

A. F. OF L. GETS BEHIND PASSAIC STRIKE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is a fellow by the name of Westbrook Pegler, who reports sporting events for a Chicago newspaper. Recently he commented facetiously and acidly on a type of human animal that holds all those who live hilariously to be destined for oblivion. But the world series knocked this position for a row of cracked baseball bats. The two biggest bums in baseball happened to be the two outstanding heroes. They are: Babe Ruth and Grover Alexander. Not that liquor did the trick. It just happened that way. And it goes to show that prophets are always wrong.

THE queen of Roumania will be popular in America, says a fellow by the name of Vopicka, former American minister to the Balkans. He is from Chicago which accounts for a good many things. Vopicka has the distinction of having once tickled Marie in the ribs when the poor girl had a fit, saying: "Now, little girl, don't cry, there will be stars in this sky by and by." In return for this good service it is said that Marie turned a fearful org on Vopicka, hence the blurb.

TODAY'S hot tamale goes to Brother James O'neal, editor of a New York socialist paper. James is a precocious lad, born in Indiana, where the socialists turned kliegians when it became evident that the pope was due to live a few years more. O'neal made the mistake of publishing a fake story of an alleged speech delivered by Joseph Stalin and sent out over the Hearst service. The speech threw the hooks into Gregory Zinoviev, but too much. So much so that it was an obvious fake. O'neal published it and took the consequences. Which were:

THE DAILY WORKER cabled to Moscow and secured an authoritative denial of the alleged speech. Then THE DAILY WORKER passed the information along to O'neal with the request that he do the right thing by his publication and print the denial. But you see, it is very hard for a public man to come out and say that he made a fool of himself. So O'neal did not. He stayed put. Now Jimmy, trying to save his face, says that either THE DAILY WORKER falsified a cablegram or else Stalin did not tell the truth. What can you do with a fellow like O'neal? He refuses to believe anything unless it appears in the capitalist press.

THE franc continues to fall despite the fact that Poincare is premier and those who know anything know that Poincare is a reactionary and therefore according to capitalist experts, he should be a life-saver for the franc. When he returned to power the papers told us that the franc would become healthy and surprise people. Poincare pulled off several tricks, such as stopping tourists from eating roast duck, with squab on toast—officially. But the franc did not recover. Now, that French politics have ebbed somewhat, Poincare is more or less forgotten but one of these days the franc will again appear in the headlines and Poincare will get another vacation.

THE big news of the day is taking place in China. A few days ago we were told that Manchurians were fighting the Japanese. It was a fake story. THE DAILY WORKER did not know, but hinted as much. Manchuria is run by Chang Tso-Lin, who is a Japanese agent. If the Manchurians were fighting the Japs it would have meant that Chang had broken with Tokio and was on some other payroll, British or American. Most likely British. In all probability the basis for those stories was a revolt of the Koreans on the Manchurian border against the Japanese.

HOW many times during the past two years have we been told that the revolutionary forces of China were defeated? Yet today, the armies of the Canton government are marching northward and are having a hard time trying to locate the forces of Wu Peifu, the favorite of the American imperialists. An American correspondent tells us that the Cantonese troops who are investing Wuchang, treat non-combatants with courtesy, while Wu Peifu's brigands shoot everything in sight except the enemy. Soviet Russia, the only real friend of the Chinese people, of all the powers, is friendly to the Cantonese and is looked upon by the Chinese masses as their ally.

WIN WUCHANG BY STORM ON ANNIVERSARY

Heroic Canton Armies Gain Big Victory

BULLETIN.
SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—An engagement between Cantonese troops and allied forces loomed today as the victorious Cantonese army was advancing toward the province of Kiangsi, according to advices received from Hankow.
Flushed with victory following the capture of Wuchang, the Cantonese were preparing to engage General Sun Chuan Fang, in a battle which will probably involve the fate of Nanchang, an allied stronghold.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, October 12.—Details of the capture of Wuchang by the Cantonese armies arriving here cause great joy among the Chinese masses, who are especially joyful at the anticipated liberation of their own city by the advancing southerners.
Fifteen years from the day on which the first revolution turned China from a feudal monarchy into a republic, and in the same city of Wuchang where that revolution was staged, the Cantonese national revolutionary troops carried the walled city by storm, aided by soldiery within who had been won over from their reactionary commanders.
For several days the Cantonese fourth army outside the section of the wall held by troops from Hupeh province, had been fraternizing with these troops on the wall, sending them food and propaganda.

Wanted Only One Man.
On Saturday, airplanes whirled over the city dropping leaflets to the besieged soldiers and population which stated:
"All the suffering of the populace is due to the ambitions of one man. You who are starving have done nothing. All we want is this one man—General Liu Yu-chun. His soldiers may go free."
The Fruit of Fraternization.
During the night of Saturday, the Cantonese fourth army troops, aided by the Hupeh troops on the wall who had been won over, scaled the wall, and Sunday at 3:30 in the morning they descended from the wall within and rushed the Pagan gate while part of their forces attacked at the same point from outside.

A short fight and the gate was opened, whereupon the Cantonese fourth army rushed the two eastern gates and opened them from within and by six o'clock Cantonese troops were entering at all three gates and fighting thru the streets. By noon they reached the river and northern gates and opened them to the eighth Canton army which poured in and aided in the mopping up.
Troops Turn Against Generals.
The besieged northern troops were in a panic. Their generals fled for safety from their own men to foreign hospitals and church schools. While his soldiers were tearing off their northern uniforms and joining the Cantonese, General Liu fled to the Episcopal Boone university and hid in the home of Dr. Sherman, the college dean.

General Liu Gets His Reward.
Here the Cantonese found him when a sympathetic servant told them of his presence. He was shot by a firing squad that afternoon in the assembly hall of the college.
At street corners for the next twenty-four hours the captured troops were being disarmed by detachments of the Canton soldiers and marching them off to quarters where a large share of them joined the Cantonese armies.

The Sign of Civil War.
By nightfall a scene such as occurs only in civil wars was being staged by the civilian population, those who had upheld the reactionary troops previous to the capture being thoroughly cleaned up by other civilians whose sympathies were for the Cantonese.
So the forty-day siege of Wuchang, which is to become the capital when the nationalist revolutionary government is moved there from Canton, was ended.
New Fire Fighting Scheme.
BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Berlin fire brigade is now fighting oil and tar fires with lather. Soap powder mixed with water, producing a thick lather, has been found effective for this purpose.

PRUSSIAN DIET ENDED AS COMMUNISTS STAGE ANTI-ROYALTY BATTLE

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Fist fighting climaxed the breaking up of a meeting of the Prussian diet today after the president had been ousted from his chair by Communist delegates.
The battle royal came as the culmination to a day of unruly disagreement, marked by flagrant disrespect to the chair on the part of some of the representatives.

KLAN TRIES TO BLOCK DAMNING PUBLICITY TIDE

Stage Fake Grand Jury Investigation

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Klan publicity agencies are today working overtime trying to stem the tide of popular revolt against the perfidies perpetrated by the hooded order against the people of Indiana from the time the lewd D. C. Stephenson organized the night shirt brigade until he came to grief after murdering a young girl after a debauch.
Those that Stephenson placed in power are now anxious that he should stay in jail where he cannot do much harm as long as nobody is allowed to spread his words on the printed page.
Forced by publicity to do something to save their faces the Jackson machine decided to rig up a grand jury investigation and Stephenson's associates have been subpoenaed. The jury will convene on Thursday.

Prosecutor Remy issued forthwith subpoenas for several witnesses but made public the names of only three of them—all once lieutenants of D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K., whose charges flung from his prison cell at the state prison where he is now serving a life sentence for murder, precipitated the present political embroglio.
The Stephenson henchmen subpoenaed were:
Earl Klench of Evansville, Ind., Earl Gentry and Court Asher of Muncie, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, today received a telegram from United States Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, asking full details of the Indiana political scandal and for copies of newspapers containing accounts of the recent developments.
In his reply to Borah, Adams said that "the spotlight is now being thrown on the hold the K. K. K. held on the Indiana government."
The Marion county grand jury today received instructions to begin immediately a thoro probe of charges of wholesale graft and corruption in Indiana, as aired by Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes publisher, and centering around D. C. Stephenson, deposed and imprisoned ex-grand dragon of the Indiana K. K. K.

The First Ten Thousand Must be Completed to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.
The units of the party and sympathizers with the cause which THE DAILY WORKER fights for, must act quickly and mobilize more power behind the campaign to keep THE DAILY WORKER if the existing crisis is to be overcome.
The amount of the Keep THE DAILY WORKER Fund reported on Saturday was \$3,838.93. The receipts estimated for Monday in answer to the call for prompt assistance was \$1,500. In place of \$1,500 only \$656.21 was received, making the total of the Keep THE DAILY WORKER Fund on Monday \$4,395.14.
That setback puts THE DAILY WORKER face to face with a serious situation. There must be redoubled work for THE DAILY WORKER Fund if our paper is to continue its services to our movement.
The obligations which THE DAILY WORKER has to meet make it essential that every party member, every party unit, and every sympathizer with the cause of the revolutionary movement in this country come to the aid of THE DAILY WORKER immediately.
The \$4,395 which has been raised thus far does not represent the contribution of even one thousand of the ten thousand members of the party. THE OTHER NINE THOUSAND MEMBERS MUST RUSH THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY.

PREJUDICE-FILLED GIRL KILLS NEGRO BOY; NO PROVOCATION FOR ACT

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Because "I don't want a Negro boy hanging around me," Bertie Wise, 13-year-old white girl, shot and probably fatally wounded nine-year-old Richard Logan, Negro. Witnesses declared the boy was shot without provocation while playing in a tree. The girl expressed no regret over the shooting, and her foster-father, R. L. Hall, says: "I can't do anything with her."

CONFERENCE FOR N. Y. CLOAKMAKER AID HERE OCT. 24

New Chicago Wage Scale Planned

Sunday, October 24, is the date set for the conference of representatives from all Chicago labor organizations called by the joint board of Ladies' Garment Workers for the purpose of making plans for the aiding of the 40,000 cloakmakers who are now on strike in New York.

LABOR PARTY MEET SCENE OF STRUGGLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MARGATE, England, Oct. 12.—J. H. Thomas and Ramsay MacDonald, leaders of the British Labor Party, were frequently booed and hissed when they addressed the Labor Party conference here and were heard only with difficulty.
Decried Traitors.
The demonstration was significant of the hatred felt for these two reformists whose nefarious work led to the shameful capitulation of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the calling off of the general strike last May just as it was on the point of victory.
Thomas even defended his union's present lack of solidarity with the miners, saying that 45,000 railroad workers were out of work and 200,000 working only three days a week—giving this as an excuse for the lack even of financial support to the miners, who have appealed to the union to boycott scab coal.
More Alibis from Tillet.
Ben Tillet, also, of the Transport Workers' Union, which has also been appealed to by the miners to boycott scab coal, evaded that issue entirely and excused lack of financial support by saying that the union spent \$5,000,000 during the general strike and is \$500,000 in debt.
After a bitter debate, the conference adopted a resolution condemning the government for its handling of the coal strike and urged nationalization of the mines as the solution of the strike dispute.

Federation Meets With Negro Women to Give Strike Aid

Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the strike committee of the Negro women who are striking against wage cuts by the Maras stuffed date factory met in conference Tuesday to discuss plans for relief of the strikers.
The federation is co-operating with the Negro women workers to help them win their fight for their living standards.
More workers are joining the strike each day, it is reported. Strikes in other industries where Negro women are employed are predicted as a result of the action taken by the date stuffers.
Financial assistance is needed by the strikers, as they are almost destitute because of being on strike for so many days and because they received such low wages while they were working.

FEDERATION CONVENTION VOTES SUPPORT TO PASSAIC STRIKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Oct. 12.—An appeal to organized labor thruout the country for immediate financial aid for the Passaic, N. J., and Willimantic, Conn., textile strikers was voted today by the American Federation of Labor.
The convention directed President Green to call a conference at once of the presidents of all international unions to organize the relief movement thru those bodies. A collection was taken on the convention floor by vote of the delegates, netting a neat sum as a nucleus for labor's contribution.

LABOR PARTY ISSUE RAISED BY MAX HAYES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Latent enthusiasm for independent political action of the working class, thru a Labor Party, bubbled to the surface and spread a real class atmosphere for a few moments thru the American Federation of Labor convention here. But there was no militant champion of its cause, on the floor of the convention, and the gathering passed quickly on to problems not so heavily freighted with the call to progress.
Max S. Hayes, delegate of the Typographical Union, had failed to introduce a resolution for the Labor Party, but he took the floor when a resolution urging the cause of primary elections as against delegate conventions came before the gathering. He didn't pay much attention to the primaries, but immediately began attacking the old parties and calling on the workers to build a political movement of their own.
"Hobson's Choice."
"The workers have come to learn that it is a Hobson's choice as between the two old political parties," said Hayes. "In Ohio the workers are confronted with this situation in the contest for United States senator. There is Wilson, the republican, an ultra-reactionary, and Pomerene, the democrat, with his anti-union record. As between these two the workers can certainly not develop any political enthusiasm."
"You know where I stand," continued Hayes. "I have been connected with practically every movement for independent political action in the history of our movement, during my time. You may think it absurd for me to be talking now about a labor party movement."
Still Hopeful.
"But, I want to say now, that I still have hopes that the so-called leaders of labor, who are really followers, merely waiting to see which way the crowd is going, will accomplish something in this direction."
Hayes then told of republican bosses in Ohio going out and making speeches for the democrats, and democratic bosses making speeches for republicans. He said this was especially true under the so-called manager form of municipal government.
"We give of our energy and we sacrifice to build up our industrial organizations," said Hayes, "and then we realize what a pitiful position we are in when we go rapping at the doors of the city hall to give voice to our grievances."
"If you don't want to register and vote for the candidates of the old parties, then for god's sake get out and build up a movement of your own."
All along, during his talk, the views expressed by Hayes met with continuous applause, spontaneous at first, then developing volume as he went along. Evidently a goodly number of (Continued on page 6)

There is an immediate need for \$25,000 to carry on the relief work among the strikers for the next two weeks until the United Textile Workers' Union can receive remittances thru its local unions.
Green called the conference of international union representatives for Tuesday night to formulate the general appeal.
Turn Down Refuge Move.
Resolutions asking amendment of the immigration law to permit admission of political and religious refugees to this country were voted down.
Attack Daugherty.
An attack on Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, whose trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government ended in a jury disagreement, broke out at today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention here.
President William Green, in opening the session, turned on Daugherty. "The fact seems to be established," he said, "that while the jury was divided, nevertheless, it was quite impossible for the ex-attorney general of the United States to prove his innocence. He is the same man who during the railroad shop strike interested himself on behalf of the railroad lines."
Obtained Injunction.
"He it was, who in his official capacity, obtained the most drastic injunction ever issued against the working people. He it was who declared that as long as he was attorney general the closed shop would not be tolerated and the open door would prevail."
"He is the man who used his power against the organized workers when they attempted to secure decent working conditions."
Against Soviet Union.
"Your committee sees no reason for recommendation that the A. F. of L. modify or change its position regarding the recognition of the autocratic Soviet regime in Russia," stated a report of the resolutions committee approved by the convention in voting down a Soviet recognition resolution. The report added:
"We regard the Soviet regime in Russia as the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today."

(Special to The Daily Worker)
By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Gaut and militant "Passaic" with its nine months' fighting record against the textile mill barons of New Jersey, stalked into the American Federation of Labor Convention here demanding immediate and substantial financial assistance and it got what it asked for.
In order to get something now, the call from "Passaic" had to bowl over the report of the powerful resolutions committee, that is hardly ever questioned. The total action secured as follows:
Unanimous.
First—The report of the committee calling on the executive council to send out an immediate relief call to all affiliated organizations was approved unanimously.
Second—On motion of Delegate Joseph Weber, Musicians' union, from the floor of the convention, President Green was directed to call into conference all the national and international officials in attendance at the (Continued on page 2.)

LENINGRAD WORKERS VOTE FULL SUPPORT TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—Comrade Gregory Zinoviev, accompanied by some of his adherents, arrived unexpectedly at a meeting of the party nucleus of the Putilov Works in Leningrad. He demanded permission to speak. Instead of the hour requested, he was permitted fifteen minutes.
The meeting by a majority of 1,375 against 23, adopted a resolution declaring full support to the Central Committee of the party and condemning the action of the opposition. Similar resolutions are being adopted in all other Leningrad factories and work shops.
The Political Committee of the party published a decision to submit the violations of party discipline by prominent leaders of the opposition to the next plenum of the Central Committee to enforce party discipline on these leaders. The political bureau stresses in its resolution the practical unanimity with which the Leningrad Communist workers have repudiated the opposition.

FOUR COUNTIES HOLD FATE OF NEXT COAL WAR

Former Nonunion Fields Form Balance

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—Four old non-union counties of southwestern Pennsylvania can largely make or break the national strike in the bituminous coal fields that may follow the ending of the 3-year Jacksonville wage agreement next April 1.

Hold Key.

Four key coal counties, Fayette and Greene in the grip of the steel interests that feed their blast furnaces in Pittsburgh and nearby metal towns with coke. Somerset county controlled by the Berwind-White Coal Co. that bunkers ships and supplies public utilities from its Windber pits and by the Consolidation Coal Co.—a Rockefeller enterprise—one of the three of four largest coal companies in the nation. Westmoreland county with its 17,000,000 tons a year is of major importance.

These four counties, producing altogether some 50,000,000 tons a year, surprised the world by joining the great national coal strike of 1922 and saving the United Mine Workers. Open shop since the Knights of Labor passed in the early nineties they were counted in the tonnage estimates of the enemy. But the calculations of Secretary of Commerce Hoover and other experts that the non-union fields would take care of the market were knocked awry. The four-county walk-out shut off nearby sources of supply and the railroad shopmen's strike curtailed shipments from more remote fields.

Must Be Defeated.

What the Somerset-Westmoreland-Fayette-Greene county miners did in 1922 must be repeated if the United Mine Workers are to win the next national strike. Unfortunately bad feeling was left in the four-county region by the results of the Cleveland conference of 1922 which ignored the men who had saved the rest of the union.

The new members were left to continue the struggle by themselves except for the financial assistance which District 2 continued in Somerset to the end and the national union gave the coke field workers of Fayette county for a more limited period. And these local strikes were inevitably broken by the coal which the struck companies were getting from their own mines in other districts. Open shop ruled again.

Breach Healed.

The bad feeling which was left behind has eased somewhat with the passing of four years and the hope of another joint walkout next April 1—if the union issues the call—is brighter again.

It is a fifty-fifty need. The national union cannot win without the non-union fields and the men from there cannot recover their wage cuts and regain civil rights in their company towns without the industrial solidarity of the rest of the miners of the nation. No local strikes against their powerful employers can succeed. The Westmoreland county men found that out in the 2-year strike of 1911. The Somerset men discovered it in their fruitless continuation of the 1922 strike into 1923. Rockefeller's scores of Consolidation mines in West Virginia, old Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky can easily take care of his market needs while the Somerset men are striking alone. And U. S. Steel can feed its furnaces with West Virginia coke if its mines and ovens of Fayette county alone are tied up.

But when all the miners stand together not all the gunmen at the disposal of these big corporations—there were 2,000 in these four counties alone—can break the strike. That also was shown in 1922 when new and old union men stood together without a break in the five months' common fight.

Queen Marie's Country Is a Land of Starving and Persecuted Peasants



Here is a picture taken of Queen Marie of Roumania just prior to her departure for the United States on her well-planned tour of rabbit-baiting. Next to her sits Roumania's king, Ferdinand. Powerful capitalist interests, both Roumanian and foreign, control the wheat lands and oil fields of the country, both sources of huge profit to the owners. The Roumanian government, under the whip hand of its most powerful bankers, the Bratianu brothers, has become notorious for the terror it has conducted among the working population. Peasants are starving for lack of food and the necessities of life, and thousands of workers and peasants have been thrown into jail or massacred for their protests against these intolerable conditions. It is the queen of a country that is being given an official welcome by the United States government.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA GETS \$5,000 SUIT FREE

Meanwhile Roumanian Kids Are Starving

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Uncle Sam, who is synonymous with the United States of America, presented Queen Marie of starving and suffering Roumania with a perfectly good \$5,000 worth of luxury on the palatial steamship Leviathan which leaves Cherbourg today bound for New York.

There is nothing immoral in this action of Uncle Sam's, according to insiders, the big butter and egg men, who wish to remain on good terms with their wives usually keep clear of the Queen of Roumania except when she is traveling incog.

Sam Took a Chance.

But Uncle Sam is a daring urchin and does not care what Mrs. Grundy says or thinks. Hence the big splash. There are people in this big city who are dirty enough to say that what Uncle is buying with his \$5,000 is not the queen's good will, but an interest in Roumanian oil wells for John D. Rockefeller.

Those same people hitch up the fact of Roumania's theft of Bessarabia from the Soviet Union with the fact of the United States' non-recognition of the Soviet Union, and with such a pulchritudinous person as Marie thrown in, it is quite possible that even Coolidge may be affected.

There are no arrangements made so far to give the queen a free, return trip but Marie is not worrying about that little thing as there is no doubt but American republicans and democrats of easy fortune will be only too glad to do the right thing by Marie. In the meantime Roumanian peasant children are starving, but what should a queen care?

CHICAGO POLICE ENMESHED IN BIG BOOZE SCANDAL

Stealing Bananas Is Not Worth While

More than 400 subpoenas, naming patrolmen, police officers, the elite and the humble of Chicago's bootleggerie, and scores of laymen in that gentle business of getting the alcoholic kick from the hip to the lip, were placed in the hands of federal officers here today as gangland scurried to cover before the approaching probe of the city's alleged crime and liquor syndicates.

Wednesday, the federal grand jury will begin its hearing here of evidence of alleged widespread police and official corruption which, it is charged, has permitted this section to remain a dripping oasis in the nation's alleged aridity. All the 400 subpoenas today and probably many more will be summoned before the investigators to bolster up federal investigators' charges of police guards for liquor caravans, pay-off systems whereby patrolmen and police officers alike were enriched by giving "passes" to truckloads of booze thru their territories, and a general fraternizing of police and bootleggers for mutual benefit.

A check-up of booze seizures in the city, according to the investigators, who have been working secretly here for months, shows that more than 1,000 confiscations have resulted only in the liquor being turned back to the bootleggers.

Another wholesale batch of indictments similar to the 79 handed down against Cleo gangsters and public officials a week ago, hovered over the Chicago city police department today as federal authorities launched their probe into the department's alleged bootlegging activities.

Between 50 and 100 policemen, detectives and politicians will be hit by the federal grand jury probe scheduled to start Wednesday, government officials predicted today.

Upholsterers' Strike at Hartford Winning; Young Workers Active

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The strike of the Upholsterers' Union Local 35 is progressing favorably for the strikers. More workers from the Dworkin shop joined the strikers. During the next few days all the rest of the Dworkin workers are expected to join and make the walkout 100 per cent.

The spirit of the strikers is shown by full attendance at strike meetings and work on the picket line. Many good meetings have been held.

Local Labor Backs Strike.

The strikers were addressed by the president of the Central Labor Union, the president of the Machinists' Union and a representative of the Young Workers League. The meeting was enthusiastic to the point of an ovation when eight Dworkin factory workers came in and joined the strike.

Hymie Wolfson, organizer of the Upholsterers' International Union, announced that a contract had been signed with the Goldman Brothers, winning for the workers nearly all demands, a 44-hour week instead of 48, an increase of wages, recognition of the union and other demands.

Bosses Under Pressure.

Wolfson is confident that the strike will be won. The manufacturers cannot hold out long, as they are getting orders from firms who have contracts with them and must fill them or break the contract under penalty.

The president of the Central Labor Union said that organized labor of Hartford will back the strikers financially and morally.

Morris Wolberg, the youthful president of the Upholsterers' Union, is very busy organizing the struggle of the inexperienced but militant young workers. Old trade unionists are quite surprised at the militancy of the workers. Brother Fishman, one of the first to start organization of the union, is on the job day and night.

This union, composed of 90 per cent young workers, is a good example for the workers of Hartford.

ZERO IS COMING TO CHICAGO TO HELP OUR DAILY

He Is Funnier Than a Pair of Sidewalkers

Meet Mr. Zero, the champion robot of the world! Mr. Zero is the chief actor in "The Adding Machine" considered by many dramatic critics one of the best plays that ever saw the footlights in Chicago.

The Studio Players, with headquarters at 825 North Clark street, are presenting the play for the benefit of "THE DAILY WORKER" and the date is set for October 24th, 7 p. m. in Douglas Park Auditorium.

This fellow Zero is like so many people we could name that those with sensitive natures may feel ill at ease but the hall will be plunged in darkness and blueses can be enjoyed unseen.

Bookkeepers Are O. K.

That Zero should happen to be a bookkeeper is no reflection on that exceedingly useful category. It just happened that way. He might be an editor and be just as dumb. However we cannot conceive of an editor working 20 years without asking for a raise. In fact we cannot conceive of an editor working at all.

But this is getting us nowhere. When Zero asked for the raise he got it. Had Zero a hip flask it would have got smashed. In other words the boss told him that an adding machine would take his place. Therefore Mr. Zero forgot for a moment that he was a bookkeeper and in man fashion slaughtered his boss, perhaps with a fountain pen that could do everything but write.

Soup and Toastmasters.

(Read the next installment of this intriguing story in the next issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Zero goes to heaven and by this time the author is so tired of him that he sends him to hell. There he shall rest until tomorrow. In the meantime get your tickets early and avoid the rush. We might say that after the play, there will be eating and much listening to William F. Dunne, introducing some of the funniest characters you ever heard drink soup, in Dunne's inimitable way—not the soup.)

Government Loses in Suit Over Dye Patents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The government today lost one of its biggest war-time suits when the supreme court held the Chemical Foundation, Inc., should retain control of valuable German chemical dye patents, seized by the alien property custodian during the world war.

The patents were sold to the Chemical Foundation and transferred by it to American dye manufacturers.

Many Quakes in Japan.

TOKIO, Oct. 12.—During the last three years Japan has had an average of more than 17 earthquakes a day, according to statistics compiled by the central meteorological observatory. Since September, 1923, there have been 18,530 seismic tremors. Most of the tremors have been im-

A. F. of L. Backs Passaic Textile Strike

(Continued from page 1)

convention to devise ways and means for raising relief funds immediately. This carried unanimously in spite of efforts by Secretary Matthew Woll of the resolutions committee to sidetrack it. The meeting of the officials is being held as this is being written.

Collection.

Third—On motion by Delegate William Kohn, Upholsterers' union, the delegates were called on to contribute to an immediate collection that was taken on the spot and amounted to \$875.50, which is an average of about \$2 per delegate.

The convention was swept by an almost unanimous desire to immediately aid the Passaic strikers, in every possible way, in order to win the Passaic strike, which is considered a crucial testing of the whole American labor movement.

The resolutions committee bunched the Passaic and Willimantic strike resolutions offered by the delegation of the United Textile Workers' union, referring them both to the executive council with the authorization that an appeal for financial aid be issued to affiliated organizations. This takes a month to get results.

Conboy Secnds Wise.

Sarah Conboy, Secy. of the United Textile Workers, got the floor and approved of the committee report, declaring there was not much to add to what Rabbi Wise had said yesterday.

Delegate Chauncey Weaver, Musicians' union, then denounced the capitalist press for its treatment of the strike, followed by Delegate Arthur McDonnell, also of the United Textile Workers' union, who exposed conditions in the industry and urged upon the delegates that they bring the matter of relief before their respective organizations.

Hayes Stresses Emergency.

It was here that the Passaic spirit stepped into the convention arena, in the person of Delegate Max Hayes, Typographical Union, declaring, "You cannot merely pass resolutions here and then trust to god to get results. We are confronted here with an emergency proposition. The relief stores in Passaic must be closed immediately unless funds are secured now, today to keep them open."

Delegate Hayes brought up the question of raising a loan immediately in support of the strike. He also suggested that a dozen or two international unions come across immediately with \$1,000 apiece. He recalled that a loan had been made to an international union in the throes of a strike establishing a precedent for action now.

Urges Loan.

"That loan made it possible for the international union I refer to, to forward and win a splendid victory," said Hayes. "We can do it again. We must find some immediate relief, now, here today," he repeated. "Every dime, nickel or penny will help." Hayes finished and sat down without making any definite motion.

Tells of \$1,000 Gift.

Delegate Christian M. Madsen, Painters' Union, told of his local union contributing \$1,000 in aid of the British miners' strike, and also asked the convention to help as quickly as possible, but still no definite motion calling for action. Next came Delegate Charles E. Willis, Machinists' Union, who said that the discussion had helped clarify the atmosphere showing the American Federation of Labor definitely behind the struggle and that this would help get financial aid, he claimed, but no motion. Then the ice began to break when Delegate James C. Shenssey, Barbers' Union, with a few words of introduction pledged \$1,000 for his union. Delegate Jacob Goldstone, muddled the water a little by a left handed attack against the Communist leadership of the strike, declaring however, that, "We must not now question how the strike has been taken care of up to the present time."

Immediate Action.

He said that if the strike is not won it will be a blow at the present A. F. of L. leadership of the struggle. It was then that Delegate Weber, Musicians' Union, got the floor and amended the report of the resolutions committee. He demanded that President Green call an immediate meeting of the national and international officials for the purpose of considering means thru which immediate relief can be secured.

Woll Objects.

Secretary Woll for the resolutions committee immediately got the floor pointing out that this was the second strike relief appeal issued by the convention. He referred to the appeal for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued last week. He raised the cry of discrimination against the I. L. W. U., although his very evident intent was not to aid the I. L. W. U., but to smash Weber's amendment.

Delegate James Lynch, member of resolutions committee, came next, declaring that the injection of the Weber amendment might kill the committee's report. He therefore asked that the question be divided. President Green promised that this would be done.

Delegate Asleep.

Delegate James W. Fitzpatrick, of Waterbury, Conn., who was evidently asleep while all this was going on, got the floor and wanted to be informed as to the status of the ques-

tion before the gathering. This gave Secretary Woll another opportunity to arouse the prejudice of the delegates. "This strike has not been, until very recently, conducted by the American Federation of Labor," said Woll. "This strike has been run by the Communist Party."

Woll then declared that the strike had just come under the banner of the A. F. of L. thru the United Textile Workers' Union, and that this was the first opportunity that the A. F. of L. had to take up the question and issue an appeal for financial assistance.

Woll Maneuvers.

Woll went out of his way to declare that Delegate Hayes had raised the question of immediate assistance, claiming the committee was ignorant of any emergency situation existing. Woll tried to create the impression that he was working in harmony with the textile workers' delegation in the convention while Hayes was working at counter-purposes under some outside influence.

Conboy Spikes Woll.

Delegate Conboy of the textile workers helped spike this new maneuver by Woll thru announcing that she was aware of the dire need of the Passaic strikers, that one of the strike officials, Ellen Dawson, was sitting at the table with the textile workers' delegation, and that she had all the information concerning the acute suffering of the men, women and children in Passaic. This was another rebuff for the Woll spokesmanship for the resolutions committee.

Right here Delegate Kohn, upholsterers, came to the front with his demand that a collection be taken up, supported by Delegates Joseph A. Mullaney, asbestos workers, and J. W. Mara, moulders.

Take Vote.

With Delegate Mara on the floor, President Green announced the vote would be taken on the committee report. This was done and the report, without Woll's later additions, was adopted.

President Green then called on Delegate Weber to explain his proposition before it was voted on.

"It doesn't matter whether this strike was under Communist leadership or not," declared Weber. "The strikers are looking to the American labor movement for aid. There is an emergency situation at this time and my amendment seeks to provide for this emergency."

Delegate Weber's amendment was thereupon carried unanimously. Then came the Kohn proposition for a collection. Delegate Mara was allowed to reopen discussion on this proposition. He said he thanked Delegate Hayes for stirring up the convention on this question of Passaic.

\$5 Each Asked.

"Every delegate here should contribute, not \$1 apiece, but something adequate to the occasion. You should make it \$5 apiece. We have taken an oath to help our fellow trade unionists in distress. The relief stores are closing up in Passaic for want of cash. They need money to buy supplies." The collection proposition also carried unanimously and Delegates Fred Hewitt, machinists, Hayes, Weber and Conboy, assisted by women delegates and visitors, passed the hat, resulting in nearly a thousand dollars being

Window Washers' Strike Settled, Win Guarantee

Settlement of the strike of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, was reached Tuesday morning. Members of the union, more than 400 of them, had been out since October 4.

The settlement was in the form of a compromise, it is reported, the union gaining its demand of a weekly guarantee of 40 hours work, but accepting the old scale of \$1.00 an hour. The workers had asked for an increase of 25 cents.

More than 20 Chicago window cleaning companies were affected by the strike.

Attempts to break the strike by efforts to intimidate the strikers were made by the bosses, who used slugs and police against the workers. Two members of the union were arrested, but were released when no charges could be preferred against them.

The union also won pay for holidays and several other provisions making for better conditions. One of the provisions is that the last man to be laid off shall be the "shop steward." Also a seniority clause is included in the new agreement, providing that the last man hired is the first to be fired. This prevents firing of all old men, and keeping only "young blood."

(This story takes precedence over an earlier one appearing on page 3 of this issue.)

Paris Train Wrecked.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—One person was killed and 25 injured when the locomotive of the Paris-Milan express jumped the rails just as the train was entering Gare de Lyon station, striking and overturning two cars of a local train standing on another track. There were no Americans among the injured.

Pankhurst Turns Adventist.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who once led thousands in the cause of woman suffrage, is now leading fight in the Adventist movement in Great Britain.

raised on the spot. "That'll keep the strikers for a day anyway," remarked one of the collectors, after the cash had been counted.

Previously Secretary Woll had carefully explained to the convention its refusal yesterday to endorse at this time the candidacy of "Tammany" Al Smith for the 1928 democratic presidential nomination.

Woll Lauds Smith.

Woll lauded Al Smith, declaring that the resolutions committee is "unanimously of the opinion and judgment that there is no official who has served labor better and the common people as a whole in his capacity as Governor of New York than Governor Alfred E. Smith, and that the committee did not turn him down, but rather we were not in a position, and it is improper at this time to consider any presidential candidate no matter how favorably he might appear to us." The convention listened to the apology without action.

President Green had also referred to the disagreement in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, pointing out his anti-labor record in the railroad shopmen's strike. He declared there would be no doubt as to Daugherty's guilt in the eyes of the American people.

Bunch Resolutions.

The resolutions committee bunched the resolutions demanding a lifting of the ban against immigration and also the re-establishment of the United States as an asylum for political refugees. The committee opposed any changes in the immigration laws, declaring the changes proposed would not help workers in this country.

Delegate Furuseth, seaman, told his annual story about the smuggling of Chinese into this country. Delegate Doyle, painters, told of smuggling immigrants across the Canadian border, while Delegate Edwin H. Manson, Montana Federation of Labor, urged that there was a surplus of labor in this country, and that therefore the immigration bars should be kept up. "Instead of letting down the bars," said Manson, "let us plug up the holes."

Delegates Roused.

This attack finally resulted in rousing delegates Max Zuckerman, cap-makers, and Isidore Nagler, I. L. G. W. U., the two organizations introducing the resolutions.

Zuckerman attacked the committee for confusing the issues raised, while Nagler declared the immigrant worker had not reduced the standard of living in this country, but raised it instead, especially in the needle trades. But the committee report carried.

On the question of fighting legislation outlawing foreign born workers, the committee asked for a reaffirmation of the stand already taken by previous conventions. Delegate Furuseth sought to amend the report by declaring against, not only fingerprinting and photographing, but any other method of identification. Woll was willing to accept the amendment for the committee, but Delegate Lynch, printers, member of the committee refused, also he did not give any reasons. The original committee report was approved.

Window Washers' Strike Settled, Win Guarantee

Cloakmakers Aid Conference Called

(Continued from page 1) goods here, were branded as false by the joint board Tuesday.

It is charged that the Forward printed the charges in an effort to discredit the administration of the garment workers' unions.

An indignation meeting was held by workers in one of the shops cited by the paper as producing New York goods Monday, and resolutions were passed condemning the statements of the Forward as false.

Send \$8,000.

So far the Chicago workers have sent \$8,000 to the New York strikers, it is announced, and money is being sent each week. It is felt that other trades will aid, as the strike has been endorsed by the Detroit A. F. of L. convention.

The joint board of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions of Chicago has announced an increase in wages for all members of the garment unions, ranging from \$2 to \$15 a week. The increases go into effect October 15, it is announced.

The increases are designed to place the Chicago needleworkers on the same scale they had, in 1921, according to the board.


Flood of Illinois River Sets New High Mark at Beardstown

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 12.—A new record for all time was set by the Illinois River at Beardstown early today when it reached a stage of 26.87 feet. The nearest to this mark ever recorded is 25.86 feet.

Only 28 homes in this city remain clear of the flood waters.

Generous response of Illinois to appeals for food and clothing has left the relief workers with sufficient supplies for the present, it was announced, and no more is now needed for a time.

SEND IN A SUB!



KEEP THE DAILY WORKER
For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose \$.....

Name

Street

City State

GIRL WHO SUBBED FOR AIMEE NOW "COMING CLEAN"

Evangelist Might Have Been More Careful

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—When court reopens Wednesday morning, Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Stelaft, witness for the prosecution, will continue her astounding narrative of how Mrs. McPherson hired and coached her to declare publicly that it was she and her sister, "Miss X," and not the Angelus Temple pastor, who spent ten days with Kenneth G. Ormiston in a Carmel-by-the-Sea cottage. The former Angelus Temple radio man in an affidavit sent from Chicago, admitted he lived ten days at Carmel with a woman identified only as "Miss X" following the disappearance of Mrs. McPherson, his former employer, at Ocean Park.

CUBA GOVERNED BY MURDER; ALL UNIONS CRUSHED

Labor Leaders Killed or Disappear

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Labor organizations and the entire labor press of Cuba have been suppressed by the "liberal" Machado government, creature of U. S. imperialism, as a sequel to the disastrous railway workers' strike of this summer.

The once powerful yellow semi-socialist "Hermandad Ferroviaria (Railway Workers Brotherhood), an extreme right-wing organization which always preached collaboration with the government, and recently negotiated with the American Federation of Labor for its entrance into the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has been reduced to absolute impotence, and to a shadowy existence.

Unions Destroyed, Papers Suppressed.

The syndicalist organization—"Sindicato Fabril" and almost all other trade union organizations of Cuba have been suppressed, and the few which survived have had their numbers decimated.

No labor paper, either socialist, anarchist or Communist is published in Cuba any more. If they were foreigners or naturalized citizens they were deported. With the native leaders the government took less trouble.

Government by Murder.

Following the system of the Spanish dictator Primo de Rivera, the Cuban labor leaders are being exterminated without legal formalities. They are being murdered in the streets or in their homes by "unidentified men."

One of the first to be killed was Enrique Varona, an organizer of the Railway Brotherhood. He was arrested and imprisoned. The day after his release, on his way to the theater with his wife and daughter, he was shot in the back and instantly killed. Of course no trace of the murderer has been found. This was followed by the killing of Thomas Grant, treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood, who was shot down on the railway station in full daylight, by a policeman. Another treasurer of the Railway Brotherhood, Baldomero Duménilgo was shot as he was entering the house.

Dozens Dead or Vanished.

Seventeen workers are known to have been killed in this way so far. But there are many who have disappeared and whose fate is not known, such as Alfredo Lopez, the active secretary of the Labor Federation and more recently two active union members from Camaguey and one from Santi Spiritu.

In addition there are frequent arrests. Many of the arrested men are brought to the gunboat "Maximo Gomez" anchored in the Havana Harbor, which has been transformed into a floating prison. Rumors persist among the workers that those who have disappeared were taken out of the harbor and thrown into the sea.

White Terror.

Every liberal or labor paper which mentioned the murders of the workers and the mysterious disappearances was immediately suppressed. Never was the Cuban working class as much oppressed and persecuted under any of the former conservative governments, as under the present regime, elected as a liberal and democratic government.

Department of Justice on Trail of Harvester Trust in Renewed Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Further dissolution of the International Harvester Company is demanded by the department of justice in a brief filed in the supreme court today in its suit brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The government contends a partial dissolution in 1918 did not restore competitive conditions in the farm machinery industry and demands separation of the McCormick and Deering lines of the company.

Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA
 RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926
 By WM. Z. FOSTER

This pamphlet is a report of a visit to the mines, mills and factories of the Soviet Union—an authentic and most interesting picture of conditions as found by the author on a recent trip to the first Workers' Republic.

A MOSCOW DIARY
 By ANNA PORTER

This book, dealing with different phases of Soviet life, forms another addition to the literature on Russia—essential to understand what is happening there "for the first time in history."
 Cloth, \$1.00

BRITISH MINE STRIKE CAUSES COAL SHORTAGE ON BRAZIL RAILWAYS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12.—A serious coal shortage has developed here as a result of the prolonged coal strike in England, from where most of the coal supplies come.

The Central Brazil Railway has announced a suspension of all freight trains, except those necessary to transport food to Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian coal mines do not produce nearly enough coal for local consumption, and the resulting famine is already working untold injury to commerce and agriculture because of the inability to move crops promptly.

U. S. REPORTS A TRADE SLUMP IN FOUR COUNTRIES

Fascist Italy Feeling Severe Depression

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Commerce department cables from Italy, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Denmark dated Oct. 6, tell of business depression and a gloomy outlook.

Fascist Italy Slumps.

"The present situation," says the Rome dispatch, "is characterized by heavy liquidation of securities, increased money stringency and uncertainty regarding the future. Business communities are avoiding all unnecessary commitments pending a clearing up of the situation. Further improvement of Italian exchange is generally believed to be possible only thru a betterment of the situation as regards international payments. . . . Imports continue to exceed exports."

Unemployment in Czechoslovakia.

In Czechoslovakia the economic situation is reported unsatisfactory and with no prospect of immediate improvement. Depression in the cotton textile industry is more acute, the woolen mills are employing more people. The government has begun a road building program to absorb the unemployed.

Norway Badly Off.

Norway has "generally unsatisfactory" economic conditions. Farm crop prices are low, fishing has had a bad season, and shipping is in difficulties despite the carrying of strikebreaking coal to England. A strike has tied up the pulp and paper mills.

Denmark in Crisis.

Denmark's government is trying to restore commercial activity by an American export credit loan. Crops have been a failure and many farmers face bankruptcy because of a succession of bad years.

Soviet Tries Solving Row With Gen. Chang Over Dual-Owned R. R.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In an interview with a "Tass" representative, Mr. Puduzak, the people's commissary for ways of communication, said:

"We are sorry and surprised at the turn of the latest developments on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Soviet Union is carrying on a peaceful policy in China. Our administration on the railway took, and is taking, all steps to regulate outstanding questions by meeting half-way and making concessions to the Chinese side, especially when, according to the Chinese authorities, the interests of China are affected."

"As to the right of navigation of the Cer River fleet on the Sungarian, as well as of education and other questions, all this ought to be submitted for consideration at the Mukden conference, which was by mutual consent temporarily postponed. The Soviet government all the time desired this conference to be resumed. The unilateral actions and demands like those which took place lately on the Cer are absolutely not acceptable for us, and they cause the greatest harm to the friendship between China and the Soviet Union."

U. S. Gives Intended Victim of Fascist Three Months' Grace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Three months is the additional period of temporary residence in the United States that has been granted by the U. S. Bureau of Immigration to Vincenzo Vaccira, former socialist member of the Italian parliament, whose Italian citizenship and property have been taken away by Mussolini.

Vaccira was recently notified that his appeal to Washington for the right of political refuge in this country had been granted for a short time, in view of the fact that he could not return to Italy. He entered this country as a visitor in 1925.

The date fixed by the bureau for Vaccira's departure is January 1, 1927. However no suggestion is made by government officials as to how conditions are to be changed at that time so that his deportation can be carried out.

Accepted Lady Astor's Challenge



John Morton, with his wife and children, in Moscow.

Lady Astor Welshed

Dear Comrade Editor:
 In your issue of Sept. 18th, you have a news item from London, with the headline "British Toller Accepts Nancy Astor's Defy."

Since I have in my possession the whole of the correspondence that passed between J. Morton and Lady Astor I should like to correct the statement that Lady Astor paid his traveling expenses as she promised. You will readily see that this sentence as it stands will give the readers of the Daily Worker an entirely erroneous idea of Lady Astor's beneficence.

For this reason I believe it necessary to place before you the facts, so that your readers may judge for themselves the extent of her generosity.

Lady Astor issued her challenge in December, 1925. J. Morton immediately accepted. The correspondence that followed between them, until March of this year dealt mainly with the question of passports and other details. On the 22nd of March, J. Morton wrote to Lady Astor: "Now that I have got permission from the Russian government to go to that country, I will ask the British government for a passport, but before doing so it will be just as well that I should know what expenses you intend to allow me to cover the cost of the journey. It will no doubt be pretty obvious to you that a penniless workman can hardly undertake a journey from Liverpool to Moscow with his wife and two children and nothing in his pocket but a passport and a ticket from the steamship company."

"The ordinary expenses of such a journey would entail the purchase of traveling trunks and clothing for my wife and two children, also incidental expenses at this end before leaving."

"I would be glad if you would let me know just what you meant by 'Expenses to Russia.' If your conditions do not make it impossible for me, I will at once apply for passport."

To which Lady Astor's secretary replied: "If you will refer to her original letter, you will see that she offered to pay the passage money to Russia, of any socialist and his family prepared to go there for two years. This was definitely specified as providing the passage money from London to Leningrad. She is afraid that the payment of other expenses was never contemplated nor covered by her offer."

During the entire correspondence that followed Lady Astor refused to budge one hair's breadth from the position she had taken, refusing to pay railroad fares from Liverpool to London, also from Leningrad to Moscow where Morton had an offer of work. No doubt she meant to make it impossible for him to leave for Russia under her conditions. If she did, she mistook the caliber of our comrade for he wrote to me: "Rather than allow Lady Astor to state publicly that her challenge has not been accepted and thereby make political capital for the conservative party, it is my intention despite all difficulties to carry on."

I think I have now placed the matter in the right perspective and your readers will now know that Lady Astor did not pay any traveling expenses outside the bare fares from London to Leningrad, and that far from being generous she showed her despicable meanness in compelling an ailing woman and two young children, 7 and 8 years old, to suffer the severe cold of a Russian winter without suitable clothing.

Fraternally yours,
 Worker Correspondent.

Keep It And Make It Grow!

By J. W. JOHNSTONE

MANY important developments have been and are taking place in the trade union movement. Some are struggles within the union against the bureaucracy, others against wage cuts or for higher standards of living, the shorter workday, etc.

The significance in these struggles that brings them onto a higher plane than those of years ago, is that workers in America as Communists appear in the role of active participants; and in cases such as the New York Furriers successful strike and the present textile and I. L. G. W. U. strikes, take a leading part in directing these struggles, while in the forefront, pushing these struggles in behalf of the workers and supporting every militant struggle, stands THE DAILY WORKER.

THERE is a reason why the A. F. of L. executive is investigating the furriers' strike. That reason is that under left wing leaders, supported by THE DAILY WORKER and the Communist press generally, the furriers stood out against the compromising betrayals of the right wing in which President Green became personally involved, and in spite of this pressure the union scored a signal victory.

The DAILY WORKER played a very important part in keeping up the morale of the strikers and stood out as the only English-speaking daily that exposed the treachery of the right wing, and urged the workers to resist any attempts of the bureaucracy to confuse the issue. THE DAILY WORKER urged the strikers to stand solidly with their left wing leaders.

IN the present textile strike THE DAILY WORKER was invaluable. The pressure brought to bear in congress for an investigation of the brutalities in the strike, in the A. F. of L. for admittance of the strikers into the union, in fact the whole campaign in the textile industry would have greatly weakened if THE DAILY WORKER had not been in the field.

IN the I. L. G. W. U. strike THE DAILY WORKER plays an important role. It can be safely said that in all these strikes THE DAILY WORKER occupied the position of the unofficial spokesman of the rank and file, and as far as a newspaper can be, was a leader in these struggles.

In the many struggles that have taken place against the Lewis-Farrington machine in the miners' union, THE DAILY WORKER gave the fullest publicity and support to the progressives.

IT was THE DAILY WORKER that first exposed Farrington as a tool of the coal interests. It printed the letters written between Lewis and Farrington where they accused each other of taking money from the coal operators.

THE DAILY WORKER warned the

FIGHT MONOPOLY OF BOSSES OVER WINDOW WASHING

Union Opposes Demand for Air-tight Trust

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—New York window cleaners in the Window Cleaners' Protective Union are fighting in their strike the efforts of the Window Cleaning Employers' Association to force a secret monopoly agreement or the open shop alternative offered.

The employers' organization wants the union to sign an agreement only with the association, setting up a secret joint committee which will rule whether or not the union can settle with any independent contractor and demanding that the union ask exorbitant security from independents as the price of settlement.

Union Subject to Bosses' Interest.

"This would mean virtual subjection of the union to the employers," asserts Union President Dark, "and we cannot permit that."

Have Auxiliary Monopoly.

The same employers who constitute the association are also in control of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, which provides them compensation insurance. The irresponsibility of window cleaning contractors in failing to pay for insurance made the state fund, Travelers Insurance, London Guaranty, Manufacturers' Liability and other regular firms cut them off.

Since the window cleaning employers' association did not employ the required 2,500 workers necessary for a mutual insurance organization, the contractors secured employers from other industries to round out the quota.

Freeze-Out Game.

Now the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company—in other words the Window Cleaning Employers' Association—cuts off the compensation of any employer who settles with the union. Eleven independents have already signed the union terms and given the nominal security required to insure enforcement—\$100 or \$200.

Meanwhile the employers are keeping thugs to guard strike-breakers and are encouraging police to make as many arrests as possible of pickets. At least eight strikers have been sent to the workhouse for varying terms and others are being held on high bail for later hearings.

Strike of Window Washers Progressing; Now in Second Week

The second week of the strike of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local 40, finds the situation satisfactory, union officials report. The strike is gaining strength, they report, with new members being added to the union regularly.

Efforts of the bosses to break the strike by using sluggers and police have failed and several of the companies have already made peace with the union.

Spanish Cyclone Destructive.

GRANADA, Spain, Oct. 12.—The village of Melvizar has been destroyed by a cyclone, according to a report received here.

Communication with Melvizar has been cut off, and it is feared that there has been loss of life. The governor of Granada has dispatched aid to the stricken village.

Floods and storms are causing heavy damage in Malaga. One workman has been killed by lightning.

Send in a sub today!

COOLIDGE NOT INTERESTED IN LOSS OF MINERS' LIVES; SAYS PROBING CAUSE NOT HIS AFFAIR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(FP)—Twenty-nine coal miners are entombed and presumably dead from gas fumes in a mine disaster at Rockwood, Tenn., and the White House "spokesman" is asked whether a federal investigation will be made.

They get one of those unpleasant shocks that have come more and more frequently in press interviews at the White House in the past three years.

Not Constitutional to Be Interested.

They are told, almost eagerly, that the spokesman of Coolidge is assured by legal authority that the federal government has no constitutional right to regulate the process of mining. Therefore the spokesman is sure that the federal government has no right to investigate a mine disaster. Those are matters exclusively in the power of the states.

No Pity for Labor's Dead.

It is not so much the statement made as the tone in which it is delivered that chills the press visitors. There is not a syllable or a shading of tone that would indicate pity for the industrial victims or an inclination to promote inquiry as to how another such holocaust may be avoided. What is expressed is a politician's relief that he can claim that no responsibility for mixing in an embarrassing incident is his.

Bureau of Mines Silent.

Mine bureau officials declined to express any view as to the probable cause of this explosion and sacrifice of miners' lives. A large proportion of mine disasters, it has pointed out in

Rewarded for Rolling Tom Moore's Logs; and Paddy, Too, Cared for

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 12.—James Simpson, for a score of years the principal "log-roller" in the Canadian labor movement, has received his reward for supporting President Tom Moore of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress put thru his program at the recent annual convention in Montreal.

Simpson, a vice-president of the congress, is on his way to Geneva, Switzerland, to represent Moore at the sessions of the labor section of the league of nations.

"Paddy" Draper, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress at the convention in Montreal, is also head of the Canadian government's printing plant, where he receives a large salary as boss over scores of wage workers.

CLINE, MEXICAN REBEL HERO, TO TOUR COUNTRY

Was Held Prisoner in Texas 13 Years

Charles Cline, whose release from thirteen years of imprisonment in Texas for participation in a Mexican rebel expedition was enthusiastically welcomed by American and Mexican labor, will tour the Eastern part of the country for International Labor Defense beginning the middle of October.

Was Under Fire.

Cline, the only American in a band of Mexican revolutionaries organized in Texas to proceed to Mexico to aid in the overthrow of despotic rule there, was arrested with his comrades led by Captain Jose M. Rangel on their way to the border. A posse opened fire on the encampment of the rebels and in return the latter held some of them prisoners so as to insure their safe conduct to the border line and thence into Mexico. During the struggle, one of the possemen was killed by an unknown hand.

Altho totally innocent of any crime, Cline, Rangel and more than a half dozen of their comrades were imprisoned. A number of them died in prison as a result of the frightful conditions and persecutions there.

Arrest Flagrant.

So flagrant was their arrest, trial and sentence, that scores of labor and progressive organizations in both countries protested constantly against the continued imprisonment of the men. Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Mexican Confederation of Labor repeatedly went on record for their release.

Only after thirteen years of imprisonment, when their case had aroused international interest and sympathy did Governor Ferguson finally grant them a pardon which tacitly admitted that the men had committed no crime. Cline was released on the eve of the second annual conference of International Labor Defense at which he appeared and was greeted with tumultuous applause and cheering. Hundreds of workers later gathered in mass meeting to welcome him back into the labor movement in which he was formerly so active.

Will Visit 35 Cities.

In response to the numerous requests from cities in all parts of the country, a tour has been arranged for Cline from Chicago to New York during which he will speak in some . . . ty-five cities. Tentative dates have already been arranged for these cities and numbers of them are already proceeding with the necessary preparations.

Opens in Indiana.

All indications point to successful meetings in all the cities of the tour. The steel mill towns of Hammond and Gary, Ind., will see the opening of the tour on Oct. 16 and 17 respectively. Cline will proceed East from those points. Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, New York, Buffalo and Perth Amboy will be among the cities visited.

Some Dates Open.

The meetings will be in the form of Cline receptions, banquets, dances and similar gatherings and labor in all of these cities will be enabled to gather to welcome Charles Cline back into active work in the movement and hear him recite the absorbing story of his case. Considerable advertising material is being issued and big meetings are assured during the entire course of the tour. It is announced that a number of dates are still open and can be secured for Cline meetings if asked for within the next few days. The National Office of International Labor Defense is in charge of the tour. All requests must be made there immediately if they are to be properly taken care of.

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

HUGHES NOW ATTORNEY FOR PACKERS AFTER A CASE FOR ROCKEFELLER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(FP)—Charles E. Hughes, former republican presidential nominee, supreme court justice and secretary of state, appeared before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia on Oct. 4 as attorney for the Armour and Swift meat packing concerns which now constitute the beef trust.

Hughes quit his cabinet job to make money as a corporation lawyer. Some months ago he appeared in Washington as counsel for the Petroleum Institute of America, dominated by Standard Oil of New Jersey. Thus he has two of the most powerful clients in America.

For the meat packers Hughes argued that the so-called consent decree agreed upon between Mitchell Palmer, then attorney general, and the packers in 1920 was utterly illegal and is not binding upon the packers.

German General Who Urged Kaiser Resign Is Given High Post

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—President Von Hindenburg has appointed General Heye as chief of the Reichswehr to succeed General Von Seeckt, who resigned as a result of the tremendous protest over the admission of Prince Frederick Wilhelm, son of the former crown prince, to the army.

Heye was a general staff officer during the war, and it was he who on November 9, 1918, just before the Kaiser's abdication, canvassed the opinion of regimental commanders on the west front and messaged Von Hindenburg:

"Orderly retreat of the army cannot be guaranteed unless the Kaiser abdicates."

Magill to Open His Senatorial Campaign With Slush Charges

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—Hugh S. Magill, independent republican candidate for United States senator will open his state-wide campaign with an address in this city tonight. Magill, it is expected, will discuss political corruption in Illinois which he has charged in formal statements.

MOVIE OPERATORS STRIKE IN HARLEM FOR RECOGNITION

Union Principle Involved Makes Move Important

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A small strike in point of numbers, but one important in principle to Negro workers, is the fight of two colored motion picture machine operators for the union shop in the Lafayette Theater in Harlem district.

The colored unionists say the fight is only part of one waged by the union against the Brecher management in this and other theaters. Union musicians in these theaters have been called out in support of the operators.

The colored operators were only recently admitted to the union, so that some of their erstwhile supporters outside labor ranks are not so eager now to encourage the strikers, fearing a possible betrayal by the union. The colored unionists have remained staunch, however, even in the face of an offer by the manager of the Lafayette Theater to settle with them, altho the Brecher interests would not settle with the union for all struck theaters, including those where white workers are out.

Richard Moore, organizer of—the American Negro Labor Congress, was found guilty, but given suspended sentence, on a charge of obstructing traffic. Moore addressed a street meeting of workers in behalf of the colored operators' strike. The Lafayette Theater manager had Moore arrested under an injunction obtained against the union, but when it was found that Moore had no connection but his sympathy with the union, that charge was dismissed.

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U. S. ILM AND DAILY WORKER UNITED

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Ambassador Hall

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1. Speakers: English and Estonian
2. Musical Entertainment
3. Recitation
4. Prize Bowling Contest.

REFRESHMENTS

Every worker who understands the aim of the Working Class Press must be present at this affair.

Admission 50 Cents



Read it today and every day in THE DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page five.

Workers (Communist) Party

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 on the ballots.

Michigan.

The following candidates will appear on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14: Governor, William Reynolds, Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner, Congress, 19th Dist., Daniel C. Holder, Congress, 13th District, William Hollenauer, Secretary of State, Sarah Victor, State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler, Attorney General, Cyril Lamkin, Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks, Lieutenant Governor, Parthenia Mills, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins, United States Senator, E. J. Cary, State Legislature, 1st 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, Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore, State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks, Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie, U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam, Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer, Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins, Attorney General, Max Lerner, Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gullod, 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, E. K. Karcher, County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins, County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey, County Treasurer, Frank Clay, County Recorder, L. L. Landis, Prosecutor, Arthur B. Kelley, Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator 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, Rebecca Grecht, 17th District, Julius Codkind, Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff, Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbien, Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg, Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstein, Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison, (Bronx)

New York.

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

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

Assembly, 3rd District, Elias Marks, Assembly, 4th District, Sidoren Stenzer, Assembly, 6th District, Charles Zimmerman, Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Bruchowicz, Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye Y. Olgin, (Brooklyn)

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

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie, Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko, Comptroller, John Gombos, Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman, Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

Spend a Pleasant Evening in the Reading Room of the

WORKERS BOOK SHOP

322 WEST SECOND ST. A labor library is here for your convenience. There is also a splendid selection of books for your purchase. Hours: 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Tel. Metropolitan 3265

HERE'S ONE CASE!

"One fellow-worker in my shop said to me: 'Well, maybe you guys are all right for the time when there'll be a revolution here like in Russia. But there ain't any revolution now—so what have you got to say, I guess nothing.'"

"I soon showed him he was wrong. I gave him a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM OF THE PARTY and proved to him that we have something to say about every question that is of interest to the workers. He read it and then the next day he said that he was for us and was going to vote for us and try to get others to vote for us. He liked the stand we took and he said that maybe he'd join the Party."

We must tell every worker the stand of the Party on the big issues of the present election campaign! We can do this by distributing

ONE MILLION COPIES

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM!

Make your start on the SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION WEEK October 10—October 16

These leaflets sell at \$3.50 per thousand. If your unit is in the city where the District Office is located, order from your district office. Otherwise order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN REALIZE REAL DANGERS OF CAPITALISM, ACTIVE IN SPREADING COMMUNISM, CONFERENCE REVEALS

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 12.—The many of our men comrades in the Minnesota district have showed symptoms of "taking it easy," on the other hand, our proletarian women are full of inspiration and activity. Closer contact with the growing generation has undoubtedly given the women in the cities and country their youthful inspiration. They see the children they have given birth to and whom they have raised, under the destinies of capitalism. They can feel it on all sides, they know its weakness, its strength. Thru experience they know the corruptness of the capitalist society. And as a bird mother watches her young, so are they, ready to fight and sacrifice when their young are being threatened with danger. The only difference being that the proletarian women of the cities and countries know from where they can expect this danger. They know that it is the capitalist society with all its attractions that threatens their young. That is why they are ready to organize a fight against threatening capitalism, and ready to draw with it in this fight, all the oppressed and downtrodden against this creator of evils and wretchedness, capitalism. They have experienced that acting singly will not help. Therefore, the entire, vast, oppressed mass must be with them in the struggle against danger and for the abolishment of its creator.

At this was brought out in plain facts at the women's district conference held at Superior, Wis., Sunday, Oct. 3. The women's sections had made great headway. For one thing, its membership had grown. Another, it had become noticeably richer thru past experience.

Participation was great. Autolod after autolod cruised along the hunched roads towards Superior. When the meeting was in full session, it looked as tho some great party meeting were in question. From the farthest farm country nooks women had left their homes, tho none of them had knowledge of the fact that who is to pay the traveling expenses. Of the latter, nobody mentioned a word.

It is argued that our women comrades do not know how to take the floor and deliver a speech. The Superior women's conference showed that there is no truth in this. On the other hand, many of our men comrades can take example from them. Nobody remarked the thought of another person over again. Each one had something different to say on the topic under discussion.

And what did they talk about and what did they decide? The proletarian education of the children, the organizing of the Y. W. L. proletarian Sunday and summer school teachers, centralization as a body for the securing of funds for this purpose in order to get participation from those who are yet weak; the fight against liquors, which is threatening not only the working men and women, but above all the youth; the joining of the proletarian women to the Workers (Communist) Party; the distribution and financing of THE DAILY WORKER; securing of English propaganda literature; the centralizing of work in women's sections and their development;

the winning over of the masses to the tactical problems and pulling them into the struggle—these and many other questions coming up in the proletarian movement were brought forth.

Formulate Program. The time was much too short. But all the same, all these subjects were touched upon and discussions made, and, above all, on each of them was made a decided program by which active work can be begun. And in this latter the women showed themselves more practical as organizers of the activities on the basis of real life than many of our men comrades, who have long been in the party activities.

We can raise our hat to our women comrades' activities and in the course of activities try to nag behind them like a calf after its milk pail, as one proletarian woman comrade from the country strikingly said in personal conversation, when it came to discussing the helplessness and incapability of the menfolk.

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

Why the Workers (Communist) Party is Fighting for a United Labor Ticket

By BEN BROWN The basic reason why the Workers (Communist) Party is fighting for a united labor ticket is because a highly centralized government functioning openly for the capitalist class has developed in this country. The government acts as official strike breaker, employing military coercion, attacks on unions, injunctions, etc., hence it becomes a basic necessity to arouse political consciousness on the part of the workers, to get them to unite and form a United Workers' and Farmers' Labor Party. This will enable us to successfully cope with the powerful dictatorship of the capitalists as represented by the present political parties of imperialism.

An awakening is taking place today on the part of the workers to resist attacks on their standard of living. They are becoming disillusioned as to the present political parties and are beginning to feel a need for a break with the old capitalist parties. The Communist Party, as the most advanced section of the working class, realizing the importance of independent political action on the part of the workers, points out these facts, creates sentiment and then leads in the fight on the class basis for building up of a real Labor Party.

HARVESTER SHOP BULLETIN TELLS WORKERS' NEEDS

Third Edition Is Full of Meaty Information

By MARTIN ABERN.

The third issue of the Harvester Bulletin, issued by the McCormick workers (International Harvester Company) nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago, has just been published. It is the most attractive number yet issued. It is quite well rounded in content and appeal.

It contains, among other material, a number of shop stories on working conditions, hours, wages, the speed-up, unwarranted layoffs and discharges, numerous injuries to the men, sanitation, conditions, etc.

Expose Company Union. There is a report and analysis of the last meeting of the company union council and its failure to meet the needs of the workers. There is a demand for a genuine organization of the Harvester workers—a labor union, but coupled with the demand, too, to transform the company union into a union controlled by workers only and containing only workers.

Demands Fit Needs of Workers. There is an article pointing out the Passaic strike of unorganized workers and the inspiration it offers to the unorganized Harvester workers.

The demands of the workers are outlined in relation to wages, hours, vacations, the company union and other points.

There are brief remarks on the need of a labor party of the American workers and farmers, and the attitude of the Workers (Communist) Party.

An article on the conditions of the young workers in the Harvester appears. These are worse than even those of the old workers.

The shop bulletin lacks pictures and does not contain necessary humorous material. Conditions of the oppressed Negro workers are not given. There is no material on the situation of the young women and girl workers in the twine department. Comrades write quite completely, but do not always mention the names of the people involved; that is, names and places which should appear in the story for the sake of emphasis and clarity.

More articles and shorter will be required in order that the variety of the bulletin and its appeal and popularity may be increased. The nucleus is taking this up. Improvement in this respect over the previous issues is to be noted.

Rapid Circulation Increase. The Harvester Bulletin was originally issued in mimeographed form. Fifteen hundred copies were printed, size 6 by 9 inches. The second number was printed in the same size. Three thousand copies were distributed. The third issue was increased in size to 8 by 10 inches and the edition increased to 5,000. An editorial committee supervises its issuance.

The distribution of 5,000 copies of The Harvester Worker is real mass agitation and is surely making its impression on the Harvester workers that the Communists lead in the daily struggle of the workers.

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 36 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on: "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of THE DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

- BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14, Workers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15, BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16, WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19, Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arlon Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20, Special membership meeting, Oct. 20, Webster Hall, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24, TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 25, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27, House of the Masses, 2446 St. Aubin, MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.

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. 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: BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

- The rest of his tour follows: COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall, AMERIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall, PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum, 35 Miller street, AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall, MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m., Market Hall, CHARLOTTE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout, BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall, EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave., HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall, NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

- ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16, ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 435 Rice St. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall, CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karis Hall, VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22, Superior, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall, DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall, IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall, HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausankote Hall, PLINT, Mich., Oct. 29, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30, MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; John J. Riley, Commander of Wm. McKinley Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, Subject: "Pension Rights of War Veterans." 6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, Ila Shanabrook, Mickey Johnson. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Full Speed Ahead to Open National Youth School End of October

The last day of October will see the long-awaited opening of the NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE YOUNG WORKERS COMMUNIST LEAGUE. This school—the first of its kind for America—will gather to it twenty-five of the best and most promising young Communists from all over the country.

The school will be held in Chicago, the seat of the National Executive Committee of the League. Arrangements are now being completed for the housing and the feeding of the students as well as for schoolroom arrangements and facilities.

The school will be a full-time school lasting one month. The best qualified and leading figures in the revolutionary movement in this country—C. E. Ruthenberg, Max Bedacht, Jay Lovestone, W. Z. Foster, James P. Cannon, William F. Dunne, as well as the leading League comrades, will participate in the work.

This NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL is certain to prove of the greatest importance to the development of the League and of the whole Communist movement in this country.

Baseball Season Ends as Cards Win Series

The St. Louis Cardinals Have Won the World Series with a Score of St. Louis 3; New York 2.

The first week in October saw the last few games of the baseball season and the first few games of the football season overlap each other. This season in baseball, reflecting the generally prosperous conditions of business, has been the most profitable in the history of the game. From all indications, the world series receipts will probably set a record totalling possibly into two million dollars.

Last Saturday, in New York, the first game of the series was played between the Yankees, champions of the American League, and the St. Louis Cardinals, champions of the National League. A capacity crowd of 63,000 people attended, paying out close to \$200,000 for the privilege of doing so. In keeping with strong spirit of patriotism and nationalism that surrounds the so-called "national sport," a band played the national anthem before the start of the game, while the vast crowd of usually ribald and boisterous fans, stood in silence.

The Yanks won the first game, 2 to 1, but the Cards came right back in the second with a 6 to 2 triumph. The feature of this game was the pitching of the veteran Grover Alexander, whose remarkable feat of holding the Yankee sluggers to one hit in the last six innings was one of the greatest exhibitions of pitching ever seen in a world series. Alexander's performance came as a sensational climax to a hectic year in which he started off as the idol of the Chicago fans (who early in the season presented him with a \$5,000 Lincoln car) and was shortly afterward waived to the Cardinals for alleged infringement of training rules.

Of course, this isn't the real reason for his release. The fact is that Alexander had suffered a streak of ineffectiveness that seemed to indicate that his long career was just about petered out. It is well known that a ball player can get away with pretty nearly anything just as long as he goes out to the ball park and delivers the pitching or the base raps that bring the customers flocking to the turnstiles, which again shows that pro-baseball is a business and not sport.

Young Workers of Hamtramck Plan Dance October 17

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., Oct. 12.—The workers of Hamtramck and Detroit will have an excellent opportunity to spend an enjoyable evening at the International Workers' Home, 3014 Yelmans Ave., Sunday, Oct. 17, where the Yemans Athletic Club, an organization composed mostly of young workers, and affiliated with the Labor Sports Union, is giving a dance and a concert, dance to begin at 4 p. m. and the concert at 8 p. m.

The best orchestra in the city has been engaged to furnish the music for the dance, and an excellent program is arranged for the concert. Admission is 50 cents for the entire affair. Be sure not to miss this opportunity to have a real good time.

WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By MAX ROCK.

I am a school teacher. Children are put under my personal supervision. Who are these children. Ninety-five per cent of them belong to workers, good, hard factory workers who send their children to school hoping they will in time avoid the horrors of the present-day wage slave. What happens? These children of the workers are taught certain subjects—reading, writing and arithmetic. Is that all? Of course not. Their most important subject is "Americanism." What is Americanism and why is it given first importance in the public schools? Why are children daily taught the pledge of allegiance to the flag? To perpetuate the present system of exploitation—to poison the child's mind in its infancy against any possibility of change, to give him the ideology of the exploiters. What happens to teachers who do not accept this brand of Americanism? What happens to any teacher who criticizes the present form of government? They are thrown out of the system.

The public schools have become the greatest and most influential source of propaganda for the capitalist class. There is no more powerful weapon than the schools for killing any bud of clear thinking that the children may have. A school teacher is given a rigid course of study. His subject matter is worked out for him in detailed form. He is even told how to teach it. This insures against any chance for free thought or open discussion on any subject whatsoever. What chance for any scientific thinking on the part of teachers or students under these conditions?

But to get back to the world series. The third game was played in St. Louis which won, making the count two to one in its favor. Up to this time the hitting had been very light for teams that numbered many heavy sluggers in their lineups. In the fourth game, however, the batters broke loose and turned the game into a slugfest, Babe Ruth socking out three home runs and winning the game for the Yankees. This evened the count at 2 all, with one more game to be played in St. Louis.

Why I Am a Communist

Why did I join the Workers' Party? Because I have realized that the democratic and republican parties have never done anything for the class room teacher to better his conditions. They have failed time and again to increase salaries (witness the last salary campaign), to decrease the size of classes and to permit free discussion in the class room. Their interests have always been for big business. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only political party devoted to the interests of the working class, and school children and school teachers belong to this class.

Activization Group Chicago, Meets Thur.

The activization group of the Chicago Workers Party will hold its next meeting on Thursday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m., at Greek Hall, 768 W. Van Buren St. All active comrades in Chicago are asked to attend this meeting at which important business will be considered.

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Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, \$1.50

ПОЛЕТ ТРИБУНА Устная газета-журнал Чикагского отдела газ. „НОВЫЙ МИР“ The first anniversary issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Special cartoons and articles in connection with the anniversary are being prepared. Admission is only 25 cents.

RUTHENBERG TO PRESENT WORKER PROGRAM ON TOUR

To Close the Election Campaign

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will begin a two weeks' speaking tour in support of the Communist program in the election campaign on Thursday at Buffalo.

The subject on which Ruthenberg will speak is "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers." He will place in opposition to the capitalist program supported by President Coolidge and the republican administration a labor program, and show by the concrete actions of the government how it uses the governmental power in the interests of the capitalists and against the workers.

The meetings at which Ruthenberg will speak, which will be the closing meetings of the national campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party, are listed in an adjoining column.

Inform your shopmates, neighbors and friends about these meetings. Bring them to the meeting to hear a presentation of the issues of the election campaign from the standpoint of labor.

The Best Place to Buy Your CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE Is at Comrade OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 4 STORES 2635 W. North Avenue, 2408 W. North Avenue, 1618 W. Chicago Avenue, 1600 W. Roosevelt Road, Phone Humboldt 4983 Phone Seeley 5500 Phone Humboldt 6941 Phone Monroe 6264

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

C. F. & I. CRUSHES COLORADO MINER WITH 'DEMOCRACY'

Company Union Starts in Rockefeller Mines

By HARRY KLETZKY.

TWELVE years have passed since the "battle of Ludlow," when 18 miners, wives and children were mercilessly slain by Colorado militiamen under orders from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company-controlled state house.

A granite monument has been erected on the site of the massacre by the United Mine Workers' Union. It seems to the observer that the hopes of the union ever again organizing the C. F. & I. miners are also buried beneath the stone.

Monument Unnoticed.
Today miners walk to work in the company union mines where they can plainly see this landmark of a great struggle for freedom, and few receive a "fighting thrill" from the edifice. One miner, whose wife and brother are named on the stone, passes it each day. And he is indifferent to talks by union officials when he is approached.

It may be too harsh to say that this man's spirit typifies the spirit of the miner of Colorado today. But one is almost forced to that conclusion.

Robbed of Initiative.
But is it the miner's fault alone? In twelve years the C. F. & I. has successfully instilled the "fear of their job" in the hearts of the workers. They had been tricked into forsaking their union, and into accepting a plan, engineered by MacKenzie King, former prime minister of Canada, which robbed them of their initiative under the well-developed guise of allowing them that same initiative.

The "company union," which is today considered the most important problem before the trade union movement, received its birth at this time in Colorado. There is no doubt but that if the "Rockefeller plan for industrial democracy" had been killed in Colorado the company union problem would not assume its present importance.

Trade union officials need not theorize on the evils and disadvantages of the company union plan, as has been their custom of late. A study of what the plan has done to the Colorado coal miners will reveal its evils in bold relief.

Smooth Phrases.
The initiative of the Colorado miner has been lulled to sleep by smooth phrases and high-sounding "by-laws." His self-respect is gone. He is in complete control of his boss. If the plan was operated, perhaps, as Rockefeller promised it would be operated he might be less so.

But it was not enough to force the Colorado miner to accept a "plan" which he did not want. The plan itself was prostituted to gain still more control over the workers.

Voting Corrupted.
The miners were supposed to have the power to choose their representatives by vote. But it was not long before they discovered that to vote for representatives who were "black-listed" by the company meant "their job." Hundreds had been fired for trying to exercise their "franchise" as they desired.

Time Is Ripening.
The time has, perhaps, never been riper than it is now to again bring the banner of trade unionism into the ranks of the coal miners of Colorado.

A new spirit, and the old spirit, can be awakened in the Colorado miners. In 1925, when the C. F. & I., under the plea of business depression, succeeded in foisting a wage decrease on the workers (thru the "plan") rumblings were heard thruout the state. Small groups of miners employed by the C. F. & I. even came into open rebellion, but were forced into line by the threat of a close-down of the mines.

These rumblings need to be "nursed" and fed to make them grow into a roar big enough to crash down the company union. It means much work and real effort to do this. But it is worth it to the entire labor movement.

(To be continued.)

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

CHICAGO FUR WORKERS' LOCAL 45 ASKS MEMBERS TO SUPPORT UNION AGAINST MILLSTEIN DISRUPTION

The Chicago Fur Workers' Union Local 45, thru its manager and financial secretary, Irving I. Israelson, has issued the following open letter to all members of the organization:

To All Members of Local 45,
During the past year and a half there has arisen a turmoil thru our ranks which came to a culmination on September 26, 1926, by the membership electing practically a new staff of officers.

It was supposed to have been understood that all turmoil be ended, but as it looks today our battles have just begun and it is up to the membership of Local 45 to see that all those who are endeavoring to break up the union shall be removed from the organization. It is not a question of lefts and rights, but purely a question of the welfare of the membership.

Members Must Wake Up.
Those that endeavored to be elected as officers and did not succeed in the same must take their defeat like men should take defeats.

Several of those that have lost out on the election are endeavoring and will smash the union unless the membership wakes up and shows their solidarity to those officers that were legally and honestly elected.

A Club to Destroy Union.
Shortly after the election those that were defeated formed themselves a club known as the Furriers' Social and Civic Club. Had this been a club to better the conditions of the workers it would be perfectly legitimate, but this club was formed purely with the purpose of wrecking and destroying what the membership has built up after years of patient struggling and by the sweat of their blood.

The Way of Disruption.
A meeting of the membership was called for October 8, 1926, and everything was running along smoothly until Brother Millstein and by the aid of the so-called Social Civic Club tried to throw in monkey wrenches. On the night of the election the principal candidates pledged themselves for amnesty towards everybody, and that question arose on the floor, and we found there was an opposition against it.

It is perfectly right for a member to oppose questions, but it is not his privilege to arise and go over with the determination to slug somebody. This is what happened at the meeting last night. Tactics like this will not strengthen our organization. On the contrary, it will only destroy our movement.

Do Not Need Police.
In the history of our organization there has never been a time that officers of the law should be present at the meetings until my predecessor

PRINTERS' UNION ASKS RUSSIANS BAN SCAB PAPER

Chicago Russian Paper Unfair to Union

A Russian language paper published in Chicago has had a conflict with its printers for some time and a strike has been declared against this paper, the Ruskyy Vestnik Rassviet.

The strikers have sent a message to the Russian All-Colonial Mutual Benefit Congress of America, in session at Philadelphia, and the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, has also addressed the congress as follows:

"Greetings and best wishes in your work from the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. We appeal to you representing the Russian people of the United States to help us win the strike against the Chicago Ruskyy Vestnik Rassviet.

"That paper is printed by scabs while union men are walking the streets. By forcing owners to recognize the union and demanding the union label on all printing, you will provide work and American standard of living to Russian printers in this country.

"Help save the good name of Russian workers as friends of organized labor."

Riot Guns Used on Upholstery Strikers

BOSTON, October 12.—(FP)—Riot guns were used by police to scatter 200 strikers picketing the Bay State Upholstering company of Hyde Park. The workers are out in a wage dispute.

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

JEWELERS OF NEW YORK IN UNION DRIVE

Whole Shops Join in Organizing Campaign

By SAUL WHITE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Over 500 jewelry workers crowded into the large Bryant Hall last Thursday, Oct. 7, applauded the speakers that urged them to come into the organization and filled applications immediately after.

It was the first big meeting of jewelry workers held in many years. The drive conducted by Local No. 1, International Jewelry Workers' Union, in the last few weeks has met a favorable response among the workers and revealed that the conditions of the jewelry workers since the last strike of 1920 have become intolerable and the men will not stand any longer for the abuse of the bosses.

Many large shops have joined in a body, others are joining in groups and if the right wing leadership will rise to the occasion the drive will result in the re-establishment of union control in the jewelry shops, which was lost in the last strike.

The progressive jewelers who urged action continually are in the front line doing organizing work. The campaign will assume a more serious aspect now, more mass meetings will be called and all the jewelers are urged to come in and help re-establish the union as a factor in the trade for the benefit of the jewelry workers and their families.

PENNSY PORTERS ASKED TO PICK COMPANY TOOLS

Benefit Association Voting Is Controlled

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An organized attempt to foist "company" officials upon the supposedly independent Pullman Porters' Benefit Association is in full swing at the Pennsylvania terminal where primaries are in progress according to information received in the offices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Violate Constitution.
Although the constitution of the Association provides that only porters actually in service shall be eligible for office, the company is making a desperate effort to nominate a ticket composed entirely of welfare workers, instructors, and "company" men to guide the destinies of the benefit association.

Many porters have reported to the brotherhood that their pay checks were being withheld until they registered a vote in this farcical primary and that they were being instructed to vote for the company ticket.

Spread Lies.
At the same time the company is circulating propaganda to the effect that the brotherhood is anxious to get its hands on the funds of the Benefit Association and destroy it. Nothing could be further from the truth. The brotherhood wants to help the porters make a live organization out of the P. B. A. by taking it out of company control and separating it from the pernicious company union plan and putting it in the hands of the porters who support it and to whom it belongs. A bold attempt like this one to violate the laws and the spirit of the Association ought to be and will be opposed by members of the brotherhood and other porters as well.

The primaries closed on Thursday, October 7, and after the counting of the ballots it will be definitely known whether the scheme of the Pullman company has succeeded.

Two Los Angeles Building Workers Lose Lives in Day

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Saverria Ramon, 26, a Mexican laborer, was buried alive under tons of earth in a ditch cave-in yesterday. Police rescue squads from Hollywood succeeded in bringing him back to life for 15 minutes, but he died from his injuries.

Another laborer at work on the ground floor of a building, under construction at Seventh and Flower, was decapitated when an elevator struck him last Saturday. The man was leaning over the edge of the elevator pit when the conveyance, which operates by a balance system, descended and struck him. Two detectives at once began an investigation to determine responsibility for the accident. The body was taken to the county morgue for identification.

This is the second casualty during work on this building of the Roosevelt building.

Make it a weekly habit.

AIMEE APPEALS FOR SUPPORT TO KU KLUX KLAN

Radio Man's Paramour Blames the Pope

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12.—Appealing to the Ku Klux Klan for support, Aimee Semple McPherson went to court today for the beginning of the third week of her unprecedented preliminary hearing. The evangelist, her mother, and Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Siellaf of San Francisco are charged with conspiracy to produce false testimony.

Distributing printed cards to her congregation, which testify to the signers' unwavering faith in the integrity of the Angelus Temple pastor, Mrs. McPherson said: "How many of you are members of the Klan? Take several hundred cards with you to the meetings and get signatures."

Charges Frame-Up.
Mention of the Klan as a potential source of strength confirmed earlier indications that the evangelist centers her defense about a charge of a "religious frame-up." When Deputy District Attorney Joe Ryan and Capt. of Detectives Herman Cline discovered that Kenneth Ormiston, former radio man employed at Mrs. McPherson's Angelus Temple, had spent ten days in a Carmel-by-the-Sea cottage with a woman resembling the evangelist at a time when the pastor claimed she was kidnaped, Mrs. McPherson answered the charge by declaring Ryan and Cline were "Catholics persecuting a Protestant minister."

Miss Agnes Callahan.
Again, during the questioning of Miss Agnes Callahan, a prosecution witness, who testified that she had seen a man, identified by her as Ormiston, enter a hotel room regularly rented by the evangelist, Defense Attorney Gilbert made an unsuccessful effort to introduce into the record the fact that Miss Callahan is a Catholic.

Boston C. L. U. Plans Building of New Home for Unions

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—(FP)—Boston's Central Labor Union is considering the erection of its own home. American Federation of Labor organizer Frank H. McCarthy moved for the appointment of an investigating committee, which was approved. McCarthy argued that the body had practically agreed before the war to build a Labor Temple and was then considering several possible sites. The organizer said that the outlook for organized labor is better now than it has been for years and the time seemed opportune for the Central Labor body to build.

John Van Varsenwyck, president Massachusetts Federation of Labor, led a two-hour discussion of workmen's compensation. A joint conference of representatives from all central bodies in the state is planned for Boston to discuss what the unions shall demand before the special commission appointed by Governor Alvan Fuller to consider workmen's compensation legislation changes.

Washington Post Assays Role of Adviser to the Machinists of America

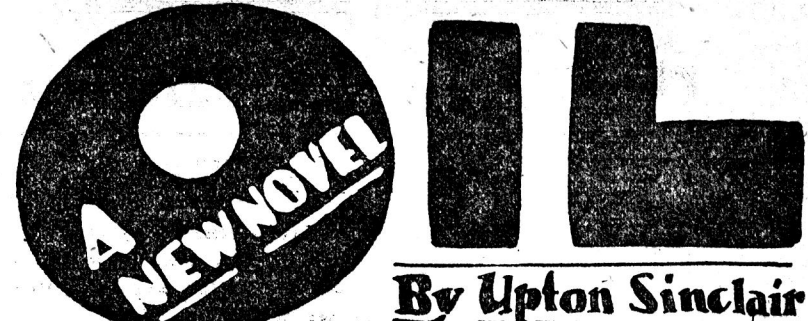
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Under the above title the Washington Post leads its editorial page with an appeal to the metal trades of the American Federation of Labor to refuse affiliation with the International Federation of Metal Workers.

It argues that American labor should beware of internationalists because any such connection would assist radical propaganda abroad and would lead to the introduction of socialism into American unions. If foreigners have not the nerve to get liberty for themselves which America affords to her workers, it declares, American workers have no interest in helping them. Still less, the editorial asserts, should American workers be expected to encourage foreign labor in its "heresies" whereby it fails to co-operate with the employing class abroad.

Prisoner Sends Dollar to Aid British Miner Strike Thru I. W. A.

The International Workers' Aid has received a contribution of one dollar to aid the British miners from a worker who is held prisoner in a Pennsylvania jail.

The following letter was received from the prisoner, Andy Gyrch: "International Workers' Aid, 'Gentlemen: "Received your literature pertaining to the British Miners' Aid. Will say I have talked to some of the boys here and as things are hard, I can only send you one dollar (personally), which I hope will be of benefit to someone."



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Paul paused, and waited so long that Bunny thought he wasn't going on. "Why, Paul?"

"Well, just outside that city, along the railroad track, there were fields—I guess there must have been ten or twenty acres, piled twenty feet high with stuff—guns and shells, railroad locomotives, rails and machinery, motor trucks—every kind of thing you could think of to help win a war. Some of it was in cases, and some without even a tarpaulin over it, just lying there in the rain and sinking slowly—some of the heavy stuff two feet down in the mud. There was a hundred million dollars of it, that had been put off the steamers, intended to be taken across to Russia; but then the revolution had come, and there it lay. One of our jobs was to guard it. At first, of course, we thought it belonged to the government; but then little by little we got the story. Originally the British government had bought it for the Tsar's government, and taken bonds for it. Later, when we came into the war, the firm of Morgan and Company took over the bonds from the British government, and these supplies were Morgan's collateral, and we had overthrown the Vladivostok government to protect it for him."

Again there was a pause. "Paul," said Bunny, anxiously, "do you really know that?"

Paul laughed, but without any happiness. "Know it?" he said. "Listen, son. They sent out an expedition, two hundred and eighty men to run the railroad—every kind of expert, traffic men, telegraphers, linemen, engineers. They all wore army uniforms, and the lowest man had the rank of second lieutenant; of course we thought they were part of the army, like the rest of us. But they got fancy pay, and by God, it wasn't army pay, it was checks on a Wall Street bank! I've seen dozens of those checks. It was a private expedition, sent to run the railroad for the bankers."

"But why, Paul?"

"I've told you—to break the strike. The biggest strike in all history—the Russian workers against the landlords and the bankers; and we were to put the workers down, and the landlords and bankers up! Here and there were bunches of refugees, former officers of the Tsar's army, grand dukes and their mistresses, land-owners and their families; they would get together and call themselves a government, and it was our job to rush them supplies, and they would print paper money, and hire some adventurers and grab a bunch of peasants and 'conscript' them and that would be an army, and we'd move them on the railroad and they'd overthrow another Soviet government and slaughter a few more hundreds or thousands of workmen. That's been my job for the past year and a half; do you wonder I'm sick?"

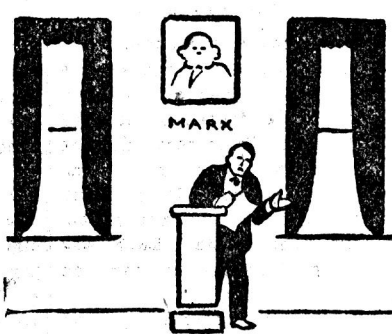
"Paul, did you have to kill people?" It was Ruth's voice of horror.

"No, I don't think I killed anybody. I was a carpenter, and my only fights were with the Japs, that were supposed to be our allies. You see, the Japs were there to grab the country, so they didn't want either the 'white' Russians or the 'red' ones to succeed. The first thing they did was to counterfeit the money of the 'white' government; they brought in billions of fake roubles and bought everything in sight—banks and hotels and stores and real estate—they made themselves the capitalists, and broke the 'white' government with their fake money. They resented our being there and the fact that we really tried to help the whites; they butted in on our job, and there were times when we lined up our troops and threatened to fire in five minutes if they didn't move out. They were always picking on our men; I was fired at three times in the dark—got one bullet through my hat and another through my shirt."

Ruth sat there with her hands clasped together and her face white. She could see those bullets going through Paul's clothing right now! And be sure that she was not unlearning any of her dislike for war?

"A lot of our fellows came to hate the Japs," said Paul; "but I didn't. I got a philosophy out of this—the only thing I did get. The ruling classes in Japan were grabbing half a continent; but all the poor soldiers were grabbing was pay even poorer than mine. They didn't know what they were there for—they, also, had been kidnaped. There were some that had been to America, and I got to talk with them, and we never had any trouble in agreeing. That was true of Czechoslovaks, and Germans—every nation I met. I tell you, Bunny, if the private soldiers could have talked it over, there wouldn't have been any war. But that is what is known as treason, and if you try it you're shot."

(To be continued)



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Advertising rates on application.

Romya Marie—American Imperialism's Hetaira

The visit of Queen Marie of Roumania to the United States accompanied by lyrical blurbs in the capitalist press (she has been giving advice on how to be beautiful to charmless women thru the columns of the Hearst press as one of the syndicated writers) is reminiscent of the arrival of captured queens in ancient Rome with the difference that this pampered hetaira of American imperialism instead of being chained to a chariot is given the royal suite on an American government liner.

Different time, different methods.

But there is nothing figurative about the chains which bind the Roumanian workers and peasants to American (and French) capital and the Roumanian rulers. With the possible exception of Bulgaria, the lot of the Roumanian masses is the worst in Europe.

So horrible are the conditions inflicted upon Roumanian workers and peasants that the French unitarian trade union federation, representing one-half the organized workers of that country, has sent the following protest to the Roumanian ambassador in Paris: "We ask you to inform your government that the working class of France in solidarity with the persecuted Roumanian workers and peasants, cannot tolerate that in Roumania the system of political provocation and terror is applied by the government of Avarescu.

"The Confederation Generale Travailleurs Unitaire appeals to all organizations which count themselves on the side of the working class or stand for democracy, to raise their voices against the shameful actions of the government in Roumania.

"If the present protest should not be sufficient, we will organize against the government you represent and manifestations which prove necessary, manifestations of which you will hear more than the echo."

The close relations which the French government maintains with the Roumanian regime make this protest of French trade unionists all the more significant.

The American Federation of Labor convention now in session in Detroit can do a real service to the working class of Roumania and make a strong gesture of real international solidarity if it will authorize an emphatic protest against the official welcome extended to this royal parasite whose garments are dyed with the blood of hundreds of murdered workers and peasants.

If the American labor movement were still actuated by the anti-royalist spirit of the revolutionary colonists, Queen Marie, the gory bitch of a royal family which bathes in the blood of the toiling masses, would be allowed to land only if she swam ashore.

Pax Vobiscum—Requiescat in Pace

American Federation of Labor officials went back to the churches, the ministers defended them against the charge of un-Americanism hurled by the open shop papers of Detroit, Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, proved that it was not necessary to engage in a rough struggle with employers, that it was necessary to be much rougher with workers, pressmen, for instance, who went on strike and thus discredited their live-and-let-live officials, President Green got off some platitudes about the brotherhood of man and everybody in and near the official A. F. of L. family is happy at the gentlemanly ending of what looked for a moment like a real break between the labor leaders and gospel sharks.

But the extremely class conscious organs of the Detroit capitalists will have none of this. They are not fooled by the protestations of the labor officials because they know that officials cannot always control workers organized in trade unions and they know further that in proportion as the officials become more like the bosses the difficulty of their controlling the rank and file grows.

The open shoppers would have no objection whatever to unions made up of Major Berrys and William Greens. But unions have to have members as well as officials and these members, especially in these days of Communists and left wings, quite often get out of hand.

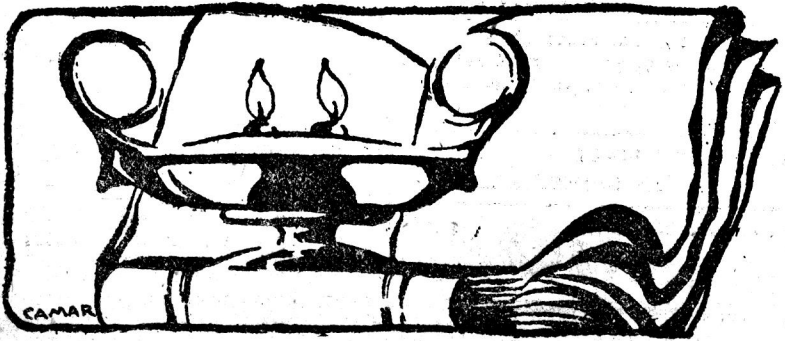
The open shoppers have seen in Passaic an A. F. of L. union compelled to take over a strike which it first ignored and then denounced and they have lost a little confidence in the ability of respectable labor leaders to keep the brakes on permanently.

So we have the spectacle of certain middle class elements making up to conservative labor leaders while the really class conscious capitalist elements keep up their attack with the expectation, fully justified by developments, that the A. F. of L. officialdom will make further concessions in order to keep the peace.

The protestations of patriotism, the solemn oaths of fealty to worker-employer co-operation, the determined clinging to craft lines in the auto organization resolution, the declaration for a "progressive shortening" of the work-day instead of a demand for a five-day week—all of these are concessions to the capitalists.

They indicate that the last thing A. F. of L. officialdom intends to do is to call upon the American working class to struggle for organization, higher wages and a reduction of hours.

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From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE TEN.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IN trying to break the vicious circle with which the labor officialdom in co-operation with the capitalists are strangling the labor movement, included in this circle being the loyalty to the parties of American capitalism, we must bear in mind that American capitalism is not the capitalism of the period which saw the formation of the labor movement and the early and militant struggles of the American workers.

MILITANT struggle practically ceased with the close of the war period. The great struggles of the Western Federation of Miners, of the American Railway Union, of the United Mine Workers in its effort to establish the union, the still earlier struggles of the steel workers and railwaymen, represented the revolt of the workers against the new conditions which concentration of capital and centralization of industry had made them face.

THE steel workers' strike in 1919-20, the coal miners' strike in 1919, the railway shompen's strike in 1922, can be considered as the last mass struggles of the American workers before the imperialists and imperialist labor leaders brought the official labor movement, in policy and tactics, in line with the new period—the period of American imperialist supremacy.

The development of American capitalism has been so rapid that many of the epochs, which in Great Britain for instance, lasted a decade or more, appear here simply as passing and temporary phases whose significance escapes all but the closest observation.

FROM 1846, beginning with the repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of a free trade policy, Great Britain until after the Franco-Prussian war and the foundation of the German steel industry based on the captured coal and iron of Alsace-Lorraine, had a monopoly position in the world markets. Two decades are included in this period, but it is only since 1915 that America can be said to have established a superior position in regards to industry and finance.

WRITING to Marx, Engels describes the labor movement of Britain in that period in these words:

Everywhere the proletariat is the ragtag and bobtail of the official parties, and if a party has been strengthened thru the new electorate, it is the Tory Party

But nevertheless it remains a terrible testimony of the low niveau of the British proletariat. The priesthood has given evidence of unexpected power, and so has kowtowing to official respectability. Not a single labor candidate has a ghost of a chance, but Mylord Tomnod or some parvenu snob carries off the votes of the workers with the greatest ease.

With some slight modifications the above description can be applied to the American labor movement of today even to the undoubted strengthening of the republican party by woman suffrage amendment, the "unexpected power" of the priesthood (the recent Eucharist Congress and the attitude of the churches in Detroit), "the kowtowing to respectability," a notorious vice of the American labor movement, etc.

IT is easy to fall into an error, however, when making such comparisons and an error can be made from two directions:

First, from attaching too much importance to the militant wage and organization struggles of the American workers which took place in the pre-imperialist epoch and thereby believing that all that is necessary to revive the labor movement is to concentrate on certain obvious needs of the movement such as extension of trade union organization, higher wages, shortening of the work-day, etc.

These measures alone will not give the American labor movement the character it must have in this imperialist epoch.

THE second error can be made by attaching too much importance to the absolute influence of an imperialist environment on the American working class, by carrying the analogy with the British movement in the rising capitalist period too far.

The Great Britain of which we speak existed in a capitalist world which was fairly stable, in a world where capitalism was still on the upgrade. American capitalism exists in a world where capitalism has reached its zenith and which is being torn asunder by irreconcilable conflicts between groups of imperialist nations and by the similar conflicts between capitalist class and working class, a world in which capitalism is challenged by the existence of the Soviet Union.

NEVERTHELESS the history of the British labor movement contains many valuable comparisons and lessons for American revolutionists because we can see, tho of an immensely slower growth, the process by which

the British labor movement developed into the powerful anti-imperialist and revolutionary force (I speak now of the movement itself and not of the leaders) which it has become.

By the late eighties the competition of Germany (and to some extent of the United States) was being felt by Britain in the world markets. She no longer enjoyed a monopoly position. In 1889, Engels writing to Sorge describes the change that could be noticed in the British labor movement:

The movement is at last in motion and as I think for good, but it is not downright socialist

Formally the movement is a trade union movement, but totally different from the old trade unions, the skilled laborers, the labor aristocracy.

People proceed quite differently now, they bring much bigger masses into the struggle, they bring forward more far-reaching demands: the eight-hour day, general federation of all organizations, complete solidarity Moreover, the people themselves look upon their present demands in the light of provisional demands, altho they do not as yet know for what ultimate aim they are working Like everyone else they must learn by their own experience and from the consequences of their own mistakes. But this will not take very long as they, contrary to the old trade unions, deride any illusion to the common interests of capital and labor.

IT will be seen that in 1889 large sections of the British working class, under the influence of the competitive struggle which the ruling class was engaged in and which already threatened its world supremacy, had advanced farther than the American working class has in 1926, but had taken about forty years to do this.

But here again we must keep in mind the difference in the world situation and the immensely more rapid tempo of the class and imperialist conflicts today.

The favorable position of American capitalism will not last as long as that of British capitalism did, and already we see the beginning of a new competition for world markets in the rise of European industrial trusts which, ironically enough but serving to show the conflict between industrialists and financiers, are backed by Wall Street.

There is in addition the ever-increasing burden of militarism which presses heavily on the masses and the ever-present danger of world war. (To be continued.)

LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

(Continued from previous issue)
Critical philosophy, moreover, long ago pronounced its doom. In the first place, the most famous "critical" thinker, Immanuel Kant, proved in his "Critique of Pure Reason" that absolute science affords no support to the three central dogmas of metaphysics, the personal God, the immortality of the soul, and the freedom of the will. It is true that "he" afterwards (in the course of his dualistic and dogmatic metamorphosis) taught that we must believe these three great mystic forces, and that they are indispensable postulates of practical reason; and that the latter must take precedence over pure reason. Modern German philosophy, which clamors for a "return of Kant," sees his chief distinction in this impossible reconciliation of polar contradictions. The churches, and the ruling powers in alliance with them, accord a welcome to this diametrical contradiction, recognized by all candid readers of the *Konigsberg* philosopher, between the two reasons. They use the confusion that results for the purpose of putting the light of the creeds in the darkness of doubting reason, and imagine that they save religion in this way.

Whilst we are engaged with the important subject of religion, we must refute the charge, often made, and renewed of recent years, that our Monistic philosophy and the theory of evolution that forms its chief foundation destroy religion. It is only opposed to those lower forms of religion that are based on superstition and ignorance, and would hold man's reason in bondage by empty formalism and belief in the miraculous, in order to control it for political purposes. This is chiefly the case with Romanism or Ultramontaniam, that pitiful caricature of "pure christianity" that still plays so important a part in the world. Luther would turn in his grave if he would see the predominance of the Roman center party in the German empire today. We find the papacy, the deadly enemy of protestant Germany, controlling its destiny, and the Reichstag submitting willingly to be led by the Jesuits. Not a voice do we hear raised in it against the three most dangerous and mischievous institutions of Romanism—the obligatory celibacy of the clergy, the confessional, and indulgences. These later institutions of the Roman church have nothing to do with the original teaching of the church and pure christianity; tho their immortal consequences, so prejudicial to the life of the family and the

state, are known to all, they exist just as they did before the reformation. Unfortunately, many German princes foster the ambition of the Roman clergy, making their "Canossa-journey" to Rome, and bending the knee to the great charlatan at the Vatican.

It is also very regrettable that the increasing tendency to external show and festive parade at what is called "the new court" does grave injury to regal and inner religion. We have a striking instance of this external religion in the new cathedral at Berlin, which many would have us regard as "catholic," not protestant and evangelical. I often met in India priests and pilgrims who believed they were pleasing their God by turning prayer-wheels, or setting up prayer-mills that were set in motion by the wind. One might utilize the modern invention of automatic machines for the same purposes, and set up praying automata in the cathedral, or indulgence-machines that would give relief from lighter sins for one mark (shilling), and from graver sins for twenty marks. It would prove a great source of revenue to the church, especially if similar machines were set up in the other churches that have lately been erected in Berlin at a cost of millions of marks. It would have been better to have spent the money on schools.

These observations on the more repellent characters of modern orthodoxy and piety may be taken as some reply to the sharp attacks to which I have been exposed for forty years, and which have lately been renewed with great violence. The spokesmen of catholic and evangelical beliefs, especially the Romanist Germania and the Lutheran Reichsböve, have vied with each other in deploring my lectures as "a desecration of this venerable hall," and in damning my theory of evolution—without, of course, making any attempt to refute its scientific truth. They have, in their christian charity, thought fit to put sandwich-men at the doors of this room, to distribute scurrilous attacks on my person and my teaching to those who enter. They have made a generous use of the fanatical calumnies that the court chaplain, Stocker, the theologian, Loofs, the philologist, Dennert, and other opponents of my "Riddle of the Universe," have disseminated, and to which I make brief reply at the end of that work. I pass by the many untruths of these zealous protagonists of theology. We men of science have a different conception of truth from that which prevails in ecclesiastical circles.*

As regards the relation of science to christianity, I will only point out that it is quite irreconcilable with the mystic and supernatural christian beliefs, but that it fully recognizes the high ethical value of christian morality. It is true that the highest commands of the christian religion, especially those of sympathy and brotherly love, are not discoveries of its own; the golden rule was taught and practiced centuries before the time of Christ. However, christianity has the distinction of preaching and developing it with a fresh force. In its time it has had a beneficial influence on the development of civilization, tho in the middle ages the Roman catholic church became, with its inquisition, its witch-drowning, its burning of heretics, and its religious wars, the bloodiest caricature of the gentle religion of love. Orthodox historical christianity is not directly destroyed by modern science, but by its own learned and zealous theologians. The enlightened protestantism that was so effectively advocated by Schleiermacher in Berlin eighty years ago, the later works of Feuerbach, the inquiries into the life of Jesus of David Strauss and Ernest Renan, the lectures recently delivered here by DeLitzsch and Harnack, have left very little of what strict orthodox regards as the indispensable foundations of historical christianity. Kalthoff, of Bremen, goes so far as to declare that all christian traditions are myths, and that the development of christianity is a necessary outcome of the civilization of the time.

(To be continued.)

*I may remind those who think that the hall of the Musical Academy is "desecrated" by my lectures, that it was in the very same place that Alexander von Humboldt delivered, seventy-seven years ago (1828), the remarkable lectures that afterwards made up his *Cosmos*. The great traveler, whose clear mind had recognized the unity of Nature, and had, with Goethe, discovered therein the real knowledge of God, endeavored to convey his thoughts in popular form to the educated Berlin public, and to establish the university of natural law. It was my aim to establish, as regards the organic world, precisely what Humboldt had proved to exist in inorganic nature. I wanted to show how the great advance of modern biology (since Darwin's time) enables us to solve the most difficult of all problems, the historical development of plants and animals in humanity. Humboldt in his day earned the most lively approval and gratitude of all free-thinking and truth-seeking men, and the displeasure and suspicion of the orthodox and conservative courtiers at Berlin.

Debs Confined to Elmhurst for Rest

ELMHURST, Ill., Oct. 12.—Eugene V. Debs, international known socialist leader, is ill in the Lindlahr sanitarium here, it became known today. Comrade Debs, it was said, is suffering from a generally run-down condition, and, altho it is expected that it will be some time before he is able to return to his home, physicians declared his condition was not serious. His brother, Theodora Debs, is with him here.

Labor Party Issue Raised by Max Hayes

(Continued from page 1.)

the delegates felt that here was a subject upon which they could express their real feelings. Altho the talk by Hayes did not put the Labor Party issue squarely before the convention, nevertheless it got a warm reception as compared to the cold shoulder accorded to Delegate John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who announced, "We've made up our minds in Illinois to give the A. F. of L. non-partisan political program a tryout. We're going to give it a good tryout."

Evidently most of the delegates felt that the A. F. of L. program had been given an excellent tryout in Illinois where the candidacy of Sammy Insull's hired man, Frank L. Smith, who got the republican nomination for United States senator, had been endorsed by the state federation with Walker at its head. No doubt the delegates had to hold their noses with their hands, while Walker was talking, rather than use their hands in applauding his remarks.

Walker Talks.
Walker started out by telling of the fight for the primary in Illinois, where it has been declared unconstitutional. Walker declared that 90 per cent of the people in Illinois are for the primary, and if the primary law is declared unconstitutional, he declared the next legislature will pass a new primary law.

"Like the previous speaker I have been affiliated with practically everything that has appeared under the name of independent political action," he said, then making this concession, to those with whom he had formerly been associated, "I believe that those who now stand for the Labor Party idea are honest and sincere. If these men had joined together and supported us in our practical program, we would have made greater progress. I know that they can't be bluffed or bribed, and we want them to come into the regular movement."

Walker did not say if his continued efforts to give the A. F. of L. non-partisan political program a tryout meant that Sammy Insull's man, Friday, would continue to get the support of the Illinois Federation of Labor. In fact all the speakers were pretty shy in boosting the republican and democratic party candidates. Thus Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, and next to the A. F. of L. convention, told in detail of the recent "palace revolution" that he staged within the Wayne County (Detroit) republican convention, that resulted in his being thrown with his followers into the street. But Martel gave no inkling of

what he would like to see the organized workers of Detroit do in the future.

Andy Complains.
Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, outlined what he declared to be a deliberate campaign to discredit the whole system of representative government. He said this was part of the program of attack against the primary.

Delegate E. S. McCullough, of the Typographical Union, declared that the primary law in his home state in Nebraska had been written in part on his desk. He was formerly managing editor of the Omaha, Neb., Bee, a capitalist newspaper.

Woll Closes.
Delegate Matthew Woll, secretary of the resolutions committee, then closed the discussion. He did not answer any of the demands for independent political action. He refused to be drawn into a discussion of the success of the A. F. of L.'s non-partisan policy. He declared that the resolution, introduced by Harry W. Fox, delegate of the Wyoming Federation of Labor, merely called for support of the primary system as against the convention system of selecting candidates. Woll claimed all the delegates had expressed approval of the primary and called for the vote. The resolution was adopted.

This was the only resolution that aroused any discussion with the first day's consideration of the report of the resolutions committee. Neither Delegate E. D. Barry, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, nor the members of the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who had introduced resolutions attacking the Citizens' Military Training Camps, would take the floor to defend their resolutions.

Military Training Camps.
The resolutions against the camps declared that the slogan of the A. F. of L. should be, "Down with War!" and against the militarization of the youth. It had been pointed out that the large open shop employers dominated the camps. They called on the A. F. of L. to fight the move to force the youth of labor to serve as cannon fodder in the next war.

The resolutions committee offered a substitute telling of the visit of the A. F. of L. executive council to the Plattsburg Camp in New York City, in which it was claimed that workers derived benefit from the training they received in these camps, that it taught them citizenship, and that they were improved by the discipline. For this reason the committee disapproved of the resolutions offered and approved of the executive council's report on this question. It was further claimed

that the camps had a wholesome influence on those attending them, the committee report lauded the supervision and discipline under competent officers that helped develop the independent and creative citizen. It was claimed that all this develops "good trade union members." The committee report was thereupon carried.

Sacco-Vanzetti.
The resolution offered by Delegate Sam Squibb, of the Granite Cutters' Union, calling for a federal investigation of the charges made against the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was referred to the executive council for action. The committee report also called for a reaffirmation of the previous demands made for a new trial. There was no discussion.

The struggle of the Bakers' Union against the bread trust was endorsed, including the demand for a congressional investigation into the reasons why the department of justice permitted the proposed Ward Merger to escape punishment in the recent Baltimore suit, permitting this combination to remain as powerful and dominant as ever.

It was urged that labor, thru its national and international unions, come to the support of the stricken trade unionists in the Florida area. Porto Rico.

Resolutions declaring that Porto Rico had become the property of a few financial interests and calling for assistance from the A. F. of L. to build the organized labor movement on the islands, were referred to the executive council for action.

Resolutions protesting against any increase in postage on printed matter were endorsed. It was declared that the postal agency is a social agency not run for profit.

Efforts on the part of Delegate J. M. O'Hanlon, of the New York Federation of Labor, to secure an endorsement of Governor Al Smith for the 1928 democratic presidential nomination were sidetracked by the committee's declaration that "Tammany Al" is now running for re-election as governor, and that it is too early to consider 1928 presidential endorsements. The convention thereupon endorsed the committee's report urging that the A. F. of L. withhold any expressions of judgments as to the presidential nominees two years hence "until the opportune time."

Gifts Distributed.
In the annual distribution of gifts to the fraternal delegates, the usual watches were presented to the representatives of the organized labor movements of Great Britain, Canada and Mexico. The usual speeches were made. The wives of the fraternal delegates also got watches. The Brit-

ish, German, French and Swiss fraternal delegates to the gathering of the metal trades department are no longer in attendance here and were not included in the ceremonies.

It took Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, just about five minutes to make the report for the committee on adjustments, which handles jurisdictional disputes. The most important controversy seemed to be raging between the painters and the electrical workers. The painters' delegation here introduced a resolution declaring that members of the Electrical Workers' Union were painting poles, light and alarm boxes and other electrical equipment. It was voted to have this matter referred to a special committee for adjustment.

Doyle Gets Audience.
Delegate John J. Doyle, of the Painters' Union, got an audience in the rear of the convention hall, shortly before the gathering convened after the noon recess, by engaging in an argument with a local Communist in his own union. Doyle voiced his proud satisfaction at driving the Communists out of the union. He didn't get much sympathy out of his audience, however, the gathering not being under the gavel of President Green. Among those who joined in the opposition to Delegate Doyle was Delegate Frank J. Weber, of the Milwaukee Central Labor Union.

Delegate John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been in the convention hall the last few days. So far he has not taken the floor once. It is declared that he is preparing a new blast against the non-union mines owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Farrington Out.
Delegate Walter Nesbit, an Illinois official of the miners' union, says Frank Farrington, the ousted president, is expected back in the country any day now, after his trip to Europe, during which his connections with the Peabody Coal Co. in this country were revealed. Nesbit says Farrington has resigned, in addition to being suspended, and is out of the union.

Delegate William L. Hutcherson, fraternal delegate with Farrington to the British Trade Union Congress, has not yet made his report. Farrington did not get to the British congress after the exposure in this country of his relations with the coal barons. None of the other fraternal delegates of the A. F. of L. to the labor congresses in Canada and Mexico has reported yet. Electioneering, however, is going on rather heatedly for candidates for these junketing expeditions next year.

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