clippings which Bunny faithfully sent to her. The reports were scanty, but that was just because nothing much had happened; if there were any real fighting, or losses to the troops, the papers would get it, you might be sure.

On the second of August of this year of 1918, the American and Japanese troops had made a landing in Vladivostok, practically unopposed; they had spread along the Trans-Siberian railway, and were policing it, and in fact running it, all the way to Lake Baikal where they had met the Czecho-Slovaks. With the help of these intelligent men, the allies now controlled the country clean across to the Volga; the Bolsheviks had to keep back in the interior. Now and then the newspapers would report that admiral this or general that was getting up a stable Russian government, of course with the help of allied money and supplies; at the west end of the line it would be a Cossack hetman, and at the east end a Chinese mandarin or Mongolian tuchun or other strange beast; thus new stretches of the earth's surface were being delivered from the wickedness of Bolshevism. Somewhere amid these picturesque and exciting events Paul Watkins of Paradise, California, was building army barracks and "Y" huts; and some day he would come back with a wonderful story to tell! So Bunny wrote, bidding Ruth keep cheerful, and have faith in the benevolence of her old Uncle Sam.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

LABORERS' UNION STANDS ALONE IN LABOR DAY MARCH

Central Labor Union Wouldn't Parade

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD
WORCESTER, Mass., 26.—Laborers' Union Local No. 620 continues to be the talk of the local labor movement. After months of discussion, haggling and doubting the central labor union as well as other local unions gave up the idea of a labor day parade. The Laborers' Union, organized only four months, at a special meeting decided to parade, utilizing the parade as an organization drive. A committee was appointed and within a week all plans were complete. On labor day the Laborers' local was the only unit in line, together with other societies.

600 Turn Out.
At the Central Labor Union, Delegate Thornton, of the Molders' Union, who was one of the labor day speakers, gave an enthusiastic report of the lone local union that celebrated labor day. Despite a drizzling rain, 600 members turned out with business agent Mike Rano, as chief marshal and headed by the Worcester Brass Band.

The parade started at 9:15 a. m. from the union hall on Shrewsbury street, down to Front street, before the headquarters of the open shop association. Mayor O'Hara and Deputy Chief of Police McMurray reviewed the parade from the reviewing stand at the city hall.

Banner Heads March.
The original schedule called for an open air mass meeting which was held at Victory Hall instead because of the heavy rain. A huge banner, carried by two men at the head of the procession bore the nicely painted pick and shovel together with the inscription reading, "Laborers' Union No. 620, just organized 600 strong—Come and join us now!" Thirty-seven signs were carried by the marchers bearing militant propaganda slogans on the most important labor questions, such as the Youth, Women in Industry, Organization of the Unorganized, Anti-Speed-up Production, Open Shop Menace, Amalgamation, Help for British Miners, etc.

At Victory hall the great audience was addressed by Thomas F. Lonnergan, president of the C. L. U., Thomas F. Conroy, secretary of the C. L. U., Wm. H. Thornton, and two Italian speakers. A committee of three headed by R. DeSanto of the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers was present. Brother DeSanto gave a short and interesting talk on the strike situation in Passaic and asked for support of the strikers. A collection was taken up which amounted to \$59.10. Together with the previous donation of \$50.00, Local No. 620 gave \$109.10 to the Passaic strikers.

Even the opponents of a labor day parade were cheered by the militant and class-conscious spirit displayed by this new local, and after repeated expressions of joy by the delegates and predictions of a huge parade next labor day as the result of the inspiring demonstration staged by Local No. 620, the report of Brother Thornton was unanimously accepted as one of progress.

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

PASSAIC MILL OWNERS RESORT TO FRAME-UP TO CHECK UNION

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Passaic police, notorious thruout America for their violence and frame-ups during the early part of the textile strike, have again cooked up new cases of frame-ups to justify the mill barons' position of antagonism against signing a settlement even with the conservative United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

Frame Up Unionists.
Four men, three of them connected with the strike, are under arrest charged with the ancient frame-up allegation of "bombing." Those under arrest are Joseph Bellani of Garfield, member of the executive committee of the new Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers and a candidate for councilman on the independent ticket; Thomas Winick of Garfield, Thomas Current of Clifton and Tony Pochno.

The Usual "Discoveries."
The police have "found" nitroglycerine in Pochno's home, much after the "find" of dynamite in the historic Lawrence strike, which later turned out to have been planted there by a prominent mill owner's agent. The Passaic police have often dropped revolvers in the outside pockets of strikers and then arrested them the next moment for carrying arms. In this case they "found" a revolver on the ground and charge it to Pochno.

The mill owners have been desirous of finding an excuse not to settle the strike with the A. F. of L. union, and this sort of work was expected by the strike leaders.

More Production With Less Workers is New Boast of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—According to the report of the chamber of commerce of this city the value of production rose from \$1,096,000,000 in 1923 to \$1,124,000,000 in 1925. In 1923 there were on the average 141,643 at work, compared with 136,577 in 1925. Thus every man is turning out more goods. According to the report, the cost of production has decreased 7 per cent in the two years—and unquestionably this has been taken out of the skins of the workers. It is the presumption of the chamber of commerce, that production increased this year and more men were employed, altho it has no figures to substantiate this contention.

BOSTON FUR WORKERS STRIKE 1,000 STRONG FOR A NEW AGREEMENT

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—One thousand Boston fur workers are striking in 55 shops for a new agreement. Negotiations with the employers broke down when the old agreement expired.

AUTO FINISHING PLANT TIED UP BY UPHOLSTERERS

Recognition of Shop Committee Asked

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Four hundred upholsterers and trimmers of the Hays-Hunt auto finishing plant of Durant Motor Corp. are striking for recognition of their shop committee, improved working conditions and reinstatement of workers who were discharged for their labor organization efforts.

Strikers are picketing the plant and urging their fellow-workers to walk out in sympathy and join the union. The strikers are organized in Local 13, International Upholstery Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

For several months a group of Hays-Hunt workers have issued a shop bulletin which stressed the need of organizing the workers into unions for the improvement of their working conditions. The whole auto works—Durant Motor Corp. and its subsidiary, Hays-Hunt—employs up to 10,000 workers when production is full.

Shirtmakers Fighting Wage Cut Lockout, But Take the Aggressive

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Workers for the Shirt and Boys' Waist Contractors' Association have been locked out for their refusal to accept 15 per cent wage cuts. The union, part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is prepared to carry out a strike of the industry to thoroughly organize it and gain their demands.

The union officials expect 60 per cent of the workers will be back on the job as soon as the union signs agreements with the manufacturers, who promise to have work done only in union contracting shops. The union is against the extension of the contract system, which has so disrupted standards in other needle trades.

Encouragement.
"We ought to do what we can for our old employes," remarked the president of a big industrial concern. "Yes, indeed," agreed the chairman of the board. "Let's issue an order asking all the younger clerks to address them as 'Sir.'"—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

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Schwab's Speech Is Danger Signal for American Workingclass

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel company, has been on a tour speaking to chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations.

His speeches have been pitched on a high note of optimism for the capitalists—but they carry a threat to the workers of America.

After praising the prosperity and "the unbounded opportunities which lie at the feet of the youth of our land," Schwab sounds a note of warning. He says:

I can foresee the time when the factories of Europe will be turning out vast quantities of goods which will be sold in our market and the markets of the world in competition with American goods. European goods are produced at costs far below present costs in this country. . . . People there have lost an enormous part of their wealth; standards of living have been reduced, and savings have been lost. . . . IN ORDER TO EXIST THEY MUST WORK HARD, WITH LONG HOURS AND AT REDUCED WAGES. . . . THE ONLY BASIS WHICH WILL SAVE OUR OWN MARKETS AND OUR FOREIGN MARKETS WILL BE THE BASIS OF EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION.

Here is food for thought for the American working class. The tour of this spokesman of the most powerful industrial capitalists is probably a preliminary to a new drive on wages and working conditions for which the labor movement must prepare.

It is true that Schwab does not urge a wage cut in so many words. But he makes it quite plain that he is not satisfied with present labor costs:

To maintain our present high wages with reasonable profits for manufacturers, WE MUST REALIZE ECONOMIES UPON A PROGRESSIVE SCALE, NOT MERELY IN PRODUCTION BUT IN MARKETING METHODS.

This is nothing more or less than an ultimatum to the working class. What Schwab says is this:

More work, much more work for the same money, more work, much more work with less workers, or wages must come down.

This challenge cannot be answered by the labor movement by reiterated statements of its desire for "worker-employer co-operation" and by the launching of various capitalist enterprises such as labor banks and insurance companies. This is exactly what Schwab and his class want—a capitalist-minded labor movement that will encourage its members to give unsparing aid to the speed-up systems designed to get more production with less workers and create a reserve labor supply in the shape of a jobless army of millions whose clamor at the factory gates will spur the more fortunate jobholders to renewed efforts.

The challenge of Schwab can be answered only by organization of the unorganized millions in basic industry and militant struggle against the speed-up and pauperization schemes of the American ruling class.

A Fraudulent System

The inside gamblers won the Dempsey-Tunney fight and nobody else. This is the opinion of reporters who have followed the pugilistic game since the days of John L. Sullivan, reporters who told the truth whether they could afford it or not.

Whatever may be said for professional boxing as a sport, under capitalist commercialism it is nothing but a brutalized confidence game.

Jack Dempsey held the world championship title for seven years and amassed considerable money, which was separated from him by hawk-beaked parasites from lawyers to managers. Jack was getting fat and lazy and did not want to risk his manly countenance in another scrap. But he had to fight or transfer the title to somebody else. A \$450,000 consideration made a decision easy. So he decided to re-enter the ring.

Gene Tunney, who reads books and fought in the world war was picked to meet Dempsey. Whether he carved any Germans or not is a question. The latter slammed rivets in Seattle while the former joined the marines. Anyhow, the fact that he could be considered a patriot was good publicity. A number of morons could be whipped into frenzy against Dempsey and this sentiment would register at the box office. It did.

Dempsey walked into the ring like a grandmother into her funeral shroud. A whiff of garlic would have knocked him out. Tunney only injured one of his optics. He could not have knocked him down with a sledge. Not because Jack was strong, but because Tunney was only a marine.

The thing was so raw that even the capitalist editors could not get excited over it, the exception being the Methodist Chicago Daily News.

Boxing, baseball, football, tennis, swimming—every sport, brutal or refined is tarred with the commercialized brush of capitalism. Get the money and let the other fellow do the raving! That is the morality of the present system.

Wu Pei-fu Running Amuck

The gods are getting ready to get rid of Wu Pei-fu, and the first thing they do is to drive him crazy. His tuchuns are shooting in all directions and firing on their best friends. Only a few weeks ago they shot seven British naval ratings and the result was that British pride got wounded and burned down a Chinese town, killing 5,000 innocent people. This may seem tough, but the dignity of a christian empire cannot be tampered with.

Now, another of Wu's generals took some shots at a standard oil steamer. King Rockefeller is just as touchy as King George and at least as powerful.

In the meantime the Cantonese are going north and the armies of General Feng are coming south to join them. Unless all signs fail China should be in a position to talk cold turkey to them all before long.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)
THIS, translated into ordinary language, means: We have no proletarian dictatorship, our state is not a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state; the proletariat must however defend its interests, and must thus oppose to a certain extent this workers' and peasants' state. Thus, if the proletarian party wants to remain a proletarian party, it must contend to some degree against the soviet power. One thing must be said first of all, that it is becoming the fashion to try and find support in Lenin's authority for all kinds of nonsense, and those who do this, think it is going to cost them nothing, and that they may practice this art as long as they choose.

HERE Comrade Ossovsky directs his fire upon me. Lenin grasped the fact that our state is a workers' and peasants' state. Bukharin fails to grasp it. And since Bukharin is well known to be an adherent of the majority of the C. C. it is only natural that the C. C. comprehends nothing of this question, and is thus pursuing a policy which, as Comrade Ossovsky points out, can become extremely disastrous from the standpoint of proletarian revolution. First of all, I must challenge the testimony, and also reject this reference to Comrade Lenin as witness, or rather, I myself call upon him as witness, in order to prove that Comrade Ossovsky is entirely in the wrong, and that his standpoint leads in reality to conclusions disastrous to proletarian revolution.

The following was written by Comrade Lenin (Complete works, Vol. 18-1, in the article: "The crisis in the party," page 33, Russian) with reference to the trade union discussion:

"When dealing with the discussion of December 30, I must correct an error of mine. I said: 'Our state is in reality not a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state.' Comrade Bukharin at once interpolated: 'What kind of a state?' In reply I referred to the VIII. Congress then just concluded. Now, when reading the report on the discussion, I see that I was wrong, and Comrade Bukharin right. I should have said that: 'The workers' state is an abstraction, and yet we have in reality a workers' state, but firstly with the peculiarity that it is not the proletariat but the peasant population which preponderates in the country, and secondly it is a worker's state accompanied by bureaucratic distortion.'

THIS is surely perfectly clear, and Comrade Ossovsky ought to have known that Lenin wrote this. Lenin here states directly, when speaking of the character of the state power: "We have a workers' government, but the peasantry is in the majority in the country." Right! "We have a workers' state, but accompanied by bureaucratic distortion." Right! Thus our proletarian dictatorship, our workers' state, has the peculiarities of working in an agricultural country and of having its state apparatus burdened with

various bureaucratic aberrations. THIS is perfectly true. But what is the class character of the state? It is a workers' state. To state that our state is not a workers' state, that it is already semi-bourgeois, is to assert that our state is already in a condition of degeneration, and to throw doubts upon the existence of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. And where Comrade Ossovsky says this in so many words in a printed essay, Comrade Trotsky expresses the same in his sentence on the "extremely non-proletarian character of our state." If this really were the case, it would be a very serious matter indeed. If we really had no proletarian party, would obviously place have to pursue a very different line, and our party, in so far as it is a proletarian party, would obviously place questions on the agenda aiming at a radical purging of the present Soviet power. Could it be otherwise? This is the first thesis.

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march. To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing here—with a report made by Comrade Bukharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

THE Rumor of the Bureaucratic Degeneration of the Soviets. THIS brings us to the thesis of the degeneration of our whole state apparatus, and of the deviation of our policy, and of the policy of the present Soviet state, from the interests of the broad proletarian masses. Comrade Kamenev has declared in so many words:

"The line you take is departing from the line of proletarian revolution, and is deserting more and more the interests of the broad proletarian masses." THIS is entirely in harmony with the idea that "our state has an extremely non-proletarian character," and with Ossovsky's assertion that we have no workers' state. It harmonizes entirely with the whispers and rumors on the degeneration of the Soviet power at present occupying so much of the time of "pro-new-Soviet" ("Smyenovyekhovzy") elements and various other liberal opponents of our policy. The opposition has pointed out that the numerous bureaucratic groups in our state apparatus are complemented by the equally numerous bureaucratic groups in the economic organs, the co-operatives, the trade unions, etc. It would thus seem that the whole of the groups composing our apparatus have practically nothing in common with the interests of the broad masses.

WE have been believing in our simplicity that our party is the vanguard of the proletariat; but now it turns out that it is a bureaucratic clique entirely detached from the masses. We believe the Soviet power to represent a form of the dictatorship

of the proletariat, but it appears that all we have is an extremely non-proletarian state, headed by a completely degenerated caste. The logical continuance of this train of thought is bound to lead sooner or later to the idea of the overthrow of the Soviet power—it can lead nowhere else.

AND I repeat: Were I personally convinced that the situation among us has reached a point at which we have no longer a dictatorship of the working class, and we are being ruled by an oligarchy detaching itself from the interests of the broad masses, then my only conclusion would be that of Kautsky: Overthrow of the ruling power. Our comrades of the opposition have not yet reached this logical conclusion, and are not likely to. I, for my part, believe that the "god" of the Bolshevik will yet stay their steps in time, and this will be an excellent thing from the standpoint of the interests of the party. But we should be very dense indeed if we did not comprehend that this remarkable ideological development takes a straight line in this direction.

THE Rumor of Submerging of Soviets in the Peasant Petty Bourgeoisie. THERE is another assertion of the opposition which tends in the same direction, the thesis that whilst our upper stratum, the party, the Soviet power, the state and economic organs, are all submerged in a bureaucracy opposed to the interests of the working class, at the same time our subordinate Soviet organs are being submerged in the peasant petty bourgeoisie. The comrades take the election results and say: "Look, there are peasants in the village Soviets, and there will be more and more of them here—this is the way in which the Soviets are being vitalized." The upper stories of our building are being flooded by a bureaucratic clique, the lower stories by the petty bourgeoisie, and nothing but complete catastrophe is to be seen on both sides. The two waves will close over our heads and we shall suffocate.

THIS thesis of the submerging of our village Soviets under a flood of peasants is truly a pearl creative thought on the part of the new opposition. The opposition appears to imagine it possible to govern an agricultural country in such manner that the working class non-existent in the village is still to maintain a numerical ascendancy. How can anyone imagine that the industrial proletariat is to have the majority in the village of Soviets? Anyone who can arrive at such an idea must truly have a cabbage in place of a head. (Applause.)

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Resolutions Adopted by I. L. D. Conference

Resolution for General Amnesty in Poland.

POLAND is today a land of terror against the workers and peasants, and their organizations and press. The movement of the national minorities, the Ukrainians, White Russians, and others, is suppressed. Six thousands of workers and peasants are in prison, sentenced or held for trial under the laws of former czars and kaisers, which are still applied today. Among them is Stanislaw Lanezucki, a member of the Polish parliament, an active figure in the labor movement, sentenced to six years at hard labor. The news that has just arrived of the arrest of three peasant party deputies, whose parliamentary immunity Pilsudski is attempting to lift for the purpose of prosecuting them, is the latest instance of suppression.

The workers' press is suppressed and all publications are prevented or confiscated. The militant workers' and peasants' economic, political and educational organizations are suppressed and their headquarters are closed by the government. Even our sister organization, the Labor Defense of Poland, is suppressed and is obliged to function illegally. The government utilizes a system of provocateurs, employing hundreds of provocateurs, who are well paid to use their imaginations in discovering "secret organizations" so that hundreds of workers and peasants are arrested and thrown into jail.

EMERGENCY courts are constantly at work and death sentences meted out to workers and peasants. These toilers, and the national minorities fighting for their independence, are submitted to most inhuman tortures at the time of investigations and hearings. Many of them are maimed for the rest of their lives and a number of them are killed or die a few days after these "hearings." Those in prison, in many cases, must conduct hunger strikes for such elementary rights as visits from relatives and friends, for permission to receive letters, newspa-

pers, periodicals, food, clothing and other necessities. These prisons are unsanitary and unheated. The prisoners must sleep on rotten straw sacks and are denied light in their cells. Hundreds and thousands of wives, mothers and children are starving while their supporters are kept imprisoned by the government.

THE present Bartel-Pilsudski government which came to power through a coup d'etat against the former Witos government, not only did not halt these persecutions but threw into jail new hundreds of workers and peasants. Altho it released the generals and other reactionary prisoners who had been arrested by Pilsudski during the coup d'etat in May, it did not liberate the workers and peasants. In has, on the contrary, prolonged martial law, emergency counts, and death sentences.

The masses of Poland, workers and intellectuals, are aroused and are protesting by demanding general amnesty.

Workers in other lands are sending their protests to Poland and reiterating the demand for amnesty. But the government is deaf. The delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense, representing tens of thousands of American workers, join with the demand for the cessation of persecutions in Poland against workers and peasants and national minorities.

We demand the immediate granting of a general amnesty to permit the imprisoned fighters to return to freedom and to their families.

WE declare that unless the Polish government yields to the firm demands of the workers all over the world, we will use every means at our disposal to arouse the protest of American workers against the situation that exists today in Poland.

We resolve that this resolution be sent to the Polish premier, Bartel, and copies to the Polish ambassador in Washington, and to the press.

Registration Shows Big Drop in Capital City of Steel and Coal

By GEORGE PAPCUN. (Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—It is estimated that there are 330,000 persons of voting age in Pittsburgh. Out of these 330,000 voters only 44,000 registered to vote in the coming election for United States senator and for the state legislature.

The politicians are making a hoiler around Pittsburgh that the people are dropping off in voting. In fact, what it means is that they (who are the workers and in the majority) are losing faith in the present electoral system. In 1921 there were 148,924 registered. Then there was a drop in 1925 to 117,087, now the drop comes down to 44,000. As yet there is another registration day, but capitalist politicians predict that the registration

will be very light and they do not expect it to go much higher. The last registration day will be Oct. 2. It seems startling to the liberal section of the capitalist parties that is trying to capitalize the slush in the republican primary to try to get into power. Newspapers are writing editorials, petty bourgeois organizations are starting campaigns of all kinds to try to get the workers to register so they will be ready to vote on election day and again be fooled.

Florida Disease Menace Lessened. WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Sept. 26.—Prompt receipt of typhoid vaccine and disinfectants has practically checked spread of epidemics, but strict preventative measures are still necessary, red cross authorities in charge of the storm stricken area said today.

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

LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

(Continued from previous issue)
It is particularly interesting to glance at the central nervous system of the vertebrates, the great stem of which we regard ourselves as the crowning point. Here again the anatomical and embryological facts speak a clear and unambiguous language. In all vertebrates, from the lowest fishes up to man, the psychic organ makes its appearance in the embryo in the same form—a simple cylindrical tube on the dorsal side of the embryonic body, in the middle line. The anterior section of this "medullary tube" expands into a club-shaped vesicle, which is the beginning of the brain; the posterior and thinner section becomes the spinal cord. The cerebral vesicle divides, by transverse constrictions, into three, then four, and eventually five vesicles. The most important of these is the first, the cerebrum, the organ of the highest psychic functions. The more the intelligence develops in the higher vertebrates, the larger, more voluminous, and more specialized does the cerebrum become. In particular, the grey mantle or cortex of the cerebrum, its most important part, only attains in the higher mammals the degree of quantitative and qualitative development that qualifies it to be the "organ of mind" in the narrower sense. Thru the famous discoveries of Paul Flechsig eleven years ago we were enabled to distinguish eight fields in the cortex, four of which serve as the internal centres of sense-perception, and the four that lie between these are the thought centres (or association centers) of the higher psychic faculties—the association of impressions, the formation of ideas and concepts, induction and deduction. The real organ of mind, the phronema, is not yet developed in the lower mammals. It is only gradually built up in the more advanced, exactly in proportion as their intelligence increases. It is only in the most intelligent forms of the placental, the higher ungulates (horse, elephant), the carnivores (fox, dog), and especially the primates, that the phronema attains the high grade of development that leads us from the anthropoid apes direct to the savage, and from him to civilized man.

We have learned a good deal about the special significance of the various parts of the brain, as organs of specific functions, by the progress of the modern science of experimental physiology. Careful experiments by Goltz, Munk, Bernard, and many other physiologists, have shown that the normal consciousness, speech, and the internal sense-perceptions, are connected with definite areas of the cortex, and that these various parts of the soul are destroyed when the organic areas connected with them are injured. But in this respect Nature has unconsciously given us the most instructive experiments. Diseases in these various areas show how their functions are partially or totally extinguished when the cerebral cells that compose them (the neurons or ganglionic cells) are partially or entirely destroyed. Here again Virchow, who was the first to make a careful microscopic study of the finest changes in the diseased cells, and so explain the nature of the disease, did pioneer work. I still remember very well a spectacle of this kind (in the summer of 1855, at Wurzburg), which made a deep impression on me. Virchow's sharp eye had detected a small suspicious spot in the cerebrum of a lunatic, tho there seemed to be nothing remarkable about it on superficial examination. He handed it to me for microscopic examination, and I found that a large number of the ganglionic cells were affected, partly by fatty degeneration and partly by calcification. The luminous remarks that my great teacher made on these and similar finds in other cases of mental disorder, confirmed my conviction of the unity of the human organism and the inseparable connection of mind and body, which he himself at that time expressly shared. When he abandoned this Monistic conception of the psychic life for Dualism and Mysticism twenty years afterwards (especially after his Munich speech in 1877), we must attribute this partly to his psychological metamorphosis, and partly to the political motives of which I spoke in the last chapter.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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