

One Thousand Received---Four Thousand Needed Immediately

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

The party members and the sympathizers with the party are rallying to the support of The DAILY WORKER—BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH.

In Monday's and Tuesday's paper the critical financial situation of The DAILY WORKER was presented to its supporters and the need of raising five thousand dollars of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund this week emphasized.

The result of this appeal has been increased activity in the mobilization to raise the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, but the number of the party members and the sympathizers of the party in their contributions to meet the immediate needs of the paper is still far from adequate.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the present week have been:

Monday, October 4	\$135.00
Tuesday, October 5	374.00
Wednesday, October 6	509.00

The volume of contributions has increased each day, but the total for the first three days of the week is only \$1,018.50. That leaves nearly \$4,000 of the \$5,000 needed immediately to be raised during the next three days.

The DAILY WORKER must complete the collection of the urgently needed first \$10,000 of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund by October 15 at the very latest. It must have the \$5,000 asked for in its statements of Monday and Tuesday by Monday, October 11.

Can our party members and sympathizers raise \$4,000 and have it in The DAILY WORKER office by Monday, October 11? Can they complete the first \$10,000 of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, which means \$3,000 more to be raised, by Friday, October 15?

THE ANSWER WHICH THE PARTY MEMBERS AND THE SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE PARTY'S CAUSE MAKE TO THESE QUESTIONS WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WE CAN KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

It is our belief that the party members and sympathizers can and will raise this money for The DAILY WORKER. So far only a small part of the party has gone into action to meet the crisis. Those who have responded have shown a spirit in

the fight to keep The DAILY WORKER, which, if spread thru the whole party would quickly solve the immediate financial problem of The DAILY WORKER.

Every party member, every nucleus of the party, every leading committee of the party, every sympathizer of the party must TAKE UP THE FIGHT TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. A UNITED EFFORT WILL EASILY RAISE \$4,000 BY MONDAY AND COMPLETE THE FIRST \$10,000 BY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

"WE CAN AND WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!" MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF THE WHOLE PARTY.

ACT UPON THIS SLOGAN. RUSH THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

The DAILY WORKER
the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE death of Dominic d'Allesandro, president of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union, may not be an unmitigated blessing for the hod carriers. For one thing they may have the excitement of a convention and an election of officers. Out of consideration for the treasury and the danger of swapping leaders inside of two decades, d'Allesandro postponed a convention for the past twenty years. There are some sturdy children of the Gael in the union who believe that it is enough for the Italians to contribute a pope to the Irish race. All other jobs, they believe, should be open to all comers.

SO far the A. F. of L. convention has failed to get excited over the Catholic trouble with Mexico. And in the opinion of this scribe, who knows his church fairly well, it will not, for the very good reason that the majority of A. F. of L. delegates are neither good Catholics or good Protestants—in fact, they are good for nothing except making money for themselves. The labor leaders have all the trouble they want in attending to their banks and their real estate. They will leave the Mexican imbroglio to the Knights of Columbus and others who make a living that way. A wise Catholic's best pope is his pocketbook.

CATHOLIC labor leaders may contribute to the million-dollar K. of C. fund to fight Calles. They may curse the Masonic order over their home-brew. They will continue to strut down the main aisle of the church and let the people see that they are loyal sons of the papacy. But ask them to cut their economic throats or even open a financial vein by risking a religious civil war in their international unions and they will whirl on their toes like dervishes. The bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., Catholic as well as Protestant, are sleeping in the same bed. They are not going to let a religious bedbug disturb their slumber.

THE victory of Gene Tunney is only second to the Eucharistic congress in its effectiveness as a recruiting agent for the Catholic church, according to Archbishop Hayes of New York. Tunney is a Catholic boy, but so is Jack Dempsey, if names mean what they say. The archbishop discovered that Gene said his prayers daily. That helped him win. Perhaps Gene's god was a marine in his young days. And still again, perhaps he put something in Jack's milk that caused boils to develop under his hide, making the champion dull and slow. It pays to be loyal even to a deity!

ONE of the most interesting items from the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor is Carl Haessler's tale of Dennis Batt's dilemma, when that worthy was obliged to chaperon a huge British flag while a suitable place was being provided for it. Carl says Dennis is Irish, but we are from west of the Mississippi. If Carl Haessler can't be good, he should at least try and be cautious. The Irish have their faults, but we doubt if Dennis Batt is one of them.

THE British delegates to the convention must be somewhat surprised to see the Americans scurrying around to secure Union Jacks in their honor. Why, over in England, even J. H. Thomas stands in the shadow of the Red Flag, but he is one of the most loyal supporters of the king.

FOUR RAILROAD WORKERS KILLED WHEN TRAIN CRASHES INTO SPEEDER

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed a fifth was probably fatally injured and a sixth miraculously escaped with minor bruises today when a fast Michigan Central passenger train, Chicago bound, struck a railway "speeder" on which the men were riding just north of the yards here.

The dead: Emil Orr, Hammond, Ind.; M. M. Knoll, Calumet City, Ind., and Morris Elm Reed and Walter Legg, both of Kentland, Ind.

Arthur Brew of Hammond is dying, physicians say, in a hospital here. Merrill Turner, of Hammond, saved his life by jumping just before the train struck.

FURRIERS AND I. L. G. W. PLAN AMALGAMATION

Unity is Vital Need in Needle Trades

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The 40,000 striking cloakmakers and the furriers' union have decided to call all needle trade unions for amalgamation in the struggle against the bosses in the cloakmakers' strike.

Acting upon the communication from the joint board of the furriers' union calling upon its international to take steps in bringing about an amalgamation conference of the needle trades in order to throw full support to the cloakmakers in their present strike, the general strike committee passed a motion at yesterday's meeting held in Manhattan Lyceum requesting Sigman to call together the G. E. B. of the international within one week to take steps for the amalgamation conference of the needle trades.

This move is regarded as a vital measure of defense of the cloakmakers against the bitter attacks by the bosses, police and courts.

Gold, manager of the furriers' union, which has up to date given \$50,000 to the strike in spite of the exhausted treasury due to their recent struggle, spoke in behalf of the resolution. He pointed out that the strike of the cloakmakers was the concern of all the needle trades and that the outcome of the strike would vitally affect their own union.

Furriers Lead Way.

He declared that the move for amalgamation was needed as an immediate measure to aid the cloakmakers and the needle trades as a whole affected by this struggle. He furthermore pointed out that the joint board of New York, making up the overwhelming majority of the membership of their international, unanimously supported this resolution at the shop chairman's meeting held last Monday night.

Left Wingers Support Move.

Gold was followed by Sascha Zimmerman, Burouchovitch and Rubin, who pointed out that the manufacturers were bent upon resorting to every brutal means in order to defeat the cloakmakers and that it is necessary to call up the full resources of the needle trades to defeat the bosses.

Such a conference if immediately called could at once take up joint and widespread activities thru a common tax. The resolution was further supported by Cooperman of Local 10, and Silkowitz of Local 2.

Those Who Opposed.

Sigman, Dubinsky and Hyman spoke against the resolution, but it won by an overwhelming majority. A conference of all unions to fight the injunction will be held this Friday night at the International Auditorium, 3 West 18th street.

Go Cheering to Jail.

As a result of these measures a special demonstration of women cloakmakers occurred which aroused the enthusiasm and admiration of the entire garment center. Over a hundred women pickets were arrested but entered the patrol wagon cheering the union and defying the injunction and the brutalities of the police.

The conspiracy of silence on the part of the capitalist press continues in spite of these wholesale arrests and brutality of courts.

PASSAIC STRIKE LEADER IN ACTION



Gustav Deak, chairman of strike committee of the new Passaic Local 1603, U. T. W. and a striker from Botany Mills, addressing his fellow strikers at a meeting that, with a big parade, celebrated induction of strikers into A. F. of L.

LITHUANIAN NATIONALISTS AND POLISH MARCHERS STAGE BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Lithuanian nationalists today attacked a Polish religious procession, injuring 500 persons, according to a dispatch from Warsaw. Some of the victims later died, it was stated.

ASSAILS HIGH BAIL AS PART OF FRAME-UP

\$430,000 Bail Set to Bias Opinion

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 7.—Denouncing the high bail set in the cases of strikers brought before the local courts as a deliberate attempt to drain the resources of the union and so help the mill owners break the Passaic textile strike, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, issued a statement today calling upon organized labor to stand by the strikers against the "new onslaught of the mill-controlled police and judges in the strike area."

In his statement he branded the arrest of strike leaders on the charge of throwing bombs as "the most fantastic of the numerous and brazen schemes of the mill-controlled police to break this strike and send the workers back to the mills without a union and without the rights of human beings."

Another Mooney Case.

"This is another Mooney case, but on a larger scale. Twenty-one of the most active strike leaders have been arrested on the obviously spurious charge of throwing bombs. These men were subjected to the horrible torture of the third degree and forced to sign 'confessions' which they repudiated as soon as they were released on bail.

Try to Break Strike.

"This most recent frame-up is the final lawless effort of the mill-owners and their police lackeys to defeat the gallant struggle of the striking textile workers. It is a challenge to the entire labor movement; for the fight of the Passaic strikers against company unionism and starvation wages is a fight that affects every worker in the country. It is a fight that labor cannot afford to lose for to lose would be to invite a wage-slashing, union-smashing campaign against the entire labor movement."

Mr. Wagenknecht compared the cases of "strikers held in jail as high as \$100,000 in a case in which no one was killed and on one injured" to the sensational Hall-Mills murder case "in which a woman charged with murder is released in \$40,000 bail while 10 strikers are held in a total of \$430,000."

This is nothing but an attempt to impress the public mind with a false idea of the enormity of the crime with which these men are charged, the statement declared.

Green Clashes With Hicks On Unity With Russ Labor

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

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—George Hicks, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, clashed here yesterday over the question of the admission of the trade unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to an all-inclusive trade union international.

John Bromley, the second fraternal delegate from Great Britain, left the discussion of international relations to Hicks who was first presented to the convention. Hicks first mentioned the Soviet Union when he told of the splendid financial relief given the striking British miners by the Russian workers, declaring it evidenced a kindness and generosity almost beyond conception. He mentioned also the financial aid given by the down-trodden of India and the ruthlessly exploited workers of China.

Must Be All-Inclusive.

"I have always been an ardent advocate of real international trade union unity," said Hicks, showing immediately that he had no intention of dragging in the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions. "The workers of the world must really establish an international of labor that will really visualize the needs of the international labor movement in its struggle for hours and conditions and the protection of the downtrodden.

For Admittance of Russian Unions.

"We must see that the trade unions of Soviet Russia are included in such an international," he concluded, and then proceeded to discussion of the British general strike.

But it was the mention of the workers of the Soviet Union that stirred Green to reply when all the fraternal delegates had made their addresses of greeting. It was not as bitter a reply as Green made last year to Arthur A. Purcell at Atlantic City, but it pleased the reactionary elements in the convention, who applauded generously but did not rise to their feet, altho quite a few tried to start a movement in that direction.

Green Opposes Unity.

"We can enter into hearty accord with all the speakers have said on the question of the international solidarity of the workers," declared Green. "We have listened to Hicks urge that the workers of that great new country of Russia should be included in the international labor movement.

"But I must say that there is an impregnable barrier between the workers of that country and the American Federation of Labor when they embrace a philosophy so antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, it is useless to attempt any reconciliation of our differences. The Russian workers must change their viewpoint before we can think of establishing any relations with them. I know that is the sentiment of the majority of your people."

All Have Rights, But Russians.

So far the delegation sat silent. They were evidently dumbfounded for the moment, since President Green had been slipping in short comments every day during the convention thus far, evidently intended as oil upon the waters of the troubled relations with Mexico to the effect that the trade unionists of the different countries could hold their own views on other questions as long as they were

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BRITISH MINERS REJECT DEMAND TO SURRENDER; CONTINUE STRIKE

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation in session today unanimously adopted a resolution rejecting the government demands for the strikers' surrender. This action conforms to a vote of the miners' districts which voted 737,000 against 42,000 to reject the terms.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Confounding all reports of the capitalist papers, mine owners and the tory government about the "return to work" of the striking miners, the rank and file of the union districts to which the question of surrendering to the terms of the Baldwin government were put to referendum, have shown their marvelous courage once more by rejecting them flatly.

This was reported at the reconvening today of the miners' delegate conference at Kingsway Hall to discuss the situation. The Baldwin government had given the ultimatum that the terms proposed by Churchill, that the men go back to work without settlement, that the union accept district agreements, thus breaking up the national union, and that the longer workday and reduced wages thus forced on them be left to a board of arbitration elected by the tory parliament, must be accepted.

A Family Row.

This was especially true in the Passaic strike situation, where President Green, representing the A. F. of L., was supposed to be working in harmony with Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers' Union, Senator Borah and other elements seeking a settlement of this struggle. In the midst of the negotiations Mat-

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GIVEN REBUFF BY CHURCH AND Y. M. C. A. AT DETROIT MEET



William Green.

LYNCH OPPOSES MORRISON FOR A. F. OF L. SECRETARY

BULLETIN.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—Great Britain is headed inevitably toward another general strike, to be fought even harder than the lockout of last May, George W. Hicks and Fred G. Bromley, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, told the American Federation of Labor convention today.

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

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—James M. Lynch, recently deposed president of the International Typographical Union, is out to depose Frank Morrison, also a member of the Typographical Union, as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

This is the latest maneuver for official position within the A. F. of L., and it is declared that strong effort will be made to put it thru at this convention. It is considered in some circles as a move to ultimately oust William Green as president.

Out of A Job

"Jim" Lynch lost out in the last election in the printers' union, so he is out of a job at the present time. Lynch doesn't take the same attitude toward official position that is credited to another member of the printers' delegation, E. S. McCullough, who failed of re-election as A. F. of L. delegate. McCullough when asked where he preferred the next convention of the A. F. of L. to go, declared, "I don't care if it goes to hell."

"Andy" Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, sitting near, didn't hear correctly, thinking that McCullough referred to the A. F. of L. itself.

Andy A Little Dense.

So it had to be carefully explained to the Norseman that McCullough would not be a delegate to next year's convention of the A. F. of L., so it didn't matter much to him in what place it met.

But "Jim" Lynch is not so indifferent. The last time he was ousted from the presidency of the International Typographical Union, he landed a soft berth as industrial commissioner in New York state. In time, he drifted back to the presidency of the printers. It seems he is bent on remaining in the organized labor movement, if only by the skin of his teeth, and so he has chosen, so reliable reports point out, to try to oust Secretary Morrison, who was opposed to him in the last election fight in the union.

A Relic of Gompers.

Morrison has been classed more or less with what "progressives" there are in the printers' union. This has not seemed to prevent his re-election year after year, since memory runneth not to the contrary, under Gompers, and he still sticks under Green.

(Continued on page 2.)

DAILY WORKER GIVES CONCERT AT OPERA HOUSE

N. Y. Entertainment This Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The following program has been arranged by George Koucky for the DAILY WORKER campaign concert to be given at two o'clock this Sunday afternoon, October 10, in Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New York.

1. The International, Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra," P. Goldenstein, conductor.
2. Trio for violin, cello and piano, Arensky—Elfrida Bose, violinist; Naoum Benditzky, cellist; E. Benditzky, pianist.
3. Andante, Viniavsky — Elfrida Bose, violinist.
4. (a) Meditation, Massenet; (b) Spinnelied, Papper—Naoum Benditzky, cellist.
5. "The Daily Worker—The Voice of Labor."—Wm. W. Weinstein.
6. (a) Waltz in G Minor, Chopin; (b) Sparks, Moskovsky; (c) Rigolito Paraphrase, Verdi-Liszt—George Halprin, pianist.
7. Impromptu, Porovlin — Elfrida Bose.
8. Serenade, Papper—Naoum Benditzky.
9. Russian Dance—Edith Segal.
10. (a) Flying Wedge March; (b) Broken Life, Waltz; (c) International—Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra".

Remember Last Year.
Those who attended THE DAILY WORKER concert last year will still remember with what enthusiasm Elfrida Bose, virtuoso violinist, was received on that occasion, and will be sure to bring their friends to hear her this time.

Admission is fifty cents. Tickets may be secured in advance at THE DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, at 108 14th street.

Green Clashes with Hicks on Unity

(Continued from page 1)
united in the fight for hours, wages and conditions, the accepted basis of international affiliation.

Here Green began to work himself into a frenzy, ending up with his pet line of attack that the Communists are seeking to destroy the A. F. of L. and its international unions. He claims this is inspired by the Russian workers. He concluded that the Russian workers must cease trying to destroy the great American Federation of Labor before we can entertain any ideas of solidarity with them.

Trevino Dodges Vital Issue.
It was only this outburst that brought out the applause of the delegates. It quickly died, however, lacking the stamina of last year's anti-Soviet demonstration. The addresses of the fraternal delegates were featured by the complete failure of the Mexican spokesman, Ricardo Trevino, secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, head of the delegation of three, to mention the struggle of the Mexican workers and the peasants against the catholic church.

Hicks and Bromley Differ.
Hicks and Bromley also clashed on the British strike. Hicks declared, in speaking of the strike: "We did not secure all we had hoped." Bromley, on the other hand, argued that the result of the general strike was one of the greatest victories that trade unionism has ever won.

In an effort to smooth over this difference with Hicks, however, Bromley continued: "We never set out in our first great adventure and bring home all the prizes. This was labor's first attempt to free itself."
After pointing out that the conclusion of the general strike was unsatisfactory, Hicks declared that the conditions that had produced the general strike still existed; that the workers cannot escape from the reality of the tremendous economic forces at work with the present social system.

New General Strike Coming.
"The two sides are again preparing," said Hicks. "General strikes of a more formidable character are inevitable. We will be ready again when the time comes. We must not be timid. There is a glorious field of opportunity confronting us."

Hicks urged the American workers to march forward with British labor to the conquest of power everywhere for labor.

Most of Bromley's address was a humorous recital of the dire straits imposed upon the British ruling class by the strike. The efforts of the dukes and lords to act as strike breakers and of his having been sent to parliament "to keep my eye on the thieves who are there for the exploiting interests."

"Not a Politician."
Bromley declared he was only a trade unionist, not a politician, but promised that at the next election labor would come into power in Great Britain. Bromley also dealt with the British Communists, declaring: "They are not bad boys. We are anxious to work with them and keep them in

JUST BEFORE THE MEETING



President McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, and Alfred Wagenknecht, Relief Chairman, looking over the vast assemblage gathered at First Ward Park to welcome A. F. of L. to Passaic.

Name of Late Sam Gompers Mentioned on Third Day of Detroit Convention; Catholic Delegates Enjoy Protestant Attack Against Detroit's Y. M. C. A.

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
GRAYSTONE BALLROOM, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7.—Dr. J. C. Curran, of the Near East Relief Committee, was the first to mention the name of the late Sam Gompers in the convention here. He eulogized Gompers for his work in connection with the relief of christian minorities in the Near East.

Kate Richards O'Hare, who is campaigning thruout the country against prison-made goods, told the convention that she had found that the Detroit stores were filled with the products of prison factories. She said more money is being spent to punish criminals than for educational purposes.

Ben Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor of New York, who is now touring the country in the party's congressional campaign, was a visitor at the convention.

The catholic delegates in the convention are laughing up their sleeves as the protestants are attacking one

of their pet institutions, the Young Men's Christian Association.

Alfred Wagenknecht, considered by Thomas F. MacMahon and Sarah Conboy, national officials of the United Textile Workers of America as "the wizard of finance" of the Passaic Textile Relief forces, is attending the convention as an interested observer of action to be taken on the Passaic relief resolution introduced by the Textile Workers' delegation.

Bundles of The Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger's socialist daily published in the Wisconsin metropolis, are being given away to the delegates. They are left on a chair but few delegates avail themselves of the free Leaders. On the other hand they pay their good money to buy THE DAILY WORKER from Sarah Victor, the Detroit DAILY WORKER agent who is selling "THE DAILY" at the convention.

John J. Ballam, general secretary of the central bureau of the national organizing committee of the textile industry, with which the Passaic strikers were affiliated before joining the American Federation of Labor, is a visitor at the convention. He announces as a great achievement the bringing into the A. F. of L. of 10,000 Passaic textile workers, thus avoiding the pitfalls of dual unionism. He is interested in what the A. F. of L. intends to do to help organize the workers in the textile industry.

Louis N. Morones, secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Calles government in Mexico, has sent greetings to the convention. He is being urged as a presidential candidate in Mexico to succeed Calles.

The influence of the striking Passaic textile workers, now affiliated with the United Textile Workers, is shown by the fact that the delegates of this union have introduced resolutions calling for organization of the southern textile workers, against company unionism, for relief in aid of the strike that still continues, organizing the unorganized, all of which resolutions were introduced by the progressive bloc and adopted in the U. T. W. at the recent convention of this organization.

Andrew Furuseth, delegate of the Seamen's Union, has introduced resolutions opposing participation of the United States in the League of Nations, World Court or International Labor office, thus hitting the A. F. of L. policies on these questions.

Furuseth has also introduced resolutions opposing pending bills that would weaken the Seamen's Act that it took him a score of years to get thru congress.

Delegate James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades department, has introduced the promised resolution calling on the A. F. of L. to lead in the organization of the auto workers.

Fitzpatrick Promises Union to Date Workers After Strike Victory

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in addressing the 125 Negro women strikers, who walked out of the Maras company date factory when a wage reduction notice was posted last Friday, declared that he would make every effort to get them admitted into the A. F. of L. as a union, "if they were successful in their strike."

Fitzpatrick suggested that they win the strike before they become a union, declaring that would give them a chance for fraternal success.

He promised that the C. F. of L. would give the strikers credentials to solicit strike benefit contributions from Chicago unions.

A mass meeting of the strikers and sympathizers has been called for Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Union Trade hall, 3358 South Michigan Av. Those in charge of the strike report that many strike recruits are being obtained from girls applying for work at the factory.

CANTON TROOPS DEFEAT FORCES OF CHUAN-FANG

(Continued from page 1)
were trampled to death in the rush to escape.

A British steamer and a Japanese steamer at Hankow were fired on from the shore today, but neither suffered any casualties.

Orders from Washington.
PEKING, Oct. 7.—The American military attache here has received orders from Washington to proceed at once to Sianfu and liberate the Americans now imprisoned there by the warring Chinese factions. Plans for effecting the rescue were not revealed.

Government Worried.
TOKIO, Oct. 7.—The government is seriously worried over recent developments in Manchuria. Chang Tso-Lin seems to be feeling his rice. Chang recently repudiated that part of his agreement with Japan which permitted Japanese subjects to lease agricultural lands in Manchuria. The crops are now ready for harvesting, but Chang intends to bring them in with swords rather than with scythes.

There are more than a million Korean families in Manchuria who have leased land as Japanese subjects. In all probability the Koreans are no more enthusiastic over Japan's interests in China than Chang Tso-Lin.

Chang May Desert Japan.
Chang Tso-Lin and the Japanese government are rushing troops and Red Cross units to the Korean border. This looks like war. Or it may mean another uprising in Korea. If, as seems probable, Chang has decided that this is a good time for him to drop his Japanese connections, the Koreans may find the time opportune to rise against Japan.

Reports have come from Mukden that severe battles have taken place between Japanese and Manchurian forces with heavy losses on both sides.

Still Negotiates with Japan.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The government is still negotiating with Japan with a view of enlisting the Mikado's support in a campaign against China. Japan is bargaining for terms. All the other powers approached by England, with the exception of Italy, turned down the plea for intervention. Whatever aid England receives from Japan and Italy will have to be purchased dearly. The black hand government of Italy does not have to be more venal than the government that broke the triple alliance to enter the war on the side of the allies, in order to uphold the Rome tradition for purchasability.

Japan's Terms.
What Chamberlain offered Italy as the price of its assistance is not yet known, but Japan's terms are as follows:

1. The reduction to a minimum of the Singapore project.
2. The recognition of Japan's "special interests" in Central China.
3. Full support to Japan's policy of penetration of Northern China, Manchuria, and Mongolia.
4. A number of concessions favorable to Japanese commercial and financial interests.

Whether the British government will be willing to pay such a heavy price, or whether Japan would be prepared to take less remains to be seen.

If agreement is reached, the danger of armed intervention will become immediate.

If no agreement is reached, there is a possibility that the British government, realizing the impossibility of single-handed intervention and impressed by the rapid extension of the authority of the Canton government, which now extends over half of China, will decide upon a startling reversal of policy.

It is reported that the cabinet has already under consideration this alternative plan of recognizing all "de facto" and provisional governments and abandoning the pretense that the Peking government represents all China.

Such a step would mean that the Canton government would be recognized in the South, the Peking government in the North, Sun Chuan-fang in the eastern seaboard provinces and Chang Tso-Lin in Manchuria.

Many Join Strike of Window Washers, Call Meeting Friday

A special meeting of the Chicago Window Washers' Union, Local No. 40, which has been on strike since last Monday has been called for Friday afternoon at 30 North Wells to discuss further steps in the strike. Union officials report that since the strike the membership of the union has been increased by 50 men, who were eager to join in the fight for an increase in wages which the union is demanding.

No further arrests were made of the members Thursday, also a consistent campaign of intimidation was made on the union Wednesday by the police.

The union is demanding a scale of \$1.25 an hour. The 40-hour a week guarantee will not be made a major demand, it was decided.

When the Government Stoops to the Murder of the Militants of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

NOT even the worst methods employed by backstairs private detective agencies were neglected by the United States government in league with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the effort to legally murder Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

This is clearly brought out in the affidavit now in the hands of Judge Webster Thayer in the Norfolk county court, signed by John Ruzzamenti, would-be stool pigeon for the prosecution's forces.

Ruzzamenti declares that he was asked by Feri Felix Weiss, of the staff of the prosecution, if he would like to act as a spy in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. This was in December, 1920.

It was at this time that District Attorney Katzman, according to Ruzzamenti, told him in substance THAT HE HAD NO EVIDENCE AGAINST SACCO OR AGAINST VANZETTI.

Not having any evidence, the prosecution set about, as best it could, to manufacture it. Ruzzamenti was to mix with the prisoners, staying in jail with them, in order to listen in on anything that they might say. But, first of all, he was to come into the prison, where Sacco and Vanzetti were confined, as a bona fide crook in order not to arouse suspicion. With this agreement between him and Weiss, Ruzzamenti came to Boston and told District Attorney Katzman of the plan proposed to him by Weiss, that he should commit a burglary and be arrested by prearrangement, committed to Dedham jail and placed in the cell next to Sacco.

But the district attorney seems to have felt that he had a better plan. Katzman proposed instead that Ruzzamenti should secure employment in the town of Stoughton, hire a room in Mrs. Sacco's house, establish friendly relations with her and secure any confidential communications from her as to the criminal activities of her husband.

But the mere fact that the government forces carried out either one of these plans is added testimony to the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Since Sacco and Vanzetti were not involved in the South Braintree affair, or in any other crime, they would have no criminal activities to discuss in prison between themselves, or with the other prisoners. There was nothing for a stool pigeon, as Ruzzamenti was proposed to be, to listen in on.

Similarly, Sacco had no criminal activities to discuss in the few letters that he was permitted to send to his wife. So Ruzzamenti was minus the stool pigeon's job.

In his affidavit Ruzzamenti says that District Attorney Katzman told him it would be several days before he was ready to go ahead. Nothing further developing, however, Ruzzamenti returned to Pennsylvania about the middle of January, 1921. Ruzzamenti adds that District Attorney Katzman never did pay him for his time and trouble.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
Here our labor fakery are a little more consistent. They believe in the capitalist system and admit it.

THERE will be a conference of the Russian Communist Party held on the 25th of October, and this is about the time we issue our annual warning to our readers to be prepared for strange tales of uprisings in the Soviet Union. Even our own DAILY WORKER had a story yesterday (an authentic one) of a visit paid by the opposition to the central committee to a meeting of party comrades, where they expressed themselves vigorously in opposition to the prevailing view of the party. So far the capitalist papers have not huffed this political exuberance as an indication of the early fall of the Soviet regime. Something or somebody may fall, but it will not be the government.

THE capitalist papers are learning by degrees, tho for a while we were doubtful, if Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek and other leading members of the Russian Party got up at 1 o'clock in the morning a few years ago to attend a meeting every liar from Riga to Geneva would be busy predicting Soviet collapse, and the exiled white guards who are now scratching themselves in the garrets of Berlin and Moscow would be submitting their verminous anatomies to the sunlight in preparation for re-entry into society. But not any more.

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

POLICE ATTACK N. Y. STRIKERS ON PICKET LINE

Window Cleaners Find Legality Don't Help

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The first days of the strike of the New York window cleaners already prove that the police and the judges are on the side of the employers. Heavy bail was imposed upon the arrested men ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Altho picketing is legal and lawful, yet the peaceful pickets are rounded up by the police and sentenced to jail.

Many Strikers Jailed.
For speaking to scabs and attempting to take off two strikebreakers, A. Oleksi and J. Rulchacki were sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse. Five other strikers for similar offence were sentenced to five days each. Frank Rocolet and William Schap were fined \$50 each for merely attempting to make two scabs join the union. Others are still jailed and awaiting trial.

Before the striking window cleaners is now the problem of the right of peaceful picketing. The bosses alone are powerless, the army of gunmen they mobilized does not discourage the strikers in any way. The enemy of the striking men is now the police, who by unprovoked attacks are framing up the strikers and the courts take the opportunity to impose long jail terms upon them.

Capitalist Press Aids Bosses.
The capitalist press is trying to influence public opinion against the striking window cleaners. The prostitute press with eight-column headlines is polarizing the bravery of the police in beating and jailing the peaceful pickets.

But the just cause the striking window cleaners are fighting for is well known to the working masses. To risk a human life for \$44 a week is not such a great bargain. One of the liberal judges had to admit that the demands of the window cleaners are just, and the dangerous work they perform deserves even a shorter working week and a larger wage.

Lynch is Opposed to Frank Morrison for A. F. of L. Secretary

(Continued from page 1)

threw Woll, seemingly on his own initiative let loose a blast against Sen. Borah. Similar developments have taken place on other issues.

It is not believed that Woll will come out against Green at this convention. The fact that he is head of a small union is not held against him, it is said. This may, in fact, be something in his favor, resulting in less friction between some of the large international unions that contend for the direction of A. F. of L. policies.

Green Depends on Miners.
President Green is a member of the miners' union, credited with being the largest in the A. F. of L. If Green can control the votes of the miners' delegates, in case of a vital division on some issue, then he can practically dictate the decision.

No such division has yet taken place. It is not expected to arise at this convention. But the cleavage will no doubt develop. Then it will be to the interests of some of the other unions to have the head of a small organization in the presidency of the A. F. of L.

Progressives Invisible.
There was a time when it was interesting to speculate to what committees the various so-called "progressives" in the convention would be assigned. It is not necessary to waste this effort in this convention. The "progressives" here are of such a slight tinge and they are so few that they are completely lost in the general shuffle.

Send in a sub today!

To the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Oct. 9

The greatest Chicago demonstration of revolutionary workers ever held!

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of the first edition of the

DAILY CHICAGO FREIHEIT

SPEAKERS:

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C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen'l Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party
M. Epstein, Editor of the Freiheit—First time in Chicago

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BIG SURPRISES! GET TICKETS!

PEASANTS IN ITALY REVOLT AGAINST BENITO

Old Men and Women Imprisoned

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The entire population of Milonella, twenty miles north of Bologna in fascist Italy is in open revolt against the government.

The workers in this area have refused to join the fascist organizations, the pressure has been brought to bear on them for the past six years. Recently a leader of the working population was arrested and is now imprisoned in Rome.

Failing to induce the workers to join their ranks the fascists resorted to cruder methods. An order was issued to deport all the families that refused to agree to the fascist decrees.

Taken to Bologna.

The workers knew that this order was but the prelude to an orgy of assassination, so they fled. A few days ago those who could not leave were handcuffed and hauled in closed vans to Bologna where they are housed in barracks guarded by armed men.

In addition to the deportation of the old men, women and children, the fascists arrested over one hundred peasants.

The fascists are led by a wealthy landowner and the government is carrying out his instructions.

Signal For Revolt.

News of the Milonella revolt has spread through Italy and the fascists fear that this will be the signal for a revolt among the peasantry who are at the end of their patience.

The most dramatic feature of the present uprising is the fact that the women are taking a prominent part in the struggle. The women have retreated to the fastnesses around the town and from there, are waging war against the tyrants.

Army Revolt Against Spanish Dictator in Open Again, Reported

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Reports from Spain say that Primo de Rivera faces a new military revolt, the engineers having joined the artillery officers in demanding De Rivera's retirement, and all troops have been ordered confined to barracks for two days past. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed in the danger zones of Madrid and Barcelona.

American Labor Falls Short of Expectation in Mine Strike Funds

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There has been general surprise in British labor circles at the smallness of returns from the appeal made to American labor unions for strike relief to the British miners. The lack of support from America has been compared to the immense funds for strike relief sent from the Soviet Union, leaving the impression that the Soviet workers are much more interested in helping the strikers than the American unions.

It was thought that the sending of the official delegation to work in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor would produce great results, since American unionists are supposed to get the highest wages in the world. British workers are now disillusioned. The capitalist press is inferring that money was sent, but disappeared, thus trying to raise a conflict in the ranks of the strikers.

KUOMINTANG IN STATEMENT OF PARTY POLICY

Chang to Send Troops South to Hunan

CANTON, Sept. 17.—(By Mail)—Tchang Tso Lin has decided to advance to support Wu Pei Fu and to send an army of 100,000 men against the province of Hunan.

The Kuomintang has published a declaration concerning the next tasks of the party: The Kuomintang fights for the unification and the democratization of the country. The chief enemy at the moment is Wu Pei Fu, who must be smashed.

The Kuomintang appeals to all the military leaders of Central China to unite with the Canton troops in the struggle against Wu. Whoever maintains neutrality will be regarded as a friend. After the victory a national assembly will be called and a united government formed from the provinces who are inclined to this step.

Upon the field of foreign policy the Kuomintang strives for the abolition of the unequal treaties and the making of other treaties upon the basis of equality. It is not the intention of China to annul her foreign debt, she wishes nevertheless to pay off her debts in accordance with her financial and economic possibilities.

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

Vera Cruz Suffers Heavy Damage in Hurricane



The port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, viewed from the waterfront and across the city's housetops.

Vera Cruz, on the east coast of Mexico, suffered serious damage at the hands of twin hurricanes which have swept in from the sea over the low-lying town. Great property losses have been reported, both ashore and among the shipping in the port; losses among the inhabitants have been but vaguely estimated. Vera Cruz, one of the chief ports of Mexico, is the center of the country's industry and, incidentally, the home of the most radical section of the working class movement.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH STAGES AN ORIENTAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

By MANUEL GOMEZ, (Special to The Daily Worker)

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 7.—Muffled by an artfully created atmosphere of mock christian piety, the voice of young Asia managed to be heard at the Episcopal Devotional Center here, during the oriental students' conference. Some thirty students from universities throughout the United States gave virtually unanimous expression to the demand of the oppressed peoples of the East for freedom from imperialist domination. Meanwhile the bishop of Milwaukee, distinguished host to the delegates, looked up at the ceiling and pretended as though nothing had happened.

Representative Delegation.

Students attending the conference included Chinese, Hindus, Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese and one Siberian. The sessions, held twice a day, extended over a period of a week.

The conference was called under the chairmanship of Haridas Mozumdar, author of a book on Ghandi. It was financed by the ever-ready gentry of the episcopal church, who explained their charitableness by declaring sympathy with the previously announced aims of the gathering: "to create a better understanding between East and West."

Much Religious Hokum.

Not to let a good opportunity go to waste, the hosts overwhelmed their youthful-guests with courtesies, generously interspersed with religious propaganda and apologies for imperialism. Every student found a good-sized cross on the wall in his room. "Grace" was said by the bishop before and after each meal. Each session of the conference began with five minutes silent meditation. Moreover, a goodly supply of preachers and missionaries were on hand to participate in the debates.

Most of the students were obviously cowed by their surroundings. However, two Chinese students (S. C. Cheng and C. C. Chang) and one Hindu (N. K. Paranjpe), put forward the position of the oppressed peoples in vigorous fashion. Others who took a leading part in the discussion were Cirilo Manat, a Filipino law student, and Mr. Mozumdar.

No Resolution Adopted.

No resolutions were adopted by the delegates. Paranjpe made an attempt to present some, but he was gracefully brushed aside with the explanation that the conference was "merely an exchange of views." The consensus of student opinion favored a united struggle by the oppressed peoples of Asia to throw off the imperialist yoke. The delegates also showed themselves to be opposed to the so-called Pan-Asiatic movement, which was denounced as an instrument of Japanese imperialism.

Despite the unnatural restraint in which the conference took place, a sharp conflict in views between the students and their hosts was discernible throughout. Everyone of the christian crew, including the benign bishop, maintained the imperialist position. All except one or two defended the U. S. immigration restrictions against Orientals, all insisted upon "the need for continued United States sovereignty over the Philippines, and all showed their lack of sympathy with the national liberation struggle of the Chinese people. They pleaded with the Orientals "to understand" the benevolent purposes of imperialism, just as they were prepared "to understand" the Orientals.

INSURRECTION IN GREECE NIPPED IN NICK OF TIME

Government Continues Military Precautions

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Prompt military action early today frustrated what the government believes was another attempted civilian insurrection. The city today seethed with excitement and rumors.

The government's alarm was aroused by the appearance of a number of armed groups of civilians in one of the principal squares of the city, and by the sound of rifle firing on the outskirts of the capital during the early hours of the morning.

Alarm Was Sounded.

Immediately army buglers in motor cars dashed about the streets sounding the call to arms. Commanding officers held their troops in the barracks ready for any emergency, or took up positions at points of vantage in the city. The streets were cleared and all places of amusement were closed.

The populace, fearing a repetition of the massacre of September 9th when the troops battled the republican guard, resulting in the death and wounding of more than a hundred, fled indoors.

The government today continued its military precautions.

Pan-European Meet Sees Peril to the League of Nations

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The Pan-European congress, where representatives of 28 nations are discussing Europe's affairs, is open here and some interesting phases of political life are revealed.

Several criticisms were aimed at the league of nations. It is powerless according to some and has little jurisdiction in the eyes of others. One question is whether such a Pan-European movement as the congress represents is inimical to the league. The Greek delegate, who is that nation's representative to the league, said that jealousies already exist in the league and may develop into conflicts which the league is powerless to prevent. He objected to other than European countries having authority in the league on European matters.

He added that Brazil caused the recent crisis by withdrawal and said there is danger of a Pan-American league forming out of the Pan-American Union and taking a hostile attitude toward the league of nations.

Two Colonels to Rockpile.

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—The council of war has sentenced Colonels Zervas and Dertlios, leaders of the recent republican guard revolt, to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Mexican-Swiss Treaty Signed.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—Mexico and Switzerland have established full diplomatic relations. Mexico will open a legation in Berne immediately.

WORLD NEWS AT A GLANCE

Kaiser to Get \$5,000,000.

BERLIN.—The Prussian state has agreed to pay \$5,000,000 and give 280,000 acres of land and three castles, at Schwes, Fuerrath and Wildenbruch to the Kaiser and give the crown prince a castle at Oels in settlement for claims made by the royal family for everything it left behind. The Kaiser even claimed the state opera houses.

The Communists, aided by many social-democratic workers, are leading the movement to prevent such a settlement while millions of workers and war veterans are in poverty. "Not one cent to the Hohenzollern robbers," says a Communist manifesto. The Communists are agitating for the expulsion from Germany of all Hohenzollerns.

May Give Religious Home Rule.

MEXICO CITY.—It is reported that the minister of the interior is to introduce a bill allowing one foreign priest to each city where there is a foreign colony. Also each state legislature may decide on how many priests shall officiate within it.

Poland Reorganizes Cabinet.

WARSAW.—August Zaleski, who held the post of foreign minister in the resigned Bartel cabinet, has been named to refill the post in the reorganized cabinet under the premiership of Pilsudski.

Spain Angles for Tangler.

MADRID.—At the coming conference of three or four imperialist powers on the Tangler question, Spain is preparing, if denied her claim for full mandatory control, to invite the United States into the conference, which is entirely distasteful to England, France and Italy since they feel that America has no business in the matter.

Cannon on the heights of Tangler can reduce Gibraltar to ruins and England is certain not to let her line of imperialist communications to the east to be given to any power but herself or her most trusted allies.

To Hock Germany to U. S. Capital.

PARIS.—French government heads are working hard to perfect a scheme whereby \$500,000,000 of "reparations bonds" against German railways and industries to be pooled by the German government may be marketed in the United States and the 52 per cent due France under the reparations division may go to help France rescue her bankrupt finances. Poincare aims to get permission from America to market these bonds in exchange for ratification of the debt pact.

German Industry Advances.

BERLIN.—General Director Voegler of the German steel trust in a speech to the people's party convention said that the new European steel trust would not be possible without the recent Franco-German political accord.

Voegler also said that Germany was near "freeing itself from British and American coal supremacy. We have perfected a complete process to make benzine coal ridiculously cheap." It is said coal is turned into a liquid by adding hydrogen.

Have Their Hands Full in China.

SHANGHAI.—Thirty-nine British and American missionaries at Sianfu in Hunan province, caught by the swift southward advance of Feng Yushiang's Kuomintang army, are appealing for "rescue." British and American consuls at Hankow have replied that they are unable to send an expedition inland as these imperialist powers have all they can do to keep the Yangtze open.

The walled city of Wuchang opposite Hankow, where troops of Wu Pei-fu are besieged by Cantonese, has been again bombed by airplanes of the southern armies.

British Relieved by Hertzog.

LONDON.—British diplomats are breathing easier. Prime Minister Hertzog of South Africa, who was expected to join with Mackenzie King, Canada's representative at the imperial conference, in a fight for greater dominion rights within the empire, has publicly declared that he will raise no question of that "revolutionary" nature.

Premier Cosgrave of the Irish Free State has sent similar assurances. Premier Bruce of Australia is known as a supporter of the empire and will not support Mackenzie King of Canada. Neither will New Zealand's representative. So the British feel that King will be isolated if he raises the question.

Primo de Rivera a Kill-Joy.

MADRID.—Primo de Rivera has issued a government order forbidding the ancient Spanish custom of the "pipro," by which women in public places are complimented as to their attractiveness by any man who so desires. The influx of American tourists, many of the prudish vintage of the Y. W. C. A., is to blame. They object to being complimented, and some are so old as to scarcely deserve it, but the true Spaniard is always polite and does not wish to offend any ancient dame by omitting what is expected as her due by any woman, the expressed admiration of the other sex.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

Next Saturday

IN THE NEW

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

OCTOBER

9

Personal Recollections of Karl Marx

An unusual story of the great leader by his son-in-law
PAUL LAFARGUE
author of the "Right to be Lazy," etc.

A New Generation in The Making

a colorful record of youth education by
NAT KAPLAN

A Lesson in Holy Scriptures

You'll enjoy this satirical art strip by a Mexican artist

The Scab

a splendid, illustrated short story of proletarian life by
MAX GELTMAN

T. J. O'FLAHERTY

begins a splendid treat for our readers in a series of articles on the Slush Funds.

To make this even a more attractive feature it will be illustrated by the clever proletarian artist

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A SPORTS COLUMN
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Cartoons by Ellis, Jeger, Voss, Hay Bales and others.



Will Appear

OCTOBER 23

A postponement of one week was necessary to secure new features for the SUNDAY WORKER. On October 23, and on every Sunday following the SUNDAY WORKER will be issued for your pleasure and education.

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NOVEMBER 1

A RUSSIAN POWER PROJECT

SAPOROSHYI, Alexandrovsk, Oct. 4 (By Mail).—This article is prompted by an article in one of the July numbers of THE DAILY WORKER'S Magazine Section by Comrade Browder, who described the Volkobstraya (electric power plant). This is being written from the home

of the Dniper river, where another electric project is to be built, called Dneprostraya, but on a much larger scale than Volkobstraya.

650,000 H. P. Plant.

Dneprostraya is to be of 650,000 h.p. or 13 turbines of 50,000 h. p. each. Dneprostraya is important in three ways: a waterway to the Black and Baltic Seas, irrigation for hundreds of thousands of acres of land, and electric power for the metal industries in this locality.

PROF. ALEXANDROW, with a commission, went abroad to place the plans for the project before the best engineers of other countries, among them America. As a result of that trip, American engineers of the firm Cooper have been here going over the plans of the project.

Will Cost \$60,000,000.

The dam of the plant is to be 126 feet high, equipped with a canal and locks to enable ships to go up and down the river, which cannot be done now, owing to the waterfalls and rapids.

The building of the plant will cost about \$60,000,000. I understand that work is to start in the early part of 1927.

I do not know definitely whether the Cooper company is to be retained to help build the plant, but the people in this locality are enthusiastic over the fact that American engineers are interested, and if outside help is needed they would rather see the Americans given the preference.

Scouts Rumors.

THERE is absolutely no foundation for rumors being spread thru the American bourgeois press that there is an uprising in the Ukraine, or anywhere else in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

I am back in the shop again after being out in the village for a year and a half. We are making farm implements where I am working, and I am earning from 120 to 130 rubles per month, with two weeks' vacation with pay every six months.

Where is the Russian strike fund for England's striking coal miners coming from? In the early part of the strike the workers in this locality voted a half day's pay, later 2 per cent, and at present 1 per cent of their earnings until the strike is ended.

And that is not all. One can see young girls every day in the streets of the city and in the market places collecting funds for England's striking coal miners.

Daily Worker CONCERT

2 P. M.

SUNDAY, OCT.

10

Central Opera House

67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, and by every unit of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League and the Pioneers.

Any Daily Worker Agent, not yet supplied with tickets, should call for them at once.

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Manuel Gomez.

Manuel Gomez, well-known anti-imperialist agitator, is beginning an extensive tour through New England in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. He will speak on the issues facing the workers with special emphasis on American imperialism and Mexico. His tour follows:

- LYNN, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 10.
- BOSTON COMMON, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10.
- SALEM, Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
- GLAUCESTER, Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
- HAVERTHILL, Mass., Monday, Oct. 12.
- LAWRENCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 14.
- LOWELL, Mass., Friday, Oct. 15.
- FITCHBURG, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 16.
- GARYNR, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 17.
- SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 18.
- HOLYOKE, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 19.
- PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
- ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.
- TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 23.
- SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24.
- UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 8:30 p. m.
- SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.
- BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
- ENDICOTT, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 27.
- LEWISTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28.
- NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, has just begun a four weeks election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" His tour follows:

- WILKESBARRE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.
- POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 10.
- PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m.
- N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, COVEDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m.
- AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m.
- EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 16.
- AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m.
- BRANTON GRANTHILL, Pa., Monday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.
- MARKEL HALL, CHARLOTTE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
- BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m.
- UNIONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
- REPUBLIC, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23.
- DAISTOWN, Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
- NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
- HAINSVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 26, 7:30 Union Hall.
- NEWCASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 20.
- NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 21, 2:30.
- PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

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—Coarade 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:
- 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.

Rebecca Grecht.

- ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.
- KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 17.
- ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 18.
- FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 19.
- TWIN CITIES, Oct. 20.
- CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21.
- VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
- SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23.
- DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.
- IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25.
- HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26.
- ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 27.
- S. STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 28.
- FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
- GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
- MUSKOGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

N. Y. Workers' School Opens Semester With Large Headquarters

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Due to its splendid success last year, when it had the largest enrollment of any labor college in the country and to the already heavy registration for the coming term beginning on October 18 the Workers' School has been compelled to enlarge its headquarters. For this reason it has secured the building next door and its new address is now 106-108 East 14th street, New York City. This will give the school more than double the seating capacity it had last year.

More Comfort Provided.

The added space to the Workers' School will make possible more comfort to the workers attending the classes, will prevent congestion and delay that always accompanies an insufficient number of rooms. It also enables the Workers' School to offer more courses both of an advanced and elementary nature. In all 37 courses will be offered this year. The number of pupils allotted to a class can now be decreased, making possible better instruction on the part of the teacher and more participation by each individual student in the class.

Large Lecture Room.

There will be a large lecture room, especially equipped for such courses as American Labor Problems, Current Events and Forums. The students of the Workers' School will now be able to arrange dances and social affairs.

New equipment, such as chairs, blackboards, maps, etc., is being installed. It is intended to make all organizational arrangements as satisfactory as the character of courses and instructors.

The catalog of courses at the Workers' School for the new term can be obtained by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, New York City.

Ruthenberg to Wind Up the Election Campaign of the Buffalo Workers

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A large audience is expected for the meeting to be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, when he arrives here Thursday, Oct. 14.

Comrade Ruthenberg will speak in the new home of the party at 36 West Huron Street.

With the removal to their new headquarters, the comrades in Buffalo expect to greatly facilitate their many activities. Plans are being made for regular open forums and classes for the coming season. A large stock of the latest books and publications will also be placed in the new headquarters which is centrally located and therefore more conveniently reached by workers in all sections of the city.

All readers of THE DAILY WORKER are urged to attend the final election campaign meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party and to hear Comrade Ruthenberg discuss the issues confronting the American working-class at the present time.

Party secretaries thruout the district are informed that all mail for the district office shall in the future be addressed 36 West Huron Street, instead of to the old address.



Send in a sub today!

W. P. CANDIDATES GO ON BALLOT OF NEW YORK STATE

20,000 Names are Filed on Petitions

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Just before the expiration of the time for filing petitions at Albany in order that the Workers' Party candidates might get on the ballot 20,000 signatures were filed with the secretary of state.

The last of the petitions were in before midnight, which insures the names of the Communist candidates appearing on the ballot in the November elections. Over 26,000 signatures were filed in the office of the board of elections for the local candidates, which makes a total of 46,000 signatures in all that were filed.

Big Campaign Drive.

Now that the party is officially on the ballot the campaign for the last month will be intensified, with speakers covering the city in order to expose the fake democracy and the fake prosperity of the old parties and bring home the Communist message to the voters.

The following are the candidates of the Workers' Party who will go on the ballot in New York:

- 6th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Benjamin Lifshitz, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers' Union; 8th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Rebecca Grecht; 13th Congressional Dist., N. Y., Charles Krumbeltz; 14th Congressional Dist., N. Y., Alexander Trachtenberg; 14th Senatorial Dist., N. Y., Almer T. Allison; 17th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Julius Codkind; 18th Assembly Dist., N. Y., Abraham Markoff; 20th Congressional Dist., N. Y., William W. Weinstein; 6th Assembly Dist., Kings, Sam Neslin, of the Jewelry Workers' Union; 14th Assembly Dist., Kings, George Primoff; 23rd Assembly Dist., Kings, Fannie Warhasky, of the Furriers' Union; 10th Congressional Dist., Kings, Bertram D. Wolfe; 7th Senatorial Dist., Kings, Morris Rosen, of the Carpenters' Union; 3rd Assembly Dist., Bronx, Elias Marks, secretary of the picket committee of the I. L. G. W. U.; 4th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Isidore Steiner, of the I. L. G. W. U.; 5th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee of the I. L. G. W. U.; 7th Assembly Dist., Bronx, Joseph Boruchowitz, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U.; 23rd Congressional Dist., Bronx, Moissaye J. Olgin.

Delivered a Tirade.

Edgerton's christian alibi did not help him when he came before the Women's Industrial Conference in Washington on Jan. 19 last to oppose eight-hour and minimum wage laws and other legislative safeguards for

TEXTILE MAGNATE SEEKS TO PROVE THAT CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES IS CHILD OF IMAGINATION

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—James Edgerton of Tennessee is not only president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and of the Natl. Industrial Council to which it is allied but he is a textile magnate and a foremost foe of federal regulation of child labor in industry. That fact makes all the more interesting the circulation thruout the country his summer by the N. A. M. of a propaganda pamphlet entitled, "Facts About Child Labor," republished from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. The Junior Education and Employment Committee of the N. A. M., which prepared this document from figures taken from the 1920 census is headed by Howell Cheney of the silk manufacturing firm of Cheney Brothers of Connecticut.

Protective Laws Not Enforced.

What Edgerton is trying to make the American public believe, thru this Cheney pamphlet, is that child labor in America is largely a myth. Ignoring the main argument for federal regulation—the fact that state laws limiting the employment of young children in textile mills and canneries and tobacco factories are not enforced—he quotes endless statistics to show that in 1920 only a handful of children under 16 years of age were gainfully employed in any industry except agriculture.

60,000 Children in Mills.

Richard Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, in an introductory statement, disputes the claims of the advocates of the late federal law that 60,000 children were employed in textile mills of one southern state or that the N. A. M. spent millions to defeat the child labor amendment in Massachusetts. He quotes a Richmond business man who reproved some students for repeating these charges, which they had received from a professor "radically socialist in his teachings."

A Christian Gentleman.

"President Edgerton," said this Richmond business man, "is one of the great christian laymen of the country. He was chairman of the committee in his denomination for raising the Centenary fund a few years ago. He is an active christian worker and in his own factory in Tennessee has a chapel where all of his working people gather for prayer and praise service before beginning their day's work."

But when he had said that he fled.

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

Chicago Workers School Opens, All Urged to Register

The following classes are announced for the Chicago Workers' School: A. B. C. of the Class Struggle—Mondays, (South Side), Nat Kaplan, Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, Mondays, A. Swaback; Role and Function of the Party, Tuesdays, M. A. Bern; A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, Wednesdays, Wm. Simons; Theory and Practice of the Three Workers Internationals, Thursdays, Max Schachtman; Elements of Communism, Fridays, A. Bittelman.

English classes will be organized if sufficient enrollments are received to make it worth while.

All classes begin the week of October 4th and run thru December 24th. All classes meet one night a week for two hours, at 19 South Lincoln St., except Kaplan's class which meets on the South Side at Community Center at 3201 South Wabash ave. The fee for the term is \$1.50. ENROLL NOW!

N. Y. Pressmen Get Increase.

NEW YORK — (FP) — New York printing pressmen are getting \$1 a week more pay from Oct. 1, according to the decision worked out between the union and employers under the arbitration agreement.

women in industry. He read a tirade against "legislative poultices" while hundreds of women delegates stared in amazed anger or tried in vain to get a chance to challenge his most hypocritical assertions. The moment his denunciation of "boishevists, socialists and Russian Communists" and the "social legislation in the ostensible interest of children and mothers" was completed he left the hall. Some of the women delegates asked the chairman whether he could not be brought back to face their replies. Edgerton did not return.

The Bolsheviki Everywhere.

His speech to the women was circulated in printed form by the N. A. M. He said that the reformers ought to begin with the women and girls outside of industry; that there were only "a handful" of 2,000,000 women employed in organized industries; that the women's organizations that were seeking to protect these women in industry were being hoodwinked by the Bolsheviki into assisting in the tearing down of American institutions.

Run By Kollontai.

"A careful study and investigation by you ladies of your multitude of organizations and their power machinery," he said, "will show you, I think, that one Mme. Kollontai, whose headquarters are at Moscow, but whose parish is the world, is exercising a very large if not a dominating influence upon at least some of the major activities of at least some of your organizations. Many innocent Americans are carrying around in their clothes germs of these insufferably alien theories and don't know it. They are made to believe that they are crusaders for defenseless women and children."

But when he had said that he fled.

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

Pedagogue Fell Foul of Governor and Was Bounced from Payroll

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 7.—University of Washington regents have demanded the resignation of President Henry Suzzallo. They said Dean David Thompson of the college of liberal arts would be his temporary successor.

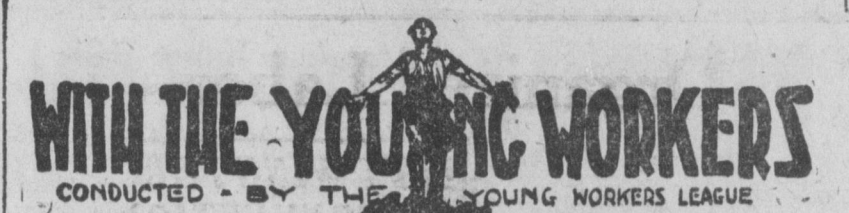
The regents issued a statement which said:

"The majority of the board of regents, having an increasing conviction that politics should have far less prominence in the president's office of the university, and therefore while fully appreciating services and standing of Dr. Suzzallo as an educator and administrator, feel called upon to ask his resignation."

\$10,000,000 Illinois Farm Loss.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—Flood damage to the Illinois corn crop approximates \$10,000,000, according to figures compiled by S. J. Stanard, state director of agriculture, and made public today.

Of the 300,000,000 bushels estimated in the fields, about 30 per cent is considered damaged by water to the extent of ten cents a bushel, totaling about \$9,000,000. Floods have totally destroyed 50,000 acres.



Britain Works for United Imperialist Front Against the Chinese People

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 18 (By Mail)—An appeal of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International to the working class and peasant youth of the whole world and to the soldiers and sailors of the imperialist forces, declares: The young proletarians of the whole world must follow the present events in China with straitened attention. The victorious advance of the revolutionary Canton troops opens up a wide perspective for the masses of the people in their struggle for emancipation from the bloody bonds of international imperialism. The revolutionary working class movement is developing swiftly in the freed districts. The mercenaries of Wu Pei Fu, the agent of the British exploiters have been smashed. The imperialists realize the danger and are hurrying to provide the blood-bound with armed assistance. They are preparing a great intervention in China. The reactionary British government, which has adopted the role of the gendarme of the world is, of course, the first to take the initiative in the attack upon the Chinese people. The British imperialists are sending one cruiser after another to the Far East and have bombarded peaceful towns, murdering hundreds of unarmed inhabitants, as, for instance, in the town of Wansien. Feverish negotiations are being conducted with the imperialists of other countries, particularly with Japan, for the purpose of forming a united front against the masses of the Chinese people. The agent of the Japanese imperialists, Tchang Tao Lin, is provoking the Soviet government in Manchuria. The imperialists, clinging to the power which is slipping from their hands, will stop at nothing in order to light the flame of a new world war and at the same time a crusade against the staunch ally of all oppressed peoples, the U. S. S. R. Comrades, brothers, young proletarians of the whole world, you were and must always be in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialist war. The workers of the world must not permit the imperialists to down the struggle of the Chinese people in blood. Let us fight as one man against this new criminal plan of the imperialists. Brothers, soldiers, sailors, you dare not permit that they use you as murderers against your Chinese brothers who are fighting for their elementary rights. Drive bloody imperialism out of China. Long live the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people against international imperialism! Long live the international solidarity of the proletarian youth!

The E. C. of the Y. C. I.

Youth Speak Despite Red Squad

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An open-air Youth Day celebration was held on Sept. 19 at Eagle Rock Park by the Young Workers' League. Despite threats of the Red Squad against speaking, the meeting took place as scheduled and was very successful. Tom Lewis, sub-district organizer of the Workers' Party, was the first speaker, and Wm. Schneiderman, district organizer of the Young Workers' League, spoke on the significance of International Youth Day.

A successful open forum was held by the Young Workers' League in Los Angeles last Friday night, on the subject, "The Religious War in Mexico." The speaker was Minnie Karasick. A large number of young people who were not league members were present and an interesting discussion was held.

Children Organize "Tin Can Brigade"

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A membership drive has been inaugurated by the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles at the opening of school and the winner of the contest who brings in the most new members will accompany the Pioneer delegates to Los Angeles to a district convention to be held in the city of Berkeley on Nov. 13. The party, league and Pioneers are raising a \$200 fund to finance the convention. To raise money, the Pioneers have organized the "Tin Can Brigade" to "Give us a lift to Berkeley."

The nucleus gaining the most new members in the drive will receive a prize banner from the district executive committee of the Young Workers' League.

Boston Youth Hold Miner Relief Meet

BOSTON, Mass.—A conference for the purpose of starting a drive for the British coal miners' relief will be held here Oct. 10 at 62 Chambers street.

A special point will be made for relief for the young miners and the miners' children. The call for this relief conference has been sent to many youth organizations in the city. "The British Coal Strike and the Young Miner" is the subject for a special address by Nat Kay to the conference.

The sponsors of the conference point out that all youth organizations in Boston and vicinity who are interested are urged to send two delegates to the conference.

Y. W. L. DISTRICT CONFERENCE IN BERKELEY, CAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Young Workers' League of District 13 will hold a district conference in Berkeley, Cal., on Nov. 12-13, called by the district executive committee. Several Los Angeles delegates will be assigned to speak at mass meetings arranged at the same time in Berkeley, San Francisco and Oakland.

Y. W. L. Halloween Ball.

The Young Workers (Communist) League—District No. 8, is giving its first Mask Halloween Ball on Saturday, October the 30th at the Workers Hall, 1902 West Division street.

Admission is 35 cents in advance and 50 cents at the door. All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting affairs on that date.

Keep the Daily Worker!

To Fight For Militant Trade Unionism
To Help Workers Win Their Strikes
To Build a Labor Party
To Strengthen Labor Defense

To Protect Foreign-Born Workers
To Organize the Unorganized
To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government
To Abolish Capitalism

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

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

Name

Street

City State

A Man on Strike

writes:

"I am sorry that I cannot send you a higher amount (\$2 is all I can spare). But as I am a striker of the cloak industry, you can see that it is impossible for me to do so. I am interested in seeing this paper have a high circulation."

Another Man on Strike

writes:

"Here's \$2.00. This is as much as I can afford now because we are on strike. Our union, the Glass Leveler, Miter Cutters and Mirror Workers are standing together and we need the Daily Worker!"

These men are on strike! No job—no money. But they help because they NEED the Daily Worker. Give today. "Keep the Daily Worker" for militant Labor!

Like a Burglar!

The capitalist, thru his schools, movies, churches, etc., wants to steal your child. You—who want your child enslaved for the working class—to carry on your fight and work—you must give them a weapon—this weapon is

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LEFT WING FORCES ADVANCE AT CONVENTION OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION AT OAKLAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)
OAKLAND, Calif.—The 27th annual convention of the State Federation of California was held in Oakland during the week of Sept. 20 to Sept. 25. After the formal opening President Roe Baker took the chair. A local parson asked the speakers for guidance. Then followed a speech of "greeting" from a moron official of the strike-breaking American Legion in which the delegates were told that the legion and organized labor had a common aim, viz., to combat radicalism and promote patriotism. This brought vociferous applause from the labor patriots followed by those delegates they are still able to delude.

A Hopeful Pessimist.
On Tuesday the international president of the Culinary Workers made a speech in which he gave a pessimistic report of conditions in the industry, but, like a true Babbit, he made a show of optimism and declared that while the industry was "slack" it would improve—"at least we hope so."

To improve the conditions of the industry (not the conditions of the workers-in-it) he proposed that more time be devoted to eating—a request to the bosses to demand more service. There were the usual perennial resolutions, many of them on public matters only remotely concerned with the workers. But the moment that the resolutions submitted by the left wing came up for consideration the reactionary character of those in control became apparent.

Dehorn Demand for Repeal of C. S. Law.
It was on the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law that their subservience to the politicians, their cowardice and fear of action showed most plainly. The resolution was adopted only after the teeth were taken out of it. As adopted it "reaffirms our opposition." The part which reads, "We demand its repeal and instruct our incoming officers and executive board to use all available means to secure its repeal," was deleted.

Left Wing Gains As It Works.
As the debates on the resolutions proceeded the left wing steadily gained strength, winning more and more support from the rank and file elements, from the proletarians.

Resolution No. 67, declaring opposition to and condemnation of citizens' military training camps "and kindred militarist institutions," was rejected after a debate led Delegate, Gliberman (Cigarmakers).

Touchy on Labor Party.
Resolution No. 68, demanding the establishment of a labor party "broad enough to embrace all groups in the labor movement and with a program upon which all workers can unite," went the same way. The leaders are very touchy upon this point. Political dickerings with capitalist politicians, in which the "labor vote" is hawked about, provides a fertile field for securing fat jobs—for the leaders.

Left Wing Scores First Victory.
The resolution declaring opposition to the use of the public schools for spreading open shop propaganda by the chambers of commerce, boards of trade and industrial associations, brought a recommendation of non-concurrence from the resolutions committee.

The motion, to adopt the recommendation of the committee met with strong opposition, led by Delegate Dora Rosenblatt (Office Workers), Los Angeles, supported, among others, by Harvey Gorman, editor of The Citizen, also of Los Angeles, with the result that the motion was defeated and a motion to adopt the resolution was carried.

Second Victory.
Delegate Rosenblatt sponsored a resolution calling for moral and financial support in organizing the office workers and was supported by Delegates Shultz and Jacobs against the reactionary forces led in the debate by the reactionary secretary of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Buzzell. Non-concurrence was voted down and a motion to adopt the resolution was carried.

Third Victory.
A resolution calling for support for the Passaic strikers also precipitated

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

SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING IS HELD DESPITE COPPERS

Police Refuse Permission and are Defied

By IRVING FREEMAN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Police, after giving permission for a mass meeting in Doelger's Hall to demand new trials for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti suddenly reversed themselves and said the meeting could not take place.

Applications by Business Agent Kaplan of Painters' Local Union No. 797, and Business Agent Klein of the Cleaners and Dyers' Local Union for permits in the names of their respective organizations met with like refusal.

The Sacco-Vanzetti conference then decided to hold a meeting in another hall—Labor Lyceum, at Barclay and Montgomery Streets—without asking formal permission of the police. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke and \$103 was raised for the defense.

Will Protest.
Kaplan and Klein are asking the Essex Trades Council to protest the high handed action of the authorities.

Protest is being made by the American Civil Liberties Union which has had to fight previous interference with meetings by Newark authorities.

Textile Strike Smashes Profits of Mill Bosses

PASSAIC—(FP)—Net loss of \$3,553,968 reported by the Botany Consolidated Mills in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter for the six months ending June 30 interests the Passaic workers who have been striking the company since January.

"Never had workers a better case than the Passaic textile strikers, never a cause more just," says the monthly bulletin of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which is aiding in the relief drive. "Even in the face of major outrages and abuses they will carry on, provided they can continue to receive the minimum ration of food they have been receiving from the Relief Committee (743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.). \$15,000 a week is the price. Will you help?"

James Starr, vice president United Textile Workers, in charge of the strike, warned Chief of Police Zober of Passaic that brutal attacks on strikers must cease. Strikers testified to third degree methods, refuting Captain Turner, who denied any brutality by his department.



MILL BOSSES REAP RICH GRAFT WHICH WOULD ADD TO WORKERS' PAY; OWNERS CONCEAL PROFITS

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—(FP)—On the cover of a later issue of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, textile trade paper, is blazoned the red headline: How Much is Graft Costing the Textile Industry? Textile workers will doubtless be interested in the text:

Overseer Oversight Graft.
A small woolen mill has been purchasing 400 barrels of wool oil each year, for nine years, at 88 cents a gallon. The oil company has been paying one of the overseers in this mill \$5 a barrel graft. This same wool oil could be bought from the same grafting concern at 50 cent a gallon. Because the overseer has been getting \$5 a barrel graft, he has used 400 barrels a year where 200 barrels would be sufficient. In the nine years

this small woolen mill has paid \$158,400 for the wool oil, and the same result could have been secured for \$45,000. Because of the graft-paying oil concern, and the graft-accepting overseer, this mill in nine years has lost \$113,400.

A Business Proposition.
Here is another case: A big textile manufacturing organization in New England is using a sulphated castor oil at 15 cents purchased from an unreliable concern. The same oil was offered at 11 1/2 cents by another concern; was passed by the chemist of the corporation as acceptable; the salesman called upon the boss finisher, and the finisher bluntly said, "I am using the So-and-So oil at 15 cents because they are paying me \$10 a barrel. Here is my home address, and also my home telephone number. Come up to my house and see me some night." We figured that in that one large corporation more than \$2,000,000 a year is lost to net profits thru the rampant graft and grafting in its organization.

The whole industry reeks with this condition. A great majority of the sizing compounds, oils, drugs, scouring oils, fueling oils, belt dressings, boiling compounds, solvents, and other chemical concoctions offered to the industry are absolutely fraudulent in purpose, price and process.

Rich Profits Besides Graft.
It is a fact, that this loss of millions to the textile mills of the country, due to graft and to the purchase of materials that have small money value, is the fault of the heads of the mills. They can stop it any time they desire to do so.

Wool textile workers in such places as Passaic, where for seven months they have struck for decent wages, again see justification and more for their demands when the graft in the industry is exposed. The mills' stock answer that they are poor because of the depression seems not so plausible with the facts shown.

LOS ANGELES IS MOST GULLIBLE CITY OF WORLD

Aimee McPherson's Success is Prime Example

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—Los Angeles has been the center of continuous prayer every moment for the past 22 months. Since the dedication of Angelus Temple . . . from the dark hours of midnight, thru the dawn, on to midday and round the clock again, there has been a steady outpouring of prayer to god that has brought down showers of blessing upon thousands and thousands of persons. Up in the Watch Tower of the temple, night or day, prayer never ceases . . .

So wrote the Los Angeles Examiner some time ago before the amiable Aimee, whose exhortations scooped out the shekels to build her mammoth temple, was drowned, kidnapped to Mexico and enjoying a vacation from righteousness in beautiful Carmel-by-the-Sea. The mere fact that this consummate actress and religious faker has been caught with the goods does not diminish the attendance at her temple. On the contrary, crowds battle with each other every evening to get in, and the size of the collection is greater than ever.

A Famous City.
But this is to be expected in a city which Bob Shuler's Magazine (a local weekly) credits with being famous for three things:

"First as a city where more suckers are stung . . . than in any city of like size in America. Second, as a city where . . . sex-stimulation is at the maximum. Third, as a city where there is more religious vagaries, more cults and isms, more psychic manifestations and delusions, more commercialized miracles and more flagrant deceptions in the name of the gentle child, Jesus, than in any other city possibly in the entire world. Los Angeles is fertile soil for every kind of an impostor that the face of the earth has been cursed by. The suckers all come here sooner or later and the whole twelve months is open season."

New Boom Every Day.
Chicago or New York may get all fussed up about a Krishnamurti, but Los Angeles launches a new Messiah boom every day. If Aimee should suffer an immaculate conception as a result of her kidnapping or drowning or whatever it was, in place of losing followers, she will no doubt create a new cult of the Virgin that will back the Mormon prophet of Salt Lake City off the map.

It is hard to say why this wonder-thirst and religion-seeking and cult-faddism prevail in Los Angeles. "It would be an interesting study for an American Marxist to undertake. Its population is continually increased by retired farmers from the Middle West, by New Englanders fleeing their hard winters, by people broken down in health and despaired of by the doctors. And California has more passenger automobiles per capita than any other state in the Union and has most of its dirty work done by Mexicans. All of these things help to explain the atmosphere that prevails in Los Angeles.

Explains Things.
They also explain why the city of Los Angeles is an open-shop town, where the Better American Federation, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations unite to smash unionism and boast to incoming business men that "there are no labor troubles."

At present the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is all set-up about a successful strike that just took place in the city. True, it was not in a basic industry, but the workers are the victims of so much open-shop oppression here that the M. & M., as it is known here, is rightly afraid that the inspiration furnished by the militant tactics and successful strike of the cleaners and dyers here will stir up other industries.

Fight Cleaners' Union.
Moreover, the anti-picketing ordinance was openly violated by the striking cleaners and dyers. Consequently the word has been passed around to frame-up and smash the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union and the few unsettled shops are meeting with sabotage, violence, ruin and destruction of property, etc., all of which is done by hired agents of the bosses and promptly blamed upon the union officials. Judging from present indications, we may hear of a frame-up case here any day.

There is a whole tribe of professional frame-up men here, who live on the prosecution of Wobblies and A. F. of L. union leaders, as well as under the criminal syndicalist laws. When I made an appeal for new members at my meeting here seven applications were made out. One of the seven, according to my informants, was a stool pigeon.

K. K. K. Again.
A recrudescence of ku klux klanism is also possible here in this city of so many notable things besides climate. An organization known as the Southwest Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to prevent colored families from moving into their district.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Bunny thought that he also would try his hand at card-writing. He got a plain postal and told Paul that they were all well and busy and producing a lot of oil to help defeat America's enemies. "I am doing a lot of thinking," Bunny added; but then it occurred to him that this might suggest a forbidden procedure to troops, so he got another card and told how happy everybody was and how well things were going, and he added, "I am coming to agree with Tom Axton in everything." Bunny figured that the censor would hardly know, way out there in Siberia, how Tom Axton had organized the oil-workers in the Paradise field!

All this time Bunny was torn between two sets of emotions, both strong within him, and absolutely contradictory. He had been in the army as a prospective officer and had burned with patriotic loyalty; but now, only seven months later, here he was with a desire to "root" for the enemies of his country and to cheer when the flag had to retreat! Yes, he was actually tempted to be glad when he read that the American troops at Archangel were checked, and their British commanders foiled in their objectives! He remembered the thrills that had stirred his soul in the training camp, when he had leaped from his tent at reveille, and seen "Old Glory" floating in the breeze of dawn; if in those days he could have seen himself as he was now, he would have called himself a black-hearted traitor!

There were very few people in the world who thought the Russians would be able to defend themselves against the hosts of all the world. Yet somehow they were managing it. There was a peculiar thing to be noticed in the newspaper despatches from the various anti-Bolshevik fronts. The allied troops would win great victories; they would take Perm, or Ufa, or whatever city it might be, and capture vast thousands of the enemy—it was no trouble at all for them to capture thirty or forty thousand, while five or ten thousand was hardly enough to make a news item. A month or two later they would win another victory, and again the patriots would be cheered up—until it occurred to them to get the map and compare the location of the two places, and discover that the second place was one or two hundred miles farther back than the first one!

It was only afterwards that Bunny found out what this meant. The peasants had a way of staying quiet while the allied forces advanced, and then rising up behind their lines and forcing them to retreat. So mighty was Bolshevik propaganda—it was working thus in Archangel, and all along the western front from the Baltic to the Crimea, and all over Siberia; no victory ever lasted. Admiral Kolchak got all the way across Siberia, General Denikin, in the Ukraine, got within a hundred and twenty-five miles of Moscow; but it all came to nothing.

Then, as summer turned into fall, and fall into winter, a still more terrifying thing began to happen. The armies of the great powers began to show signs of succumbing to the deadly propaganda poison! They were now in the second winter since the armistice, and the soldiers thought the war was over, and why couldn't they go home? The very worst of the prophesies of Eldon Burdick began suddenly to come true. The sailors of the French fleet in the Black Sea rose up and overthrew their officers and captured several battle-ships! German troops declined to win their way back to respectability by putting down Bolshevism for the allies! British soldiers at Folkestone refused to go onto the ships that were to take them to Archangel!

And most appalling of all, a mutiny in the American army! The first mutiny in the whole history of "Old Glory!" Michigan lumbermen and farmer-boys, shipped up there under the Arctic circle, put under the command of British officers, and ordered out to shoot half-starved and ragged Russian working men at fifty degrees below zero—these boys laid down their arms! The facts were hushed up in the newspapers—but not in the higher circles of the army and of world diplomacy; nor yet in the office-buildings where the gentlemen and lady-patriots planned the future of the world!

In the month of October the allies made their last military effort. They sent in the tsarist General Yudenich to take Petrograd; they gave him all the supplies he could use and troops of many nations, and he got within a few miles of the city, so that the Soviets had to move their capital to Moscow. But the half starved and ragged Communists drove back their foes, and Bolshevik propaganda proceeded to cause a revolution in Hungary and another in Bavaria!

Also at home there were portents. In spite of all the raids and jailings and deportations, great numbers of people could not be prevented from saying publicly and loudly that we had no business making war upon a friendly people. More and more there was discontent with the program of keeping our soldiers abroad after the war was over. "Radical" newspapers and magazines continued to be circulated, and in the big cities at any rate it was not possible to prevent mass meetings.

It was a little difficult to make any protest effective, because of the peculiar condition into which the government had fallen. The president had set out on a tour, to convince the people that they should be satisfied with the peace settlement. He had come to Angel City, and Dad and Bunny had gone to hear him—in a vast hall where ten thousand people were marshalled, and taught to stand up and sit down again, and cheer at signal, all very reverently, quite like royalty. The great man's voice was strained and his face had an unwholesome flush, and his arguments were as broken as his appearance. A few days later came word that his health had collapsed, and he was hurried back to Washington, where he had an apoplectic stroke. Now he lay, a helpless, half-conscious invalid, and the country was governed by a strange triumvirate—a Catholic private secretary, an army doctor, and one of the most fashionably dressed of Washington society ladies.

But somewhere, in the cabinet, perhaps, there was left a trace of intelligence, with which to realize the mounting dangers abroad and at home. At Christmas time, while Bunny was up at Paradise, hunting quail and watching the progress of Ross Consolidated, he went out one morning to meet the Ford car which brought the mail to the tract. He got his morning paper and opened it, and there on the front page was a dispatch from Washington, announcing that the army authorities had decided it was no longer necessary for them to police the Trans-Siberian Railway; we were going to leave the Japanese in charge, and come home. Bunny gave a shout, and rushed into the house, calling for Ruth. "Paul is coming back! Paul is coming back!" Then he had to run quick and catch her by the arm and help her to a chair!

(Continued Tomorrow.)

GENERAL STRIKE OF FURRIERS AT WINNIPEG, CAN.

Strong Picket Line to Beat Open Shop

By LESLIE MORRIS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—Commencing on Monday morning, Oct. 4th, a general strike of all the fur workers in the city of Winnipeg was declared by Local 91, International Fur Workers Union of the United States and Canada. The strike was originally declared on Saturday, September 25th in five shops, and extended to a sixth on Sept. 30th.

Strike Big Scab Shop.
The sixth shop struck was that of Elias Reich and company, the largest fur manufacturer in the city and unorganized until the time of the strike. However, this establishment being the center of the fur industry in the city, the strike committee of the union called a shop meeting of the workers in the Reich plant and succeeded in calling out the majority of them.

Call General Strike.
Following the adoption of New York gangster tactics by the furriers' section of the retail merchants' association, and the absolute refusal of the bosses to surrender, a general strike of all fur workers in the city was called in an attempt to force the demands of the union.

These demands are incorporated in the form of an agreement that by the union seeks to have entered into by the bosses, and contains as its principal clauses the adoption of the 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and pay for legal holidays.

Fight Open Shop.
At the present time the fur workers are working from 48 to 49 hours a week under open shop conditions. Scabs have been enlisted by the bosses, taxicabs used to escort them to and from work, the aid of the police and detectives secured, and no means spared to defeat the strike.

Picket Line Effective.
In the face of this, the strikers have maintained a strong picket line in front of every struck shop and have succeeded thereby in persuading many workers to cease work. Picketing generally has been the most successful weapon of the strikers.

The Trades and Labor Council have endorsed the strike and promised financial and moral aid. The general boards of the International Fur Workers Union have promised aid to the strikers, and at a mass meeting arranged this week further appeals will be directed to the organized workers of the city.

Union Grows.
Inspired by the success of the New York furriers the strikers are holding their own and are determined to win. When it is considered that only a 25 per cent organization existed at the beginning of the strike, and that the number of strikers has trebled in the course of a week, a case of remarkable solidarity can be seen.

Mostly Young Workers.
In the meantime the strikers, the majority of them youthful workers, are using the Labor Temple as their headquarters, and are active day and night in crippling the entire fur industry in order to force the bosses, at the time of the busy season, to grant their just demands.

Incompetent Teachers Forced on Illinois Children by Poor Pay

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 7.—Declaring that the school children of Illinois are in the hands of incompetent teachers, due to the low salaries paid them, they being in some counties as low as \$562 a year, Dr. David Peimley, president of Illinois State Normal University at Normal, in an address before the fall meeting of the Schoolmasters' Club at the Block & Kuhl tea room last night predicted a further slump in the efficiency of the schools unless higher salaries were paid.

Averaging the wages of county superintendents, principals and teachers in 19 counties, the speaker found that the average salary was \$800 a year, in five counties \$700 and in Edwards county the remarkable sum of \$562 a year. "Another serious problem is the number of teachers in the field compared to vacancies," stated Dr. Peimley. "Figures for last year show that there were 7,232 new instructors certified in the state, while there were only 4,314 positions open. This excludes the renewal of teaching certificates to students who taught previous to graduation." No method was proposed for bettering the conditions of instructors, except an open appeal to the authorities.

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Business Manager

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A. F. of L. Must Face Facts

The heated discussion which has taken place at the opening sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention, revolving around the attitude of the Detroit churches in support of the open shoppers, and the sharp clash between the British fraternal delegates and President Green on the question of the admission of the trade unions of the Soviet Union to a world labor federation, are of great significance.

No A. F. of L. convention in years has found the capitalists in the convention city so hostile and it would be a mistake to believe that this is a purely local phenomenon. It means that the owners of the big unorganized industries, having noted the weakness of the labor movement, are not going to cater to it. In effect, what has been done and said by the capitalists in Detroit, is a warning to the trade union leadership to keep out of these industries.

The great strike in Passaic has not escaped the attention of the capitalist owners of other industries. That the American Federation of Labor was forced at last to recognize the strike, take the strikers into the United Textile Workers, and begin a relief drive in the trade unions after having denounced the strike, is evidence to the capitalists whose industries are unorganized that conservative leaders do not always exercise a decisive influence in these matters.

They know that a show of strength by the capitalists has always made the American trade union leadership retreat and they expect the same thing to happen this time.

We expect that the bosses will be disappointed. Not because the officialdom is braver than before but because there is a growing pressure from below for genuine organization which makes complete retreat somewhat difficult.

It is certain that the trade union movement, if it is to live, must fight. If it does not fight under its present leadership, it will get a new one.

The action of the Detroit open shoppers has accomplished two good things:

1. It has shown thousands of workers that it is no bed of roses that is being prepared for them by the "welfare" schemes of the capitalists.

2. The churches have been shown up as ready instruments of the capitalists.

As for the sharp discussion on the question of world trade union unity, this is proof that the American Federation of Labor, because after all it is composed of workers, cannot escape being drawn into the world struggle of labor.

These issues, in spite of the efforts of officialdom to keep them out of the American labor movement, will attract more and more attention and will have to be met by the leadership who up to date have been able to quash them by a flood of abuse.

They Want Only Silence From Calvin

Calvin Coolidge is not going to take public part in the congressional campaign this fall and Washington dispatches state that the capital is shocked by the announcement.

We are not shocked. We give the republican candidates who have struggled thru the primaries, and most of whom were nominated either without Coolidge support or against his open opposition, credit for enough sanity to desire nothing that could be interpreted as aid from his hands by the citizenry.

Coolidge support, as the primary elections have shown, is just about the same as throwing an anvil to a drowning man for a life preserver. The republican national committee has undoubtedly, even if its wishes were otherwise, responded to the frenzied appeals of the congressional and senatorial candidates, and prevailed upon Calvin to refrain from even a front porch campaign.

This does not augur well for Calvin's chances as the candidate of the republican party in 1928. A president whose laudatory utterances relative to the merits of republican candidates are a sort of reverse English, so to speak, and who cannot pull the administration henchmen thru in such staunch republican strongholds as Pennsylvania, is more of a liability than an asset.

Already the doleful yelps of the holders of federal patronage, who fear that their places at the trough may be taken by deserving democrats, can be heard within the sacred purlieus of the White House. They mean something because these are the lads who get out the vote.

Calvin entered the White House as the bearer of the "strong, silent man" tradition. The republican national committee and the candidates appear to be in favor of the perpetuation of the silent tradition.

As to the strong part of the myth there is a large and growing body of opinion which is willing, nay, is demanding, that the word "rank" be substituted.

We incline to the belief that the big capitalists of America believe that Calvin, as the first flower of republicanism in the White House controversy, has lost his first bloom and must be replaced by one whose beauty will not fade so quickly.

Anyway, this particular flower will not be worn in the button-holes of the champions of the G. O. P. this fall.

It seems clear that someone has started a "Back to Vermont" movement for Calvin.

All they want from him now is silence and lots of it.

TROTSKY-ZINOVIEV OPPOSITION FAILS TO WIN SUPPORT IN PARTY

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—All Moscow organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union continue to hear reports of the activities of the opposition. Excepting the nucleus of "Avioprivor," where they succeeded in getting twenty-six votes against seventy-seven for the Central Committee, the opposition failed to make any showing in any of the nuclei. Despite all attempts of the opposition to draw them into the struggle, all units adopted unanimous resolutions strongly condemning the factional activities of the opposition.

ARTICLE EIGHT. BY WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE American trade union movement must be lifted out of the slough of despond into which it has been dragged, its morale raised and the will to struggle developed.

It must become the leader of the working masses of the United States. It does not play this role now. It simply accepts the existence of capitalism as a fact, looks upon the "prosperity" of the country in exactly the same way as the capitalist journals describe it (as a new golden age of Americanism) and follows the lead of the capitalists in its policy.

For skilled workers the trade unions have as yet some appeal but the great majority of the American working-class are not skilled workers. They are unskilled and semi-skilled and are in the big basic industries.

A TRADE union movement cannot organize decisive masses of these workers unless it can express, to some extent at least, the revolutionary mission inherent in the working-class. It must have a crusading spirit and the business ideology of the present labor leadership will not and cannot adjust itself to this fact.

As one of the main reasons for the moribund condition of the American labor movement the surrender of labor officialdom to American capitalism has not escaped the attention

of close observers of the labor movement. Abraham Epstein says in the September "Current History":

... the real strength of a labor movement lies not in its mere size, but in the vitality and missionary zeal which permeate it. And it is in the decadence of the spirit, the hopes and the aspirations of the rank and file that the dissipation of the American labor movement is most clearly revealed today.

This is correct. EVEN the organized workers have lost faith in the labor movement as it is at present. There is a great cynicism among the membership and for this the studied avoidance or denunciation of anything tinged with militancy or class-consciousness and the constant aping of both capitalists and middle class by the officials is largely responsible.

Trade union movements begin as movements of oppressed workers. When they are prostituted to the service of capitalism, as the extracts from official statements, and concrete examples given previously show is being done to the American labor movement, the rank and file of the membership as well as sections of the unorganized, in a period of rising capitalism, lose all hope and faith in the labor movement and in their class and become dependent upon the bounty of the capitalists.

TO quote Epstein again: The ideology and aspirations

characterizing the European labor movement have never been part of the main labor body in the United States. And the newer activities of labor in banking, investment, companies and insurance are at best only copying what the employers are doing.

Like the capitalists, the American labor leaders have always resisted any attempt to make the social reforms such as unemployment insurance, etc. a political issue. Only workmen's compensation laws have really been fought for and chiefly on the ground that such measures were actually cheaper for the employer.

AMERICAN labor leadership always has fought and is still fighting the organization of a party based on the trade unions and playing the role of the labor party in Great Britain or the social-democrat party in Germany in putting forward the reforms demanded by the trade unions as political issues.

The consequence has been that the capitalists can now appear, in many instances, thru their social welfare schemes, as giving workers more than the trade unions have ever demanded.

The stimulating and organizational value of the struggle for these reforms has been lost to the trade union movement.

Meanwhile the labor leadership still follows the "non-partisan" political policy, drags the labor movement into the capitalist parties as well as in-

to capitalist enterprises. It is not surprising that the morale of the trade unions has sunk to the lowest level in its history.

When super-profits enable capitalists to make substantial concessions to large sections of the workers, ordinary "trade union" demands lose much of their appeal.

EPSTEIN notes this also:

For "pure and simple" trade unionism has been concerned primarily with the securing of a shorter workday, higher wages and improved working conditions. Since the eight or nine hour workday has become practically general, and since as a body the trade unions have taken no serious steps in demanding a still shorter day, the issue has practically eliminated itself... the only remaining issue of the American labor movement—the improvement of working conditions—has been taken out of its hands by the employers going labor one better and ADOPTING CONDITIONS SUCH AS THE TRADE UNIONISTS NEVER DARED TO ASK. By this process the main reasons for the existence of the American labor movement have been gradually subverted, LEAVING IT PRACTICALLY LIFELESS.

Epstein undoubtedly overrates the extent of the concessions made by the capitalists but as to their devastating effect upon the labor movement when

coupled with the supine attitude of the labor leadership, there can be no doubt.

THE most recent example of this servility has occurred in Detroit where, when attacked by the open shop interests of that city while the A. F. of L. convention is in session, the union officials make the chief point of their defense a statement that the labor movement is just as American and patriotic as the capitalists and cites the support of the imperialist war in 1917 as proof of this.

Like all supporters of capitalism in the ranks of the labor movement, the trade union leadership in America has tried to meet the attacks of the capitalist class (and the development of welfare schemes is a far more deadly attack than that made by injunctions and troops) by conceding that no basic differences exist, that there is nothing that capital and labor cannot agree on around the conference table provided the capitalists will accept the trade union officials as the spokesmen of the workers.

This is a policy which spells disaster for the labor movement and already it has travelled far on this road. This journey must be halted and the labor movement turned back to the crossroads and set upon the right path—the path of the class struggle.

In this task the Communists have a mighty role to play.

(To be continued)

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

By N. BUCHARIN
(Continued from the previous issue).
The Ideological Sources of the Opposition Block.

LET us turn to the question of the ideological sources from which the opposition block derives its ideas. I am of the opinion that the bed-rock foundation of the ideology of this opposition block in all its constituents is actually, as seen at the XIV. Party Congress, disbelief, or at best doubt, of the possibility of building up socialism in our country, and I maintain that this arises out of the former viewpoint held by all the representatives of the present opposition block.

Trotsky's case his lack of faith is associated with his conviction that if international revolution is not victorious, then the counter-revolutionary peasantry are inevitably bound to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the fundamental standpoint developed by him in his theory of permanent revolution, and is the standpoint from which he has not departed.

IN the case of Comrades Kamenev and Zinoviev their lack of faith is a part of their past; at the time of the October revolution they thought that, as sole party backed by the proletariat, were not capable of coping with the tasks imposed by power.

AND then comes the "Workers' Opposition." Here again I must remind you of a fact which many of us have forgotten. One of the deserters at the time of the October revolution was Comrade Shlyapnikov; he left his post at this turning point. He was People's Commissar at that time, and sent in his resignation. It may of course be assumed that he did not do this on his own initiative, but probably after consultation with those sharing his views.

THE three main elements of the present block have shown by their historical past that their estimate of the class forces in our

country is such that they doubt the possibility of the working class, under the leadership of our party, proving capable of drawing the mighty wagon of our backward country out of the bog into which it has fallen. These are the first and deepest sources of the ideology of the present opposition block.

I THINK it will now be fairly plain to you why the opposition has had recourse to such unbecoming action as that leading to the affair of Comrade Lashevitch and others. (I shall not enter into the nature of this affair here, since it is as well known to you as to me—the decisions of the party will be published). The steps taken by these oppositional comrades have led to a violation of party discipline perfectly unheard of in the history of the party, and it has been possible that a candidate to the C. C., with the undoubted approval of members of the polit-bureau, has held mass meetings in the forest, against the party, against the line pursued by the party, for the purpose of overthrowing the present leaders of the C. C. of the party, and of creating a new organization actually representing the germ of a new party whose influence was to extend over the whole country.

COMRADES, I shall not here demonstrate to you the entirely criminal character of such action from the standpoint of the party. This seems to me entirely superfluous. You all understand it without explanation. But I honestly want to understand how it could come about. I think it

has been made possible because these comrades, as regards ideology, have fallen away from the line of the party to such an extent, and are internally so completely convinced that without them the party will fall over a precipice, slip from the proletarian path, and drive the country to the verge of the abyss, that they feel themselves impelled to grasp at any available means—they rush into the forest and cry for "help." This is the only possible subjective justification for them.

BUT from the standpoint of the party there is no justification. The central committee and the central control commission have been faced by the fact that a number of comrades, including some holding extremely responsible positions, had actually taken such steps as the convocation of an illegal meeting against the party and its leaders. Were we to tolerate such actions, our party would cease to exist tomorrow as a Leninist party. We cannot tolerate this. We say to these comrades: Defend your principles, declare your standpoint, speak in the party meetings; but if you take to the forest, if you will not reply to our questions, if you refuse to make statements before the control commission, if you choose the method of organizing a new party within our party, the method of illegal organization, then we shall fight you relentlessly. But we shall not let matters go so far as this. Comrade Zinoviev was perfectly right, two years ago, when he said that the question of schism in the party is a matter of life and death to the party and to the proletarian dictatorship.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE

Resolution on Old Class War Cases. THE Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense calls the attention of the workers of America to the cases of those labor fighters, imprisoned years ago, who were sentenced on framed-up charges and whose cause has been neglected and all but forgotten by the working class.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have suffered the torture of trials and imprisonment for more than ten years now. The I. W. W. victims of the Centralia conspiracy are imprisoned in Washington for almost the same length of time. McNamara and Matthew Schmidt remain in their cells at San Quentin. Sacco and Vanzetti, harassed for six years with the gloomy, shadow of impending execution, may yet suffer the same fate. The many I. W. W. prisoners in California, the miner, Dominick Venturato, in Ohio, Edgar Combs in West Virginia, and many others have been permitted to fall into obscurity and almost out of the memory and scope of action of the workers of this country.

SUCH a position of these devoted fighters of the working class must not be tolerated. The International Labor Defense and the Labor Defender have rendered an invaluable service by reviving and keeping fresh in the minds of the workers the story of these almost forgotten cases. The task of constantly reminding the labor movement of its duty to these courageous fighters, of keeping these issues always before the eyes of the

working class, is being fulfilled by the I. L. D. and must be continued with renewed and devoted vigor, for their cause is now more than ever our cause.

THE conference instructs the incoming National Executive Committee to exert every effort within the next year towards the reviving of the agitation and publicity necessary to arouse working class opinion and mobilize all strength to bring these old cases to the forefront once more, to the end that those who have suffered these long and bitter years of unjustified imprisonment shall be free to rejoin the labor movement, for the fight in whose interests they are being persecuted.

To these old prisoners in particular the conference sends its pledge of incessant labor for their speedy release from the living tombs of American capitalism.

Resolution on Debs.

WHEREAS: Comrade Eugene V. Debs, a member of the National Committee of International Labor Defense, has been, and now is suffering a painful physical disorder depriving him of association and active helpfulness with his many co-adjutors thru-out America—therefore, be it resolved:

THAT International Labor Defense now in session in Chicago, September 6, 1926, sends to him their heartfelt sympathy and cordial greetings with their best wishes and hopes for an early recovery.

THE danger is somewhat lessened by the fact that the comrades of the opposition have only in their imagination the masses of the proletariat behind them. In reality they will continue to be more and more like generals without armies, or admirals of the Swiss fleet. (Laughter and applause.) This will come about the more rapidly as the party attacks the work of enlightenment more energetically, and steels its own ideology.

This work of enlightenment is the leading point on our agenda. This is the first task to which we must devote attention.

THE opposition is speculating upon various possibilities. It is speculating upon our economic difficulties. It is speculating on the fact that we suffer many shortcomings in our present life, that many different trends of feeling have arisen among the workers during the past year, and will probably be followed by many others. And finally, it is speculating on the

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; W. C. Walker, of the Wenatchee Co-operators, subject: "A Practical Talk on Apples as a Food."
8:30—The Evening Ensemble Vella Cook, Harold Giolesant, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainment.

supposition that the present central committee will not be capable of leading the party without them, the highly gifted supermen. The opposition believes that we shall break down under a task too difficult for us. But we, comrades, are confident that if the opposition will not help us to lead the party, then we shall do it without them. (Enthusiastic applause.)

We Shall Overcome the Difficulties, Remove the Excesses, Correct the Errors.

WE are confident, comrades, that however difficult our economic position is at times, still our economic prospects are good, and the excellent crops which we shall have this year will make it possible for us to really overcome the economic difficulties being undergone by the country at the present juncture. And we are even more confident that we shall be successful in leading both our party and our country forward on the broad road of development. There are none so blind as those who will not see. There are many who believe the situation to be still the same among us as it was at the beginning of the revolution, when anyone able to write an article with correct spelling could consider himself a party leader. Since then a new generation has sprung up. We have a new generation of functionaries in the provinces, we are supported on all sides by thousands of hands, and we stake confidently upon this magnificent collective power of our party. We are fully convinced that we shall win. (Enthusiastic applause.)

THE present opposition, like every other opposition which has hitherto arisen in our party, and like those oppositional groups which contend

against our party outside of its ranks, has a certain foothold upon which it bases its position. Were we to live in Paradise, and had we no faults whatever, so that everything worked at a hundred per cent rate of smoothness, then there would be no foothold for an opposition. I have often made this observation, and am not ashamed to bring it forward again here. During the rising at Kronstadt in the spring of 1921 the armed counter-revolutionary opposition was again based on a rational idea, for a certain disorder had eaten its way amongst us, and things had occurred which demonstrated a corresponding reaction on our part. This reaction consisted of the introduction of free trade, in the cessation of grain requisitions, etc., etc. And if there were no bureaucracy among us at the present time, if wages were not still so low in a number of branches of production, and if the village poor had not to live under bad conditions, then the opposition would have no ground under its feet.

Of course, every opposition in the party exploits our faults. The whole point of the question lies in what is criticized, and in how and why the criticism is exercised. When the comrades of the opposition declare: "Bureaucracy is strangling you," then we reply: "Yes, bureaucracy is an excrescence very detrimental to us." But when they go further and say: "Your state has ceased to be a state of the proletariat dictatorship, it is a state of bureaucrats who have nothing in common with the masses," then we reply: "That is not true; we refute this criticism as a slander against our workers' state." (To Be Continued.)

Striking October "Workers' Monthly"

THE October issue of The Workers' Monthly strikes one as not only being one of the best issues of the magazine that we have seen but also as marking a new departure or rather a new stage of its development. This is probably due as much to the variety of the articles and to their organization as to the number of new features.

"With Marx and Engels."

UNQUESTIONABLY the most striking thing about this issue of the monthly is the inauguration of a new department: "With Marx and Engels." As the editor correctly points out a knowledge of the actual writings of Marx and Engels is indispensable to the understanding of the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism that must serve as the basis for the effective functioning of the revolutionary working class movement. And so, "since comparatively little of the total writings of Marx and Engels are available in English" a department in The Workers' Monthly in which there will be published regularly articles, letters, etc. of Marx and Engels that are "unavailable or practically inaccessible" is certainly a highly valuable feature. This department of the monthly is under the direction of Comrade Avram Landy, a careful student of Marx. The October issue contains two striking articles—one by Engels "On the Principle of Authority," discussing the question of force and the state, and one by Marx "On Political Indifference," a scathing reply to the anti-politicalists and anti-everything-else anarchists. The value of these articles was pointed out by Lenin in his State and Revolution and American readers will certainly be glad to get them verbatim.

Prospects of Europe.

ANOTHER new feature in this issue is the first of a series of general informative articles on the present situations in a number of European countries. The first one in this issue deals with Yugoslavia and is written by Charles Novak.

This issue is also remarkable for its reviews. Besides a full review on Will Durant's book, "Story of Philosophy" there is a review of Bishop Brown's new book "My Heresy" by C. E. Ruthenberg, one of Pepper's pamphlets on the "British General Strike" by Bert Wolfe, a review of Upton Sinclair's latest, "The Spokenman's Secretary," and of a very interesting book, "The Mind of the Negro as Reflected in Letters Written During the Crisis of 1800-1860."

Range of Articles.
It is impossible to discuss the contents of this issue adequately in this brief review. A study of the American foreign debt situation ("Uncle Shylock" by Maurice Mendelssohn), is followed by a discussion of the tendencies of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union ("Is Russia Going Back to Capitalism?" by Max Bedacht). The Philippine question, so prominent now, receives a thorough treatment in two articles ("The Crisis in Philippine Independence" by Manuel Gomez and "Rubber and the Bacon Bill" by Ella G. Wolfe). A detailed article on the British Minority Movement ("The Third Conference of the British Minority Movement" by Earl Browder and Hans Strum) is of special interest now in view of the recent Trade Union Congress. Ellis Peterson in his article "American Don Quixotes and their Windmills" answers the absurd attacks of the S. L. P. on the Comintern and the Workers (Communist) Party and brings out a number of highly important points. An analysis of the situation of the Communist movement in Hungary in the light of the Rakosi trial ("The Rakosi Trial" by John Kiss) completes this issue, certainly one of the fullest and most satisfactory in a long time.

The Workers' Monthly has grown indispensable not only for every Communist but for every advanced and intelligent worker who wants to keep informed on the most important subjects—theoretical and practical—facing the American workers.