

ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND ALIVE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN alien property custodian who did not steal money from the government or accept graft, is as rare as a skinny brewery driver. We have followed the trial of Col. Miller, who with our old friend Harry Daugherty is being prosecuted for sharing in a "honorarium" of \$441,000 for rushing thru a claim for a German magnate. New, A. Mitchell Palmer, he of the red raids and the super-heated patriotism, is made co-defendant with a Joseph Guffey of Pittsburgh in a suit to recover over five million dollars from the sale of the Bosch Magneto company.

WHO got the "German gold" that was supposed to be distributed so lavishly by the agents of the kaiser during the war? Every time a group of workers went on strike, the strike leaders were accused of getting their palms greased with German money. When a well intentioned body of citizens took steps in favor of peace the press shrieked for their heads and looked for the mark under the heel. But one does not have to read many columns of the capitalists press nowadays to learn the secret. The boys who got the German gold were the lads who shrieked loudest from a safe place for the kaiser's head.

GENTLEMEN may prefer blondes but Coolidge prefers undertakers—to morticians. This is how it came to be told. A delegation of body planters visited Cal. to offer him their support. Being used to dead bodies, the undertakers ignored the doorman and walked right by Cal's desk. There were over one hundred of them there and as the first of the procession passed, Cal asked his messenger boy what they wore. The lad did not know, so he went higher-up for information. The stable boy who massages Cal's electric-hobby horse informed the messenger that the delegates wore morticians. By the time the lad got back to Cal he had the morticians transformed into "bricklayers." So Cal may be expecting a heavy labor vote next election but he may get political embalming fluid instead.

A CATHOLIC weekly published in Belleville, Illinois, comes to hand and strange to relate carries the following editorial comment from an exchange: "It is not safe to conclude, as a catholic news agency does, from the present condition of socialism among us, that there is no chance for socialism in America. True, the socialist party is almost dead from inanition, but in its place there is arising a radical socialism (Communism), which is a much greater danger. When once our laboring classes perceive that there is no hope for them under the present (Continued on page 2)

FINNISH WHITE GUARD BUTCHER NABBED IN WEST

Keikko Sippola Under Arrest in Frisco

During the white terror in Finland in 1918, after the overthrow of the Socialist Workers' Government, there was one man who excelled everyone in blood-thirsty cruelty. His name was Veikko Sippola. Some time after, strong pressure from the workers compelled the "white" government, established under the auspices of the German kaiser—to open procedure against him. This was of course a joke. The man himself had already disappeared.

Now word comes from San Francisco that a Finn, arrested there for illegal entrance into this country and calling himself Jalo Antilla, is Veikko Sippola, the man who was charged in Finland, with the murder of workers. Under the circumstances, it was too cruel even for the white guard government and they have been forced to take steps against him. He established himself in San Francisco, married (also already married in Finland), and kept close connections with the "respectable" Finnish bourgeois colony there, according to information.

It is understood that he intends to fight against deportation and deliverance to Finnish officials, who of course, would be embarrassed to have one of their "heroes" delivered to them and charged with cold-blooded murder of many workers—officially he is accused of five murders.

BRUTAL POLICE METHODS USED IN 'BOMB' PLOT

Freed Prisoner Tells of Violent Threats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—Details of the latest crude bombing frame-up which the police of the Passaic textile strike area have tried to perpetrate recently on the striking members of Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America, are gradually coming to light.

Michael Elask, a member of the general strike committee and a picket lieutenant, who was arrested Wednesday morning without a warrant, was released yesterday on \$2,000 bail. Held five days practically incommunicado, Elask was forced by violent threats to sign a statement which he repudiated at once as soon as he was released. Elask said he was shown a group of strike prisoners whose faces were black and blue and swollen, and told that he would get worse if he did not confess to the charge of assaulting two mill foremen whom he had never seen.

Bloody Threat. He was also shown a bloody stretcher as he was being taken to a cell in the basement of the Clifton jail where he was kept for 24 hours after his removal from the Passaic jail. It was hinted to him that he might come to know the use of this stretcher if he did not come across with the desired confession. After trying in vain to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, the police contented themselves with wresting a false confession from him of assault on one of the two foremen said to have been attacked last week near Randolph street and Ackerman avenue. He was released on \$2,000 bail.

Seven Held in Passaic. In the Passaic county jail at Paterson, seven union strikers, arrested during the early part of the week are still being held on exorbitant bail. Two of them are held without bail and for the other five \$50,000 is demanded. Tony Pochino, charged with being implicated in four bombings is held on \$100,000.

Joseph Bellene, Paul Ozonek and Alex Costomacha are held on \$75,000 each, and Charles Current for \$25,000. No bail on the bombing charges has been set for the other two, Tom Wink and William Sikora.

Five in Bergen. In the Bergen county jail at Hackensack, five more men are being held without bail on the framed-up bombing charges. These are Joseph Toth, Tom Regan, Nicholas Shiladi, Adolph Wisniewski and Paul Kovasch. Attorneys for the defense, Henry Hunt, formerly a member of the railroad labor board, J. L. Hughes, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Joseph Brodsky, of New York, and Sigmund Unger, Passaic lawyer, have been working on the strikers' cases.

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

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

"Forged in Swindling Manner" Stalin's Reply to Leader Lie

Joseph Stalin has nailed another American newspaper lie. The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has personally replied to this latest of many falsehoods not because it was spread by capitalist newspapers, Hearst's to be exact, but because a "quasi-socialist weekly," the New Leader of New York, echoed the lie. Stalin has cabled The DAILY WORKER branding the New Leader story as "a most complete and ignorant forgery."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party had called the New Leader to account at the time the bogus story was printed and made known a cable from the Communist International branding the story as a lie. An insolent reply was received from the editor of the New Leader. The latter then sent a cable to Stalin which demanded a yes or no answer on the authenticity of the story which, by the way, the New Leader stole from the Hearst service.

Stalin did not reply to the New Leader. His cable to The DAILY WORKER said that he did not consider it possible for him to enter into correspondence "with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner 'remarks' from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these remarks."

Stalin's cablegram follows:

Moscow, September 28.

To the Editorial Board of the Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades: Editor:

Kindly insert the following statement in your paper:

On August 14th the New York quasi-socialist weekly, the "New Leader" printed, without indicating the source, falsified concluding remarks from an alleged and falsified version of a speech of mine at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I have neither the possibility nor the desire to read all the inventions of the bourgeois and semi-bourgeois papers concerning Soviet public men, and would not have paid attention to this usual falsehood of the capitalist press and their underlings. However, a month after printing these falsified remarks the "New Leader" sent me a telegram in which it asked me to "affirm all July severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American papers report proceedings central committee Russian Communist Party."

Not considering it possible to enter into correspondence with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner "remarks" from my speech, and now has the audacity to ask me, with the appearance of innocence, about the genuineness of these "remarks," I ask you to allow me to state thru your paper that the report on the "remarks of Stalin," published in the "New Leader" of August 14, 1926, had absolutely nothing in common with my speech at the plenum of the Central Committee, either in content or in form or in tone, and that this report is thus a most complete and ignorant forgery.

With Communist greetings,

STALIN.

INDIANA KLAN LEADER SERVING LIFE TERM FOR MURDER, INJURED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 29.—D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana Klan leader serving a life sentence in the Indiana state prison, is back on his job in the chair factory today nursing minor injuries as a result of a fall suffered Monday while walking down the stairs leading from the main floor to the second cell tier.

Stephenson slipped and fell four steps to the cement floor.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDING TRADES NEED ALL COMBINED UNIONS FOR FIGHT ON OPEN SHOP INJUNCTION

By ALEX BAIL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The granting by Judge McDevitt of an injunction to plumbing contractor Daniel Keating against the unions of the Building Trades Council, is attracting wide attention in union circles here. It is well understood that the issue involved is one of primary importance in which the very life of the union is concerned.

Starts Open Shop Drive.

One must be quite naive to believe that Mr. Keating stands alone in his efforts to destroy the council. The attendance in court of Mr. Anderson, one of the largest contractors in this city, is quite significant. The decision in Keating's favor will be the signal for many more large contractors to enter

plea for similar injunctions. If the Building Trades Council is to retain its control over the building industry in Philadelphia and to maintain union standards and union conditions it must rally all its forces in an effort to defeat the beginning of a huge open shop drive in the industry. The injunction is very far reaching in scope and might be used not only in Philadelphia but also in any other part of the state.

Plainly Open Shop.

The injunction prohibits the Building Trades Council: "a. From combining or conspiring in any way for the purpose of compelling or coercing plaintiff to discharge non-union men in his employ (Continued on page 2)

TRADES UNION CONGRESS SEES STALKING GHOST

Leaders Dodge Discussion of Betrayal

By ALLEN HUTT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOURNEMOUTH, England.—The Trades Union Congress is over. It met under more historic circumstances than any congress previously. How has it faced up to its task?

Let us make no bones about it: this congress was haunted—haunted by the memory of the general strike—and the General Council, backed by the serried phalanx of officialdom, simply refused to lay the ghost.

The contrast with Scarborough has been remarkable: at Bournemouth all the right wing elements have displayed a united front that has been admirable in its solidarity—while the left wing that was so prominent last year has softly and silently vanished away.

This is not to say that the general body of delegates had moved to the right. Nothing of the kind. The most striking proof of this was the spirited way in which delegates from all parts of the hall spontaneously supported the miners on Thursday in their historic demonstration of protest against the General Council's provocative appointment of Bromley to second the resolution on the lockout.

Willing to Respond.

I have noticed the same readiness to respond, in a less spectacular degree, of course, to a left wing lead whenever it has been given. This was the case in the sharp questioning of the General Council (arising out of its report) on amalgamations, the failure to give any effect to the Scarborough resolution on factory committees, its failure to do the most that could be done to develop the trades councils. It was equally the case with the keen discussion of the powers of the General Council, its right to refuse discussion of the general strike at congress, the plea for workers' defense on the weakly liberal resolution on E. P. A., and the fight which won the resolution in favor of industrial unionism.

The Scarborough Temper.

It was the small group of delegates who are supporters of the minority movement who gave the lead on these and many other points. They were aided by left wing fighters like Ellen Wilkinson and John Jagger (N. U. D. A. W.). But of other left wing leadership, as I said, there was not even a smell left.

Why, it may be asked, was not more achieved by the left wing opposition, if the temper of the congress was not fundamentally different from Scarborough? For a very simple reason: the spirit of trade union discipline is very strong, and delegations have yet an uneasy habit of doing what their general secretary, with the votes in his hand, tells them to do. Equally a left winger may be alone or in a minority on his delegation—and while he speaks one way, the votes of his society perforce go another.

Cold Feet.

It was the cold feet of the general secretaries which—after the heavy artillery of Bevin, Clynes and Cramp—(Continued on page 2.)

BRITISH MILLS HIT BY COAL FAMINE AS MINE UNION MEETS

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Four hundred mills in the Lancashire district engaged in the spinning of American cotton today announced that they had decided to operate only one week in every three because high coal prices make running expenses much too high.

The decision gives a concrete example of the paralyzing effects of the long coal strike.

Miners' delegates today assembled for a conference in Kingsway Hall to discuss the government's proposal that they proceed with district settlements of the strike demands.

This action follows the passage yesterday by the house of commons of a motion continuing the "state of emergency" for another month.

INJURED MINERS GET NO SUPPORT IN DISTRICT ONE

Officials Reluctant to Fight Cases

ARTICLE IV.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—Not a single doctor is employed by District One to look after the welfare of the members of the United Mine Workers here who may be, and who constantly are, being injured in their dangerous work.

Practically every doctor in the district is either on the payroll of the coal companies or under their influence. The anthracite miners come under the Pennsylvania compensation law but in President Cappellini's district the law is administered by company lawyers, the company officials and company doctors.

A Recent Instance.

A recent instance of the lack of union control over the administration of a law which was considered an organized labor measure when it was passed is that of a miner who had his index finger broken by a falling rock.

The finger was set carelessly by the company doctor and when it healed stuck out rigidly, being worse than no finger at all as it was in the way. It must be amputated in order that the miner can be able to work again in his trade.

No Aid From Officials.

Properly cared for the finger should have been practically as good as ever and one doctor, whom the miner consulted, was honest enuf to say so.

The miner was offered a settlement by the company but refused it as it in no way compensated him for his injury and loss of wages. He took (Continued on page 2)

RETURN THE PETITIONS!

All comrades in the Chicago district who have been petitioning to put the Workers (Communist) Party candidates on the ticket in the state elections are requested to return the signed petitions to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St., at once.

TURN YOUR EYES TOWARD DETROIT!

NEXT MONDAY morning the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes in the capital city of the auto industry, Detroit, Michigan.

It will be an important gathering, not only for the organized workers of this country, but for the whole American working class.

All labor must turn its eyes toward Detroit during the two weeks that follow and carefully watch the A. F. of L. at work.

It can only do this thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. No other daily newspaper in the land, in the English language, will give the story of this convention that the rank and file of labor must have in order to become acquainted with its own problems. That story will be carried in THE DAILY WORKER, from day to day, while the convention is in session.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who was at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. last year, will be in Detroit this year, sending the news and comment direct from the convention floor. An increased number of workers should read THE DAILY WORKER during these two weeks. If they do, they will surely subscribe and continue reading "Our Daily." Order a daily bundle now from THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

IMPRISONED FOR A WEEK, 43 ARE NEAR TO RESCUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 29.—The 43 miners, imprisoned in the G. Pabst mine here since Friday, are alive. This was determined unexpectedly this afternoon when a gang of rescue workers, on the twentieth level, struck a passage-way leading directly to the underground prison.

"Hello, up there! How are you?" the rescue party called.

And down the echoing blackness of the opening came faintly:—"We're all right and all alive."

Only Time Question.

The opening was not sufficiently large to permit anyone to reach the miners but rescue workers said it was now only a question of time when all of those imprisoned would be brought out safely.

"As long as we can communicate with them and know they are all alive," one rescue leader said, "it becomes only a matter of time."

"Anything they need in the way of food or supplies we can supply them now, so there's no further need to worry."

Must Crawl 200 Feet.

Despite the smallness of the opening and the perils attendant upon attempts to negotiate the ascent from the twentieth level to the eighth level, where the men are trapped, four members of the rescue party volunteered to make an effort to crawl up the 200 feet.

STRIKE FIFTH AVENUE SHOPS IN NEW YORK

Ladies' Tailors Out for Union Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of workers in the dress shops employed in the exclusive establishments in the 57th street and Fifth avenue district filled Bryant Hall to overflowing to pledge their enthusiastic support of the officers of the Ladies' Tailors and Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the call for a general strike through the custom dress industry which began on Tuesday, September 28.

Among the prominent shops involved in the general strike are: Henri Bendel, Bergdorf & Goodman, Stein & Blaine, Thurn, Frances T. Tappe, Hickson, Milgrim, and many others catering to very wealthy customers.

Negotiations Resumed.

Conferences between the Couturier's Association and the Ladies' Tailors' Union have been held for the past week and are now being resumed after a temporary failure to reach a settlement.

The union is demanding a 40-hour week, 10 to 20 per cent increase in wages, restriction of overtime, and guarantee of 44 weeks' work a year. For Union Shops.

In addition, according to a statement issued today by the union, the organized workers in these shops are determined to establish full union control of the shops. Furthermore, the union states that the great number of unorganized workers in this trade, particularly women workers, endangers all of the standards already established by the union and threatens to demoralize the industry.

The campaign of the Ladies' Tailors' Union has attracted much attention. Automobiles decked with banners and signs calling upon the workers to organize and calling attention to the union demands, have paraded the Fifth avenue district. Street meetings have been held at the noon hour on 57th street, which have created keen interest.

Strike headquarters have been established at the Central Opera House, 57th street and Third avenue. Meetings are held daily.

Printing Pressmen Get More Pay. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—New York printing pressmen are getting 11 a week more pay from Oct. 1, according to the decision worked out between the union and employers under the

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

MISS WILKINSON SAYS LEADERS MUZZLED WOMEN

General Council Used Large Steam-Roller

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 12.—(By Mail.)—Indignation against the conduct of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy at the Trade Union Congress continues to grow.

Ellen Wilkinson, former member of the Communist Party, who quit that organization because she thought its methods were not conducive to quick success in revolutionizing the masses, is bitter in her arraignment of the leaders who betrayed the general strike and who are now proving to Miss Wilkinson's satisfaction that there is nothing to expect from them except further betrayal.

In an interview with a correspondent of the Sunday Worker, Miss Wilkinson has the following to say on the machine methods used by Margaret Bondfield to still the voices of the delegates who participated in the women's conference. She said in part:

Miss Bondfield's Promise.

"The General Council having almost completely steam-rolled the Trades Union Congress, tried similar machine methods on the women's conference. Only the promise of the chairman, Margaret Bondfield, that there would be no similar tactics next year prevented the moving of the adjournment of the conference before it had really begun business.

"The women delegates have been pressing for a conference at which there could be discussion on the appalling fall in women's trade union membership, and on the general apathy among working women.

Not a Rival Congress.

"They had made it clear that they did not want any kind of 'rival' conference in which to discuss things that ought really to be dealt with on the floor of congress itself. The General Council seemed to think that it was only under the most careful shepherding that the women delegates could be allowed to come together at all.

"Of the four resolutions, one was a pious expression of hope that some day women would be organized; the second made provision for the wives of trade unionists, while the third dealt with education in trade unionism for the children. The fourth dealt with family allowances, a matter surely more suitable for the Women's Co-operative Guild or the women's sections of the labor party.

Futile Resolutions.

"Not one resolution concerned any issue in which the unmarried factory girl, the business girl, or the wage earning woman is primarily interested. No mention was made of the appalling conditions under which so many single girls have to exist today. As this was not sufficient, of the five speakers officially appointed by congress, only one was a woman.

"The women made their protest. They are willing to make allowances for a first attempt, but it is to be hoped that next year the General Council will realize that the women want to get their teeth into this special problem of organizing women into the unions, and the treatment they receive when they get there. They want a whole day for the job, and they want the Council to make a special point to the unions with women members that women delegates should be appointed. At this conference only 33 unions out of 75 who were eligible sent delegates; at all, and of these 33 were men and 44 women.

"Miss Horan, the delegate from the General Workers, in the course of her excellent speech said that the General Council must get away from the idea of thinking that women only wanted to be amused. They wanted a serious conference not a happy evening for the poor."

"And her remarks summed up accurately the opinion of most of the women delegates.

"Next year the women delegates to the T. U. C. will insist on something radically different from this unsatisfactory effort."

Mortgage China's Age Old Treasures to Aid Reactionary Generals

(Special to The Federated Press.) TIENTSIN, China, Sept. 29.—The recently reorganized committee, which has the custody of the museum and palace effects of the former emperor at Peking, is accused of having negotiated a \$20,000,000 loan with Japanese bankers, the invaluable national relics and treasures of the Manchu palace being the security. The money will be used to prosecute the campaign against the Kuomintang.

Both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei Fu have approved the terms of the loan. Chang Tso-lin is known to favor either the restoration of the Boy Emperor Hsuan Tung, who has been living since he fled from Peking several years ago in the British settlement here, or taking the power into his own hands. Wu Pei Fu is stated to have opposed the scheme, but the need for funds overcame his scruples.

Spanish Dictator in Interview Claims He Has Had "Divine Aid"

MADRID, Sept. 28.—General Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, admitted today in an interview published in La Nacion that he is "tiring of politics."

He added, however, that he feels it necessary to continue in power for perhaps three more years until the national assembly works out the national reconstruction and revises the election laws, and until it produces a new group of men from whom the king can choose a government.

Admits He's a Fine Fellow. I hope to continue my military career and never again mix in politics, he said. "I am not vain, nor despotic, and realize my limitations. I also realize that I have had divine aid. I shall be satisfied if I can resign with the esteem of my compatriots."

BRITISH UNION LEADER SPEAKS TO CHICAGOANS

Amsterdam Delegation Visits Metal Trades

A large delegation representing the Amsterdam International Federation of Metal Workers, comprising its president and secretary, is in this country, making a tour of several cities prior to a visit to the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it is learned from the delegates' stop in Chicago.

Brownlie Speaks.

While here, the Chicago Metal Trades Council tendered the delegation a banquet at the Palmer House, at which J. T. Brownlie of England, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, spoke.

Brownlie expressed a belief that present society is built on a wrong basis. He appealed to American workers to join the Amsterdam federation and make common cause with European workers against an "almost useless class whose mission and object is profit."

Against Profit Class.

"This useless and dissipated minority class is destroying humanity and making cogs of the workers," the speaker stated and he would refuse to be a party to its continuance. Referring to the intense speed up of the American workers, Brownlie pointed out that its relatively insufficient wage return left no margin for "the evenings of life of the worker."

"Capital," he said, "knows no country or creed, but only profit." "Organize into one group with one objective," was Brownlie's advice.

The delegation is declining to state its specific mission in the United States before it has discharged its commission to visit the convention of the Metal Trades Department.

Australia Trying to Introduce Speed-Up; Labor Unions Oppose

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Aus. (By Mail.)—The Australian federal government has decided to send to the United States a mission of employers and employees to investigate the "reasons why American manufacturers can pay high wages and maintain the enormous output of their factories." The mission has been urged by the employers who are itching to introduce American methods—speeding-up, bonus payments, piece-work, etc.—into Australian factories.

Altho the government will doubtless succeed in inducing some union representatives of the Sam Gompers type to "represent" the workers on the mission, the rank and file of the workers in Australia are strongly opposed to the mission being sent to the United States. They say they are already well informed regarding the tricks resorted to by the American factory owners to speed up production and do not need any further education in that direction.

Australian workers are determined that on no account will they allow speeding-up, piece work or bonus systems to operate in Australia. They hold that they give their employers fair returns for the wages they receive and do not intend to increase production for the mere purpose of adding to the profits of wealthy corporations.

Give More to Kaiser's Family Than He Owned; To Get \$250,000,000

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A complete settlement has been reached between a representative of the Prussian state and the Hohenzollern family, according to Leipzig newspapers, whereby the former kaiser, crown prince and their families will get 1,000,000,000 gold marks (about \$250,000,000) for a quit-claim against Germany.

Before the war the former kaiser's fortune was estimated at \$10,000,000. It is said the former kaiser will relinquish his claims on many castles.

COST OF U. S. ARMED FORCE IN CHINA BIG

\$3,000,000 a Month Is Boast of Editor

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Radicals have repeatedly charged that the payees of the Great Powers are weapons employed to protect the capitalists of one nation in their exploitation of peoples of another country, particularly of the so-called "backward" lands. This contention is again proven correct by an editorial in the Orient, a Shanghai journal published "in the interests of the United States Military and Naval Forces." The statement emphasizes the great stakes which traders in the Orient, Europeans as well as Americans, have in the continued presence in those waters of such great fleets.

Fleet Insures Imperialist Profits. "Did you ever hear of an insurance company that paid you a nice fat monthly premium for the privilege of insuring you?" is the editor's opening remark.

"That is a new light in which Far Eastern merchants and businessmen might well regard the American defense forces in the Orient," he continues.

\$3,000,000 a Month.

"Three million of Uncle Sam's good gold dollars every one of the twelve months in the year!

"Aside from giving American interests out here better protection than is afforded by the most liberal insurance policy ever written in that they prevent losses whereas the insurance companies only make good on them, this is the monthly premium paid out by the three arms of the service in the Far East.

How It Is Spent.

"Official estimates just gathered by The Orient place the combined payrolls of the Asiatic Fleet, Legation Guards, 15th Infantry (at Tientsin), and the army contingents in the Philippines at \$3,000,000 a month, virtually all of which is spent right here where it is paid out." He declares there are "approximately 6,900 officers and men in the Asiatic fleet, with slightly more than that many in the Philippine detachments, more than 1,900 at Tientsin, and another 300 at Peking."

"The monthly payroll of the active vessels of the Asiatic fleet, according to these figures, is placed at \$621,000 (gold) monthly. In addition to this huge amount there are heavy payrolls handed out monthly at Cavite and Olongapo (naval bases in the Philippines), where hundreds of men are employed, many of them skilled mechanics drawing top wages, together with crews of yard craft and other auxiliary vessels. The army payrolls account for the tremendous balance, but in the total there has not been included the wages of the officers and men of either the Philippine Scouts or the Philippine Constabulary, which would carry Uncle Sam's military payroll in the Orient much higher still.

Benefits Business.

"There is hardly a class of businessmen along the China coast, in the up-river cities, in Japan, or in the Philippines who does not benefit directly or indirectly and draw his share of this big 'premium.'"

"Besides the payroll, the American Asiatic fleet expends monthly with ships chandlers and provision merchants of the Orient \$200,000 (gold) and turns over to oil companies \$60,000 (gold) for fuel oil. In addition to all the above, the United States navy department is now preparing to start the construction at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering company, at Shanghai, of six new gunboats for the Yangtze patrol at a cost of no less than \$4,200,000 (gold)."

They All Do It.

What is true of the American fleet in the Orient is similarly true of the British and the Japanese fleets. The business of supplying the thousands of sailors thus employed with the necessities of life and the other local supplies needed of such armadas is an enormously profitable capitalist enterprise. The groups engaged in such trade are a powerful reinforcement to the mighty international financial magnates whose needs dictate the policies of America, Great Britain and Japan in such countries as China.

Concessions in China Traded for Ammunition to Reactionary Armies

(Special to The Federated Press.) SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—According to a French wireless reported by the Reuter news service, a Hamburg firm has obtained a concession for the exploitation of lead and antimony mines in China in return for deliveries of arms and ammunition.

Two Killed in Plane Crash.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 29.—Two aviators were burned to death near here today when their airplane collapsed 100 feet in the air and burst into flames the minute it struck the ground.

The dead: Captain William Gregg, 44, world war veteran, and Carl Cody, 23-year-old youth of London, near Stockton.

U. S. COURT AIDS IN ILLEGAL GUN RUNNING TO CHINESE REACTION

(Special to The Federated Press)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Charges of conspiracy to sell munitions of war to Chinese have been dismissed in a hearing before Commissioner Lurton of the United States Court for China on the ground that such traffic is no violation of the District of Columbia criminal code, to which Americans resident in China are subject. J. W. Maloney, a star on the local baseball team, and R. Barrett, defendants, have been released.

Among the provisions agreed upon at the Washington Conference in 1922, was one binding the nine nations there represented to place their official ban on exporting arms to China. By the commissioner's decision the situation has been created whereby it is perfectly legal for Americans residing in China to supply the militarists with munitions at the same time that the American government is officially pledged to do its best to prevent such shipments to China.

GERMAN PRESS HITS POINCARÉ ON WAR GUILT

Tries to Cover Up His Own War Making

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—While government officialdom today maintains a calm attitude toward Premier Poincaré's outbursts on the subject of Germany's war guilt, the entire German press continues its attacks on M. Poincaré. The papers accuse him of reflecting a spirit of hatred and bitterness into Franco-German relations at a moment when Foreign Ministers Briand and Stresemann are trying to lay the foundation for a lasting peace.

The general view is that M. Poincaré will be unable to wreck the Franco-German understanding, especially since France will need Germany's support to stabilize French finances.

Charge Covers His Own Guilt.

The democratic organ Berliner Tageblatt says: "M. Poincaré is always troubled by bad dreams. He talks about war guilt even in his sleep. The French premier, who incessantly reverts to the same charges against Germany, creates the impression that he is actually trying to defend himself against his own guilt. It would be better if the atmosphere of peace were not poisoned by this talk of vengeance."

Poincaré One War Conspirator.

Herr Stresemann's mouthpiece, Taegliche Rundschau, says: "Poincaré has every reason to keep quiet regarding the question of war guilt, since he personally was one of the conspirators who caused the war. But Franco-German conciliation will march onward despite M. Poincaré's speeches."

The moderate nationalist organ, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says: "M. Poincaré should co-operate with Germany rather than with Wall Street, whose mentality is a riddle to him. The imbecile old Adam is only trying to save his face."

New Canadian Cabinet Takes Over Dominion Government at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 28.—The liberal government of W. L. Mackenzie, which went out of office on June 29, stepped back into power as a result of the recent general elections, in which the liberals gained several seats while the conservatives suffered corresponding losses.

Mr. King's cabinet is follows: Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—W. L. MacKenzie King.

Minister of Finance—J. A. Robb.

Minister of Justice—Ernest La Pointe.

Minister of Railways—C. A. Dunning.

Minister of Interior—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—J. C. Elliott.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—James Malcolm.

Minister of Customs and Excises—W. D. Euler.

Minister of Health—Dr. J. H. King.

Minister of Immigration—Robert Forke.

Postmaster General—P. J. Veniot.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—P. J. A. Cardin.

Solicitor General—Lucien Cannon.

Secretary of State—Fernand Rinfret.

Minister of Labor—Peter Heenan.

Minister Without Portfolio—Senator R. Danurand.

The portfolio of national defense has not yet been filled.

Premier King will attend the imperial conference in London during October. Ernest La Pointe, minister of justice, and possibly other ministers will accompany him.

Parliament probably will be called the first week in December.

To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



Keep the Daily Worker!

For Militant Trade Unionism

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

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

Name

Street

City State

For Local Union No.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Helder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carethers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades.
Thirtieth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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 P. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilloid.
State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pishler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

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

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

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

Illinois.

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

New York.

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

(Manhattan)
Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz.
Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht.
Assembly 17th District, Julius Cookind.
Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff.
Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbain.
Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg.
Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein.
Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

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

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

Connecticut.

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

Workers (Communist) Party

DISTRICT THREE LAUNCHES BIG DRIVE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Political Committee of District 3 at its last meeting of September 16 gave careful consideration to the crisis of The DAILY WORKER and took immediate steps to raise the quota of \$3,000.

The critical situation of The DAILY WORKER was reported by Acting District Organizer Ball to the Baltimore membership meeting on Sunday, September 19. The comrades responded enthusiastically pledging themselves to raise the sum of \$500.

To Tour District on Campaign.
A short tour has been arranged for Comrade Ball and DAILY WORKER Agent Spivack covering the following cities:

September 30—Baltimore, Md.
October 1—Washington, D. C.
October 2—Richmond, Va.
October 3—Norfolk, Va.
October 6—Trenton, N. J.

Philadelphia to Raise \$2,000.

The campaign was launched in Philadelphia thru a general functionaries' meeting followed by section membership meetings held during the past week. In all cases the comrades responded loyally to the appeal of the party to keep The DAILY WORKER. Not a single member who attended the meetings failed to make his contribution. Various plans were devised at the section meeting to assure the reaching of the quota set by each section meeting. In spite of the numerous local difficulties which the comrades have to face, they are determined to oversubscribe their quota.

The district organization will raise \$500 thru the arrangement of a bazaar and thru the soliciting of funds among the numerous sympathizers and friends of the movement.

Sections Act.

The past weeks the sections met with the following results.

Section 1—Has set for itself a quota of \$500 and immediately contributed in cash and pledges \$121.00. A Save The DAILY WORKER affair has been arranged for Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1601 S. Camac street.

Section 2—Has set a quota of \$500 and immediately raised \$168.25 in cash and pledges. An affair for The DAILY WORKER was arranged for Saturday, Oct. 9, at 521 York Ave.

Section 3—Set a quota of \$500 and raised on the spot \$120 in cash and pledges. A section affair for The DAILY WORKER is being arranged.

The following were the first com-

rades in the city to respond in cash contributions:

SECTION 1.	
Nucleus A—	
Nicola Almola	\$ 5.00
Nucleus B—	
Liza Leve	2.00
Louis Barale	5.00
Nucleus C—	
Samuel Ball	10.00
L. Feirstein	5.00
Nucleus E—	
A. Dugardas	1.00
	\$28.00

SECTION 2.	
Nucleus A—	
Harry Pilbosian	2.00
Sophie Nechowitz	1.00
John Kiser	5.00
Deszo Milgrom	1.00
P. Puodis	1.00
August Warren	5.00
Jerry Baulaukas	2.00
Nucleus B—	
Joseph Stemple	1.00
Walter Warren	5.00
F. Blonkus	2.00
Joseph Schmidt	10.00
Nucleus C—	
J. Morrin, Camden, N. J.	1.50
Emil Swenson	1.50
Nucleus D—	
John Kentrotas	5.00
Nucleus E—	
John Repps	1.00
Jacob Eichna	1.00
Fred Firman	1.25
Nucleus F—	
Alex Hiller	1.00
Walter Konuszski	1.00
August Rodin	5.00
Nucleus G—	
M. Kauritola	1.00
D. Kluchivsky	1.00
Nucleus H—	
A. Demko	2.00
Nucleus I—	
Emilio Berardi	2.00
Philip Richynski	2.00
F. Vidlin	1.00
William Trotzky	5.00
William Patterson	5.00
	\$62.25

SECTION 3.	
Nucleus A—	
Becky Lapid	2.00
Ida Eftand	1.00
Clara Yampolsky	5.00
Liza Yampolsky	5.00
Anna Chudnoff	2.00
Nucleus B—	
H. Disken	10.00
B. Glazer	5.00
Nucleus C—	
Frank Horowitz	1.00
George Kipness	1.00
Frank Winkler	5.00
Joseph Mirsch	1.00
	\$36.00

BOSTON WORKERS' SCHOOL TO OPEN WITH MANY CLASSES ON OCTOBER 1

By HARRY J. CANTER.

The Workers School of Boston begins its second season on Oct. 1, with classes in various subjects of interest to those in the labor movement. The school aims to make better fighters of these workers, to fit them for more effective participation in the class struggle.

English classes, which have proved so popular and interesting in the past year will be conducted in many centers in the district. These classes will take up reading and writing, working class English, and will also include training in American citizenship. The instructors are Al Blinn, Phyllis Fenigston, Lillian Futran, Joseph Berman, etc. A group of workers in any city may organize a class and a teacher will be secured.

The course in the Fundamentals of Communism is a basic course essential for every party member. Comrades cannot qualify for other classes until they have completed this fundamental course. Lewis Marks will instruct this class.

Imperialism, a study of the final stage of capitalism, will trace the development of finance-capitalism, and will pay special attention of the part played by the United States in the fight for world domination. Harry J. Canter will conduct.

Students qualified to take advanced course in the theory of our movement should attend the class given by Max Lerner on Marxism. This will take up the study of economics, historical materialism, etc., based on the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Bukharin and other Communist classics.

Trade Union Work.

Comrades active in the trade unions particularly will welcome the class on Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, conducted by H. S. Bloomfield. Actual problems arising in the trade union struggle will be analyzed in the course of study. Only party and league members are eligible.

Comrade Bert Miller, district organizer of the party, will conduct a class in Party Theory and Practice which will take up various stages and phases in the development of the Communist movement based largely on the history of the Russian and German parties.

Yiddish Class.

A class in the Fundamentals will be conducted in Yiddish by Comrade L. E. Clark and other language classes as well as classes in Worker Correspondence, Literature and Ideo will be conducted where registration warrants.

Registration for all classes is going on now and party members are urged to enroll at once and bring along their non-party fellow workers. The fee for each class is \$2.00.

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

Ben Gitlow

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

The complete tour follows:
WORCESTER, Mass.—Thursday, Sept. 30.
BOSTON, Mass.—Friday, Oct. 1.
Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 2.
Labor Lyceum.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Oct. 3.
2:30 p. m., Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Oct. 4.
DETROIT, Mich.—Oct. 5.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Oct. 6.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Oct. 10.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

Bertram D. Wolfe.

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

ASTORIA, Ore.—Thursday, Sept. 30, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 416 Duane St.

TACOMA, Wash.—Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave. So.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Sunday, Oct. 3 at 2 (two) p. m., Yeomen Hall.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Sunday, October 3 at 8 p. m., Labor Temple (Large Hall).

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m., Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 816 1/2 West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

Detroit Party Gives Big Ball Oct. 2nd; Gitlow Speaks Oct. 5

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—The first Ball of the season will be held by the Workers Party in Detroit, Saturday, October 2nd at the New Finnish Labor Temple, Ball Room, 5969 13th St., (near McGraw).

Several hundred out-of-town delegates and visitors to the state convention of the Workers Party, District Seven Conference of the Workers Party and the American Federation of Labor convention will be present at the Ball in addition to all the Communists, radicals, progressives and left wingers of Detroit. The Ball committee is prepared to handle a record crowd. Admission of 75c. will be charged which will include wardrobe.

Ben Gitlow will address the third election campaign mass meeting of the Workers Party in the Old House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin on Tuesday, October 5. Special meetings will be held before the factories and announcements made in the four shop papers issued by the Workers Party shop nuclei which will be used to attract the auto workers to the meeting.

Boston Communists Ratify Ticket at Friday Night Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Massachusetts is holding a ratification meeting Friday evening, Oct. 1, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street. Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York state, will be the chief speaker. The candidates to be ratified at this meeting are: John J. Ballam for U. S. senator; Lewis Marks, candidate for governor; Albert Oddie, for lieutenant governor; Harry J. Canter, for secretary of state; Max Lerner, for attorney general; Winfield A. Dwyer, for state treasurer; Emma P. Hutchins, for state auditor. Bert Miller will preside.

This meeting is the windup of a series of meetings held in various parts of the state to open the 1926 election campaign. The candidates will declare their views on the important questions confronting the workers of Massachusetts. Friday night will indeed by a red night for the Hub City.

Stage Play to Aid Daily Worker Drive

One of the most attractive features of the affair which local Chicago has arranged for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER on October 24th at Douglas Park Auditorium, will be the play by Elmer Rice entitled, "The Adding Machine."

This was given several seasons ago on Broadway and scored a great hit with the intelligent theater-goers of New York. The play deals with a certain Mr. Zero, a bookkeeper who, when his labor power is replaced by an adding machine, ups and kills his boss, is sent to trial and sentenced to death. The rest of the play deals with his adventures in heaven and in hell.

The Studio Players, who have already given it several times in their little theater at 826 N. Clark St., consider it one of their best presentations.

In addition to the play, a banquet will be served at 7 p. m. and dancing will begin at 9 p. m. There will be a charge of 50c. for the play, and the banquet and dancing additional.

Small Earthquake in California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Sept. 29.—A sharp earthquake shock rumbled Santa Barbara at 9:50 a. m. yesterday but no serious damage was reported. The tremor lasted about seven seconds.

Federal Taxes to Be Two Billion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Federal income tax collections for the calendar year of 1926 will amount to nearly \$2,000,000,000, according to treasury estimates.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

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OPERATION OF COMPENSATION LAW IS URGED

Various Plutes Favor Longer Hours

Legislative means for improving the operation of the Workmen's compensation act were suggested by Miss Frances Perkins to the New York State Industrial Survey Commission at its session in the Bar Association Building.

More Rosy Cheeks.
Miss Perkins told of the health of young women under the old regulation of 60 hours a week as compared with the present law allowing but 54 hours a week. She declared that the six hours meant more red cheeks, a greater interest in work and more time for leisure. She added that when the law provided for a 48-hour week there would still be greater joys and greater production.

Urges Amendments.
To increase the value of the act Miss Perkins urged several amendments. She asked that the limit of \$3,500 for a temporary total disability be increased to \$5,000; that the board of review be empowered to act on the reclassification of disabilities; that the section governing the review of awards be amended to give to the reviewing board power to take into consideration factors other than wages in deciding the final award; that the rules of evidence and procedure be changed to permit the admission of hearsay evidence when obtained from a reliable source, and that the unemployed employer and insurance company be obliged to pay into the rehabilitation fund.

Textile Barons' Alibi.

Mr. Smith said that in New York his textile firm found it impossible to compete with the mills in South Carolina and that in Massachusetts the mills were working only thirty hours a week while in South Carolina they were in some instances working on an average of sixty-five hours a week. This, he said, permitted the mills of South Carolina to operate at a cost so much lower than in either New York or Massachusetts that it would be only a question of time when the mills in Massachusetts would be forced to close down. He declared that the eight-hour day would bring about a bad economic condition as compared with other states.

Potter For Long Hours.

Mr. Salisbury said that three companies in New York state produced 35 per cent of the total pottery output of the country. This applied mainly to dishes. About 35 per cent of the employees were women and most of them worked on a piece basis. He declared that the adoption of a forty-eight-hour week would disrupt the present system employed in these places and be a slight hardship on the employer.

Missouri Compensation Law Up for Referendum

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—(FP)—Whether Missouri labor is to have the protection of a workmen's compensation law depends upon the result of a referendum in the general election, Nov. 2. The last legislature passed a law which has been jointly approved by the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the employers' organizations.

The measure was suspended pending a referendum, largely the work of professional damage suit attorneys whose business is at stake. President Green, of the A. F. of L., has issued an appeal for ratification of the law. Missouri is the only important industrial state without a compensation law.

All Fire Fighters Get Raise

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Every member of the Int. Assn. of Fire Fighters—some 20,000 in all—has secured a wage increase which averages \$1000 a year since the international was formed in 1918. This is the high light in the annual report to be presented to its convention which opens Oct. 4 in Philadelphia. In the fire departments that have been unionized the personnel has been increased from 20 to 30% in the same period as a means of reducing long hours on duty.

COWDERY GOES TO CALIFORNIA

DEAR Comrade Editor:—We lay plans, start projects, and try to put them over. We succeed! Not so much in always doing as we planned, but in doing something! We lay a better foundation for a better attempt. In the DAILY WORKER issues of August 9, 10, 13, and 18, you published the beginnings of my efforts to establish delivery routes in Chicago by means of house-to-house canvassing for "serve" subscribers. My work in this locality is about finished and a detailed report will be left with the city circulation department.

The results are: About 2,500 families canvassed, 600 either not seen at all, or refused an interview; 600 purchased one or more copies; 110 made a trial order; 40 of these became permanent readers as long as weekly collection and daily delivery could be continued; 20 of these became subscribers by paying a subscription in advance, with mail delivery. The rest were practically non-committal.

The difficulties and defects are: Lack of canvassers to cover our working class residential areas. Lack of boys, or others, to deliver routes. One must travel four miles to deliver 40 papers; also, the Saturday collection is a considerable chore. Lessons: The canvassing must be done. Subscriptions must be taken for mail delivery. Bolsheviks are found, not made in process of canvass. The paper's message, however, in some form, must be sold to everyone who will buy one copy of the paper, a specially prepared handbook, etc.

A letter from The DAILY WORKER to prospective subscribers must be invariably used. A record, house by house, must be kept. Back calls and special trips must be avoided; also arguments and explanations. Let the literature and economic circumstances do that. Do not bother about bread and butter for yourself. I have followed this work all my life and never have been unreasonably hungry or uncomfortable. More workers on this job! Especially those who cannot function in shop nuclei.

It is my intention to carry on this work in Oakland, California, including San Francisco and the Bay district. Other comrades and myself expect to leave Chicago for San Francisco by auto about Oct. 5.

In California all political parties, except the old parties, are practically prohibited. The petitions required for new parties are not only large, but hedged about by supposedly impossible requirements. A big political campaign will be on there in 1928. By beginning now we can force a new party on the ballot in 1928. The same canvass that gets readers for The DAILY WORKER can prepare the minds of thousands for signing our petitions. Each person canvassed can be told about this and their minds prepared so that they will register Farmer-Labor. Thus we will know where these people are and the regular canvassing force already functioning, with others who come to life only in campaigns, can quickly prepare any size of petition the "smart alex" politicians may require.

To prospective canvassers, anywhere, let me say that there is a living, even a good living, in this work for anyone who will select an area in any working class district and stick to it. The income depends upon finding those who are willing to repeatedly renew their subscriptions. At first a lot of canvassing is necessary. The income will be small, it being necessary to sell something in addition to the paper to piece out. As time passes, the job of canvassing will decrease and that of collecting will increase until a satisfactory means of employment and income will be established.

A canvasser now for every 20,000 workers in California. A monster political petition for California in 1928. Ten thousand DAILY WORKER subscribers in California by 1928. Every other state in proportion. Do it now!

Fraternally, P. B. Cowdery.



WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

A POLICY FOR LABOR SPORTS.

IN spite of the tremendous development and popularity of sports in this country, in spite of the great extent to which the bosses use sports to control the thoughts and actions of the workers, there is, as yet, no mass opposition sports movement organized by the workers. We have of course a few workers' sports groups, but these are all organized by and composed of foreign speaking workers—and cannot, yet, be said to constitute an American workers' sports movement.

What are the main reasons why no workers' sports movement has been developed in America, the classic land of sports and athletics? The reasons are threefold: The

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

HURWITZ FINDS JOBS SCANTY IN A. MELLON'S CITY

But Thinks Pittsburgh's Slaves Awakening

By JOHN HURWITZ (Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29.—Signs of the much vaunted Coolidge-Mellon prosperity seem to be completely lacking in this city, the home and balliwick of Andy Mellon. The only jobs I have found open in the slave market all week have been railroad construction jobs which pay the very high sum of 40 cents an hour for the hardest kind of pick and shovel work.

Coffee and Beans. Namely the following: beans, bread and coffee for breakfast; bread, coffee and beans for dinner, and coffee, beans and bread for supper, seven days a week. In addition to that they are forced to buy all their clothing and other supplies from a company agent who charges anywhere from 10 to 200 per cent higher than the regular price for his wares.

White and Colored. A significant feature of these agencies is that they will only hire white or colored men separately. Thus the Wabash Railroad advertises for whites in one agency and for colored in another. This shows that the railroads are keeping up their policy of keeping the white and colored workers separated and therefore mutually misunderstanding, distrustful and to a certain extent hostile to each other.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of



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NOVEMBER 1

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500

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

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT



Here you see a great worker on the job. He struggles in the hour and a half to get out the copy of his paper. The very best of workers and their papers are the ones that are most interesting to read. The most interesting of them are those that are most interesting to read.

and learn where, what, when and how to write.

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The American Worker Correspondent 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

UNSAFE BRIDGE SENDS LOGGERS TO THE GRAVE

Another Bridge Used Menaces Other Men

By a Worker Correspondent.

BAYVIEW, Wash., Sept. 29.—Recently at the English Logging Camp, 25 miles south of Mount Vernon, a logging train crossing a bridge forty feet high went down into the gully when the bridge collapsed.

The Price of Lumber Trust Profit.

The fireman was crushed against the boiler and scalded to death. The engineer was so badly hurt that he is near death. The two brakemen jumped, one caught a broken rail and pulled himself up to safety, the other caught hold of a timber, but was struck by a flying tie and fell forty feet onto the rocks below and was badly injured.

Another Slaughter Prepared.

Another bridge near the same camp 140 feet long is nearly as bad and yet trains run over it daily and haul a mixed train of "mulligan cars"—the cars the men ride to and from work on, and logs on the same trains.

This is surely preparing another "accidental" slaughter of workers. But life of the workers is cheap under capitalism.

Good Books on Religion

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Cloth, \$1.00. God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, \$1.25. Communism vs. Christianity, by Bishop Brown. Paper, .25. Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, \$4.00.

BISHOP BROWN'S MY HERESY

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LENIN on Organization

No worker can consider his reading complete without this invaluable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor organization.

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RESERVISTS IN GRAND POW-WOW OVER COMMUNISM

Arm Chair Soldiers Discuss "Menace"

By MAX COHEN (Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—"Reserve Officers Study Communism" was the headline in the local press. This sounded rather interesting, as did the news item following it. It went something like this—"Major Arthur Boettcher, executive officer of the 343rd Infantry reserve, also in charge of organized reserve corps activities in this district, and Captain L. C. Ives will address tonight's meeting of the Reserve Officer's Association in the Federal Building at 7:30 o'clock."

The writer managed to get hold of the prepared speech of one officer, the main speaker. The "study" proved to be nothing but nonsense about "the enemy trying to eliminate the military" and an exhortation to 100 per cent patriotism. The men were urged to read "Ye Shall Know the Truth" by Fred Marvin, "Reds in America" by R. M. Whitney, and the New York Commercial, in order to rouse them to fury against the "pacifists" and "reds."

Against Gas.

Listen to this: "Their point of attack is the chemical warfare service. There are two purposes for first attacking the chemical service. The enemy fears the gas division more than anything else (by the enemy, I mean the Reds). THEY CAN PULL NONE OF THEIR TRAITOROUS DIRTY TRICKS AS LONG AS THE GAS DIVISION FUNCTIONS, AS YOU MEN KNOW. It is the elimination of the chemical warfare service (poisoned gas) as they so falsely and cunningly state, that is to be the first step in the final elimination."

"They have fomented dissent, controversy and ill-feeling in the various divisions of the army. All this has been brot to pass by the combined drive of Russia and her confederates, the pacifists in the U. S. A."

Denver Labor Back of Foreign-Born Protection Fight

By LEE W. LANG, Worker Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—On Friday evening, Sept. 17, a large crowd of workers and sympathizers met at Waiters' Hall to organize a Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers.

James A. Ayres called the meeting to order. He also read a number of bills pending before congress, which, if enacted into law, will mean the persecution of foreign born workers. Quite a number present made short talks on the necessity of organizing for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Delegates were present representing labor organizations and a delegation representing the Denver Trades Assembly. Mary Krassick was elected temporary secretary. It was decided to call a mass meeting for Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at which time permanent officers will be elected and the organization perfected.

N. Y. Pressmen's Union Head Pledges Support to Passaic Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 29.—"You are bound to win if you continue to exercise such magnificent solidarity," were the words of greeting Philip Umstadter, president of Pressmen's Union No. 51 of New York, brot the Passaic strikers last night. Umstadter who is the leader of 3,500 progressive printers affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America and who is secretary of the Interstate Pressroom Council, pledged further financial support from his union and praised the textile strikers for their good sense in affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

Umstadter, who led the fight for the 44-hour week in New York told the workers of the great sacrifices made in the formative period of his union and how the workers had won in spite of obstacles similar to those now faced by the Passaic textile strikers.

Italians Had Look at Pope.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Pope today gave an unofficial audience to thousands of persons standing in St. Peter's Square as he stood on the gilded dome of the cathedral.

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results

Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C. 2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Mails 317W. Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

A. F. OF L. CATHOLIC LEADERS SIDE WITH CATHOLICS AGAINST MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

ARTICLE II. (By a Special Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—President William Green is expected to adopt a "middle-of-the-road," "safe and sane" course when the catholic attack on Mexico comes before the convention of the A. F. of L. in Detroit next month.

He does not want to displease Matthew Woll and his catholic aides. Neither does he care to alienate those of other religions. He is in the difficult position of also trying to hold the support of the various labor organizations of Latin-American countries which make up the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He is expected to declare his support of the Mexican Federation of Labor (the C. R. O. M.) as a labor union without endorsement or condemnation of its attitude toward clericalism. In other words, to veil the desertion of Mexican labor in sophisticated terms better than even Woll advises.

Another Way of Saying It. In an editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, the A. F. of L.'s official publication, he declares the A. F. of L. holds aloof from the religious attitude of the Mexican labor movement, while supporting its economic activities.

John A. Ryan, priest, director of the social service department of the National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference and economic expert of the Roman Catholic University of America, is supposed to counsel "diplomacy" and favor Woll's "left-handed compliment" instead of James Duncan's openly hostile attack on Mexican labor.

But another "labor expert" takes the platform.

Collins Gets a Living That Way. He is supposed to favor a resolution which would certainly bring a break between the A. F. of L. and the various labor organizations of Mexico and all other Latin-American countries which form the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

This lay priest is none other than Peter Collins, the old-time enemy of socialist "free love."

For a score or more of years Collins has been the Don Quixote of the Knights of Columbus, that secret or-

CITY ENGINEERS BEHIND FIREMEN IN CLASS VIEWS

Pay Raise Mostly Goes to Highly Paid Chiefs

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Press.

While the engineers employed by the city of Chicago have learned the first lesson of solidarity, which is to join the union of their craft before they go on strike, they will lag behind the municipal firefighters in their attitude toward wage increases.

The Firemen's Association, Local No. 2, of the International Association of Firefighters, has been working several years for a flat increase of \$300 a year to be applied to everyone in the service. The \$2500-a-year pipeman would get his \$300 raise just as soon and just as much as the \$8000-a-year chief.

The engineers, after an unorganized walkout last year, pulled a successful organized strike this year and got the wage increases they demanded. The chief engineer and all the others joined the union, which is Local No. 14 of the draftsmen and technical engineers international, and all came in for the increases. But while the rank and file averages a raise of \$216 a year the chief engineer gets a \$2000 raise to \$10,000 a year and the chief water construction engineer gets a \$2100 raise to \$4500.

"The lowest-paid man needs the greatest increase," the firemen say, but we compromise by asking for a flat raise all around."

\$77 Passaic Children's Relief Collected at the U. C. W. H. Street Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The United Council of Workingclass Housewives has held a very successful open air demonstration for the Passaic strikers at 110th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

Two thousand workers listened steadily for three hours to the speakers. In all over 5,000 workers attended this meeting. Women strikers and strikers' wives from Passaic attended and spoke. Other speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Fanny Warshavsky, Lucy Brauham and Kate Giltow. Leona Smith acted as chairman.

The collection amounted to \$77. The U. C. W. H. has the task of maintaining two kitchens, where 1,000 children are being fed every day.

Send funds quickly to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, 30 East 11th street, room 287, New York City.

Worried Over Butler's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Cabinet members will join the administration speakers now working in Massachusetts to save Senator Butler from defeat at the hands of David L. Walsh, former senator.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

CHAPTER TEN THE UNIVERSITY

Southern Pacific University had been launched by a California land baron as a Methodist Sunday school; its professors were all required to be Methodists, and it featured scores of religious courses. It had grown enormous upon the money of an oil king who had bribed half a dozen successive governments in Mexico and the United States, and being therefore in doubt as to the safety of his soul, gave large sums to professional soul-savers. Apparently uncertain which group had the right "dope," he gave equally to both Catholics and Protestants, and they used the money to denounce and undermine each other.

If Dad had known that his son was to be educated by the donations of Pete O'Reilly, he would have been at once amused and reassured. Not knowing about it, he paid a visit to the place, to see at least the outside of Bunny's future environment. The university had started far out in the suburbs of Angel City, but now the community had grown around it—which meant another large endowment, contributed by all rent-payers. Its buildings were elaborate, which impressed Dad; the fact that they were crowded with five thousand young men and women impressed him still more, for when Dad saw a great number of people doing the same thing, he concluded it was normal and safe.

Still more reassuring was his meeting with President Alonzo T. Cowper, D. D., Ph. D., L. L. D. For Dr. Cowper was in the business of interviewing dads; he had been selected by his millionaire trustees because of his skill in interviewing trustees. Dr. Cowper knew how a scholar could be at the same time dignified and deferential. Our Dad, being thoroughly money-conscious, read the doctor's mind as completely as if he had been inside it: if his founder of Ross Consolidated is pleased with the education his son receives, he may some day donate a building for the teaching of oil chemistry, or at least endow a chair of research in oil geology. That seemed to Dad exactly the proper attitude for a clergyman-educator to take; everybody in the world was in the business of getting money, and this was a very high-toned way.

Both Dad and Bunny took the university with the seriousness it expected. Neither of them doubted that money which had been gained by subsidizing political parties, and bribing legislators and executive officials and judges and juries—that such money could be turned at once into the highest type of culture, wholesale, by executive order. Bunny plunged into the excitements of courses and credits, he raced from English 5A to Spanish 2, and from there to Sociology 7 and Modern History 14, and accumulated a stack of text-books and listened to lectures, and wrote notes, and stowed in his mind a mass of dates and other details.

It took him a long time to realize that the "English" was cruelly dull, and that the young man who taught it was bored to tears by what he was doing; that the "Spanish" had a French accent, and that the professor was secretly patronizing bootleggers to console himself for having to live in what he considered a land of barbarians; that the "Sociology" was an elaborate structure of classifications, wholly artificial, devised by learned gentlemen in search of something to be learned about; and that the Modern History was taught from text-books which had undergone the scrutiny of thousands of sharp eyes, in order to spare the sensibilities of Mr. Pete O'Reilly, and avoid giving to any student the slightest hint concerning the forces which control the modern world.

With equal seriousness Bunny took the social life of this enormous institution. It was the far-off wonderful goal to which all high school students had looked; a few lucky ones had got there, and he was among them. His sister's chum had a brother who was a senior and belonged to the best possible fraternity; so the word was spoken, and Bunny was snapped up. They were a fast, free-spending crowd, aggressive, self-confident, slangy, voluble over the prospects of this year's track team. Bunny was a runner, so they had a reason for welcoming him that was more presentable than his old man's oil.

Like all western universities, Southern Pacific was co-educational; so Bunny was exposed to the impact of a mass of femininity, the distilled and concentrated essence of allurements. Such swarms of graceful figures, trim ankles, dimpled white and brown arms, costumes the color of Brazilian butterflies; a kaleidoscope of smiles and flashing eyes, a perpetual zephyr of soft scents, blown from lilac-bushes and jasmine vines and miles upon miles of California orange and lemon-orchards. Something was bound to happen to a young idealist in such an environment—especially when he had just spent the summer in a training-camp for men only.

Not all these bundles of feminine charm were accustomed to follow the market reports upon Ross Consolidated; yet somehow they managed to learn about the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Paradise oil field. Many sets of quick wits were concentrated upon him, he was invited to scores of dances and hundreds of fudge parties and thousands of motor rides. Then a strange rumor spread, here was an unimaginable phenomenon, a young millionaire who would not "pet!" One by one the champion spell-weavers of Southern Pacific wove in vain; before long there were odds posted, and quite a trade in bets as to who would be the first girl that Bunny Ross would kiss! Researches were conducted in the Beach City high school, and word came that the young oil prince carried in his bosom a broken heart; which, of course, made him a romantic figure, and added enormously to his prestige.

(To Be Continued.)

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

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Democracy in Excelsis

The "peepul" rule in this great and glorious land. They rule because they have the right of the franchise, that high and sacred privilege which makes freemen of serfs.

Nor is it necessary, say the soothsayers of American democracy, for the wide masses of the workers of farm and factory to have a party of their own. Their interests are fully protected and their spokesmen can be chosen without fear or favor thru the medium of the primary elections—that apotheosis of democracy of which only America can boast.

An investigation of the recent primary election in the twentieth ward of the city of Chicago has just been concluded.

The honest and thrifty citizenry of this ward acknowledged Morry Eller as their chieftain and they go to the polls in serried ranks to uphold the best traditions of men whose forefathers have fought entrenched tyranny and stormed the bulwarks of ancient privilege in many lands.

A stroll thru the twentieth ward furnishes ample evidence that the liegemen of Morry Eller love personal liberty. There are more saloons to the square block in twentieth ward than anywhere else in Chicago. One who knows Chicago will feel at once that no more needs to be said.

No dreary despotism for the twentieth ward. The right of franchise is inviolable and it was invoked with a vengeance. The investigation of the manner in which the bootleggers, gamblers, second-story workers, ladies of the evening, brothel keepers and other honest burghers of the twentieth ward, armed only with the franchise, hurled the invader back from the battlements, discloses the following facts and are now history engraved on the court records of Cook county.

They show that:
Two hundred thirty-nine persons did not vote, but are recorded as having voted.

Eighty-four voted from non-existent addresses.
Nine voted from vacant lots.
Seventy-six voted from vacant buildings.
One hundred and three voted twice. One voted three times.
Five hundred and twenty-nine persons voted, but moved before the primary.

Fifteen hundred and three names on the poll books were unknown at the addresses given.
Twelve died before primary day, altho the books show they voted.
Five names were those of children.
Fourteen outside of the precinct.
One is serving a life term in the penitentiary.

The right of the franchise in the twentieth ward is sacred. It does not pass away with death. Crime, illness or change of residence have no effect upon it.

Great is the primary law which assures the rule of the "peepul," guaranteeing to the initiate the right of voting as often as necessity requires.

If voting once makes a freeman, what shall we say of a twentieth ward citizenry who crowds a life time of balloting into one all too brief election day?

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.
Bunk.
What a mess a labor party will have to clean up.

Poland, Britain and the Soviet Union

The terrorizing of the Polish Sejm by Pilsudski and his army, news of which is contained in the latest dispatches from Poland, shows the progress of the dictatorship in Poland.

The deputies demanded the withdrawal of two members of the Bartel cabinet, but Pilsudski staged a military demonstration and threatened dissolution of parliament unless the deputies withdrew their demands.

Pilsudski's action is extremely significant when coupled with news from England to the effect that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has sounded out Briand as to the attitude of France in the event of a new offensive against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski is Great Britain's puppet, but his popular support is weak and Britain can take no chance with the Polish parliament.

The British offensive against the Soviet Union is being carried on under the guise of "establishing a defensive zone" to protect Poland and contemplate conquest of the Ukraine. The sincerity of the diplomatic phrases concerning a "defensive zone" are understood when we recall that the Soviet Union's offer to Poland of a guaranteed treaty against attack was refused.

The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Worker* states in its issue for September 12:

The British foreign office is at the moment engaged actively in promoting a league of all border states against Russia. Proposals were made to Poland in the last days of August which constitute at once a bribery and a blackmail maneuver. At a time when Britain needs every financial resource she can spare, she is spending and promising to spend enormous sums of money in subsidizing Baltic and Central European states to attack Russia.

The reports are that Briand's reply to Chamberlain was to the effect that France did not want trouble in Eastern Europe and that Poland would not get French support in an anti-Soviet offensive, or even in case Poland was attacked.

Due to the financial crisis in France and the rapprochement between France and Germany, Britain is forced for the time being at least to play a lone hand in Poland.

That Britain, convulsed by the miners' strike, driven to distraction by the victorious advance of the Chinese national revolution and worried by the disaffection of the "white" colonies (Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State), still plots against the Soviet Union and spends money like water to subsidize military adventures from the Baltic to the Aegean, is proof that the British ruling class knows that the workers' and peasants' government of Russia is the most powerful enemy of British and world capitalism and the greatest source of inspiration to the rising British working class and the millions of colonial workers and peasants.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

From Portland to Detroit

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE TWO.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO far the history of the drive to the right of the official labor leadership falls naturally into periods marked by A. F. of L. conventions. But since the Atlantic City convention there has been a sort of a geometrical progression towards complete reaction which, since the early part of this year, deserves special attention. It has been marked by:

1—The defeat of the anthracite strike thru a combination of negative and positive betrayals which furnish a cross-section of the official policy. They are:

a) Failure to call out the maintenance men.
b) Failure to call a sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners which was more than justified by the continual violations of the Jacksonvill agreement.
c) Signing of a five-year agreement.
d) Abandonment of the check-off.
e. The closed shop.
e) Acceptance of arbitration.

2—The legalization of the "worker-employer co-operation" doctrine, which is the basis of the "B. and O." plan by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill supported by the whole officialdom of the railway unions—A. F. of L. and Big Four brotherhoods.

3—The failure of the railway union heads to oppose the appointment by Coolidge to the mediation board authorized by the laws of known and avowed enemies of labor.

4—The tooling of this collection of Wall Street trusts individually and collectively in the leading official journals of the railway unions.

5—The organization of the "worker-employer co-operation" doctrine, which is the basis of the "B. and O." plan by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill supported by the whole officialdom of the railway unions—A. F. of L. and Big Four brotherhoods.

6—The failure of the railway union heads to oppose the appointment by Coolidge to the mediation board authorized by the laws of known and avowed enemies of labor.

7—The sabotage of the Passaic strike for a long period culminating in a public statement denouncing it as "a Communist enterprise and attempting to stop further financial aid to the strikers."

8—Matthew Woll's article in "The Photo-Engravers' Journal" (re-published in the New York Times) proposing a conference of farmer organizations, labor organizations and BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, to devise ways and means of SAVING WASTE IN INDUSTRY.

9—The attempt of President Green to force a settlement of the strike of the Furriers' Union by urging acceptance of conditions ignoring the basic demand of the 40-hour week.

10—The exposure of Frank Farrington, president of District 12, United Mine Workers of America as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal company in the miners' union. (This has been interpreted as a move to the left by the Lewis machine by hopeful liberals but it is nothing of the kind. Designed to further entrench the Lewis bureaucracy by creating a semblance of honesty, its real purpose is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front against the progressives with the operator-controlled Fishwick-Sneed executive board of District 12—Farrington's machine, in other words.)

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In this article Woll raises the slogan of the "MONROE DOCTRINE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY"—a companion slogan of the MONROE DOCTRINE OF AMERICAN LABOR. He cites the danger to "American democracy of the example of the revolutionary upheavals in Europe.

9—The failure of the Chicago Federation of Labor officialdom (significant because of its former militancy in this respect) to wage a struggle against the jailing of 91 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for violation of an injunction against picketing or to do anything for their release beyond making a private appeal (which was refused) to Governor Small.

10—The failure of the A. F. of L. executive council to give even sympathetic support to the Mexican labor movement in its struggle against catholic feudalism and American imperialism in the recent crisis.

a) The public statement of Green declaring neutrality.

b) The statement of Woll—in effect an apology for not interfering in support of the catholic church.

11—The endorsement by Green and leading members of the executive council, after being entertained by General Summerall, of the Citizens Military Training Camps and the offer of the A. F. of L. apparatus to aid in popularizing them.

12—The attempt of President Green to force a settlement of the strike of the Furriers' Union by urging acceptance of conditions ignoring the basic demand of the 40-hour week.

a) The unprecedented investigation of the Furriers' Union, after its victory in strike, in violation of the principles of union autonomy, ordered by the Cincinnati session of the executive council.

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Company Unions vs. Mining Youth.

ONE very menacing enemy of the coal miner is the company union. This is the latest lure of the mine owner to break the bona fide trade unions—the United Mine Workers of America—and to substitute something "just as good" in its place.

The coal mine owners, like other employers of labor, have tried various devices for smashing real labor unions. In some places and at certain times they have tried to win the workers "loyalty" thru a process of "welfare" petting. They have employed high-salaried "labor experts" and "personal managers" and Y. M. C. A. glad hand mit-shakers. They have attempted to satisfy their workers with all sorts of soothing syrup off the welfare spoon.

Now, in common with other employers in America, they are trying out the company union. Other means having failed, the workers having refused to be fooled, they now offer the company union sell-out scheme. They come to the worker and make the most lavish promises. They paint their new toy in the most glittering and attractive colors. They say in effect to the workers: "Look what a pretty little union I'm giving you now. Isn't it cute? No dues, no duties, no responsibilities, no strikes. Nothing to do but work hard! And yet you get a nice committee to listen to your grievances if you really have any. You get all this industrial democracy free of charge. You get more work and a perfect heaven on earth. And you may call it anything you like: 'Work council,' 'efficiency committees,' 'production joint conferences,' 'employee representation.' It's all yours for the asking. If you will please go and stay away from the United Mine Workers of America."

Some tall promises the bosses make. Of course they don't explain just how all this millennium is to be achieved. They simply assure the workers that the U. M. W. of A. is a bad, terrible, Bolshevik organization and that the new virgin company union is a sweet, cheap, satisfactory and altogether beautiful substitute.

And the worker—if he is solid ivory from the collar up—may be inclined to swallow this appeasement. However, if he is a worker of average intelligence with a little knowledge of labor history he certainly will not fall for this line of bunk. For among other things he will know a little about the origin and development of the company union.

He will know, for example, that the company union has been tried in American industry now for over 10 years and that one of the first of these devices ever installed was hatched by Mr. John D. Rockefeller in 1915 after the Ludlow massacre of the coal miners on strike in Colorado against the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. After shooting his workers back to the pits and starving their wives and children, Mr. Rockefeller and his son kindly installed the company union. These workers have been in bondage ever since.

STUDIES by impartial persons show that the Rockefeller company union is without any vestige of economic power—a beautiful automobile without an engine. They show that the "employee representation plan," as it is called, is nothing but a trap to keep down wages, slash them at will, and to keep the workers powerless to protest against the tyranny of the company. Within the last few months workers who protested against wage cuts and who refused to work at the reduced scale have been kicked out of the employ of the company. The workers have no security, no status as equal agents in a collective bargaining arrangement, no ability to strike back. They are simply made helpless and defenseless by the company union. The device disarms them and leaves the economic power in the hands of the company. This is the heaven of company unionism.

Not only among the workers of Colorado but elsewhere has the company union, no matter what name it uses to disguise itself, been shown to be a snare to trap the workers into wage cuts and lowered standard of wages and living. Readers of this article will remember the strike of a few of the workers on the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York City in the summer of 1926. It will be recalled how easily the ranks of these workers were broken and how easily they were driven back to their "pits"—the underground lines on which they work. Why were they so easily crushed? Because they had been living under the slavery of the company union for 10 years. In fact, this strike was an attempted revolt against the yoke of the company union. But it was broken swiftly by reason of the fact that the workers' spirit had been paralyzed and their economic power completely wiped out thru the company union system. And this I. R. T. company "brotherhood" is only typical of hundreds of others that have been installed in recent years to break unions and to break strikes. And many of them, like the "brotherhood" on the New York transit lines, have carried with them unspeakable "yellow dog contracts."

These contracts, as mine workers know, are used to bind the workers to an agreement not to join any real union. When used in connection with a company union they bind the workers to membership in the company union, and against membership in every other kind of union. In other words, they compel a "closed shop"

in favor of the company union, and any worker daring to join a real labor union is automatically kicked out of the employ of the company.

Let us summarize some of the obvious defects of the company union as compared with a bona fide workers' union. In the first place the workers in the company union have no connection with the workers in other unions and other companies throughout the country. They are isolated, with no backing from the workers in other towns and industries. Thus they cannot appeal to other workers for relief or strike funds. As a matter of fact, they are not expected ever to strike. For the purpose of the company bosses is to create a "strike-proof" organization.

The workers in a company union are at a powerful disadvantage when it comes to dealing with the bosses. They have no lawyers, statisticians, expert representatives, technicians of any kind. On the other hand, the company has all of these and uses them effectively against its helpless workers. The real workers' union always have representatives to speak for them in negotiations with the bosses, men who are beyond the reach of the blacklist, of discrimination and the spy system. Under the company union there can be no such thing as equality of bargaining power. The mine owner has it all. The workers have nothing. They are as helpless as if they had no "union" of any kind. "Individual bargaining" is as worthless and meaningless as company union bargaining.

THE company union is also one of the most effective propaganda agencies of the mine workers. Thru "efficiency committees," etc., they drill into the workers' minds various economic lies that tend to make the worker lose faith in his own strength and organized power. A worker who serves the bosses in one of these company unions is also sure to have certain special favors shown him if he carries out the companies' wishes. This subtle bribing of the workers, this schooling them in employers' economics, is one of the most pernicious aspects of the whole business. It should also be noted that, on several occasions, these helpless puppets of the company—members of the company union committees—have been taken to state and national legislatures to lobby for legislation favorable to the owners and inimical to the workers' interests. Thus in many years the tools and succors of the company are used to serve the purpose of the owners against the workers.

The company union has no appeal to the workers who know anything about how it has operated in other fields. Particularly are the young workers who have the fighting, aggressive spirit of youth, opposed to company union tricks. Some of the old workers, broken in health, tired and with no more hope in life, may possibly be confused and misled by the company's tricks. They may be afraid to buck the company and possibly lose their jobs by so doing. But the red-blooded young worker knows that his own strength lies in the strength of all the miners banded together, not in a dummy union controlled by the company, but in the United Mine Workers of America. Fortunately, the company union has not made much headway among coal miners, because the coal miners have always been most independent and self-reliant workers, relying on their own organized strength and not on company favors and gifts. But as the mines become more and more mechanized, and they become more and more like factories, the mine owners will try to introduce the "big family" idea of "unionism." It is then that the young workers must be most vigilant for the real union that has won them their conditions, the union in which they have achieved what safeguards and protection they have. They must fight with corresponding vigor against any "substitute" for real unionism that may be suggested by the coal mine owners.

"THE councils of efficiency," the "federated unions," the "arbitration committee," are all names for the company associations. They are all part of the prodigious open-shop anti-union campaign the mine owners will launch whenever they see a favorable opportunity. These schemes must be resisted manfully by all the mine workers who have any strength in their hearts and lime in their spines.

The young miners, especially, must remember that the company union is the employers' latest and most insidious weapon in the battle to destroy the real union. The company union has received the blessing of all the employers' associations, manufacturers' bodies and the open-shop alliances. Every labor-hater and union-breaker in America counts on the company union as a most effective weapon. The young miners should prepare to break this weapon and build their own union stronger. For the United Mine Workers must fight the life and death struggle with the company union menace.

Smoking on Increase.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The United States will smoke about 97,000,000,000 cigarettes this year. Figures on tobacco taxes issued today by the bureau of internal revenue showed an increase of about 22,000,000,000 in the use of cigarettes since 1925.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)
From the Idea of Freedom for Groups to the Idea of Political Democracy in the Whole Country.

INOW pass on the fourth problem, the problem of party mechanism in the system of the proletarian dictatorship. You are aware that up to now we Leninists have regarded the unity and coherence of our party