

EXPOSE U. S. GOVERNMENT SCABBING

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is looked on as the big butter and egg man of the automobile industry. Did he not make a \$5.00 a day wage universal in his factories when such pay was considered high? And now he comes out with the announcement that he will put his plants on a five-day week, eight-hour day basis with six days' pay for five days' work. Of course the catch in Santa Ford's benevolence is that those workers who cannot produce as much or more in five days as they did in six will be shown the way to go home.

OUR special Ford edition will give the low-down on Henry's philanthropy, so about that more anon. What led me to comment on Ford's generosity is a news item in yesterday's paper which tells of Ford's efforts to recover a specially constructed touring car which he presented to a "Baron G. Frederick E. Von Krupp, Jr." alias George R. Gabor, who is not a baron at all but is now quite barren of funds after the sold Henry's gift limousine. Oh, Henry is wise alright. He is an industrial wizard, but he nods occasionally. So did Homer for that matter.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the noted Hindoo poet, is a philosopher who talks considerable nonsense if we are to believe the press. In Berlin he predicted the collapse of "western civilization" and the survival of the Oriental. "You westerners who possess all material wealth are starving yourselves intellectually," he said. "We who have nothing, believe we have sensed the mysteries of the infinite." This is the kind of philosophy that makes a hit with people who are too lazy to think or are incapable. Also it makes the philosopher who holds the patent, which, Teelosophy, intended for fools.

THE difference between the occidental mind and the oriental mind is disappearing amidst the hum of machinery and the clatter of machine-gun fire. The Hindoo, who sat on his haunches decorating a piece of pottery and the Hindoo who is directing the speed of several spindles are two entirely different Hindoos (both may worship the hump on the ox's shoulder and sneeze when they see a Mohammedan). The penetration of capitalism into the Orient and the growing consciousness on the part of the masses that they are being exploited is relegating spiritualists like Tagore to a back seat. In fact those cultists must now go west for an audience, as the Orientals are picking up their trusty rifles and permitting the Tagores to sell their squirt-cans full of mystic perfume to the wealthy parasites of the western world.

WESTERN civilization is not crumbling, but the capitalist order is. This will be almost as bad for the Tagores as for the royal parasites and the less royal but wealthier monarchs of industry. A new and better civilization will arise on the ruins of the present social order and when the people of the Orient throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism the east and west shall meet but not until then.

A FEW hundred years ago the natives of certain parts of Africa that would turn up their noses at a boiled mackerel would lick their chops over the prospect of a cutlet from the body of a fat missionary. Today they prefer fish because experience taught them that the missionary's flesh was no better than his preaching. Thus the wheels of progress roll along and bughouse philosophers roll under.

THERE will be more queens than drones in the American social hive when Marie of Roumania arrives here on the Leviantha. Should the queen of Roumania, like her namesake in the bee hive, sting her discarded American admirers her visit may serve a useful purpose. Republican America knows how to receive royalty which shows that there is no hard

(Continued on page 2)

MUSSOLINI AND CHAMBERLAIN IN SECRET CONFAB

Organizing Hostile Bloc Against France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—One of the most important meetings taking place since the end of the world war, will be held today on board an Italian warship in the Mediterranean Sea, between Benito Mussolini, the fascist dictator and Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary of the British government.

Held on the heels of the adjournment of the league of nations assembly the meeting sheds a brilliant light on the futility of the league as an instrument to prevent war. Of course, every intelligent person knows that the league was never intended as an instrument of peace but as a weapon to be used by the big powers to divide the spoils of the earth between them. However, they cannot agree. Hence the meeting between Mussolini and Chamberlain today following the conference between Briand and Stresemann last week. A British-Italian alliance against a French-German entente. This is the motive behind the powwow on the Mediterranean.

The British foreign office is assiduously seeking to create the impression that Britain's object in arriving at a closer understanding with Italy is a desire to curb the warlike emotions of Mussolini for whom Chamberlain professes a deep regard. This diplomatic subterfuge will not fool well-informed people. The conference is a threat to France.

Downing street stresses its desire to maintain an entente with France but the rapid progress of the negotiations between Germany and France, in the direction of an accord, leaves England out in the cold and facing the old nightmare of a powerful continental bloc which could not be shaken by England's historic policy of her balance of power across the channel.

Gesture Towards Italy. A Franco-German combination would dominate Europe and this fact is responsible for England's gesture towards Italy. France and Italy are at loggerheads because of Italy's need for territory at the expense of some other nation. Whether Italy grabs territory from Turkey or from France is in the lap of opportunity. It is quite possible that Chamberlain and Mussolini will cast covetous eyes at French territory in North Africa

(Continued on Page 2.)

INJUNCTION AGAINST FEDERAL COMMISSION SHIELDS FLOUR TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An injunction issued in a local federal court restrains the federal trade commission from requiring the baking and milling association of the United States to open its books to inspection. The senate had ordered the commission to investigate the flour millers' earnings and profits in the handling of the farmers' wheat. This is the third big industry that has been shielded from inquiry by federal court orders.

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses throughout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers. Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous? Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing? The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ASK LEWIS WHAT HAPPENED TO CHECK-OFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSFORD, Pa., Sept. 30.—Delegates to District No. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the check-off system expected by the miners when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that President John L. Lewis and Hugh Grant of Columbus, O., be invited to meet with the conciliation board and go over the whole matter of check-off. Madrew Matney was re-elected president of the district; Hugh Cannon, vice-president; John Yourishin, secretary-treasurer; and Neal Ferry, international board member. The check-off exists in the organized bituminous districts.

Conowingo Dam Project; Where Blood and Stone Mix for 40 Cents an Hour

ED. NOTE:—This story is printed on Page 1 of The DAILY WORKER, first because of its unusual merit as a workers' correspondent contribution and second, because it exposes the operations of one of the biggest employers of labor in the country.

By N. B., Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—A short while ago the writer was out of work and traveling around the southern part of Pennsylvania looking for a job. I heard of the great Conowingo dam being built on the Susquehanna River and made my way in that direction.

As I came upon the construction camp, five miles up the river from the nearest town, I was met by an armed guard who stopped me and asked me my business. I asked if I could get in to see the boss about a job. The guard laughed and told me there was no hiring on Saturday and to get off the premises or I'd get run in.

Stone & Webster are the contractors. The place is about four miles around and fenced off with barbed wire. At intervals there are guards in sentry boxes—as if there was martial law.

Conditions Bad.

As the workers came streaming out with their checks, I stopped several of them and asked them about the place. Each one answered that the conditions were very bad and the pay poor. In addition the work was extremely dangerous. Only that day two men were killed. There is not enough precaution taken on the drills and little safety for those touching off the charges.

40c an Hour.

Laborers, I found, receive 40c an hour. Mechanics get 80 to 90c an hour while a helper's wage is from 60 to 70c. Of this, \$8.50 must go to board and 5c a day for hospital fee. There are about three thousand workers in the Stone & Webster section of the project and about two-thirds of these are Negroes. These Negro workers are made to suffer the usual abuses and discriminations. They have a separate camp of their own and are deceived in many ways, especially when they are hurt. Their families are not allowed to visit them in the hospital.

Bootleg Concessions.

The Stone & Webster outfit asks \$1,000 a week for concessions to operate pool rooms and liquor joints near the camp. Liquor of the vilest sort is sold in the camp itself and gambling devices of all kinds are immediately available to whoever wishes to play. The men that run the games stand in with the company. In addition there is a large camp following of prostitutes operating under the same proprietorship as the gambling concessions.

Eight Workers Killed.

The workers on the job are mostly of foreign extraction and appear to be, partly for this reason, difficult to organize. Such is the "Great Conowingo Dam Project." It will take several more years to complete it and in the meantime many more workers will pay with their lives for the avarice and greed of the capitalist interests in charge of the work. So far eight workers have been killed.

French Worried Over Anglo-Italian Accord

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The proposed interview between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister of Great Britain, is taken as a menace by the French.

France sees in this an attempt by England to aid Italy's influence in the Balkans in order that the influence over the "little entente" by France may be weakened and French influence on Poland be lessened. French anxiety is quite open at this new development, which is aimed to offset the Franco-German accord on the continent.

STRIKERS TO WIN IF THEY HOLD TO NOV.

Industry Dying; Union Districts to Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—If the British miners can hold out on strike until November, the government and the mine owners will be beaten. This is seen in the figures admitted by the government of the small production being made, and the fact that in spite of intense hardship only 150,000 out of more than 1,000,000 miners have returned to the pits.

British Industry Hard Hit.

British industry itself in normal times uses 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 tons weekly produced when all miners are working. Now only 500,000 tons are produced, but one-sixth of what is needed for British industrial consumption alone.

In addition 1,000,000 tons weekly is normally used in homes for family purposes. Thus the 4,000,000 tons demanded by England for use within the island has only 500,000 tons or one-eighth that amount, to supply it. The normal export of 1,000,000 tons weekly is cut off and thus production is only 10 per cent of normal.

Scab Coal Poor and Costly.

While scab coal shipments from the continent and America is fairly plentiful, it is costly, selling for \$12.50 a ton, too high for all but a few uses and it is heartily disliked by all coal users because of its poor quality.

Heavy industry, which relies on cheap coal, is hard hit. It cannot run at a profit on high-priced imported coal, although September imports are reckoned at 8,000,000 tons, over this leaving a big gap between supply and normal demand.

Blast furnaces are cold. About 140 were going in April before the strike. In August 136 were going. But now only six are working. The slump in industry is thus clearly seen as terrific.

In addition, Britain is losing her export coal trade to other countries' coal merchants. And of still more gravity is the loss of general commodity trade, which is costing British business about \$15,000,000 a day according to the economist Sir Hugh Bell. Industry in Birmingham, Sheffield and other manufacturing cities is crippled to an extent that it cannot supply orders and fears that if buyers are held off until after November, these orders will be withdrawn and placed in foreign countries.

For these reasons the miners' union, at its delegate conference now in session (Continued on page 2)

Sickness and Death for Workers Is Lightened by Own Organization

On Page six of this issue, workers will read with interest some facts about the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, an organization of self-protection for the workers that, without red tape serves the purpose of the capitalist insurance companies minus their private profits for the owners and the graft for which they are notorious.

MINERS CALMLY AWAITED RESCUE IN DEEP PRISON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—Stepping out of the ghastly darkness of the pit that by the merest chance was prevented from serving as their grave, forty-three iron ore miners blinked their eyes as they saw the light of day for the first time in six days.

The hardihood and bravery of these toilers, some of them well along in years, was exceedingly great.

This, and the fact that they organized themselves to withstand their fate when they knew they were trapped, held off the danger of insanity, always a menace to entombed miners.

Make Birch Tea.

Birch tea, made from the bark of the shaft timbering, was their only food. They assigned watch duty, sang songs and tabulated time to keep themselves occupied and their spirits high. When the rescue party finally reached them on Wednesday night, the miners were beginning to feel the pinch of starvation and the fever of exhaustion, aided by the extreme cold of their underground prison.

As soon as they were brought to the surface company officials rushed them to the hospital. All of them had walked out of the mine—from their place of imprisonment—a long and tortuous route. With few exceptions, they seemed exceptionally well preserved considering their ordeal. There was some speculation whether or not their being rushed to the hospital was for their well-being or a company precaution against too much being told of the disaster.

Demand Investigation.

Already there are demands being made for a federal investigation. John B. Chapple of the Ashland Daily Press, wired President Coolidge for an investigating committee to be appointed to place responsibility for the collapse of the shaft. The president's secretary answered that the matter had been referred to the labor department.

U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

Shipping Board Boats Enter Scab Traffic

This story of the direct aid being given by the U. S. government to the British Tory government and wealthy, titled mine owners to break the strike of the British miners recalls the utterance of Ed. McLean, editor of the capitalist daily, the Washington Post and one of those connected with the Teapot Dome scandal, made at the time the British strike began.

McLean urged that the American government must aid the British government against the miners. It is also recalled that when A. A. Purcell, British labor leader, was visiting America a year ago urging world trade union unity, McLean editorially advocated that Purcell should be deported.—Editor.

By GORDON CASCADEN (Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Entrance of the United States shipping into the business of shipping "scab" coal from this country to smash the British miners' strike is expected within the next few days.

Preparations are being made for extensive use of United States government-owned ships to carry coal to Britain.

Ships sold or leased to private interests by the United States Shipping Board at surprisingly low figures are already taking part in this nefarious traffic.

Proposal of Senator.

The "scab" proposal for use of government-owned ships to carry this "scab" coal, strangely enough, comes from a politician who says he wants to help American labor.

Senator O. E. Weller of Maryland is making an appeal for votes in the November elections on the strength of his effort to have from 25 to 50 government-owned boats carry scab coal from Baltimore to British ports.

Government Wants Scab Profits. The new policy of the United States Shipping Board concentrates on solicitation of shipping for government-owned boats.

General A. C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who announced it, hopes the new policy will build up trade while eliminating the shipping board deficit. Baltimore and Norfolk interests are rushing to take advantage.

Senator Weller, who visited the head office of the shipping board here, (Continued on page 2.)

Greek Elections Put Off Till November 7; Trouble Is Foreseen

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The general elections today were postponed from October 24 until November 7, and a difficult situation is possible as a result.

The anti-Venizelist or monarchist faction, which has demanded the retirement of Premier Kondylis, recently issued an ultimatum that if the elections were delayed they would refrain from voting.

The premier offered his resignation to the president but it was not accepted. The purpose of the delay is to give an opportunity for reconstruction of the cabinet before the polls are opened.

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What The Daily Worker Means

By ISRAEL AMTER

"YOU may not agree with the whole policy of THE DAILY WORKER, for it is a Communist paper, but you will have to admit that its labor policy is correct." This was my statement to a member of the District Building Trades Council of Cleveland, a statement which he affirmed.

What does it mean when men who have been long in the labor movement of this country and abroad recognize that the trade union policy of our paper, THE DAILY WORKER, is correct? It means that progressive trade union leaders realize the bankruptcy of the present bureaucracy of the American labor movement, and are turning to something new, something realistic, something militant to aid labor in getting out of the impasse into which it has been led. Communist trade union policy pronounced correct!

If our trade union policy is correct—even in the skeleton form which the progressives comprehend today—then we Communists know that our political policy will gradually be understood as correct, for we know full well that militant trade union policy, organization of the unorganized, militant action to improve the conditions of the workers, etc., necessarily at this stage of the struggle in imperialistic America will lead to conflict with and struggle against the capitalist

state, just as the British trade unions faced the British state on May 1. THE DAILY WORKER must become the organ of the organized workers—or at least that section of the trade unionists who today have their eyes open and are looking for leadership. With a growing recognition of the achievements of the Soviet Union, with a somewhat hazy understanding of the British general strike, with the capitalists of this country extracting their ounces of blood from the veins of American labor, the American workers are beginning to recognize that something is wrong and are groping for a new program, for new methods.

THE DAILY WORKER must become the guiding organ of these masses of workers, whom we call progressives. We must make them readers of our English organ, for until we have the American-born and American-speaking workers following the lead of the Workers (Communist) Party, our Party will continue to be regarded as a foreign product.

Is there a field for our party and THE DAILY WORKER? One has but to regard the exploitation in American industry, to realize that not only THE DAILY WORKER but the party should become a powerful factor among the American workers. Perhaps the following incident will characterize the growing influence of the party. In a certain town where the

workers are organizing, the party shop nucleus issued a bulletin. The same day the writer was at the headquarters of the union, when a member of the union entered and speaking to the organizer, asked if he knew where he could get about two dozen copies of the bulletin. When referred to the writer, and after it was stated to him that if he distributed the bulletin he might get into trouble if detected, and that he would have to distribute it on his own responsibility, he replied: "I don't give a damn. It is good stuff and I am going to distribute it."

He did so. A few weeks later, when the question of the Negro workers in the plant came up, this worker divulged himself as one of the most violent ku kluxers. A misguided worker, who is willing to fight not only for the right of organization, but for decent conditions for the workers. But he was born in Georgia—and has to have his ingrained hatred of the Negro driven out of him.

The campaign for the DAILY WORKER must be regarded as one of our MOST IMPORTANT campaigns. It is a campaign that must embrace ALL members of the party. If the membership realize the importance of THE DAILY WORKER, not as ONE of the organs of our party, but as the MOST IMPORTANT organ, since it alone can reach the great masses of the American workers, then THE DAILY WORKER will be put on its feet, us to get closer contact with masses and to mold their progressively and insist on the revolution. This is a worthwhile task for every

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

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

MAGNATE HAZY IN DAUGHERTY BRIBERY TRIAL

Graft Bonds Traced to Daugherty Bank

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Richard Merton, German financier and one of the principal witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Harry M. Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller, was recalled to the stand today in federal district court.

Merton, who came here as a government witness, previously had testified as to the manner in which he brot about the government's approval in 1921 of the \$7,000,000 claim of the American Metals company for property seized during the war.

Merton was a hazy witness this morning. The government traced \$40,000 more of the Merton-King bonds to show that in November, 1923, this block was in the physical possession of the Midland National bank of Washington Court House, O., an institution of which Mal. Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, was and is president.

Juggling The Brbe.
On Nov. 17 of that year, the \$40,000 block was sold by Otis L. company, brokers of Cleveland, at Mal Daugherty's orders, and brot net proceeds of \$39,335.56. A certificate of deposit in the same amount was then entered in Mal Daugherty's personal account.

Vera V. Veall, assistant cashier, in describing this procedure, testified that Mr. Daugherty, in effect, loaned this amount to the bank for three to six months at 4 per cent interest, but that the money was subject to call virtually whenever Mr. Daugherty wished.

Bank Paid Mal.
On the following Dec. 21, Mal Daugherty "called." The bank "paid" the certificate he held against it, and deposited cash in his account in the amount called for in the certificate—in other words, \$39,335.56.

On the same day, the bank records then showed, a second certificate of deposit appeared for \$49,165. This \$49,165 "certificate," or bank obligation, was entered in the personal account of Harry M. Daugherty.

Made Up Total.
Actually, this \$49,165 represented nine smaller certificates, which, taken together, made the total amount. But the amount was discussed on bloc as though but one certificate. Redeeming this obligation, the bank "paid" Harry Daugherty on this certificate, on July 17, 1924.

By that time interest charges of \$1,174.51 had brot the total value of the \$49,165 certificate up to \$50,339.51. The bank, its records showed, liquidated this obligation to Harry Daugherty by entering in his account five fresh "certificates" of deposit of \$10,000 each, or \$50,000.

Make Protest Against Forced Negro Labor in Miami Reconstruction

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—(FP)—Protest against conscription of one Negro workers in Miami, Florida, and against "unwarranted shooting of Negroes by U. S. Marines" in that district, was telegraphed President Coolidge, Attorney General Sargent and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The telegram reads:

"Press dispatches from Miami, Fla., report 'state troopers, deputy sheriffs, and police were sent to round up all Negroes of workable age and to put them to work clearing debris in all parts of this county. They will be put to work under guard.' If true this constitutes virtually peonage for colored residents of that county in view of the fact this order applies only to Negroes. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully asks investigation by U. S. departments of justice and the navy of conditions alleged in press dispatch and, if prevalent, that prompt action be taken to end violation of federal statutes and constitutional guarantees. Press reports also indicate unwarranted shooting of Negroes by U. S. Marines."

Switch Responsible for Wreck.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A defective switch was responsible for the derailment of a passenger train on the Long Island railroad at Calverton, N. Y., on Aug. 13, resulting in the death of seven persons and the injury of 28 others, according to findings made public today by the interstate commerce commission.

Scandinavian Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born
Entertainment and Dance
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 8 P. M.
at WORKERS' LYCEUM, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Good Music and Refreshments.
in Advance 50c At the Door 75c
Everybody Welcome.

The Daily Worker at Detroit!

NO OTHER daily newspaper in the land will cover the American Federation of Labor convention that opens in Detroit, Monday, as carefully and thoroughly as The DAILY WORKER.

In addition, The DAILY WORKER, however, will report the convention from the viewpoint of the growing militant section of American labor that is in continual clash with the reactionary officialdom that will dominate at Detroit as in previous A. F. of L. conventions.

Every issue of The DAILY WORKER during this convention should be of great and absorbing interest to every thinking worker in the land.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, left last night for Detroit, to send in reports on the usual preliminary gatherings, the meetings of the building trades, the metal trades, mining and union label trades departments of the A. F. of L. With the opening of the convention Monday, a complete review of the annual report of the executive council will appear in Tuesday's issue.

Get a bundle of each day's issue of The DAILY WORKER and distribute among non-readers. Order now at the rate of 2 cents per copy; \$2 per 100. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON FARMER-LABOR PARTY NOMINATES CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

SEATTLE, Sept. 30.—The Farmer-Labor Party has held a convention here as required under the state laws. The convention was only formal in its nature as a previous convention of delegates from the organizations supporting the Farmer-Labor Party had been held during the month of August.

The convention nominated A. L. Freeman as a candidate for United States senator. In addition, nominations for candidates for state legislature will be made through the state.

Polled 50,000 Votes.
The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington polled nearly 50,000 votes in the last presidential campaign altho the LaFollette ticket was on the ballot in opposition to the Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

A campaign has been initiated in the state of Washington to build up the Farmer-Labor Party thru securing the affiliation of trade unions and farmers' organizations on a larger scale than heretofore.

Secret Conference Between Mussolini and Chamberlain

(Continued on page 2)

from the turrets of the conference battlement.

British lines of communication to India are no longer guaranteed by the Gibraltar fortifications and the Cyprus base. New methods of warfare, such as the airplane and the submarine have pulled the old watchdog's teeth. The Mediterranean is no longer a British lake but a trap.

Italy's gestures towards an alliance with Spain, and support of the latter's claim to Tangier was instrumental in forcing England to come to some agreement with Italy. It is now likely that Spain will be asked to drop the Tangier claim in return for some other consideration, perhaps a British loan, as Spain is at the end of her colonial rope, and finds her colonial possessions as much of a white elephant as her tangoing king.

A Complete Change.
The Mussolini-Chamberlain conference will go completely into the question of complete reorientation of the diplomatic map. Not only will the two powers discuss Tangier and Abyssinia, but the Balkan states that are now under British control will be called into conferences after Chamberlain gets thru with Mussolini. Already the Bulgarian foreign minister has been invited to Rome and a sharp struggle is taking place in Greece between Britain and France for the control of that country. Bulgaria is a dependency of the British government.

Should the Franco-German negotiations fructify into a treaty between the two countries, Europe would be divided into two hostile camps, led by England and Italy on one side and by France and Germany on the other. The Franco-German combination would undoubtedly be the strongest from the military point of view with the Anglo-Italian combination dominating on the sea. But diplomatic alignments are subject to change at a moment's notice. In these days of capitalist decline and nobody knows what new alliance the morrow may bring.

Soviet Influence.
It should not be forgotten that the Soviet Union wields a tremendous influence in the chancelleries of Europe and cannot be left out of consideration. People are asking what will happen to Poland if the Franco-German deal goes thru. It is reported that Mussolini intends to lay Italy's demand for more territory before the league of nations accompanied by a subtle threat to seize what he wants unless the league hands him a chunk of soil somewhere. A joint loan to the government of Abyssinia is said to be the favorite solution of the British and Italian governments of the Abyssinian muddle.

I. W. W. Suspends Its Monthly Magazine; No Money to Keep Going
The Industrial Pioneer, for many years an I. W. W. illustrated labor monthly, has temporarily suspended publication for lack of funds. "Realizing the educational excellence of the magazine, it is the intention of the general executive board (of the I. W. W.) to publish it again as soon as the financial situation permits," the official announcement reads. "We should be adding to our propaganda instead of cutting it off, but it takes money to run papers."

N. Y. Democrats to Renominate Smith
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Gov. Al Smith was in complete control of the democratic state convention which was to get under way here at 11 o'clock today.
Gov. Smith will be renominated, it was indicated.

COOLIDGE MUST BE SAVED BY POSTMASTERS

Instruction Is Issued by Chief Harry New

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—That Postmaster General Harry New has in fact sent out to 15,000 postmasters a "brazen invitation" to "get busy politically" to save congress for Coolidge, is the charge made by the National Civil Service Reform League. In its official organ, Good Government, the league analyzes New's recent circular on the restrictions applying to political activity by federal employes.

"While accurately stating the political prohibitions applying to employes and officials of the post office department," says the league, "the postmaster general so interprets these restrictions and so emphasizes the asserted 'political rights and privileges' of postal employes thru the use of italics, as to nullify the plain intent of the law."

Harry Is Old Hand.
Harry New is an old and seasoned Indiana machine politician, and his manipulation of postoffice appointments and postal personnel legislation has been so tricky as to bring down upon him at intervals the wrath of the civil service reform organization.

Thus Harry New announces that ordinary civil service employes in his department must refrain from "public activity and management of political campaigns," but that postmasters appointed by the president "are allowed to take such a part in political campaigns as is taken by any private citizen."
Now watch your postmaster in the congressional campaign.

AIMEE'S MOTHER COLLAPSES; SO DOES HEARING

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of Aimee Semple McPherson, collapsed at the preliminary hearing today of her daughter on charges of manufacturing false evidence during the reading by District Attorney Keyes of the evangelist's testimony before the grand jury, in which she described her kidnapping and detention for ransom.

The collapse of the evangelist's mother broke up the session and court was postponed several hours in order to give her a chance to recover.

Cold Towels Applied.
When Keyes, reading the transcript of Mrs. McPherson's testimony before the grand jury, reached that part in which the evangelist said she prayed to god that she might be able to return to Angelus Temple, Mrs. Kennedy uttered a low moan and fell from her seat.

Cold towels were applied to "Mother" Kennedy's head and she was taken to the temple to regain her strength.

Detroit Republicans Require Small Army to Keep Peace for Them

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—Surrounded on all sides by police, the Michigan republican state convention got under way here today in an orderly manner. The delegates filed thru lines of mounted and motorcycle police on the outside and members of the riot squad were stationed on the inside of Cass Technical high school to prevent a repetition of the free for all fights staged at the Wayne county meeting a week ago.

Supporters of Fred W. Green, republican nominee for governor, were in control. Trouble had been anticipated over the seating of two rival delegations from Wayne county.

Frank Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor is supporting Groesbeck in the name of organized labor.

Poison Gas Intended for Bugs Is Cause of a Child's Death

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Indications that poison gas used by a commercial insect exterminator company had caused the death of Mary Catherine Brennan, 10 months old baby of traffic policeman James J. Brennan, caused a continuance of an inquest into the child's death, pending further investigation today.

Another child, John Michael, is still dangerously ill and four members of the family of James Garrett, who occupy a flat in the rear of the Brennan home, also are sick.

Many Die in China Storm.
LONDON, Sept. 30.—Steamers coming into Hongkong reported that they had picked up numerous fishermen found clinging to their wrecked craft. The Chinese were so thick in the raging sea that one steamer launched its lifeboats ten times to bring aboard loads of battered and half-drowned survivors.

Madeiras Tells Truth that Blasts Frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE United States government was never able, according to its own agents, to get enough evidence to deport Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to Italy during the red-baiting years following the world war.

It did not dare put them on trial because of the working class principle that they espoused.

It, therefore, charged them with murder in order "to dispose of them." It built up a carefully woven tissue of lies, forced witnesses to perjure themselves, twisted the stories of others, in order to create the frame-up connecting these two workers with the payroll holdup and murders at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920.

Glancing back over the newspaper clippings of years ago, I find such headlines as the following: "Sacco Gun Main Defense Point"; "Sacco Files New Appeal; Excepts from Ruling that Pistol Barrels Were Interchanged"; "Faked Photos Framed Sacco"; "Pistol Barrels Exchanged in Sacco-Vanzetti Case; Interchange of Parts Used for Comparative Purpose Admitted by Defense Expert—Without Effect on Motion for New Trial, Says Court." So it has been going for six years. Instead of a fight over principles—working class principles—it has been a struggle for the identification of bullets, guns, automobiles and a question of the number of witnesses that could be won to support the lie that they saw Sacco and Vanzetti at the scene of the holdup.

This whole fabrication is now effectually shattered in the affidavit of Celestino Madeiros, a Portuguese, who tells the real story of the South Braintree hold-up and blasts sky high the frame-up of the government.

Madeiras, now facing death for the Wrentham bank robbery, tells his story in detail in the lengthy affidavit filed with Judge Webster Thayer, at Dedham, demanding a new trial.

Attorney William G. Thompson, who is now making the legal fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, visited Madeiros in prison on Nov. 20, 1925 after Amleto Fabbrl, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, had brought to him the confession of Madeiros smuggled to Sacco by a runner in the Dedham jail reading as follows:

"I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree Shoe company crime, and Sacco and Vanzetti was not in the crime."
(Signed) Celestino Madeiros.

Here is the story, therefore, of one who actually participated in the crime that the United States government charged against Sacco and Vanzetti. Madeiros says the eventful day, April 15, 1920, began for him at four o'clock in the morning. He says he was picked up at that time at his boarding house, 180 N. Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, by four Italians who came in an open Hudson touring car.

Former Investigator in Hall-Mills Murder Case Is Under Arrest

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Startling secrets of the blocked first investigation into the Hall-Mills murders are expected to be revealed today, when Harry L. Dickman, former New Jersey state trooper, is questioned by investigators at Governors Island here.

Dickman, who was quoted before he vanished four years ago as saying "he had solved the case," was brought east as an army prisoner from the military prison at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, by the war department at the request of Governor Moore of New Jersey.

Continued to Probe Mystery.
After other investigators had been withdrawn in the first investigation, Dickman continued to probe the murders. He subsequently enlisted in the army and deserted, and is now serving time for this offense.

Dickman will be asked whether he received a large sum of money to disappear, investigators said.
SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

Shipping Board Boats Enter Scab Traffic

(Continue from Page 1)

says that he has also conferred with J. Harry Philbin, of Baltimore, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Senator's Letter.
Here is a letter he has written Philbin:

"Due to the coal strike in England there is an unusually great demand for American coal at this time. Our coal mines are wholly adequate to meet the demand. The only difficulty lies in transportation. It is within the power of the United States Shipping Board to remedy this, and I shall be more than grateful to you than I can express if you will look into the matter promptly and bring about much-needed relief.

"The greatest danger probably lies in the rapid advance in rates which the scarcity of vessels is causing.

"Interest of Labor" to Scab.
"If the shipping board would place twenty-five to fifty boats in this trade for prompt loading they could be readily chartered and prompt dispatch given.

"In taking this matter up with you I am bearing in mind not only the interest of the mine owners and coal dealers, but also the miners, railroad men and other workers, who are vitally affected in that many of them are laid off when the mines are not working full time."

Hampton Roads Bids for Ships.
Hampton Roads, according to information received here today, will also ask for the use of government-owned ships in transportation of coal from Norfolk and Newport News to the British Isles.

"This should mean a great thing for Hampton Roads," W. A. Cox, of Norfolk, director of the State Port Authority of Virginia, declared in commenting on General Dalton's announcement that the government will now solicit business for its ships.

Capitalist Government Aids Scabbing.
Boats leased or owned by the government are now loading at Norfolk for shipment of coal to break the British miners' union.

The first ship flying the United States flag to leave Norfolk for the British Isles with a full cargo of coal sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, for "orders," the other day. She was the Sudawonco, of the Transmarine line, and her captain boasted that she was manned by "a complete crew of United States citizens."

Many U. S. Boats Ready.
This boat, which had more than 7,000 tons of "scab" coal as her cargo, arrived at Norfolk from Newark, N. J. in ballast. At least twelve more ships of the same line, all of which have been tied up for a considerable time, will be placed in this coal-carrying trade.

The commercial Pathfinder, a Moore and McCormack (commercial) line ship, which was purchased from the United States government for a very small sum, carried 6,508 tons of scab coal from Baltimore to Queenstown, Ireland, for orders, on Aug. 28.

Several ships of other United States lines have also carried part cargoes of coal from Norfolk and Baltimore.

Fill British Foreign Market.
The Saucos, a shipping board ship, as far back as July, left Hampton Roads, with a part cargo of coal for Genoa, Italy. The American Republic line, which is owned by Moore and McCormack, is taking part cargoes of coal to South American ports while the American Export line is carrying part cargoes of coal to Mediterranean ports.

The Union Sulphur line, another United States company, according to reports current along the Baltimore and Norfolk waterfronts, may soon engage in transport of coal from this country to smash the British miners' union.

Workingclass House Wives Thank Passaic Co-operatives' Aid

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives gave its warm thanks to the Co-operative Bakery of Paterson, N. J., for its splendid support and help in the feeding of the Passaic strikers' children. From the beginning of the struggle and the opening of the kitchens, the Co-operative Bakery has sent in their bread and cakes to the kitchens regularly every day.

"We also thank the Co-operative Butchers of Paterson, N. J., for their splendid support in sending in their weekly contributions of fresh meat for the children's kitchens. These contributions have made it possible to feed so many children for such a long time," the statement added.

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

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

feeling between our "better claws" who hail Calvin Coolidge as the head of the nation, and their European "not so good" prototypes who have plenty of titles and "atmosphere" but very little money. That's what the queen is coming here for and maybe she will get it. She might drop in on John D. Rockefeller and peddle a few oil wells.

WE hear our capitalist politicians on national holidays and during labor trials. Those boys express their willingness to give their lives to protect these institutions. But whenever some scion of a bankrupt European royal family or a drunken prince of a fairly insolvent line, visits these shores, every habit from Buzzard's Bay to Carmel-By-The-Sea is on tip-toe waiting for a chance to grovel before the royal presence. Republicanism is only skin deep.

SPANISH KING THREATENED BY RIVERA'S FOES

Socialists Are Supporting Fascist Dictator

(Special to The Daily Worker) MADRID, Sept. 30. — It has been known for some time that a strong section of the Spanish bourgeoisie has set itself against Dictator Primo de Rivera. This is certified by the recent alliance of old party heads to bring pressure upon the king to oust De Rivera before he can assume a false power of the national assembly which he is to pick by hand to give him the form of a legal parliament.

Threatens Alfonso's Rule.

This alliance is headed by Count Romanones, one of if not the most wealthy man in Spain and head of the liberal party, Sanchez Guerra of the conservative party and Melquades Alvarez, president of the house of deputies before De Rivera dissolved it. These have threatened the king that if he permits the proposed fake assembly to be established, they will consider a movement to displace Alfonso with the king's third son or even to set up a republic.

Primo de Rivera aims to constitute an assembly by picking carefully elected supporters among the upper classes and adding forty "workers" from the socialists, whose party has always supported the dictator and been free from repression such as that suffered by the Communists.

Socialists Aid Dictator.

This parallels in a way the collaboration of the Italian socialists with Italian fascism, only moving much more openly. The socialist-controlled general federation of labor has issued a call for a convention to determine the attitude toward the fake assembly, and it is expected that the socialist leaders wish to accept the forty seats offered by Primo de Rivera, thus bringing the federation into official collaboration with the dictator.

In the proposed assembly, De Rivera's ally, La Cierva, a man more shrewd and ruthless than De Rivera, is aiming at coming forward with an even stronger dictatorship than the present. La Cierva was the man who repressed the Catalonian separatist movement with blood and iron and he would be a fascist dictator of the real type.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT WELCOMED BY WASHINGTON

U. S. Sees Outlet for Capital and Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—American foreign trade and finance will profit materially by successful negotiation of the Stresemann-Briand accord, linking Germany and France politically and commercially, government economic experts declared today.

Experts see two important developments from the American standpoint:

(1) Rehabilitated markets in both countries, leading to an increase in the sale of American goods.

Outlet For U. S. Capital.

(2) A safe outlet for surplus American capital, this, in the case of France, hinging on ratification of the debt pact.

Prosperity in Germany and France are inter-dependent, in the opinion of American officials, who declared that popular sentiment in both countries eventually will yield to important concessions to make the accord possible.

Germany is particularly anxious to see stabilization of the franc and France restored to financial normalcy, observers said.

France Underseils Germany.

Under present conditions, owing to the decline of the franc, France is able to undersell German producers not only abroad but in Germany. French competition of this sort must be eliminated if Germany is to be successful in its battle to regain pre-war position in the world markets.

"Germany probably needs stabilization of the franc more than any other country," an official explained.

Form Huge Combines.

There is every indication that French and German industrial and commercial interests "look eye to eye" on important economic questions, according to experts. This is evidenced by the organization of huge cartels or trusts in the iron and steel and other industries, which recognize no national boundaries.

"Both France and Germany realize that they have certain interests in common," an official declared. "With French finances weak, Germany is now in a position to drive a bargain," the official added.

Forget How War Started.

"If French economic conditions improve they will soon forget to accuse Germany of war responsibility. In fact we are now forgetting how the war started. The main point is to rehabilitate the stricken countries."

SPANISH DICTATOR NEARING END AS OLD SUPPORTERS DESERT HIM AND REBELLION STIRS MILITARY

By a Spanish Worker. MADRID (By Mail)—Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat on September 13, 1923, was possible and was easily carried out because he was backed by the big Spanish bourgeoisie in opposition to the old political parties, by the army command responsible for the shameful military defeat of 1921 in Morocco which was on the point of being deposed by the "chamber of deputies," and even by King Alfonso, who was also anxious to stop the proceedings against those responsible for the African venture in which he participated.

Old Support Vanishes.

But this backing by some sections of the nation has disappeared and a strong reaction against Primo de Rivera's government is invading the whole country. Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is probably the most unpopular government in Europe.

The Spanish proletariat, the bourgeoisie and political parties of all tendencies with the exception of the socialist leaders, are hostile to Primo de Rivera.

Two Army Revolts.

The army, since 1924 has been protesting and planning all sorts of plots against the government. The two more serious ones were that of the 24th day of June and that of August 5.

In June it was of an entirely political nature, guided by the leading generals that belong to the old political parties, including some republican officers and the artillery corps.

The Artillery Revolt.

The revolt of the artillery was produced by a professional question. The appointment of officers has always been carried out by seniority, with a view of avoiding favoritism and corruption. Primo de Rivera issued a decree by which the appointments were to be made by "merits and services" and granted by the government.

The officers of the artillery corps made a definite and strong protest against this decree and organized a rebellion to oppose the carrying out of the measure.

Cause of Failure.

The artillery was prepared to fight the government. On August 5 the cannon were ready to answer Primo de Rivera if he intended to force the artillery to obey his orders. All Spain that morning lived in the atmosphere of civil war.

But in the afternoon of the same day news spread about that the artillery had ceased its attitude against the government and Primo de Rivera triumphantly published a "communiqué" to the country announcing that the rebellion had ended with the defeat of the artillery.

Nobody could understand what had happened: Without any fight, the barracks that some hours before were ready to resist any attack, were handed over to Primo de Rivera's government. The fact could not be explained.

King Alfonso Tricked Leaders.

Some days later it was known that the leaders of the rebellion had backed down, personally influenced by the king, who was clever enough to awake their monarchial feeling and promise them a satisfactory answer to their demands.

So the leaders gave the order to stop the revolt. And the order was carried out because the lower officers thought it was produced by a triumph of their demands. But when the facts were known, the discontent and protest of the artillery were very hot. They consider the surrender as a treason of their chiefs.

Gravity of the Moment.

By a royal decree Primo de Rivera dismissed the artillery officers from their commands. The command of artillery barracks was given to infantry and cavalry. This and the trials begun against the artillery officers gave an apparent strength to the government.

But the position of Primo de Rivera is each day more difficult. He is constantly menaced by military insurrection. The end of Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is approaching.

British Government Refuses to Use Its Force on Mine Owners

LONDON, Sept. 30. — In the argument in the House of Commons over the coal strike negotiations, David Lloyd George demanded that the government take over the coal mines and compel the mine owners to accept arbitration.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, who conducted the unsuccessful negotiations in the absence of Premier Baldwin recently and who had proposed that the miners' national union practically abdicate its powers to a government arbitration board, did not approve of the suggestion that the mine owners accede to the same sort of proposal.

"We have no intention whatever," said Churchill, "of being led into a course of action which would lead to temporary nationalization of the coal industry."

Coolidge Retains Alaskan Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — President Coolidge continues to maintain Federal Judges Ritchie and Reed and District Attorney Shoup in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the senate judiciary committee last June forced him to withdraw their reappointment. He says he has been unable to find suitable men to replace them.

FASCISTS GET THE COIN FROM THE FINANCIERS

Blackshirts Practice Extortion

ROME—(By Mail)—It has always been known that the fascist movement in Italy was from the start financed by the wealthy industrialists as their last chance of preventing the establishment of a workers' government.

It has hitherto not been easy to secure definite evidence of the means by which the necessary cash was got together, but the recent scandal associated with the collapse of the Agnarian Bank of Palma brought to light a number of interesting details of the way in which this form of corruption operated.

Farinacci Extortionist.

The bank was closely associated with Farinacci, the former secretary-general of the fascist party, and in the inquiry which was held into the circumstances of the bank's failure it was clearly established that he used his position in the party to extort subscriptions (from prominent landowners whose finances were associated with the bank).

The special circumstances characteristic of this affair is that it gave definite evidence as to the source of the finances of the fascist party.

It is significant to note that the financial supporters of fascism are now no longer confined to the ranks of the industrial capitalists, but that the landowning interests have now thrown in their lot with Mussolini and his gang. It is, in fact, extremely probable that the main supporters of the party at the present time are to be found rather in the realms of banking and high finance than in those of the industrialists or agrarians.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER HINTS AT SECESSION

British Empire Rapidly Losing Its Power

SOUTH AFRICA—(By Mail) — In announcing his intention of demanding an independent national status for South Africa at the forthcoming imperial conference, General Hertzog points out that Ireland and Canada, too, will make similar demands.

Hertzog denies that he stands for "secession," but his disclaimer is not credited here, particularly after the speech made on the eve of his departure.

Empire a Joke.

"The government stands for continuing our relations with the empire," he said, "but only if the full integrity of our national status is declared to the world."

He added that the new national flag was necessary as a symbol of "independence already achieved."

The British empire has sustained a number of severe shocks since the war, but after the conference London will have difficulty in convincing even Henry Dubb that the empire exists off paper.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PRESSING U. S. LABOR TO BREAK WITH MEXICAN UNIONS ON SUPPORT TO CALLES

ARTICLE III.

(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Peter Collins, who is to lead the onslaught on "Bolshevism" in the United States, is director of the fight against Mexican labor unionists in labor circles of this country, according to men who should know whereof they speak.

He was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the Knights of Columbus of Maryland at Pen-Mar recently.

The "Baltimore Catholic Review" refers to him as "the noted lecturer on economic subjects." This official organ of the church in Baltimore, a citadel of catholicism in the United States, continues:

"Holds a Commission" in A. F. of L.

"Mr. Collins, who has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, is an authority on Communism. His speech was in line with the action taken by the Knights at their annual convention in Philadelphia to conduct a campaign of education against Communism."

These passages from the harangue made by Collins at Pen-Mar have the familiar ring of his old-time anti-radical diatribes:

Attacks Mexican Labor Federation.

"In throwing its support to the Mexican Crom, the American Federation played into the hands of Communists and put President Calles in a position to say that American labor is backing him in his war against religion."

"On November 26, 1924, while I was attending a meeting of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, the suggestion was made by leaders of the Federation that they attend in a body the inauguration of President Calles. I protested to Gompers and other labor leaders. I declared such action would undoubtedly work havoc to the American Federation. I called the attention of Mr. Gompers and others to the anti-religious celebration being conducted by Obregon, Calles and others."

"Reds," "Blood"—and So On.

"Calles, the Red dictator of Mexico, and his Sovietized gunmen are trying to crucify Christianity on the cross of Communism, while America sits in indifferent self-clamency at the very foot of this bloody cross. "It is unfortunate that due to the failure of the American government to recognize its responsibility and also to the failure of American labor in an organized movement of its workers to repudiate Calles and his Red radicals in Mexico in their Russian methods, the success of Calles and his regime is no small degree."

"Marriage, under the so-called Constitution of Mexico, loses its sacred position and becomes, as in Russia, a tool of Soviet enterprise."

Fairy Tales of "Sovietism."

"In Mexico today, education loses its standing and prestige as a potent factor in the cause of civilization by the shackles of Bolshevism. Red internationalism is the dominant note in every act of the rulers of Mexico today, and they vie with Trotsky and the past dictator of Russia, now deceased, Lenin, in making Red radicalism supreme in the republic at our doors."

"The Constitution of Mexico, put into effect at the pistol point (like the Constitution of Russia, imposed on a people against its will) is almost

clause for clause similar to that of the Russian constitution and contains Bolshevik principles and enactments which defy intolerance and atheism."

The Baltimore "Sun" in its report of Collins' talk, says:

"Declaring that the Calles government in Mexico is a Bolshevistic regime," Peter Collins, in an address today before the Knights of Columbus assembled here, urged the American Federation of Labor to sever all relations with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Collins, who for eight years was international secretary of the Electricians' Union of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to approximately 400 persons who came here from Baltimore on the Knights of Columbus annual excursion."

"Mr. Collins said the American Declaration of Independence set forth that all should have religious freedom. As the American Federation of Labor subscribed to this doctrine, he asserted, it should refuse to continue negotiations with any body that did not believe in this fundamental doctrine."

Governor Wants Child Labor.

"Baltimore Catholic Review" quite significantly, does not say that Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland also spoke. But the "Sun" report declares "the governor condemned the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, regulating child labor."

Collins, whom the catholic paper asserts "has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years," made no protest. (To be continued.)

U. S. Navy Aids Hated Nicaraguan Dictator to Maintain Control

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—An indication of how deeply the United States is involved in trying to suppress the liberal revolution against Dictator Chamorro in Nicaragua is seen in the report that planes housed in Chamorro's hangar at Managua "have been used by United States aviators employed by the constabulary in reconnoitering against the revolutionists."

Another evidence of American imperialism's interference is plain in the fact that two U. S. destroyers arrived at Bluefields to reinforce the six gunboats already in Nicaraguan waters.

The "armistice" forced upon the revolutionists by the United States appear to be undesired by some of the forces, since the hangar mentioned was damaged by a bomb explosion caused by someone hostile to the government which rules only by U. S. armed support. In addition, Chamorro has dispatched a strong detachment to Corin to prevent any landing of arms to the revolutionists.

To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

UODAY there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is The DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as The DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with The DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get along well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so. The DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support The DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

- 1. The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.
2. The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.
3. The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.
4. The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.
5. The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.
6. The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.
7. The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.
8. The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.
9. The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.
10. The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States

WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



Keep the Daily Worker!

For Militant Trade Unionism

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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

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Workers (Communist) Party

We Must Take Advantage of Many Opportunities Now Offered Our Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

AFTER speaking to 15 audiences during a two weeks' tour thru nine different states, and getting acquainted as far as possible with the local conditions everywhere, it is possible to draw a few conclusions concerning the opportunities confronting our Workers (Communist) Party.

First—It is not stating a fond wish, but the actual experiences developed thru coming in contact with numerous non-party elements prove that the opportunities facing the party were never better.

Second—Interest in the Workers (Communist) Party, its program and principles, on a scale never before experienced makes it possible to increase the sale of our literature, collect funds for party activities, get subscribers for our publications, especially THE DAILY WORKER, and probably most important of all, get new members into the party.

Third—Interest in the American Communist Party is paralleled by a desire to learn of the progress of Workers' Rule in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Fourth—Energetic work everywhere brings excellent results in non-party organizations.

The open air meeting is a good gauge of what is in the minds of the workers generally. At times crowds that gather at street corners to listen to Communist speakers prove rather thin. This is an indication that interest is lagging. The workers are thinking of something else.

Of course, in the great cities, it is always possible to get good crowds at popular corners. But I feel that the test was fairly applied in Hartford, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., where unexpectedly large and friendly audiences were reached. In strongly entrenched "open shop" centers. In Massachusetts, Comrade H. M. Wickes told of holding good meetings in mill towns where he could find no party members. Surely this is something for the party to study. Our party must crystallize this favorable sentiment.

It is not uncommon at many meetings for the comrades in charge to declare, "The outsiders seem to be here tonight in greater numbers than our own party comrades." At one meeting a sympathizer declared that he had come a great distance, "just to hear what we had to say."

Such declarations were not uncommon.

mon. He had picked up a "throw-away" advertising the meeting, that he had noticed on the floor of a street car. Many come in response to notices secured in the capitalist press.

It must be emphasized that our own Communist foreign-language press is not giving sufficient publicity to the party meetings planned for this fall's congressional campaign. They must not only run brief notices of the meetings, but special appeals must be made to the workers not only to attend but to give active support to all these gatherings. Comrades locally must bring pressure to bear upon their various foreign-language publications to get the desired results.

The party forces are developing in a very encouraging manner insofar as efforts are made to sell literature at mass meetings. This work is pretty well organized as is the taking of collections. The work of organizing meetings for the getting of subscriptions is not so well developed, while comrades in charge of meetings must too often be reminded that every meeting must be utilized to get members for the party. Where these other activities are carried out, they meet with good results, often surprising the comrades who felt that nothing could be done.

There is an intense interest everywhere in the problems of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. This is growing. It is extremely sympathetic. I could find no feeling that Soviet Rule was "slipping backwards," as the kept press argues. The feeling everywhere is that the Soviet Union is making tremendous strides forward. The demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States is a popular issue. The tremendous efforts put forth by the capitalist press to capitalize the discussions within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union into Anti-Soviet propaganda, finds little sympathy among the workers I came in contact with.

Good reports were received everywhere of effective party work in non-party organizations, where the party had developed its energies in this direction. This work was carried on successfully by comrades known as Communists in the organizations in which they were active. This fact should act as stimulus for comrades in those sections of the country where the party is still isolated from any considerable mass activity.

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers Communist Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on: "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:
 BOSTON, Mass.—Friday, Oct. 1, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St.
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 2, Labor Lyceum.
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 3, 2:30 p. m., Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway.
 CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.
 DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
 CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
 MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
 TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
 PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
 BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

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:

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternal Hall, 1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave. So.
 MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 (two) p. m., Yeoman Hall.
 SEATTLE, Wash., Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).
 SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m., Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 816 1/2 West Riverside Ave.
 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
 ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

All Set for Autumn Festival and Ball at Detroit Saturday Night

DETROIT, Mich. — All preparations are completed for the Autumn Festival and Ball arranged for Saturday, Oct. 2nd, at 8 p. m., at the Finnish Labor Temple Ball Room, 5969 14th St.

Over 400 tickets have already been sold and thousands of friends and sympathizers of the party have been invited by mail to be present.

This ball will be the annual meeting of all radical, progressive and left wing forces of Detroit.

Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Freiheits Gesangsverein Hall, 3514 E. 118th St., at 6 p. m. All nuclei have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat.

These will be sold and the entire proceeds will go to help meet the current expenses of the district. There will be an entertaining program, with S. Amter and J. Mailender and others participating. Admission free. Don't miss it.



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WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

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

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

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wickes.
 Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
 Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
 United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
 State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carethers 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.
 Thirtieth District, Sam Shore.
 State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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.

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.

Ohio. Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gailioud. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO
 Allen County
 Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. 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 Cookkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumborn. 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, Moisseaye J. Olgin.

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

Connecticut.

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

Worker Correspondence

U. M. W. LOCAL AN EXAMPLE TO PROGRESSIVES

Real Support to Many Labor Measures

By GEORGE BROWN
 Worker Correspondent.

W. BROWNVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30.—Our local of the U. M. W., Local No. 2230, sets an example for our sister local unions in the U. M. W. A. and in the rest of the labor movement in America. Take for example what a local union can do when its members become real active. Our local was the first one to start a fight against, and call a conference to fight the bills that were against the foreign-born workers before the last congress.

Assessment to Aid British.
 We called a conference in our territory on the question of the British miners' strike. We assessed ourselves \$1.00 every two weeks. 40 per cent goes to the British miners, 60 per cent goes to the miners in our own district to fight the Pittsburgh Coal company and other coal companies for trying to force our brothers to work on the 1917 scale by starving and terrorizing them. We also recently sent \$49.00 to the British miners from a picnic which we had two weeks ago.

On the question of the Passaic textile strike, we also participated in the raising of the money for the Passaic textile strikers. At the same time we helped to organize the Passaic textile relief conference in the Brownsville section. Our local alone raised over \$70.00 for the Passaic strike.

The members of our local union realize that we workers must have independent political action. That is to have a political party which will oppose the democratic party and the republican party and which will be able to fight in behalf of the whole labor movement, so when the West Brownsville Trades Council called a conference in Washington county to organize such an affair our local union elected a committee to attend this conference which was held recently at Charleroi.

We also donated \$20.00 to the conference for the carrying on of work to build up a Washington county labor party in this section of the country.

This local union stands one hundred per cent for John Brophy who is now opposing John L. Lewis in the coming elections in the U. M. W. A. It also stands behind all followers of John Brophy who are opposing the machine and who are for the building up of the union.

Ladies' Garment Union Issues Periodical to Help Organize Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

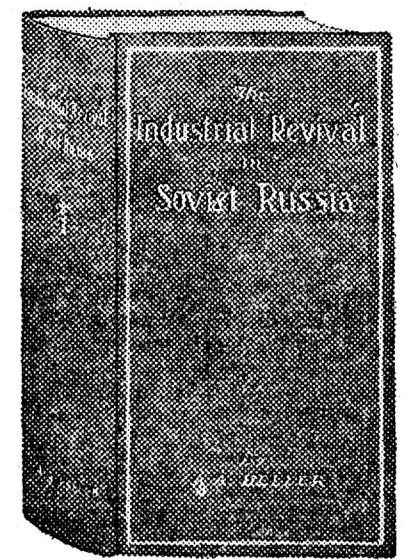
The Ladies' Garment Worker, published by the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago, has made its appearance. It is a neatly printed four-page sheet which aims "to uncover the injustices committed by the so-called operators of the ladies' garment industry, meaning the employers."

The snappy little sheet is militant and cannot fail but be of great service in the union's aim to bring every tailor employed on ladies' clothes into the organization.

In addition to articles about conditions in the non-union shops and other matters that are of particular interest to the garment workers, the international aspects of the class struggle are introduced.

The first number of the Ladies' Garment Worker is good. We wish it success. Garment workers who see this notice and have not yet secured a copy of the little paper are invited to write to the offices of the I. L. G. W. U., 328 W. Van Buren street.

For a record of the results of the NEP instituted by LENIN in 1921 read



THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA
 Clothbound \$1.00

A Good Time for a Good Cause Promised Sunday, at Walsh Hall

By a Worker Correspondent.

Did you make arrangements to attend the great affair of the I. L. D. this Sunday, at Walsh Hall? Better get your tickets now. A good time, a wonderful concert, Russian and American dances to the tune of Kissina's Union Orchestra and many other attractions are offered.

Charles Cline, for 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail will speak. Come and hear him.

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

PORTO RICANS IMPORTED FOR COTTON FIELDS

Suffer Awful Misery in Arizona Valley

By WILLIAM O'BRIEN
 (Worker Correspondent)

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 23 (By Mail)

The Cotton Growers' Association is importing Porto Rican labor, men, women and children, into the valley to pick cotton. But the promises made them are not lived up to and the workers are suffering such terrible conditions that they are forced to appeal to the Phoenix Central Labor Council for aid.

Report Children Dead of Exposure.
 The Labor Hall was packed with them, a pitiful sight. Babies in arms of sick and homeless mothers. They walked into Phoenix from different parts of the valley in search of food, shelter and medical attention for the sick women and children. Three or four children are reported to have died from exposure and hunger.

At a special meeting of the Central Labor Council, Brother Chavey of the Porto Ricans who speaks good English explained the situation:

Labor Agents Lied.
 "The agents of the Cotton Growers contracted with us in Porto Rico that we were to get \$2 a day and a house to live in, all children over ten years to get the same pay. But many picked cotton for three days with nothing to eat, drinking water from ditches and living along the canal banks without shelter. Children became sick from exposure. No medical attention was available.

"We were sold like sheep to the farmers who paid only one and a quarter cents per pound, and could not average over 25 pounds a day. Therefore we are forced to leave and appeal to our fellow workers for aid and assistance to return to our homes."

Shiploads Coming.
 Brother Chavey reports that several hundred are already in the valley, another thousand on the way and a ship about to leave Porto Rico with a thousand more. The agents show them pictures of nice houses where they are supposed to live to trick them into signing up.

There are many mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, printers and painters among them, and undoubtedly the Chamber of Commerce hoped to fight the building trades with them as strike breakers, but the Porto Ricans are not that kind of stuff.

Mexicans were previously imported and abused the same way, but since the Calles government exists they are going back to Mexico, not coming.

For Sale:
 200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with goats or hogs. \$1,200.00 cash by owner. F. A. Smith, Ozark, Ark.

MINE INSPECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA ONLY A PRETENSE

Company and Inspector Work Hand in Hand

By ZERO, Worker Correspondent.

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—There are laws made by the Pennsylvania legislature to protect the life and limbs of coal miners. But these laws are not observed. There are state mine inspectors whose duty it is to see that such laws are obeyed. But they do not do their duty. This story tells how and why.

448 Injured in Six Months.
 Vesta Mine No. 4 is a dangerous mine. In the first six months of this year there were 448 miners who received first aid in the company hospital. Some of them are now beyond any aid.

There was much carelessness in spite of the "safety first" slogan of the company. So a few weeks ago when the company started to do some badly needed cleaning of side swipers, pulling down of bad roof, taking down loose coal, posting up manways at places and so on, we wondered what was coming off. We didn't have to wait long.

Knew Inspector Was Coming.
 One fine morning assistant mine foremen and fire bosses were rushing from place to place and instructing the men to put their places in as safe condition as possible, as the state mine inspector was coming.

The inspector came around with some of the mine officials and went away again. But he saw the mine only where the company wanted him to see it. He did not see any place else and apparently did not want to see any place else.

Very Easily Satisfied.
 He never saw the dangerous places, the place where a few weeks ago four men riding on the man trip were hurt by a fall of loose roof coal. He did not see the place where a man was killed by loose rock. He did not see the place where another man was squeezed by a loaded wagon and died after three months of suffering in the company hospital.

But the point of the incident is: How in hell do the bosses know when the mine inspector is coming? Is there a connection between the state mine inspector's office and the coal company?

It is plain that the state and the coal operators work hand in hand and the inspection is merely bluff to whitewash the company, for the miners derive no real benefit from it.

It is also plain that this will continue until the miners themselves elect the inspectors and the union supervises their work.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM DISCUSSED AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The discussion at the Trades Union Congress on the question of industrial unionism versus "One Big Union" requires a certain understanding of the structure of some of the British unions.

At first sight, it might appear that the One Big Union idea is the most thoro, and the most "Left." This, however, is by no means the case; and, at a congress where so much cowardice was shown by leaders, and where the big mechanical voting powers were wielded in their favor, it is some consolation to know that the idea of one union for each industry gained the congresses' approval by 2,164,000 to 1,650,000.

The One Big Union was defended by several reactionaries—not by craft union reactionaries so much as by the representatives of the "general workers' unions."

Unions of Skilled Labor.

Like most countries where capitalist development began early, the first union of Britain were unions of skilled workers. During years these organizations grew and thrived. In the meantime, however, the growing improvement in the productive technical apparatus introduced into industry an increasing number of unskilled. The unskilled workers—the vendors of raw labor power—were looked upon with a certain contempt by the skilled toilers, who had not the sense to realize that increasing mechanical efficiency was undermining their own position as skilled men. The unskilled were not admitted to most of the older craft unions.

Then came the great forward movement of the 1880's, culminating in the great dock strike of 1888. At this period were born the organizations of unskilled workers, which were the parents of the present unions of general workers. These unions admitted to membership the unskilled laborers who were debarred from entry into the older craft bodies.

Mass Unions.

Thus there have grown up in Britain unions which organize masses of workers in all industries. The two principal ones are the Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union. The Transport Workers' Union has also now broadened its field and admits general workers also.

As in most industries, the skilled workers were already organized, the members of these general unions are, in great majority, the unskilled workers in those industries where the craft unions do not cater for them. Thus we have the spectacle of these great mass unions competing with the older unions for membership. The general workers' unions are not industrial unions, as they confine their field to no single industry, but accept recruits from any branch of production.

Industrial Unions.

Besides the craft unions and the general workers' unions, there are also industrial unions, such as the miners. Thus the three forms of unionism exist.

The general workers' unions have been permeated with a most reactionary ideology, and count among their leaders the worst of the opponents of the left wing. The lack of homogeneity, which must prevail in

a union which masses together workers of various industries, enables the leaders to impose their will more easily upon the membership.

Most Reactionary.

It was the leaders of these loose, octopus unions of general workers who opposed the idea of industrial unionism—one union for each industry—at the Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth. They did so for excellent reason: the formation of industrial unions would mean the allocation of various sections of their own members to their appropriate industrial unions, and would thus mean the finish of the "mixed" or general workers' unions.

These reactionary leaders, therefore, sought to oppose the industrial union idea by supporting the fine-sounding "revolutionary" and "advanced" concept of One Big Union for all workers. They condemned the industrial union as not being sufficiently inclusive, and sought to show that there is greater solidarity in a union to which all workers belong.

It was curious to hear these reactionaries speaking of solidarity, and using revolutionary terms. For they have been amongst the worst saboteurs of the miners' struggle, and have also been fighting the British minority movement with all their strength. In the General Workers' Union, for example, of which Clynes is president, the leaders have forbidden their branches to affiliate, or send delegates to, the minority movement, and in Liverpool have even expelled two members who were active supporters of the minority movement.

Would Not Work.

Certain craft union leaders also supported the One Big Union idea, not because they really believed in it, but because they knew well it was impossible of fulfillment, whereas industrial unionism—a far more practical change—threatened their own comfortable jobs.

The reactionary supporters of One Big Union, therefore, have been defeated. But we must not be over-optimistic because of this. The adoption of the resolution in favor of industrial unionism means but little unless the General Council is forced to translate it into action. Only by calling together the various unions and planning definite amalgamations of the unions can industrial unionism be furthered. And with the personnel of the General Council we cannot expect much action on these lines, unless their hand is forced by the determined pressure of the rank and file, expressed thru the growing minority movement.

R. R. SHOPMEN JUMP FROM THEIR COMPANY UNION FRYING PAN INTO FIRE OF GOVERNMENT "MEDIATION"

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Shopmen employed by the Boston & Maine railroad who turned their company union into a rebel camp some months ago have appealed to the U. S. Railroad Mediation Board in Washington and have been promised its "services." Commissioner Hanger is scheduled to arrive in Boston Sept. 20, and to take up this dispute after dealing with two other industrial difficulties involving the Boston & Maine.

Company Union Changes Gears.

Some months ago the company union in the B. & M. shops sent a delegation of five men to lay certain proposals before the management. The company officials did not like their tone and sent them away with an emphatic refusal. Then the five delegates were dismissed. Whereupon the humble spirit of the members of the company union disappeared and senti-

ment in favor of a strike rapidly developed.

After much discussion the leaders persuaded the men to apply instead for affiliation with one of the independent unions—the American Federation of Railroad Workers. This organization made formal application to Washington for mediation. It charged that the company had unjustly refused to establish adjustment boards to settle the shopmen's grievances as was contemplated in the Watson-Parker railroad labor act.

Appeal from Capital to Capitalist Government.

Officials of both independent and standard rail labor organizations are keenly interested in this case because it is the first one under which the members of a company union have risen in revolt and made application to the mediation board for its help in setting a dispute with a big railroad corporation.

The board has recognized the right of the independent union to which these B. & M. employees have affiliated to act as their spokesmen in summoning the company's representatives to explain why the new law has been ignored.

Coolidge Finally Rules.

If the board is unable to adjust the grievance—if the company does not back down and reinstate the men and recognize their right to enter an actual labor union—then the case will go forward to an emergency board to be appointed by the president. This last tribunal will issue a report urging settlement according to its own findings of fact.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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

Auto Body Workers Continue Strike for Union in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J. Sept. 30.—(FP)

—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt body plant of Durant Motor corporation has begun to make the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting of the Hays-Hunt and Durant workers voted a general walk-out in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers who have been on strike for two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. Mass strike meetings are held daily. The strikers demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The upholsterers and trimmers are organized in Local 13 and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to which they are appealing for aid. The strike is backed by A. F. of L. Organizer Edward McGrady and New Jersey State Federation of Labor officials: Henry Hillers, J. H. Connolly and Hugh Reilly. The Flint Motors corporation is having its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durant cars.

Push Labor Party in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Labor unions, individual radicals and others interested in the formation of a labor party in Ohio have formed a temporary state committee and have named Nicholas Klein, Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati as the acting state secretary. The mine workers are showing a great interest.

MISMANAGEMENT AND SOUTHERN CHEAP LABOR COMPETITION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TEXTILE SLUMP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative quite as much as southern competition, responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

Less than \$1,000 a year.

Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only \$430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached \$1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of \$1,066. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to \$923.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to \$11,095,800, more than nine times the pre-war figure; and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1924.

Dividend Figures.

Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

Fall River Cotton Mills	Value of Products	Total Wages	Total Dividends
1914.....	\$ 49,516,027	\$13,081,876	\$1,225,793
1915.....	45,392,784	12,707,868	1,145,159
1916.....	65,374,214	15,725,973	2,373,494
1917.....	92,143,372	18,581,436	4,331,361
1918.....	118,376,983	20,252,789	6,146,286
1919.....	135,783,717	25,997,711	4,935,145
1920.....	149,223,708	31,002,421	11,095,800
1921.....	67,860,875	24,242,106	3,094,375
1922.....	91,752,556	28,214,713	3,605,300
1923.....	100,875,526	28,618,736	3,491,544
1924.....	60,932,713	18,980,407	2,271,450

RACIAL BIAS AT WISCONSIN "U", HEBREWS CHARGE

President Glenn Frank
Will Investigate

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—There will be no racial prejudice at the University of Wisconsin and complaints of racial discrimination will be investigated by President Glenn Frank personally as an outgrowth of claims made by Milwaukee Hebrews that Alex Stern had been denied a position in the university library because of his faith, it was learned today.

High Recommendations.

Stern, a student at the university from Milwaukee, applied for a library position with high recommendations from M. S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee public librarian. Dudgeon received a reply from Miss Alice V. King, university employment officer, which is alleged to have declared, "No Jewish students are acceptable."

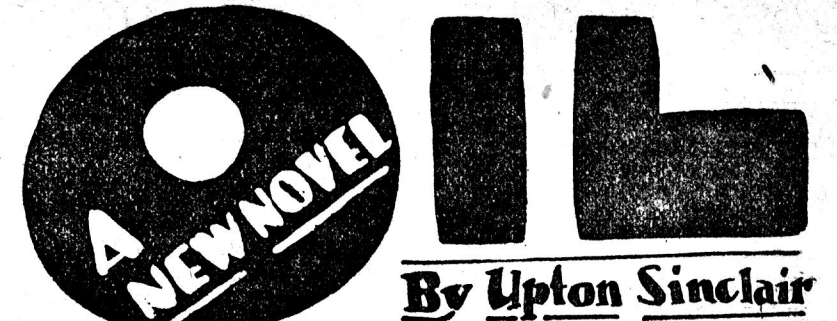
Refused to Comment.

Miss King, when interviewed today, refused to comment on the letter she is said to have written. She declared she had not communicated with Stern and that her correspondence had been with Mr. Dudgeon only. She asserted that any information must come from President Frank.

President Frank was emphatic in his declaration that there can be no racial or religious discrimination at the university and that no such policy exists in any branch of the university.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—300 union loom fixers and weavers of the Solvay Dyeing and Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirts. The workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Janitors in San Francisco public schools ask for a raise of \$15 a month instead of the \$5 raise granted several weeks ago.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

These things go by contraries, and the girl who landed Bunny did so because she did not try. The family of Henrietta Ashleigh had had money for generations, and so could afford to look down upon it, and all those who sought it. This was the way to impress Bunny, who was aware that his money was painfully new. Never would he attain to the aggressive self-assurance of his sister; he was looking for something better than himself, and for a while he found it in the Ashleighs, with their perfect manners and well trained servants and mansion full of the debris of culture.

Henrietta was tall and slender, gentle, soft of voice, and reserved to the point of primness. Her mother had just died, and for a year she wore black, which of course was very conspicuous. She was high church Episcopal, and on Sunday mornings wore long kid gloves and carried a little prayer-book and hymnal joined together, bound in black leather with a gold border. She took Bunny to church and he learned that one does not have to take ancient Hebrew mythology with vulgar literalness, but may have its symbolic meaning explained by a white-haired old gentleman with a trace of English accent.

What Henrietta meant to Bunny was a refuge from the anguish and tumult of illegitimate desire. He fled to her as to a saint, and madonna alive and visible upon a college campus. She was far above the glaring crudeness of the smart set; she did not use paint nor powder—nothing so common as perspiration would presume to appear on her delicately chiseled nose. You might dream of kissing her, but it would remain a dream; she would call you "Mr. Ross" during the first six months of your acquaintance, and after that she would call you "Arnold," finding it dignified, perhaps because of Matthew. So long as you knew and truly appreciated her, you would make the highest grades in class, and as the little black and gold prayer-book phrased it, "honor and obey the civil authorities, and submit yourself to all your governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters."

III

Bunny went up to Paradise for his Christmas holidays, and there was the first word from Paul, a plain card, bearing the stamp of the American Expeditionary Force, but no place; no picture post-card with "Scenes in Urkutsk" or "Camel-sleigh on the Volga," or anything like that! "Dear Ruth," it said: "Just a line to let you know that I am well and everything is all right. I have received three letters from you. Please write often. We are busy and I am having an interesting time. Give my love to all the family and to Bunny and Mr. Ross. Affectionately, Paul."

Ruth had had this treasure for several days, and there was no telling how many times she had read it, and studied every word on both sides. It seemed to Bunny a cold and unsatisfactory note, but he did not say so to Ruth; he asked Dad about it, and Dad said there would necessarily be a great deal of censoring of soldier's mail, and Paul had probably written this bare message to make sure it got through. Why did there have to be so much censoring? Bunny asked; and Dad answered that these were ticklish times, and the army had to protect itself against enemy propaganda.

Dad had been reading a magazine article which explained what was happening in the world. The German and Austrian empires had come down with a crash, and that was a great triumph for democracy. But now the friends of democracy had a second big job to do, which was to crush the wild beast of Bolshevism. They were starving it by a blockade on every front, and wherever the well-behaved and respectable Russians had set up a government on the borders, the allies were helping them with money and supplies. General Denikin had taken possession of south Russia; on the west a lot of new states had been set up; on the north, at Archangel, an anti-Bolshevik group was making headway under British and American protection. As to Siberia, there had been a Socialist government, holding over from the Kerensky days; but these Socialists were a lot of talkers and now they had been kicked out and replaced by a real fighting man, Admiral Kolchak, who had once commanded the Tsar's fleet. It was this he-admiral the allies were backing to run Siberia, and our troops were there to keep the railroad open for him. Of course the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers in this country were making a fuss about it, and telling all the lies they could; that was why we had to have a censorship, said Dad.

Bunny accepted this explanation without question. He had been in a training-camp for seven months, and had acquired the military point of view. He was keenly alert to the danger of Bolshevik propaganda and determined that if ever he ran into any of it, he would hasten to denounce it. So innocent was he, and so little aware of the subtlety of the enemy—he never dreamed that he was at this time absorbing the poison; and—of all places in the world—in one of the class rooms of his most Christian and conservative university.

It was hard on a poor overworked university president. Dr. Cowper's most trusted dean had engaged this young instructor, upon recommendation of high-up Y. M. C. A. authorities. The young man had been doing relief work in Saloniki, and was the son of a prominent Methodist pastor; he bore the name of Daniel Webster Irving, and how was anyone to imagine that a man with such a name might be suffering from political shell-shock?

This young instructor was subtle in his method; he did not say anything that could be pinned down on him, but would sow his seeds of doubt by asking questions and advising students to "think for themselves." There are always in every college class one or more "sore-heads," the sons of unorthodox parents; one in Bunny's class was an avowed "rationalist," and another had a Russian name. All that a teacher had to do was to let these fellows ask questions, and quickly the whole group would be wandering in a maze, demoralized by what the Japanese government in its control of education describes as "dangerous thoughts."

President Wilson had gone to Europe, in order to bring about the reign of justice he had promised. He was having a triumphal progress through England and France, and our newspapers were full of the wonders of what he was about to achieve. But in Mr. Irving's class Bunny heard it pointed out that the president had dropped from mention the most important of his "fourteen points," the demand for "freedom of the seas." Could it be that this had been the price of British support for his program? And then, more startling yet, Bunny learned that the secret treaties which the allies had signed among themselves were now laid on the peace table, and made the basis of jealous bickerings. Bunny had never forgotten about those treaties, how Dad had assured Paul that they would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. Here the allies were admitting them to be genuine, and furthermore, setting out to enforce them, regardless of any prof- fair play which President Wilson had made to the Gerr-

(To Be Continued)

GARMENT UNION HOLDS FAST ON PICKET LINES

Vigilance Needed as the
Bosses Face Crisis

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—While the cloakmakers' general strike committee announced last night that union officials have been invited to attend a conference of all factors of the cloak industry at the office of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, in the hope of settling the present strike of 40,000, it firmly denied all reports current yesterday that any informal conferences have been held or any tentative settlements have been reached with cloak manufacturers.

Striking cloakmakers are warned not to be diverted, by these reports, from continuous activity on the picket line or other strict adherence to their various duties. It was pointed out that, at the present crucial period in the strike with manufacturers unable to obtain any sizable amount of production, it was important not to relax any vigilance on the picket line.

About 150 cloak strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harry Gordon in Jefferson Market court on charges of congregating in the garment zone. Many received \$3 or \$5 fines which were paid by the union. Among those arrested yesterday were Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee, and Elias Marks, secretary of the general picket committee. Both Zimmerman and Marks were discharged.

New York Library Workers' Union Petition Mayor and City Council

NEW YORK.—(FP)—The Literary Employers' Union composed of employees of the New York Public Library and its branches and claiming to have the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council, sent yesterday to Mayor Walker and other members of the board of estimate a petition asking that the city government take over control of the library and all its branches and administer them under civil service regulations. The appeal complains of favoritism under present methods of management and asks equalization of salaries for employees in Queens and Richmond who perform a similar line of duties with those in Manhattan and Brooklyn who receive higher pay.

Boston Raincoat Workers' Striking
BOSTON—(FP)—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, 5-day week instead of 44 hours in 6 days. The workers are affiliated with the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers union.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; C. F. Lowrie, Secretary of Farmers-Labor Exchange, Subject: "Farmers Co-operate with Consumers."
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Vela Cook; Harold Grossman; Little Joe Warner; Clarence Sullivan.
9:00—Alamo Cafe.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

INVITATION TO ANNUAL
AUTUMN FESTIVAL AND BALL
Welcoming BEN GOLD and WM. Z. FOSTER
Saturday, October 2, at 8 p. m.
NEW FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE BALL ROOM
5969 14th St., near McGraw, DETROIT, MICH.
Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 7
Dancing — Short Addresses — Tableaux — Refreshments
Admission 75c, including wardrobe

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at work in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working-class daily paper in the U. S.
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to
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European Intrigue—The Menace of Imperialist War

Hard on the heels of the Briand-Stresemann love feast comes the meeting aboard an Italian warship of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mussolini.

While nominally maintaining friendly relations with France, the menace of the proposed Franco-German pact forces Great Britain to make a counter-move which the recent activity of Italy in the Mediterranean area also make necessary.

British imperialism finds its lines of communication to India and China endangered by the Spanish-Italian alliance which demands Italian participation in governing Tangier, from which Gibraltar can be made impotent as a British base controlling the western entrance to the Mediterranean and by the development of air and submarine methods of warfare which place Cyprus and Malta, its intermediate naval bases, at the mercy of a powerful centrally situated Mediterranean power such as Italy is.

To play Italy against France and France against Italy without breaking with either is the present problem of British diplomacy.

Great Britain already has agreed to a division of Abyssinia with Italy to placate the latter power, but Italian imperialist ambitions do not end there. They contemplate expansion eastward and the Balkan question likewise will be one of the major topics of conversation between Chamberlain and Mussolini. The Italian minister to Albania and the foreign minister of Bulgaria are coming to Rome to consult with Mussolini after his conference with Chamberlain.

Herein lies the greatest immediate danger for the Soviet Union. If Great Britain can engineer an Italian offensive against Turkey, in which Bulgaria and other Balkan nations would take part, the Soviet Union frontiers would be endangered. In addition, the Soviet Union could not remain passive in the event of an offensive against Turkey by western imperialist powers.

In all probability Great Britain will also try to get Italy's endorsement of her activities in Poland where both French and British diplomacy has suffered a defeat with the signing of the new Soviet Union-Lithuanian treaty which sustains the right of Lithuania to Vilna and is thus a challenge to the league of nations.

Not since the early days of 1914 has there been such feverish activity in the European foreign offices. The alignments for the next world war are being made. Only the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions point out to the world's working class the imminent danger of a new war, call upon the labor movement to organize to prevent imperialist war and point out the only way it can be prevented—by the unity of the world labor movement and militant struggle on all fronts.

Henry Ford—the A. F. of L.'s Messiah

Trade union leaders, according to interviews secured by the Federated Press, hail the five-day week announcement of Henry Ford as a victory for organized labor.

This, of course, means that Henry Ford is regarded by these leaders as a friend of workers—"a good employer."

Secretary Davison of the International Association of Machinists hails the Ford five-day week as "taking up of the slack in employment in the industry."

Nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, the Ford plants have been running on a five-day basis for a long time during which every conceivable device for increasing production has been tried out on the working force.

The experiments have been successful—albeit many of the patients have died from the operation—and for months before the recent announcement Ford's plants have been getting a six-day output in five days.

More than that, it is stated by Ford's technicians that it will be possible to get with the five-day week a full six-day production with a SMALLER force of workers.

What becomes of the theory that the five-day week as established in Ford's plants reduces unemployment?

The Federated Press correspondent falls into the same error when he characterizes Ford's plan as a "decision to pass employment around by establishing the five-day working week."

Even Ford himself does not pretend that he is trying to reduce unemployment.

The "good employer" theory as it affects the viewpoint of A. F. of L. officialdom is well illustrated by the following paragraph from a Washington dispatch dealing with the Ford announcement:

At headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the Ford announcement was hailed with pleasure. It gave President Green the opportunity to open the annual convention October 4 in Detroit with the assertion that in that citadel of non-unionism one of the vital reforms advocated through its history by the Federation had just been triumphant.

The bankrupt character of the Federation leadership, when we recall that it decided against undertaking an organization campaign in the automobile industry. Yet now it calls Ford's plan a victory for organized labor.

The contrary is true and in making these statements the leaders of the trade unions are playing directly into the hands of Ford's modified company union and others more pronouncedly inimical to the trade union movement.

There are at least 19,000 Ford workers—readers of the shop bulletin issued by the Communist nucleus in the Ford plant—who will curse when they read the trucking tributes to Ford by A. F. of L. officials.

From Portland to Detroit

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the near immediate period.

ARTICLE THREE.

By WM. F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the situation in the trade union movement and how far has the non-strike worker-cooperation policy of officialdom had its reflection in the rank and file of the trade union movement?

One of the indications of the militancy of the trade union membership is the number of strikes and the number of strikes particularly in a period of industrial activity such has been noticeable in the United States from the latter part of 1922 until today (with certain minor fluctuations). The record of strikes for this period is as follows:

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building	113	206	267	309
Clothing	215	357	223	191
Furniture	4	12	34	37
Iron & Steel	10	10	7	4
Leather	17	17	5	2
Lumber	10	19	6	6
Metal Trades	82	111	57	42
Mining	49	159	177	92
Paper Mfg.	12	16	6	4
Printing & Publishing	56	19	12	10
Shoemaking	4	6	1	—
Slaughtering	6	11	14	—
Stone Work	61	15	15	10
Textiles	115	134	79	114
Tobacco	12	16	12	3
Transportation	67	30	18	—

(Figures taken from the American Labor Year-Book for 1926).

THERE are some facts that must be considered when estimating the significance of these figures. In general there is a progressive decline in the number of strikes and this is strong evidence of a decrease in the militancy of the masses—organized and unorganized—because these figures cover both.

The building trades are not decisive because it is a decentralized and fluctuating industry but even here there has been a great decrease as compared with 1919-20-21 when there were 473, 521, 533 strikes respectively.

THE clothing trades, where there is great dislocation of the industry due to increase in contracting and a shift to small towns outside the big centers, and where the workers are the most class conscious, shows a big progressive decrease.

The same is true of mining. In the soft coal industry the southern non-union fields now are producing the greater amount of coal, there has been a big shift of the industry, constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement by the mine owners, but the number of strikes is the lowest (with the sole exception of 1922) since 1916. (The anthracite strike will be dealt with later).

Quoting the bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on the "The Present Situation of the Labor Movement," which was based upon replies received in answer

TEXTILES show an increase in strikes over 1924 and this is to be accounted for by the shift in the industry to the south, the terrible conditions of the workers in the industry and the wage-cut policy of the textile capitalists.

In the metal trades strikes have shown a sharp decline.

In iron and steel and transportation, printing and publishing, meat packing and shipbuilding, strikes have either ceased entirely or dropped to a negligible number.

IN addition to the huge decrease in the number of strikes the number of workers involved has shown a progressive decline as follows:

1922—1,608,321
1923—744,948
1924—654,453
1925—406,996

If we remember that the strike of 150,000 anthracite miners began in September and is included in the above figures we will better appreciate the lack of mass character of the other 828 strikes which make up the 1925 total.

The American working class, especially its organized section, the trade union movement, in the last four years has practically abandoned the strike weapon.

Nor is the cessation of strike activity the only sign the official peace policy of the trade union leadership has placed its dead hand on the labor movement. The trade unions essentially are organs of struggle and if for one reason or another this function is atrophied the interest of great masses of workers in their organizations ceases.

IN the July number of "Current History" is an article entitled "Industrial Welfare Movement Sapping American Trade Unions" by Abraham Epstein, Research Director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Commission. The article, on the whole of a tone sympathetic to the labor movement, has, in my opinion, been given insufficient attention by the labor and revolutionary press. In sets forth facts of fundamental importance to the working class and the conclusions reached relative to the reasons for the failure of the trade unions to rally any large numbers of the workers for struggle are formulated shrewdly.

THE author's premise is that the trade union movement with its present policy and leadership has entered a period of decay and submits a number of important facts to prove his case.

Quoting the bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on the "The Present Situation of the Labor Movement," which was based upon replies received in answer

to a questionnaire sent to "labor officials of high rank" the leading query being: "Does your experience reveal a rather general state of indifference on the part of the rank and file of organized workers?" Epstein says:

Twenty-two of the twenty-six answers received unequivocally declared that their experience reveals a general state of indifference at the present time more pronounced than ever before.

THE reasons given by these union officials for the apathy they encountered are in themselves proof of the charges made by the Communists, i. e. that the present labor leadership has no understanding of the problems of the labor movement, that it has nothing but the most superficial view of the period and that where it is not merely superficial it is reactionary and without any program except that of dependence upon the capitalist class. I quote again:

IN explaining the causes of this inertia, the labor leaders blamed the present stagnation upon themselves, upon the war, business conditions, on the automobile, the radio, the desire for pleasure, jazz, the movies, games, good times, the bad times, President Coolidge, the ignorance of the workers, the Communists, the autocratic and corrupt management of the unions, the gross materialism of the labor movement, the capitalist press, the lack of a labor press, the Church, the general disillusionment and the like.

IN other words there were just as many reasons given as there were labor leaders questioned and with one or two exceptions which we may be sure represented a negligibly small minority of the labor officials replying to the questionnaire, the answers are a complete confession of bankruptcy. The replies reads like a symposium on "What's Wrong With the World" written by a collection of hell-fire evangelists.

But the lack of interest in union activities on the part of the rank and file noted by these officials is a fact—a dangerous but obvious fact which demands the most serious attention and a remedy.

A FEW concrete illustrations will show that union attendance is at what is probably the lowest ebb reached in years. The Chicago two local unions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have a total membership of 20,000. Yet it is on rare occasions that the attendance at a meeting is in excess of 100.

A local union of machinists helpers whose members are employed in the largest and worst paid shops in the city of Chicago, and which has a total membership of around 600, has an average attendance of 15 or 20.

IN the building trades the local union meetings are little more than committee sessions unless there is some matter of unusual importance.

Even in the local meetings of the United Mine Workers of America, where attendance has always been on a far higher average than in the rest of the trade unions, reliable reports state that attendance is now at a minimum in spite of the bad external conditions and the interest in the struggle now going on inside the union. This is especially true in the anthracite district.

THE conventions of important state federations of labor held this year—Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan—have witnessed triumphs of reaction and as a consequence have been as dead as the proverbial herring.

Almost all of them have been greeted by the chamber of commerce in the convention city and as a correspondent who attended the Illinois convention writes, quoting a reporter working for a capitalist sheet, "It is almost impossible to tell this gathering from a meeting of the chamber of commerce." (To Be Continued)

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)
THESE are the super-clever theoretical arguments with which Comrade Ossovsky seeks to justify the demand for freedom to form fractions. If you want one party only in the country, he says, and there are various interests to be considered, then strive to give "freedom" to those who protect the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists. It is difficult to defend the interests of the rich peasantry and the capitalists within the confines of our party constitution. Let us open the door, and you will have a fraction of NEP-men, a fraction of the petty bourgeoisie, and all this together will be called the C. P. S. U. Then the dictatorship will flourish in our country, for then the party will correspond to a workers' and peasants' state. Strictly speaking, we could go even further in the same direction. Presently he will be saying: "Workers', Peasants' and NEP-men's State." Then everything will be in the best of order. Workers'-Peasants'-NEP-men's State. Workers'-Peasants'-NEP-men's Party, one sole party in the whole country, and everything in perfect order. (Laughter.) You will now un-

derstand what lies at the bottom of all this. The fractional groups in our party are naturally based upon various social currents, and if we permit the formation of fractional groups, if we permit the existence of fractions, then the next stage will be nothing more nor less than the legalization of other parties.

AN example: There is a Medvedev fraction, whose standpoint has been made known to you in an article published in the Pravda. (See Inprecor, Vol. 6, Nr. 54, July 29, 1926, p. 904, "The Right Danger in our Party.") Comrade Medvedev demands that our state industry be placed in the hands of the concession capitalists, and that the Comintern and the R. I. L. U. be liquidated; he demands immediate affiliation to the Amsterdam International; he demands the cessation of all discussion on the peasantry, for the peasantry is—the "dreary village." This is a well-developed Menshevik program.

WE are told that we should grant freedom to this legitimate view, to this fraction. Do they not call themselves, seriously, the "Workers' Opposition"? It does not matter that they want to dissolve the Comintern and perform other revolutionary works;

all this signifies nothing if only they call themselves the "Workers' Opposition."

LET us assume that we permit the existence of these fractions, and that our party includes a legally recognized Medvedev fraction. Then the Mensheviks would not come to us and say: We ask for nothing more, at present we only want what Medvedev wants: close the Comintern, destroy the Red International of Labor Unions, pursue a policy of extensive concessions, and ignore the peasant, for why should you bother with him. They would say to us: "Why, will you not legalize us, since there is already one such legal fraction in your party?" It is obvious that we should then have to legalize the Mensheviks. If we legalize such a fraction as this in the party, we legalize by this another party, and if we legalize another party, then we are truly slipping down from the line of proletarian dictatorship to the line of political democracy. That is, to the line so long advocated by the Mensheviks, by Kautsky, by the S. R. and by many others of our political enemies. (To be continued)

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH FUND IS PROTECTION AGAINST RED TAPE AND CAPITALIST INSURANCE FAKERS

The irony of history pursues the reformer of today like it did King Midas of old—whatever he touches turns into gold; but into gold for the ruling class, and into gall and wormwood for the workers.

The prohibition (of the democratic party), the trade unionism (of Havelock Wilson), the socialism (of Marshall Pilsudski) no matter what their origin, today they belong to the most valued assets of capitalism, worth more to its bullionized and minted gold in the world.

Likewise with workmen's compensation and insurance. Since the employer needn't fear a suit for damages to pay out of his own pocket he cares still less about the loss of life and limb of "his" workers (observe the increasing disasters in coal mines, oil production, railroad, steel etc.). And how many workers pass successfully the miles and mazes of red tape that are wound about these state department's! And how many millions of dollars do the workers pay every year in legal and illegal graft!

No Red Tape!
In the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund there is no red tape. It is conducted all the way thru by working men who know what delay means to a suffering fellow worker; and there is no graft. The highest paid officer of this organization of 58,000 members receives a weekly wage of \$50 for 44 hours' work a week.

Be Prepared!
Workers! Be prepared! Steadily growing the it is—as the table points out—this, the only mutual aid society which is open to class conscious workers, is not growing fast enough to fight against the two fronts of fake state insurance and fraudulent trade union insurance.

Workers! Join! Protect yourselves! Meet some of the class conscious fellow workers in your town!

There is probably one of the many English speaking branches of this organization right near where you live. Write to the main office for information, or to THE DAILY WORKER, or ask your friend who is a member.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund is an organ of self-protection of the working class.

Founded in the year 1884, it has now more than 57,000 members in 346 branches in 28 states of this country. It paid till December 31, 1925, to its members: For sick benefit, \$8,469,781.81; for death benefit, \$3,481,371.10; together, \$11,951,152.91. Total assets on Dec. 31, 1925, \$2,530,781.96.

The society organ, "Solidarity," is free for every member.

Rules for Initiation.
Men and women of the working class, who are in good health, not under 16 nor over 45 years of age, may join the organization.

Women can be insured for death benefit only.

Initiation Fee.
Age 16 to 20 years, \$3.00; age 20 to 30 years, \$4.00; age 30 to 40 years, \$5.00; age 40 to 45 years, \$7.00.

Assessments for the National Fund.
Class IA, per month \$1.65; Class I, per month \$1.15; Class II, per month 90 cents; Class III, per month 40 cts.

Each branch decides upon its local assessments which pay for the administration of the branch and for the services of the branch physician free of charge.

Benefits.
1. Sick and accident benefits are payable as follows:

a) To members of Class IA, \$15.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$7.50 for another 40 weeks.

b) To members of the First Class, \$9.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks.

c) To members of the Second Class, \$6.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$3.00 for another 40 weeks.

2. A death benefit of \$250.00, uniform, regardless of class, sex, occupation, or age at entry, is payable to the legally entitled relatives, or to the appointed beneficiaries, after the death of a member.

The following table shows the status and growth of membership, benefits paid, and assets, on December 31 of the years listed therein.

At the End of the Year	Number of Branches	Number of Members	Paid for Sick and Death Benefit	Funds Invested in Real Estate, Banks, etc.
1890	41	3,171	\$35,014.00	\$6,062.00
1900	179	25,739	1,002,398.00	89,773.00
1910	271	45,267	2,236,004.00	438,501.00
1920	345	53,741	6,518,985.00	1,500,000.00
1925	346	67,115	11,951,152.91	2,530,781.96

Further information may be obtained from the main office: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 9 Seventh Street, Corner Third Avenue, New York City, as well as from the financial secretaries of the branches in whose territory the information is required.

AVERAGE RAILROAD WAGE DURING JUNE \$136.00; A SLIGHT INCREASE ALSO IN NUMBER OF MEN WORKING

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of 1.4 per cent in railroad employment between May and June brings the total number of rail workers at the half year mark to 1,833,621 or 51,925 ahead of June, 1925, according to the interstate commerce commission. This June the railroads distributed \$249,055,495 in wages or about \$9,000,000 more than in 1925.

During the first half of 1926 the carriers employed an average of 1,772,375 workers. This means the railroad furnished about 27,274 more steady jobs than in the same period of 1925. Rail road wages for the half year total \$1,456,069,658 or \$7,996,117 more than the first six months last year. The employees so far this year received about 48.1 per cent of the railroad dollar, compared with 48.4 per cent the first half of 1925.

Dollar a Month More.
The average wage of all railroad workers, including high-salaried executives, was \$136 in June, 1926, compared with \$135 a year previous. This slight gain the commission attributes to an increase in the average number of hours worked per employe. In the half year period the average employe earned \$822, compared with \$813 the first half of 1925. The gain is 1 per cent.

How typical railroad employes made out in the half year, compared with the first six months of 1925, appears in the following table:

6-Month Rail Wage	1925	1926
Clerks (class B)	\$767	\$775
Freight handlers	548	551
Track labor	447	438
Machinists	924	841
Elec. workers (class A)	963	983
Freight carmen	846	860
Common shop labor	480	484
Tele. and Telephoners	873	904
Engineers (freight)	1,516	1,566
Firemen (freight)	1,067	1,103
Conductors (freight)	1,336	1,358
Brakemen (freight)	1,000	1,017

Only in the case of the telegraphers and the engineers are the increases

SOME OF THE BRANCHES IN N. Y. AND N. J. OF THE W. S. AND D. B. SOCIETY

NEW YORK.
162 West New York—Sec., Wm. Scholz, 543 10th Street, Phys., Sigmund C. Braunstein, 424 13th St. Every fourth Saturday, 575 17th St.

NEW YORK.
33 Gloversville—Sec., Albert Jung, 18 North McEab Ave. Phys., R. J. Palmer, 25 Elm St. Every second Monday, Concordia Hall, cor. West and Fulton St.

3 Yonkers—Sec., Charles F. Casens, 43 Curran's Lane. Phys., Abraham M. Skern, 35 So. Broadway. Every last Monday, Hungarian Hall, 15 Warburton Ave.

MANHATTAN.
24 Harlem—Sec., Michael Prechtl, 320 E. 89th St. Phys., Hyman Cohen, 112 E. 85th St. Every fourth Monday; quarterly, fourth Sunday, 9 a. m., 243-247 E. 84th St.

157 East River—Sec., L. Graf, 509 E. 79th St. Phys., Oscar Rotter, 1078 Madison Ave. Every second Tuesday, 1407 Second Ave., Kaempfer's Hall.

QUEENS.
28 Astoria—Sec., Christ Vaupel, 3152 45th St., 30-50 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., M. Sternberg, 1010 Seneca Ave. Every fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., Queens County Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam Ave.

the services of the branch physician free of charge.

1. Sick and accident benefits are payable as follows:

a) To members of Class IA, \$15.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$7.50 for another 40 weeks.

b) To members of the First Class, \$9.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks.

c) To members of the Second Class, \$6.00 per week for 40 weeks, and \$3.00 for another 40 weeks.

2. A death benefit of \$250.00, uniform, regardless of class, sex, occupation, or age at entry, is payable to the legally entitled relatives, or to the appointed beneficiaries, after the death of a member.

The following table shows the status and growth of membership, benefits paid, and assets, on December 31 of the years listed therein.

At the End of the Year	Number of Branches	Number of Members	Paid for Sick and Death Benefit	Funds Invested in Real Estate, Banks, etc.
1890	41	3,171	\$35,014.00	\$6,062.00
1900	179	25,739	1,002,398.00	89,773.00
1910				