

We Must Make It Ten Thousand by Monday, October 18

By JAY LOVESTONE.

We must have ten thousand dollars collected by Monday, October 18. Otherwise the DAILY WORKER—this means you—will hear from those to whom it is mortgaged. Unless the necessary additional three thousand dollars comes in over the week-end we will not have the paper to print on. The DAILY WORKER has been extremely lenient as a creditor to working class organizations. You cannot expect the capitalist organizations to be as lenient with credit to us as we have been with the workers.

So far, the workers—our readers and boosters—have given us the sum of \$6,778.62.

This is a fine start. There is no reason on earth why we can't keep up the pace. There is every reason why we should. In fact, WE MUST DOUBLE OUR PACE IN GETTING FUNDS, or all the splendid efforts put up to date will go to waste.

The week-end is a good time to contribute to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Saturday and Sunday are the best days to see friends and sympathizers and to get them to do their bit to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The workers in the giant Ford factories have shown their

readiness to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. They have given hundreds of dollars. The Ford workers know that they need the DAILY WORKER and are speeding up to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The anthracite coal miners have dug down deep to help KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

From the soft coal fields, from the steel mills and from the wheat fields, the response has been good.

Boston, Stamford, Conn., New York City, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va., Chicago, and Los Angeles—are all on the job answering our call to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

BUT MUCH MORE CAN AND MUST BE DONE. AND DONE QUICKLY.

REMEMBER—MONDAY IS THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR DEADLINE!

Show that you are a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Help the DAILY WORKER when it is in need. Show your support by deeds. Rush the funds to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. Make Saturday and Sunday, October 16 and 17, banner days in the drive.

Make it ten thousand dollars by Monday, October 18, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY WORKER
the Standard
and Farmers'

R. S. SHAFER
GEN. P. O. BOX 150
NEW YORK, N. Y.
R-11-27

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 235. Sub.

ion Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

TO PROTEST BRUTALITY OF POLICE

The Organized Labor of New York Acts

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—To perfect plans for the parade of organized labor to City Hall Saturday at noon to protest to Mayor Walker against the wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers for peaceful picketing, the executive committee of the Emergency Labor Conference, which is also combating injunctions against the garment and traction workers, met at 6:30 last night in the council room of the International Building, 3 West 16th street. The parade in which thousands of workers are expected to participate will start from Union Square.

Relief Organization.

Last night there was a series of mass meetings of organized workers seeking to raise funds to help the cloakmakers in their present strike. The Joint Council of Cap Makers met at 6 o'clock in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street. Shop chairmen in the dress industry met at the same time at Manhattan Lyceum in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street. The Furriers' Joint Board held a meeting of shop chairmen at the same time in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

Chairmen of settled cloak shops met immediately after work at Stuyvesant Casino. The purpose of the meeting was to consider how to make more effective their aid to the cloakmakers still on strike.

A special meeting of the Garage Workers' Association will be held tonight to help the garment workers.

The Protest Committee.

The committee which will address the protest to Mayor Walker against police methods in the present strike consists of: John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee; J. M. Budish of the Capmakers' Union and others.

To Protest.

I. Goretzky, chairman of the cloakmakers' general picket committee, was held for the grand jury in \$7,500 bail for alleged felonious assault. Union leaders call the charges against Goretzky as being "trumped up" because of his committee's activity in preventing non-union production by would-be strikebreakers who are persuaded not to take the jobs of those on strike.

Arrest a Frame-Up.

The activity against Goretzky, the union pointed out, follows hard upon the arrest of I. Moscovitz, secretary of the picket committee, who received a five-day sentence for disorderly conduct, and the arrest of Elias Marks, vice-chairman of the committee, on another charge.

Goretzky declares that this move against him and his colleagues will fail to break the activity of his committee. He pointed to the stoppage of six non-union shops Wednesday in the downtown district outside the garment zone and the stoppage of a shop in Brooklyn as proof of his assertion.

Strawn Sees Coolidge and Kellogg; Chinese Defeat Powers' Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Silas Strawn, appointed by Coolidge as the American commissioner on the international commission set up by the Washington conference to fix China's customs duties for her and decide for her about the extra-territorial rights of foreign nations in China, was received by Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg yesterday.

The report to the president is secret and Strawn refuses to comment on the conference, but it is known that the imperialist aims of foreign powers in these matters were utterly destroyed by China's national revolutionary movement.

Send in a sub today!

DETROIT ELECTRICAL WORKERS SEND \$550 FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 15.—This General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Avenue, announced last night the receipt of a check for \$550 from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 58, Detroit, Mich., as the first result of a fifty cents assessment that union has levied on its membership for Passaic strike relief.

EX-DRAGON HAS LOOSED TONGUE IS NEW REPORT

"Stevie Has Talked" Is Hoosier State Rumor

(Special to The Daily Worker) INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—"Stevie has talked! Stevie is back in the fold!"

This was the message brought back today to re-ignite the dying embers of Indiana's independent political house cleaning.

It was brought here from behind the grim walls of the state penitentiary at Michigan City where "Stevie"—D. C. Stephenson, ex-klon dragon who it said pulled the wires which actuated Indiana's alleged puppets of state and municipal officialdom—is in "solitary" serving a life sentence for the death of Madge Oberholzer almost a year ago.

And the man who brought the new life blood to the emaciated investigation was a public official of high standing—grand jury deputy, William H. Schaeffer.

Schaeffer Takes Trip.

Schaeffer, accompanied by Earl Klinck, former ally of Stephenson and co-defendant with him in the Oberholzer trial, left Indianapolis two days ago, shortly after Stephenson's dramatic appearance before the grand jury, empaneled to probe charges of corruption in Indiana politics, and his equally sensational refusal to talk before a civil court before which he was summoned to give a statement of his assets in a damage suit.

The trip was a compromise arrangement. Court Asher was not satisfied with Stephenson's attitude. And Asher, devoted pal of "Stevie," could not believe the street gossip that his idol had turned him down—had "sold out" to the very men he had said he would expose in return for alleged promises of freedom. They were with Stephenson for three hours.

He Talks.

Both indicated that Stephenson had gone over all the vast maze of charges that have emanated from him. He discussed and reiterated all of them, verbally, it is believed, but it is known that he did not reveal the location of the documentary evidence which supports his allegations. This, he maintained, as he has in the past, will be produced "when the circumstances warrant."

Both stood ready to give an account of the conference to the grand jury during the day. Early indications were that they would be summoned as soon as that body convened.

Tear State to Pieces.

Thomas R. Adams today said that he had had no official word from Senator Reed concerning the committee meeting but he was vehement in declaring that he would be on hand to be heard by them. There will be others there with him, to corroborate his charges and all members of the party will leave here with the expressed determination to "tear the state into little pieces."

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Approximately 500 Orleanians with an estimated pay roll of \$100,000 a month will be affected by the proposed removal of the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Railway from this city to Houston, Texas.

K. K. K. DRAGON OPENS UP AGAIN



After D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana ku klux leader, now serving a life term for murder, had started the country with his threat to expose sensational corruption in Indiana state and local politics, he revealed his attitude and maintained a discreet silence when asked to present his testimony in court. Upper photo shows Stephenson, seated at right, in court at Indianapolis. Guards attending him during his leave of absence from the Indiana state prison, are seen with him. Now another has it that Stephenson is going to "spill the beans," evidently by way of further pressure on his former satellites in an effort to get out of the pen.

G. O. P. SENATOR STARTS WAR ON HIS OWN PARTY

Norris Invades Penn. State Against Vare

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The eyes of both major political parties were centered today on Senator George W. Norris, insurgent republican leader of the senate, who will launch a "one-man" crusade tomorrow to overthrow the traditional landslide republican majority in Pennsylvania's pending senatorial election.

Throwing his support to William B. Wilson, democratic nominee, Norris will take the stump with the hope of defeating Representative William S. Vare, republican "boss" of Philadelphia, on the record revealed by the recent senate "slush fund" investigation of the Keystone State's primary. Norris will speak first in Altoona tomorrow night and thereafter devote the remainder of the campaign to "addressing as many voters as can be reached."

The action of the Nebraskan, who is a nominal republican, may be fraught with significance to a good many political fortunes outside of Pennsylvania. For one thing, political leaders here look upon the move as serving notice the insurgents will fight to the bitter end every effort to seat Vare, should he be elected, and also as forecasting another contest to unseat Frank L. Smith, republican nominee in Illinois, if the latter should be victorious in November.

Causes G. O. P. Alarm.

Aside from these two contests, the Norris crusade also caused republican leaders some alarm because it widens the breach between the so-called republican insurgent group and the regular administration ranks. Thus far in the present senatorial campaign the regular republican organization has constantly held out the "olive branch" to the insurgents, extending aid to the candidates of former Senator Smith W. Brookhart in Iowa and Senator Gerald P. Nye in North Dakota, both insurgents.

GERMAN DIET ADOPTS COMPROMISE MEASURE FOR INDEMNIFICATION OF KAISER'S LAND DESPITE PROTESTS

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Prussian diet this afternoon adopted the compromise measure for the indemnification of the Hohenzollerns for their property seized by the German republic. The Communists attempted systematic obstruction by the introduction of many motions.

BIG RUBBER COMPANIES GET MILLIONS GOUGING WORKERS & CONSUMERS

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 15.—According to the most recent statistics, the wages of the rubber workers of Akron in 1925, when an average of 43,000 workers were employed, amounted to \$65,317,000. Net profits in the year 1925, for the eleven tire companies in Akron, which produce 52% of all the rubber tires in the country, amounted to \$54,000,000. In other words, the rubber companies, after paying all expenses and putting millions of dollars into sinking and reserve funds, made a net profit of 83%.

Unjustly Convicted, Man Freed, a Wreck

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 15.—Henry Schmidt, a nervous, brooding physical wreck was discharged from the Stateville prison today with a full pardon. He had served six years of a life sentence, unjustly imposed, according to the pardon board.

Andy Berg and Mike Zellins, also sentenced for the robbery—but for shorter terms—swore at the trial, that Schmidt was not implicated in the robbery.

However, the record shows, police who made the arrest said he was the leader. On this evidence he was convicted.

Wife of Police Head Rents Boozie Palace

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The wife of safety director Barry, who cannot rest when hunting down the illicit booze places of other people, has let out a place on St. Clair and Waterloo Road in this city, to people who are conducting an old-time barroom. This place is fitted with all the appointments of the old time bar, and yet the wife of the safety director pretends ignorance as to the situation. "Where ignorance is bliss," and the wife of the safety director gets away with it.

PERMANENT DATE WORKERS UNION WILL BE FORMED

Women's T. U. L. Starts Organization Program

Steps toward the formation of a permanent union of Negro women employed in date stuffing factories in Chicago with the 150 women who are now on strike against the Marsa date factory as a nucleus are scheduled with the announcement Friday that the Women's Trade Union League has started definite activity toward that end.

Agnes Nestor of the league conferred with the strike leaders and officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor Friday to draw up a concerted plan of procedure. The league will co-operate with the federation in forming the union.

Will Be Unionists.

The strikers who are now entering the third week of the walkout in protest against increases in wages and poor working conditions are determined that they will not go back except as trade unionists.

A relief campaign is under way to provide financial assistance to the women, and practically all of the Negro labor unions are backing the strikers. The I. W. A. is directing relief plans. On Sunday, the strikers will receive credentials from the C. F. of L. it is announced, and a campaign to solicit relief funds from all Chicago labor unions will be launched Monday.

Electricians Aid.

The Negro Electrical Workers' union sent a delegation to the women at their last meeting, proffering the co-operation of the union. The Electrical Workers also contributed money to the strike fund, and offered the assistance of an attorney to aid in legal affairs.

The union also announced that it was considering plans to call a conference of all Negro unions in the city with the idea of forming a Negro labor council, which would represent Negro workers in this and all other such contingencies.

"Hands off China!"

Special "Hands off China" edition next Saturday. Pictures and articles by noted Chinese leaders

CATHOLICS GET A. F. OF L. TO INVESTIGATE MEXICAN UNIONS; AID PROMISED TO U. S. STRIKES

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—Plans for financing the two strikes being conducted under the banners of the American Federation of Labor, in New York City and Passaic, N. J., were before the meeting of the executive council here today.

It is announced that \$25,000 will soon be available for the Passaic textile strike as a result of action by officials of international unions. Although details were not available, it is known that ten international unions have each pledged \$1000 to Passaic for immediate payment, while nearly a score more has promised to take the matter up with their executive boards as soon as they return home, easily assuring \$15,000 more.

In addition an appeal will be sent out to all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to contribute not only to the Passaic struggle but also the New York strike, being conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. From present indications the relief campaign in aid of the British coal miners will be allowed to die out.

The executive council meeting is also confronted with the kind of investigation it will conduct into the struggle between the Mexican government and the catholic church in that country. The recommendation adopted does not specifically order that a mission be sent to Mexico. The council might conclude that it can get all the necessary information by correspondence.

It is claimed that the council already has large masses of information on the religious struggle in Mexico. It may adopt the attitude that it assumes toward the Soviet Union, that it knows enough about the problem to give any desired decision. The present attitude, that the catholics in the federation are trying to change, is one of "hands off."

Catholics Split

When the struggle of the Mexican workers against the catholic church swept onto the floor of the American Federation of Labor here it developed that wide breaches existed in the ranks of the catholic delegates on this question.

The catholic bloc was split in twain, part of it finding a bitter spokesman against Mexico in James W. Fitzpatrick, member of the Actors' Union, delegate of the Waterbury, Conn., Central Labor Union, while Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, teamsters; John C. Harding, printers, and Matthew Woll, photo engravers, all professing themselves to be ardent and faithful catholics, rallied to the defense of the A. F. of L. executive council.

To Probe "Crom" and Calles Relations. President Green, in closing the debate, was the only non-catholic to take the floor on this question. The report of the committee on international relations on the Mexican question merely repeated the position already taken on this matter, with the addition that an investigation be made into the relations between the Mexican Federation of Labor and the present Mexican government.

It was thought for a time that all discussion on this matter would be hushed up. It was freely predicted that no one would speak on this matter. But it became evident as the convention wore on that the die-hard wool papists were not to be completely smothered. When Fitzpatrick entered the convention arena as the champion of Rome, there is no doubt but that he had the sympathy and well-wishes of most of the catholic delegates in the convention.

Attacks Mexican Federation. He launched into a most vicious and vulgar tirade not only against the Mexican government, but also against Mexican organized labor, worse even than any attack that has been directed against the Soviet Union. No effort was made to stop him, not even when he turned upon the A. F. of L. officialdom, charging that the "unsophisticated President Green and (Continued on page 2.)

NO CHANGES IN A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM

Closer Relations With Amsterdam Approved

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

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor here made no changes in the personnel of the leading officialdom. There were no contests in the election of administrative officers for the ensuing year. The administration slate went thru without a sign of opposition.

President John L. Lewis started the annual parade by nominating William Green for re-election as president. Green is a member of the miners' union and Lewis scattered oratorical flowers galore around the convention hall in his effort to keep "the mantle that had fallen from the shoulders of the stricken Gompers" on the shoulders of the former secretary of the miners' union, where they have rested since Gompers died. The results of the annual election was as follows:

The Officials of the A. F. of L.

For President, William Green, miners.

First Vice-President, James Duncan, granite cutters.

Second Vice-President, Frank Duffy, carpenters.

Third Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, garment workers.

Fourth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, barbers.

Fifth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, photo engravers.

Sixth Vice-President, Martin F. Ryan, railway carmen.

Seventh Vice-President, James Wilson, pattern makers.

Eighth Vice-President, James P. Noonan, electrical workers.

Treasurer, Daniel T. Tobin, teamsters.

Secretary, Frank Morrison, printers.

All the vice-presidents are the presidents of their own organizations with the exception of Duffy, who is general secretary.

Coeffield and Berres to Britain.

John Coeffield, president of the plumbers, and Albert J. Berres, secretary of the metal trades department, were selected as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, while Thomas McQuade, Plate Printers' Union, was selected as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Delegate John Mangan, Chicago Federation of Labor, announced that Coeffield had all the necessary diplomatic qualifications of a fraternal delegate, that he also had the physical qualifications, being willing even to swim the British Channel. It is declared that Coeffield and Berres were selected to go to Great Britain as the result of a deal made last year resulting in the selection of Frank Farrington and William Hutchison. Farrington never got to the British Congress, as the result of revelations in Illinois. (Continued on page 2.)

PHILA. CARPET WORKERS FIGHT 15% WAGE CUT

Injunction Issued by Capitalist Court

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—A drastic injunction has been issued against the Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union, which has been out on strike in the Philadelphia Carpet Company shop for three weeks, forbidding the strikers from picketing, talking to their fellows, visiting the homes of scabs and interfering in any manner with the business of the company and its scabs.

The injunction judge went the other way better when he inserted in his order that his dictum holds good for officials of the union past, present and future.

Fighting Wage Cuts.

The Philadelphia Carpet Company, which employs about 300 workers, had been picked out to start the program of wage-cutting among the carpet manufacturers of this city. The first slash was 15 per cent. It was 15 per cent too much. The workers walked out in a body. Picketing was begun and the scabs so far are few and fumbling, unable to produce anything but expense for the boss.

The Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union is the strongest and most aggressive organization in this city, and is in complete control of the situation. The tapestry carpet workers are 100 per cent organized, with no break in their ranks. About 25 scabs are now spoiling goods in the struck shop and the company is protecting them with a pretty police crew that honors the scabs by hauling them in funeral busses to and from work. These scabs are so stupid that they ask the foreman if carpets are being made.

Already the other carpet shops have assessed themselves weekly percentage of wages to assist the strikers, as they realize that this fight must be fought out now or all the workers will get the same wage cut through the carpet industry.

Mass-Picketing.

The strikers are adopting the method of militant mass picketing. They have sent to Passaic for the songs that the strikers there have sung for 35 weeks and Philadelphia will be hearing music in the near future that will outclass the grand opera, especially among the workers.

Two Painters, One From Chicago, Win Brookwood Tuition

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 14.—(FP)—Winning essays in a scholarship contest put William Absolon, Local 273, Chicago Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, and Lou Horning, Local 127, of the same union, into Brookwood Labor College this year. The scholarships are provided by their international union and the essay contest was held—with two economics professors of Purdue (Ind.) university as judges—to select the lucky students from a group of candidates.

Absolon wrote on "the closed shop as a means of furthering the cause of labor" and Horning on "trade unionism and politics." Alternates selected were Franklin Sipes, Local 8, Indianapolis, and Gerald V. Morris, Local 1158, San Francisco. Forty-seven trade unionists will form the student body as Brookwood begins its sixth year October 13.

Make Electric Light Bulbs Too Fast, Cut Down Worker Payroll

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—(FP)—General Electric is stopping the production of electric light bulbs in Scranton. The management says that labor saving machinery, enabling several times the production per man of several years ago allows the necessary output with a restricted number of plants.

Factories in Minneapolis, St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Ind. and Central Falls, R. I., have been closed in the last few years. The Scranton plant worked only five days a week at 60 per cent capacity the last year. The Scranton plant has been cut to 40 employees from 230 while the company is considering whether it shall be maintained for some other purpose or closed altogether.

Make it a weekly habit.

Ambassador of Fascist Dictatorship of Spain Received by President Coolidge



Don Alejandro Padillo, well-known member of the Spanish aristocracy, is shown leaving the White House in company with J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, after presenting his credentials as ambassador to President Coolidge. Wright has also the job of meeting another royal aristocrat, Queen Marie, when she arrives in New York. The gentleman's duties seem to consist of making blue-bloods feel at home in "democratic" America.

AKRON BLUECOATS ARREST VENDOR OF "RUBBER WORKER"

Bosses Conduct Campaign of Terrorization

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Following the terrorization that the rubber workers have exerted upon the rubber workers, by firing the most prominent among them who dared to join the Rubber Workers' Union, last night, one of the men who was selling the Rubber Worker, the official organ of the union, was arrested.

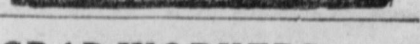
The men sell the paper when the workers come from the shop, on all three shifts. It was eleven o'clock at night and the paper was going well, when a policeman approached John Steuben who was selling the paper, and took him to headquarters.

No Ordinance Covers Cases. There is no ordinance requiring men to procure a license to sell the papers. But the cop thought he could get something against the man by accusing him of distributing the paper free of charge. The paper sells for two cents, and many of the rubber workers do not even ask for change but give the men 5, 10 and even 25 cents.

Discharge "Faithful."

In the past few weeks a new system has been introduced. This system is called the "merit" system. Formerly a man would be promoted, or at least would not be discharged when times became slack, if he had been long in the service. But now the attitude is that a young man who can produce is worth a dozen who only have service pins. One after the other of the old service men are being thrown into the street, and young virile men are being given their jobs.

The eagerness with which the workers surround the sellers of the Rubber Worker indicates what their frame of mind is.



MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD WORKERS SWAMP OPPOSITION IN VOTING

By JOHN PEPPER.
Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 15.—The unanimity with which the workers of Moscow and Leningrad repudiated the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Zinoviev and Trotsky is shown by the vote of the party units in these cities as published in Pravda.

In Moscow, 53,950 voted for the central committee of the party while only 175 or 3 per cent voted for the opposition. In Leningrad, 33,729 members voted for the central committee while the opposition polled only 325 or 9 per cent of the votes.

Thus the opposition in these two important cities received about 500 votes, or .57 per cent of the total.

ALL CLASSES TO VOICE PROTEST FOR ROUMANIANS

New York Meeting Will Expose Tyranny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—All shades of political opinion will be represented at the Union Square mass meeting which has been arranged by the New York Section of the International Labor Defense for Monday, Oct. 18, at 5:30, to protest against the persecution of political prisoners in Roumania.

Voices Protest. United in their condemnation of Roumania's white terror, Robert W. Dunn, Bishop Paul Jones, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Forrest Bailey, Ben Gitlow, Carlo Tresca and others will address the meeting and voice the protest of American workers and intellectuals against the inhuman treatment of workers and peasants by the Roumanian authorities.

Denied Civil Rights. In addition to torture, the denial of all civil rights is being used against political prisoners by the Roumanian government in its effort to crush workers' organizations. The authorities are determined that there shall be no evidence of discontent in Roumania, that all shall appear to be happy and peaceful so that when Queen Marie arrives here seeking a loan she can point to a stable and well-controlled country which would be certain to pay back its debts with interest.

Trial by jury, in Roumania, has been abandoned in most workers' cases. After beatings and torture, prisoners are tried under martial law by a military tribunal. Prisoners are court-martialed just as they would be in time of war, and to make this seem legal, the government announces all of a sudden, that the district in which the workers were arrested is under martial law—although no one had ever heard so before.

One Court Sentence. One of these military courts, at Kischinev, sentenced 189 prisoners to terms totaling 711 years. The military council of Klausenburg sentenced a group of young workers—all under 20 years of age—to a total of 23 years imprisonment for the crimes of organizing labor.

All the participants in a conference of workers and peasants in Turn-Severin were arrested and kept a day by the police. When they protested against this illegal detention, the police chief said, "I am the law, gentlemen, and I interpret it just as I like. Your present arrest is nothing but the business risk of a Roumanian politician."

Avarous at Bottom. All of these proceedings, together with the frightfully brutal treatment of political prisoners, is merely the carrying out of General Avarous's announcement that "Every attempt to disturb public order by whatever means or in whatever way will be suppressed not only with extreme energy, but mercilessly."

Let the workers of New York City come to Union Square next Monday at 5:30 and show what they think of a government which so persecutes those who strive to better the conditions of the workers.

Ku Kluxers Are Armed Gunmen, Suit in Ohio for Property Reveals

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The fight that is going on in the Summit county Klan is leading to many revelations. When the konklave of the Ku Klux Klan took place in Washington about a month ago, Dr. W. K. Smith, head of the Summit county chapter, was removed from office just as the Ohio delegation was swinging into line in the parade. Then the fight began, the original cause being property in Akron valued at more than \$50,000. Charges of insubordination were brought against Smith, counter-charges being freely made. C. Gilbert Taylor, grand dragon of the realm of Ohio, made the following statement:

"I came to Akron Labor Day and saw klansmen carrying rifles and guns on their hips in an unlawful manner."

To this Smith replied, "This month yet, we understand there is to be at Dayton a competitive military drill by the klavallers. His (Taylor's) astonishment is unique, since they (the Ku Kluxers) marched behind him with rifles and were reviewed by him at Newark (Ohio) when he was inducted into office. He also reviewed them at Berea, leading the parade and one of his staff remarked to me, 'A soldier is under every rebel! ... At the Buckeye Lake konklave, the camp was protected by military discipline, plenty of guns were in evidence, and Evans' own cottage was behind a guard line."

No better evidence is necessary as to the nature of the Ku Klux Klan. It is a militarily armed organization, and the sooner the workers understand that it is no "law-abiding," "Christian," organization depending on love, the better it will be for them.

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

CATHOLICS GET A. F. OF L. TO INVESTIGATE MEXICAN UNIONS

(Continued from page 1)

of the members of the executive council must clear their skirts of the slime and the deception practiced upon them by the Mexican Federation of Labor," that Fitzpatrick denounced as "the kept woman of the Mexican government."

The Mexican question came up in the report of the committee on international relations on the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor. It said in part:

"In keeping with the foregoing principles and in the interests of all concerned, it is recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to inquire into the relationship of the Mexican Federation of Labor and the Mexican government for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts possible and with special reference to the relationship alleged to exist between the Mexican government and the Mexican Federation of Labor for the information of the affiliated unions."

Delegate Fitzpatrick was on the floor as soon as Delegate Woll had finished reading the report of the committee and moved its adoption. He started out by referring to President Green's comment on the Eddy incident to the effect that there was something about the atmosphere of Detroit that made ineffective all the rules of common decency.

Green Unsophisticated. Fitzpatrick charged on the Mexican issue the art of deception had been practiced on the unsophisticated president of the American Federation of Labor.

"This Mexican government," he charged, "when stripped of its sheep's clothing, stands forth radiant in the red underwear of Communist Russia."

Fitzpatrick then told the story of the Irishman who had denied his faith when found drunk in the gutter by two sailors.

The sailors had addressed the Irishman as a "dirty, drunken Roman catholic bum," but the Irishman had answered, "You're a liar, I'm a Presbyterian minister."

Fitzpatrick then declared, "For the purpose of this debate I am a Presbyterian minister."

"I admit that the recommendation of the committee is an honest effort to find out the true conditions south of the Rio Grande," said Fitzpatrick. "I admit it is an effort to get the truth about the Calles administration of the Mexican government and its kept woman, the Mexican Federation of Labor. I know it will not be a handpicked investigation like that conducted under the direction of Mr. Roberto Haberman. This convention wants the truth about Mexico."

"We have interfered in every row of the world over," he went on. "The day before yesterday we knocked Mussolini off his throne in Italy," and urged that this was good precedent for interfering in the Mexican situation.

What About A. F. of L. and U. S.? "There is no question," he said, "about what kind of a government there is in Mexico. It's red from the top of its head to the bottom of its feet. It is our duty to let the Mexican people know it, to reveal to them this foul union of Calles (president of Mexico) and the 'Crom,' (the Mexican Federation of Labor)."

Economic Interest Least. He charged that it didn't matter whether Jews, Holy Rollers, or Catholics were involved, that if the American Federation of Labor was only going to concern itself with man's right to work and have no higher ideals, then it had better get out of business. Material comfort is worthy only of the least consideration.

"After a committee of the American Federation of Labor has investigated conditions in Mexico, it will have no illusions as to whether there is a Communist regime in the Mexican Federation of Labor. The first move in the Communist philosophy is to destroy any sense of spiritual responsibility. That is what has happened in Russia. That is what is happening in Mexico. If this goes on successfully then nothing can stop Mexico from becoming another Russia."

Fitzpatrick concluded by declaring that after an investigation has been made that the American Federation of Labor will then take the correct position, that it will set an example for the labor movement of the world and not be under the influence of the paid propagandists of Bolshevik Mexico.

Woll Regrets Division. Delegate Woll next got the floor for the committee declaring that he was glad Fitzpatrick supported the report of the committee, but claimed it was unfortunate that he had prejudged the case before an investigation was made.

"Delegate Fitzpatrick charges that the executive council was deceived," continued Woll. "If he knew of the many reports in the archives of the executive council then he would not say that it had been deceived. I resent the statement that the executive council is falling to conserve the interests of the American labor movement."

Feels "The Situation" Also. "The A. F. of L. is not organized to adjust religious controversies. The investigation will be had, and the facts will be made known in the name

of orderly unionism. We will not permit pernicious issues to divide us. As trade unionists, let us get the facts. I am of the same faith as the brother who has just spoken and I feel the situation just as keenly as he does.

"I urge no more discussion on this subject. As honorable and righteous men let us give the truth to the world as we trade unionists find it!"

Executive Council Not Deceived. But Fitzpatrick had forced open the floodgates of discussion. Delegates Harding and Tobin were on the floor close together, while in other sections of the hall other delegates were clamoring for attention. President Green recognized Tobin, treasurer of the federation, head of the teamsters' union and an ardent Catholic.

"As a member of the executive council," he began, "I can't sit idly by and listen to the statements that have been made. We are told that the executive council must clear its skirts of the slime and deception practiced upon it by the Mexican Federation of Labor. I want to say that there is no slime on the executive council. I don't know whether Delegate Fitzpatrick has been in Mexico, but I have been in Mexico," continued Tobin, as Fitzpatrick chimed in with, "I have, too, sir."

Doing "All It Could." Tobin then told of an incident that happened during the visit of the A. F. of L. executive council to the Plattsburg Military Training Camp in New York. He said that he had there met "Fighting Father" Duffy, a catholic priest who had been with the boys in France. Tobin said that Duffy had studied the whole situation and declared that the A. F. of L. has been doing all that it could be expected to do.

"I'm satisfied with Father Duffy's judgment," announced Tobin. "There are a few who are trying to inject the religious question into our American labor movement. We have prevented that issue from being raised and we have brought about the best results for the American labor movement. Every attempt to raise the religious issue has failed and it will fail now. We will not let the Mexican situation, or any other situation, raise this issue. I profess the same faith as Brother Fitzpatrick, but with all the power that is in me I am going to help preserve the American labor movement. Keep out all the religious issues that may come here, from Mexico, Italy, Texas, or any other place."

Now, Who's Secrecy is This. "We have sent secret documents to Mexico. They cannot be made known now. But they will show that the executive council is doing all that it can and should do in this matter. "We're old, practical men in the labor movement, we of the executive council," concluded Tobin. "We have all had years of practical experience. Catholic Church O. K.'s A. F. of L. "When men high in the church have said that you have done all that you could have done, we can be satisfied with the work of the executive council. "Nothing can be gained by heaping abuse upon the executive council, the Mexican people and the Mexican government at this time."

Before the delegates had recovered from this speech, Delegate Harding had the floor, recognized by President Green. Hardly had Harding started speaking, however, when the delegates began yelling, "Question! Question!" drowning out the speaker.

When President Green pounded the convention into order, Delegate Harding proceeded with, "I am not in the habit of being squelched by any one yelling 'Question! Question!'"

Harding then told of accepting the invitation of the Calles government to visit Mexico City and be present at the installation of Plutarco Calles as president of Mexico.

Must Keep Hands Off. "I learned a little while in Mexico," he said. "I learned enuf to believe that the A. F. of L. should keep its hands off insofar as Mexico is concerned."

"I resent the closing utterances of Brother Fitzpatrick."

Harding declared that any trade unionist who has visited Mexico unmingled with the Mexican people cannot help but sympathize with them in their struggles. He eulogized the constitution of the Mexican republic declaring that anyone, after reading it, would stretch out his hand in fellowship to the Mexican people.

Why Not Publish the Letters? President Green then assured the delegates that the executive council had not been deceived. He declared it had always been wide awake. He said that the letters in the possession of the executive council would prove that it was thoroughly alive to the situation in Mexico.

He charged that Fitzpatrick was unfair in his utterances, but let him off by claiming that he made the statements that he did because he did not have the facts. The declaration of the committee was then carried unanimously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—Re-submission of the eighteenth amendment in congress and enforcement of the Volstead act until a change is recommended was the chief plank in the republican platform adopted by the republican state convention today.

NO CHANGES IN A. E. OF L. OFFICIALDOM

(Continued from page 1)

Whether Hutchason ever got there is not known. He didn't make a report to this convention. Neither did James B. Connors, vice-president of the Switchmen's Union, who was last year elected as Canadian fraternal delegate.

Los Angeles Next Convention City. Out of a field of three cities, including Birmingham, Alabama, St. Petersburg, Florida, and Los Angeles, California, the Pacific Coast won as 1927 convention city by a wide margin.

Members of the Sir William Mackenzie mission from Great Britain to the United States were presented to the convention. These included Ernest Bevin, British General Transport Workers' Union; James Taylor, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Society (Machinists) of Great Britain; C. Randolph Smith, for the employers, and F. W. Leggett, for the government. Bevin offered regrets at the absence of the knightly chairman of the commission. Bevin said the commission was here to get a true picture, uncolored, impartial of conditions in the United States.

The committee on boycotts offered a resolution renewing the boycott against the Holland Furnace Co., of Holland, Mich.

Closer to Amsterdam. On report of the committee on international relations the convention unanimously approved of the efforts of the executive council to develop closer relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). The report noted with approval the correspondence that had been going on regarding this subject, regretting that no agreement had yet been reached.

It noted with satisfaction that the Amsterdam International had stood as a stalwart bulwark against the effort to substitute Communist activities for trade union activities. The report looks forward with anticipation and pleasure to the time when the principles of trade unionism will be fully adhered to, making it possible for the A. F. of L. to associate itself with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Correspondence to this end between Washington and Amsterdam will continue.

The action of the executive council in sending out an appeal for relief for the striking British miners was approved.

Another Stall.

Delegate Furuseth did not defend his resolutions demanding opposition to the world court, the league of nations and the so-called labor bureau of the league. On recommendation of the committee the matter was referred to the executive council. Last year the question of the world court was referred to the executive council for study, but the committee announced that the United States senate voted for the court before the council had completed its study. It was declared that there is no proposal before congress at the present time calling for U. S. entry into the league, so no action was required at this time.

President Green called attention to the fact that William H. Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, was a visitor at the convention. Green said this was appreciated by the delegates.

Ignores a Question. L. J. Flint, executive vice-president of the Citizens' Committee of Detroit, on behalf of 45 local groups of business men, sent a letter to the A. F. of L. convention urging that, "Before the conclusion of your convention it is sincerely hoped that you will answer this question, 'What can the Federation do for Detroit workmen?'"

May this subject be made a special order of business?" The convention took no notice of the document.

N. Y. Health Center of Garment Workers Helps Other Unions

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(FP)—The ladies' garment workers' union health center of New York is rapidly expanding its medical services to other unions. One hundred and twenty-five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers received physical examination and medical treatment since the first of the year.

Three hundred and forty-three physical examinations of members of the Fur Workers Union were given in addition to a special physical examination of three hundred striking fur workers during the recent strike. Members of the Musicians' Union, the Bakery Workers and a number of other unions have taken advantage of its expert service. All applicants for membership to the ladies' garment workers' union must take the health center's examination.

Dr. George M. Price, director, attended the International Conference on Tuberculosis in Washington this October and was a delegate to the American Public Health Conference that opened in Buffalo October 11.

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

Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, is starting off his big election campaign tour with a meeting at Buffalo on October 14. The meeting will be held at Workers' Hall, 26 West Huron street. Comrade Ruthenberg will speak on "What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Will Do For the Workers and Farmers." The tour will touch the largest and most important cities of the eastern part of the country and the readers of THE DAILY WORKER should make a note of the time and place of the meeting in their town and be sure to come to the meeting themselves and bring their fellow workers. The complete tour follows:

Monday, Oct. 15, New Haven, Conn., Labor Auditorium, 42 North St., 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, Brooklyn, N. Y., Amalgamated Labor Temple, 11 Arion Place.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, New York City, Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting, Webster Hall 119 E. 11th St., 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 21, Philadelphia, Pa., New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia avenues, 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 22, Baltimore, Md., Conservatory Hall, 1029 Baltimore St., 8 p. m.

Saturday, October 23, Pittsburgh, Pa., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 24, Cleveland, Ohio, Insurance Center Bldg., Hall A, 735 East 11th street.

To be announced later.

Monday, Oct. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Fota Hall, Grant Hotel, 716 Jefferson, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, Chicago, Ill., Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, Detroit, Mich., House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 31, Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Temple, 3 p. m.

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

Rebecca Grecht

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

St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday Oct. 19, 415 Rice St.

Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.

Chisholm, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 21, Karis Hall.

Virginia, Minn., Friday Oct. 22, Superior, Wis., Saturday, Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.

Duluth, Minn., Sunday, Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.

Ironwood, Mich., Monday, Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.

Hancock, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 26, Kausankote Hall.

Ipspepping, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 27, Flint, Mich., Friday, Oct. 29, Grand Rapids, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 30, Muskegon, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 31.

H. M. Wicks

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

The rest of his tour follows:

AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.

CHARLEROI, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lockout.

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 22, NEW BRIDGE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25, NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30, Union Hall.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

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WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the Fall elections to be held Tuesday, Nov. 2: Governor, William Reynolds, Nov. 2; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins, Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner, Congress, 15th Dist., Daniel C. Holder, Congress, 18th District, William Hollenauer.

Secretary of State, Sarah Victor, State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler, Attorney General, Cyril Lamkin, Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks, Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hill, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins, United States Senator, E. J. Cary, State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest Carethers and Anna Weisman, Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Oella Paransky.

For Congress, Seventh District, Margaret Yeager, Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skirg, Ninth District, William P. Mikades, Thirty-fourth District, Sam Shore, State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marka, Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddo, U. S. Senator, John J. Baillam, Treasurer, Winfield A. Sawyer, Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins, Attorney General, Max Lerner, Secretary of State, Harry J. Cantor.

Ohio.

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gullied, State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank, Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook, Sheriff, B. K. McKersher, County Auditor, C. E. Thompson, County Commissioner, Alexander Trautman, Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstein, Frank Clay, County Recorder, L. L. Landis, Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank, Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

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

Illinois.

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

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow, Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill, Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds, State Comptroller, Julius Stuan, Politz, (Manhattan) Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz, Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht, Assembly, 17th District, Julius Cocklin, Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff, Congress, 13th District, Charles Krumbeln, Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trautman, Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstein, Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

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

Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff, Assembly, 22nd District, Fannie Warszafsky, Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe, Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

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

РАБОТНИКОВ
Устная газета-журнал
Чикагского отдела газ.
"НОВЫЙ МИР"

The first anniversary issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out tonight, October 16, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Special cartoons and articles in connection with the anniversary are being prepared. Admission is only 25 cents.

Ruthenberg Reports on Party Activities in N. Y., October 20

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Charles E. Ruthenberg, the secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will report on the activities of the party and the main tasks before us at the general membership meeting on Wednesday, October 20, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street. The meeting will start at 8 p. m. promptly.

Comrade Ruthenberg will review the work of the party during the last few months and will outline the most important political and organizational tasks before the party.

All other meetings are called off for this night and every party member and Young Workers' League member should attend the meeting.

Bring your membership cards with you for admission.

All comrades who, for some reason, are not properly connected should come to the meeting.

Trade Union Tactics Class Trains Worker for Active Service

The class in trade union tactics and strategy of the Chicago Workers' School, which is conducted by Arne Swaback, is primarily one of practical training. The first introductory session has been held with an endeavor to gain a sufficient historical background to better understand the character of the various aspects of the trade union movement and to better understand the changes of methods, tactics and policies during the various historical periods.

The historical part is taken up just sufficiently to give the proper basis. Then follows the more important character of the international trade union movement, the trade union movement in the United States during the present capitalist imperialist development, its policies, structure, its methods and tactics. This is the main point of the whole course.

Buick Workers Will Hear W. P. Governor Candidate in Flint

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The Workers of the Buick Motors Corporation will have an opportunity of hearing the Workers Party candidate for governor, Wm. Reynolds, speak in the Oak Park, Friday noon, October 29th. Superintendent of Parks McKinley has granted the permit for the use of the Park which faces the Buick Plant on Industrial Ave. The Parks of Flint are only open to the president of U. S., members of the Cabinet and candidates for governor of Michigan.

The same evening October 29, Rebecca Grecht, a leading organizer for the Relief of Passaic strikers will be the principal speaker in the Kallat Hall, 2952 Industrial Ave.

All workers of Flint are invited to be present. Admission is free.

Young Communists In Warsaw Baited By Police Officials

WARSAW, Oct. 15.—In Warsaw 100 young workers, among them a number of girls, were arrested because they are allegedly in connection with the Communist movement.

For the same reason 25 girls of minor age were arrested.

In the office of the Labor Sport Club 17 workers were arrested.

Ten workers were arrested because they posted up placards for the amnesty of political prisoners.

Twenty-five workers were arrested for the distribution of leaflets.

In a meeting in Lemberg six Ukrainian peasants were arrested.

The total number of the arrested people in the first 10 days of September in 233.

Seven Injured as Truck Crashes Into Loaded Jitney Bus

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Seven persons were seriously injured today when a ten-ton truck collided with a jitney bus, careened across the sidewalk and crashed thru the wall of the Galen Hall hotel, tearing a forty-foot hole in the side of the structure.

The bus was thrown 100 feet, scattering its passengers about the street, and two persons asleep in the hotel were buried in the debris.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletin.
8:30—The Bravest Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner, Hickey & Johnson, Ann Post Vivian Lawrence.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1935.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.

SYNICALISM CASES BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Ruthenberg, Fiske and Whitney Appeals are up

Decisions of tremendous importance to the labor movement of this country will be rendered by the United States supreme court in its October term on the appeals of C. E. Ruthenberg, Charlotte Anita Whitney and Harold Fiske. The appeals involve the legality of criminal syndicalism laws in three states, affecting similar laws in other states, and will decide the freedom or imprisonment of scores of workers who are directly connected with the cases.

The appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party arises out of his conviction under the criminal syndicalism law after William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, a co-defendant, was freed as a result of a hung jury. Not only Ruthenberg and Foster, but a large number of other active workers in the labor movement of the country are involved in the famous Michigan Communist cases. All of the defendants were arrested in connection with a Communist convention which was held in Bridgman, Michigan.

If the appeal of Ruthenberg is denied by the United States supreme court, he will be obliged to serve his term immediately. The prosecution has intimated that with Ruthenberg out of the way, Foster will be retried, and after him all the other workers who are defendants in the case.

The appeal of Charlotte Anita Whitney arises out of her conviction under the California Criminal Syndicalism law, for membership in the Communist Labor Party. A contributing "crime" was a speech delivered by her on the Negro question before a woman's organization.

Harold Fiske, a member of the I. W. W., is appealing his conviction under the Kansas criminal syndicalism law.

Should the supreme court rule unfavorably on the pending appeals, the criminal syndicalism laws which were drawn up and have been used solely against the labor movement and its development will be strengthened by

an O. K. from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. There is no doubt but that this will mean intensified use of these laws against the labor movement.

"American labor must be on its guard for the coming decisions of the supreme court on the three test cases," said James J. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense in the Ruthenberg case. "The criminal syndicalism laws are aimed at the working class as a whole and against the most militant workers in particular. If the supreme court renders a decision which sends Ruthenberg, Fiske and Whitney to prison, the entire American working class must unite in a concerted movement of protest against this attack which is directed at them. We must not permit the existence of a situation where labor fighters are thrown into capitalist prisons and allowed to stay and rot there because of an indifferent working class. International Labor Defense intends to keep the movement of defense for these workers alive until there is no longer any chance that they will be snatched from active work in the ranks of labor and dragged away into the living death of imprisonment."

Atheists' Society Launches Public Forum in Gotham

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The first meeting of the newly-organized Ingersoll Forum will be held Sunday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock. Clement Wood, the well-known author, poet and critic, is to be lecturer and director of the forum, his subject for the first meeting being, "Is There a God?" Speeches from the floor will be a feature of the programs.

Among those soon to speak at the Ingersoll Forum is Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the "heretic bishop." Admission is free to all, and the meetings are held in the Chamber of Music Hall, Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57th street, Manhattan.

Helping the Boss.
SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—To end the carpenter strike, a committee of 100 business and professional men have asked for increased police repression. The mayor gave an evasive answer. At the same time the first conviction of a union man on a charge of assault resulted in a jail term of 30 days. Appeal was denied.



By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1936, by Upton Sinclair)

Dad was up to the ears just then in work, on account of some wild-cating they were planning on the Bandy tract. But Bunny insisted he must meet Harry Seager, and lured the two of them to lunch, and Paul also, and before the soup was eaten they had got Dad so stirred up that he did not eat any mors. Of course, he was horrified at their story; but there was no use expecting his mind to work the same as Bunny's. Dad couldn't straighten out all the tangles in the world, and didn't feel the impulse to try. What worried him was that the Japs were in Siberia; and that our diplomacy was so unaware of oil; and most of all, that his son was falling under the spell of wild and dangerous ideas.

This fellow Seager, for example—a big six-foot Westerner, handsome as a Viking, and picturesque because of hair turned prematurely grey by his labors; you couldn't deny the fellow's facts, you couldn't think he was lying—but good Lord, there was no use being thrown off your base, and going round the country raising a public disturbance, attacking the government because it had made a blunder in the confusion of war-time, and then hadn't known how to get out.

Bunny dragged his father to a Socialist meeting at which Harry Seager was to speak. It was in a big hall, with two or three thousand people packed into it, and Dad thought he had never seen so many dangerous people in all his life before; foreign faces, dark and sinister, intense-looking intellectuals with hair over their collars, women with short hair and big spectacles, workmen, sullen and dull, or sharp-faced, bitter—oh, terrible, terrible people! And this man Seager, lashing them to frenzy! Telling about the "death-train" he had seen on the Trans-Siberian—more than two thousand men and women packed into cattle cars, prisoners of the "Whites," who did not know what to do with them, but ran the train here and there, shunting it onto sidings for weeks, while the victims perished of hunger, thirst, and disease. And American troops standing by, feeding such murderers, supplying them with money, protecting them with guns! Yes, and it was still going on! Right now Polish troops were invading Russia, wearing American uniforms, killing Russian workmen with American ammunition! What did the people of America have to say?

What the people of America had to say was a roar that sent shivers down the spine of J. Arnold Ross. He looked about him at this human ocean tossed by a storm—hands waving, fists clenched, heads bobbing up and down with excitement; and he knew what it meant—nobody could fool him. When presently the crowd burst into cheering at the name of Lenin, they were not cheering for what the Russian Lenin had done, but for what some American Lenin meant to do. "Hands off Russia!"—that was mere camouflage; what they meant was, "Hands on Ross Consolidated!"

And then, out of the corner of his eye, Dad stole a glimpse at his son. Bunny apparently did not feel one particle of his father's fear! Bunny was like the rest of the mob, his face shining with excitement. Bunny was shouting for "Hands off Russia!"—and either he did not know what this mob meant to do to Ross Consolidated, or else—worse yet—he did not care!

The little bunch of "reds" from the university had attended this Seager meeting, and next day were all a-thrill with it. Most of Bunny's fraternity brothers had refused to go; and now they proceeded to criticize an argument they had not heard! Bunny's feelings boiled over as he listened to them. All this rubbish about nationalization of women, these faked figures concerning millions of victims of Bolshevism! It was a disgrace to a university that such stuff should pass for knowledge, and no effort made to contradict it. Bunny voiced this idea to Peter Nagle, and Peter went home and talked to his father about it and came back announcing that he was willing to serve as editor for a student paper to present the truth.

There was another meeting of the conspirators, and thirty dollars was quickly subscribed, and it was voted to publish a four-page weekly sheet of all kinds of truth-telling, to bear the name of the "The Investigator." It was agreed that the best approach to the Russian problem was Harry Seager, because he had been a "Y" worker in good standing; therefore Rachel Menzies was requested to write a two thousand word interview with Mr. Seager. Another young rebel was to collect facts and rumors concerning secret payments made out of an alumni fund to bring promising athletes to Southern Pacific. Bunny, as a social light of the crowd, was assigned the theme of college snobbery, apropos of the fact that a Hindu student with high scholarship records had been black-balled for the "Lift."

And then Peter Nagle brought up his favorite hobby, in the form of a poem mildly satirizing God. There was some question as to the wisdom of bringing in the religious issue, but Peter asserted his prerogatives as editor; either he was or he wasn't, and if he was, then he took his stand upon the Russian formula, "Religion is the opium of the people." Billy George backed him up, insisting that the new paper should cover the whole field of modern thought.

Well, "The Investigator" was written, and edited, and set up into galleys, and pasted on a "dummy," and then cut up and pasted differently. At last it was printed; there lay the sheets, fresh from the press, soft and damp like locusts newly emerged from the chrysalis. Next day they would be dry; and meantime, "Shh! Not a word!"

How were the papers to be distributed? There had been much discussion. Bunny, with his lordly ideas, wanted to give them away. But Rachel brought word from her father, the tailor, who was also literature agent for Local Angel City of the Socialist party, that the papers must be sold; people wouldn't respect them otherwise. "What they pay good money for they will read," said Papa Menzies, with proper Jewish insight; and his daughter added, with proper Socialist fervor, "If we really believe in our cause, we won't mind a little ridicule." It was a call to martyrdom, and one after another they responded—though not without qualms.

(To be continued.)

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4711

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

Summary of the A. F. of L. Convention

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor made the following record on important issues:

1. Independent working class political action.
The convention reaffirms its stand for support to candidates on capitalist party tickets.

2. Company unions.
The convention listened to a wordy denunciation of company unions, authorized the executive council to levy an assessment to raise a fund to fight these organizations and then nullified the action by accepting the principle of worker-employer co-operation which is the basis of company unionism.

3. Support of the Mexican Federation of Labor in its struggle against religio-feudal reaction at home and imperialist aggression by the United States.

The convention, after a one-sided debate in which the catholic delegates attacked the Mexican labor movement, adopted a resolution authorizing an "investigation."

4. Trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

The convention without a dissenting vote concurred in the recommendations of the executive council which stated that no delegation to investigate conditions in the Soviet Union was necessary.

5. Recognition of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

The convention without a dissenting vote concurred in the most untruthful and vicious anti-Soviet Union resolution yet passed by an A. F. of L. convention.

6. Employee ownership and company stock-selling schemes.

The convention denounced such schemes but went on record for the practice of "thrifting" by workers and urged them to exercise care in purchasing stocks.

7. Support of Passaic strike.

Swept off their feet by the tremendous sentiment for the textile strikers by their heroic struggle, and with some evidences of old fighting spirit of the American labor movement in evidence, the convention overruled Vice-President Woll, took up a substantial collection in the convention and authorized a relief campaign which has already raised some \$10,000 dollars.

Fear of Communist criticism if the strike was allowed to collapse because of inadequate financial support after the A. F. of L. had taken charge of it was undoubtedly of great influence in getting the convention to take the action it did.

8. Organization of the unorganized.

The convention hurled loud and wordy challenges at the Detroit open shoppers, but it failed to meet the acid test of abandonment of jurisdictional claims when it came to a resolution for the organization of the auto industry. The convention action on this question was merely platonic.

9. Support of the British miners' strike.

Secretary Morrison reported that the sum of \$100,000 had been raised for relief, but no further action was taken.

10. Militarism.

The convention gave unqualified endorsement to Citizens' Military Training Camps.

11. Support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike and struggle against injunctions.

The convention voted support to the strike and the fight against injunctions, but did not endorse mass violation of injunctions.

This summary shows that the convention acted favorably only on purely trade union questions and on these only when it was confronted with a struggle which failure to support would have resulted in severe damage to the prestige of the leadership.

The conclusion is that the left wing must strive to get larger masses into motion, broaden the struggles and in this way force of fieldism to support them or discredit itself still further before the membership.

Only in this way can the American Federation of Labor be jarred out of the rut marked for it by American imperialism.

PORTER RETURNS FROM "OBSERVER" JOB AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEET



United States "unofficial" representatives at Geneva have more real power than a half dozen regular delegates because of the supreme position of the United States in the financial world. Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was such a delegate to Geneva recently and is here shown conferring with Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, about what the two houses are going to do with regard to foreign policy next session. They will do, as usual, just what the foreign interests of the financial oligarchs demand.

From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE 11.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WE have seen that in Great Britain and America the struggles of the workingclass were more bitter during the development of centralized industry when great changes were taking place in the workingclass itself as well as in the middle class and in the organization of industry.

Engels, writing to Sorge in 1892, speaks of this phenomenon:

"Also here in Great Britain the class struggles were more virulent during THE PERIOD OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIG INDUSTRY and died down during the period of Great Britain's undisputed industrial world domination. . . . It is precisely the revolutionization of time-honored conditions thru the development of industry which revolutionizes peoples' brains.

THE United States, in spite of its superior position, does not enjoy undisputed hegemony of the world markets. It is preparing to battle for such a position and it is this preparation which is placing new burdens on the workingclass (as well as lower sections of the middle class) and which is the basic motive for the tremendous re-concentration of industrial capital (and centralization of governmental power) which has been so marked in the United States in the last four years.

THERE is hardly a single basic industry but has been either re-organized, either by new capital issues or by becoming part of greater mergers than have hitherto appeared. For the first time huge mergers are appearing in the soft coal industry and plans have either been completed or are under way for re-structurization in metal mining, rail transportation and the automobile industries. The concentration of control of the electric power industry (an efficiency measure par excellence) is going forward at a rapid rate. Huge electrification

schemes (in which railroads are included) are being developed rapidly with the magic title of "super-power." The rise of industry in the south (iron and steel, chemicals, coal and textiles) with no organization whatever among the low-paid workers, brings backward southern labor into direct competition with the higher paid workers of the north without any necessity for migration taking place. THE reserve of natural resources is being surveyed by the capitalists with new care and the expansion which is taking place is much different from the old care-free manner in which the early American buccannars of industry exploited these rich fields. EFFICIENCY systems are the order of the day, speed-up devices are introduced in all industries and the burdens on the workers consequently increased.

The standard of living of the American workers is still high and the restriction of immigration doubtless has decreased competition for the job temporarily but the high standard of living has strings to it.

The purchase of automobiles by workers will serve as an illustration: They are bought on the installment plan, and as insurance companies write off thirty-three and one-third per cent per year for depreciation it is easily seen that the purchase of automobiles does not mean a capital accumulation for the workers.

WHAT it does do is this: It allows large numbers of workers to enjoy some of the privileges of the middle class without becoming financially independent. The weekly or monthly payments keep him tied to his job but at the same time possession of an automobile strengthens his belief in the beneficent possibilities of American capitalism. But his boasted independence is a fiction. What is true for the purchase of automobiles holds good for many other semi-luxuries which raise the standard of living of the American worker—radios, home electric washing machines, graphophones, pianos, furniture, etc.

How Russian Workers Aid British Miners

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

CRIMEA, Oct. 10 (By Mail).—It is so often stated abroad that the money raised for the British coal strike is sent by the Soviet government and not by the Russian workers, that my own experiences, traveling in the past two months over a thousand miles or more of the Soviet Union, on entirely different business, may be illuminating.

Two months ago I was traveling on a steamer on the Volga—two days' journey east of Moscow. At present I am sick in a sanitarium in the Crimea, a space of four days' travel, and at time of two months—yet in all of that time I have been under the constant impact of the campaign for raising funds.

Workers Interested.
On the river Volga is a trade union—the water transport workers. They have their own daily newspaper, printed for all the water transport workers of the Soviet Republic. A column or two in this paper was devoted to reports of contributions and explanations about the meaning of the coal strike in England.

On the steamer were some 49 workers, members of this union. The secretary of the Communist Party (there were ten Communists among these 49 workers) called a meeting of the workers. He said that other workers were giving from a quarter of a day's pay to a full day's pay. He urged them not to be backward. They discussed the question freely and voted to give half a day's pay to help the miners.

Teachers Solicit.
Four weeks later I was in a children's colony near Moscow when one of the younger teachers approached me. She also was collecting for the British miners. She had a long list of all the employees in the institution and all of the friends and neighbors who might come under the sphere of influence of the colony. Opposite each person's name was written the amount they gave. Contributions ranged from a few kopeks donated by the washwoman who supported a good-sized family on a very small number of rubles per month to two or three rubles given by the most highly paid members of the staff.

"You are supposed to give a day's pay if you can," she told me, "but of course people who are hard up don't give so much. I want to get everyone in the institution down for something, and no one so far has refused."

Two weeks later on my journey south to the sanitarium the train stopped at Kharkov, capital of the Ukraine. A pleasant-looking girl with a badge and a tin bank came into the car. "For the British miners," she said, "and held out the bank." I dropped in a small silver coin and almost everyone else did likewise.

In Crimea Also.
And now, as I lie on the veranda overlooking the sunny Black Sea, and pick up the newspapers printed in the Crimean Republic—an autonomous republic, remember, quite proud of its own government and with historic traditions that go back beyond the days of Homer—I find from one to two columns daily devoted to this same campaign. An old newspaper of July

19, discovered in a forgotten drawer, also devoted many letters to money-raising, and the new paper, brought this morning, does the same.

"Strengthen the help to the British miners," reads the headline. The office and commercial employees of the Crimea—a small organization in a peninsula with only a few towns—have given over 5,000 rubles. They are holding a special meeting to learn the present situation of the strike. They have voted to continue help to the extent of 1 per cent of their wages "for all the time the strike lasts." This is the present form of donation as the strike lengths. Next day three city federations have copied the office employees and have voted to give henceforth 1 per cent of all wages "beginning with the month of September, as long as the strike shall last."

WASHINGTON POLITICAL GOSSIP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. (FP) — Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League which was organized after the war by labor and farmer progressives, shows that 4,000 persons got over one-sixth of all corporate dividends paid in the year 1922. His figures are drawn from the Federal Trade Commission's report on national wealth and income.

This sort of statistics has helped to discredit the "Me and Rockefeller" stock-ownership idea, cultivated by public utility companies in their stock-selling campaigns. The Washington administration holds the recent liberal majority in the Federal Trade Commission responsible for gathering the figures originally. Huston Thompson of Colorado has been the most stubborn of the liberals on that commission.

News Note—President Coolidge's spokesman on Sept. 24 grimly croaked the word that Honston Thompson would not be reappointed. His term has just expired. A corporation Democrat will take his place.

"HOW Tariffs Are Made" is illustrated by The Prairie Farmer in a statement made by a senator just before the Fordney-McCumber tariff act was passed.

"You ask me how the Tariff bill was framed. The answer is simple. During the last months of his life Senator Penrose (chairman of the committee) could give little attention to the construction of the bill. His technical advisers prepared tentative schedules.

"When he died Mac (Senator McCumber of North Dakota, later beaten by the farmer-labor progressives) took over the mess without knowing what it was all about. He told some of us we had to produce a tariff bill. He asked us to help. We helped. All the senators he consulted told him to frame schedules that would help them personally or their friends. Mac did it. That's the way the tariff bill was framed."

What The Prairie Farmer does not know is that McCumber is now a prosperous lawyer-lobbyist in Washington, whose biggest job was the securing of a retroactive repeal of estate taxes that saved some \$4,000,000 to the Clark heirs in Montana. He handled the Senate end, accord-

Why 'King Lynch' Still Rules

By WM. PICKENS, Field Secy. of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

IT seems that some of our dailies (notably an editorial in the New York World of Oct. 9th) are trying to minimize the awful significance of the fact that two colored boys and a girl were lynched in South Carolina after one of the boys had been declared not guilty of murder and when it was reasonable to expect that the other boy and the girl would also be freed of the charge.

The World rings the changes on the idea that the authorities and the better people are altogether blameless of this mob murder, that the courts had done all they could do, and that there was "no mobbing of a colored man" by the authorities,—and that all the trouble is due to the mere little insignificant fact that "blood-thirsty brutes" merely took matters in their own hands.

South Civilization Week.
BUT just THAT is the gravest phase of the whole matter: the society of the south has so conditioned the life of its Negro people that even the power of the state, the authority of the courts and all the goodness of its "good" people cannot protect an innocent Negro child from being lynched by "blood-thirsty brutes."

What does that mean? It means that the south, the better south, needs the co-operation and help of the rest of the republic to save civilization in the south. But this is the one necessary conclusion which the New York World, and some other apologetic sources seem reluctant to reach. If the situation is as the World describes it, an anti-lynching law of congress and the power of the national government are sorely needed in every community like South Carolina.

Doubts "Better Class."
THE writer of this is 45 years old and has lived at least two-thirds of his life in the heart of the south—and he is not so sure, as is the New York World, of the absolute inculpability of the better south for the action of these "blood-thirsty brutes." The legislature of South Carolina, for example, has passed scores of laws discriminating against colored citizens and "excluding" them from equality in almost everything except the equal right to pay taxes. These discriminating laws give the impression to the lesser minds of the white majority that the Negro is little less than human, and the simpler minds are so logical that they conclude that if a Negro should not have the same chance as a white man in a public park, on the public vehicles and in

the voting booths, he also should not have the same rights as a white person in a court of justice. And we are forced to acknowledge that in this conclusion, the lesser minds show themselves to be more logical than the legislature.

Actions Consistent.

THE action of these "blood-thirsty brutes" is terribly consistent with the action of those southern senators, who said on the floor of congress that lynching was for rape and that they were opposed to a national law against lynching. A lynching is the most logical conclusion of a dirty Jim Crow ear. The human mind is too simple a thing, especially the mind of the unsophisticated mob, to be able to comprehend that a Negro is at one and the same time like other human beings and different from all other human beings,—and that Negro people are not to be treated with injustice, contempt and terrorism everywhere else except in courts of law and in jails.

If the political and social philosophy and practices of the "better south" have made it powerless before its "blood-thirsty brutes," the south needs some outside help.

Unemployed Demonstrate; Imprisoned

MERES, Poland, Oct. 15.—The workers Meres and Zinn were sentenced to two years hard labor each for participation in an unemployed demonstration.

Nine further accused were sentenced to prison terms of three to five months each.

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