

UNITY CONFERENCE ASKS GREEN TO END STRUGGLE IN FURRIERS UNION

Make Final Appeal to A. F. of L. Head After National Meeting Ends

A final appeal to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for his cooperation in bringing about unity in the International Fur Workers' Union will be made by the Unity Conference Committee, so it is announced by Chairman Englander in his report of the Saturday and Sunday conference. "If this effort proves futile," says Englander, "the executive of the Unity Conference has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The full report of the Unity Conference Committee is as follows:

"The executive of the Unity Conference Committee of the International Fur Workers' Union met Saturday and Sunday, September 10th and 11th in New York, for the first time since the recent so-called convention of the International at Washington.

"There were present representatives from Montreal, Toronto, the four locals and the Joint Board of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Newark; while Chicago and Boston sent in special reports.

"From the reports given by these representatives it was evident that the split created by the International and the A. F. of L. officials in the New York Furriers' Union has had the effect of demoralizing the union as well as the trade, not only in New York City but in all of the other localities as well.

Brot Back Piece Work.

"In New York, it has had the effect of making the ground fertile for the sprouting of numerous contractors and corporation shops, and the introducing of the practice of piece (Continued on Page Five)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

"OLD GLORY" the Hearst monoplane that was blessed by a priest, and its crew blessed by the pope before it started on its ill-fated flight to Rome, came to grief about 650 miles east of the northern tip of Newfoundland. The searching party that found the wreck of the plane did not report a trace of the crew, whose death looks like a certainty. So swiftly has public opinion turned against those commercialized adventures that even Arthur Brisbane in his column of September 13, failed to devote a few paragraphs to the dangers confronting this country from an aerial invasion from Europe, Asia or the moon.

THIS column commented recently on the failure of recent papal blessings to accomplish anything other than sending the blessed off to the happy hunting ground with more dispatch than the recipients of the holy man's generosity bargained for. As usual I erred on the side of caution being fearful of hurting the holy father's lucrative business. A reader called my attention to the ill-omened blessings bestowed by the self-styled prisoner of the vatican on a European princess who started a flight from England to America and other fliers who braved the dangers of the Pacific, only to perish therein.

THE degeneracy of the sole, whole and only true church, since the days of its alleged founder, the son of Mary by a neighborhood philanthropist, can be better appreciated after witnessing the play "Ben-Hur" now showing in New York city, where Jesus makes dead babies cry, the blind see and the lepers dispense with their sores. Some of our skeptical readers may not believe that the dead can be brought to life but since millions of workers are paying money for the delusion, it may be beneficial to call their attention to the superiority of the Nazarene's technique over that of his successor in the chair of St. Peter.

A BOXED headline in the Herald-Tribune tells us that a descendant of Morgan, the famous pirate, intends to seek the missing loot of his ancestor. The pirate's full name was Sir Henry Morgan. It is said that he buried his treasure near Darien Bay, in the present Republic of Panama. We do not know whether the present head of the House of Morgan is a descendant of his famous namesake. We do know that old Sir Henry was a piker compared to J. P. and if illegitimate robbery had not given way to legitimate robbery, and if piracy remained in fashion, J. P. would move (Continued on Page Six)

United States Imperialism Faces Trouble on Many Fronts in Trade War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The government was faced today with an accumulating series of diplomatic disputes arising from the American protective tariff law and foreign commercial regulations, described as an incipient "trade war."

Major developments include:

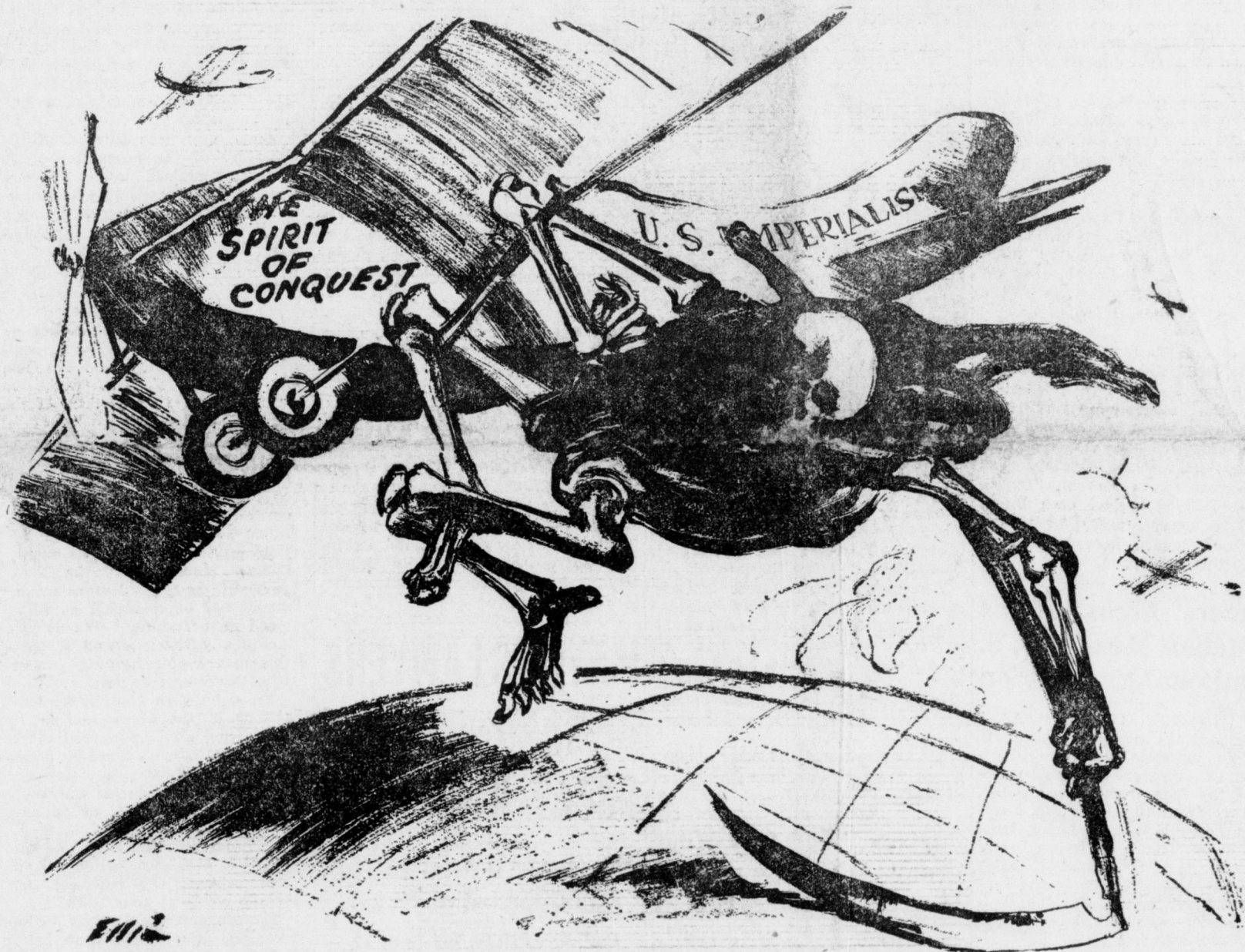
MAIN ISSUES INVOLVED.

- 1.—The challenge by the Panaman delegate to the League of Nations of American sovereignty over the Canal Zone, arising from Panama's desire to control trade in the zone.
- 2.—French discriminatory tariffs, increasing duties on some American goods 400 per cent.
- 3.—An agreement by British steel producers to pay a rebate to domestic consumers buying only British steel.
- 4.—Spain, Argentina and other countries are delaying negotiations of most-favored nation treaties desired by the United States.
- 5.—Such countries as Brazil, Chili, Spain and Argentina are objecting to American sanitary embargoes against oranges, potatoes, hay, grapes and other commodities as disguised protective tariff walls.
- 6.—European nations generally refused to facilitate the work of American Treasury agents investigation foreign production costs, as provided in the American tariff law.

DENY PANAMA'S CLAIM.

In the case of Panama, Secretary of State Kellogg authorizes a flat denial of the charges made to the League Assembly by Eusebio Morales, Panaman finance minister. According to the department's statement, this government has full sovereignty and rights over the Canal Zone, and it recognizes no dispute of those rights or no power of the League of Nations connected with such rights.

DEATH ON THE WING



By Fred Ellis

The Crimes of the American Legion

Workers still adhering to the socialist party in France are joining with Communist workers in protest against the holding of the present convention of the American Legion in Paris. But the socialist party in the United States is silent, altho in the past its members and its organizations have been the victims of repeated attacks of this American fascist organization. Every year since the war the socialists have remained silent in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor as Sam Gompers formerly, and now William Green, have voiced their admiration of and solidarity with this strikebreaking outfit. It is therefore necessary at this time to recall a little of the history of American Legion as follows.

Some History in the Career of Fascism in This Country.

In the autumn of 1919 the offices of the World, the Socialist Weekly published in Oakland, California, were entered, according to the newspaper's own account, by members of the American Legion, who broke the glass doors, smashed the showcase, and strewn books and papers in the street, setting fire to them.

All over the country in the past two years socialist meetings have been broken up or prevented and speakers have been intimidated or run out of town. The speaking tour in the East of Irwin St. John Tucker in the autumn of 1919 was a series of interruptions, attributed by him primarily to the American Legion. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, where a permit to speak was refused, the assistant chief of police said specifically that the action was taken because of a protest by the Legion. In Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Tucker omitted his speech at the request of the chief of police. According to the Associated Press dispatch: "The request of Chief Quilty resulted from an ultimatum given city authorities on Thursday by Springfield Post, American Legion, that it would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace or demonstrations which might result from seditious speeches."

ASHES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI TO LEAVE FOR PARIS

Bearing the ashes of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Luigia Vanzetti will arrive in New York City within a few days on her way to Paris where the American Legion convention is being held, it was learned yesterday. Miss Vanzetti was supposed to have sailed on the Aquitania for Cherbourg today but was compelled by illness to remain in Boston.

A reception for the sister of the martyred Vanzetti is being planned by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee which led the struggle for the defense of the two workers in this city.

In all probability the original plan of dividing the ashes of the two workers will be carried out, Miss Vanzetti taking two of the urns to Italy the two others being retained in this country.

Police Stop Memorial Meeting.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Meeting sponsored jointly by the International Labor Defense and Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers here for Saturday was broken up by action of the local authorities who ordered the hall owners to close up their halls.

Walter Paananen, in behalf of the International Labor Defense, engaged the Central Labor Union Hall, arranged the list of speakers including a number from the I. L. D. On the following day the hall was refused "on advice" from police headquarters. The owners of the Scandinavian Hall, who were willing to let the meeting go on, were intimidated from the same quarters and "firm action" promised as soon as they open their hall for the Sacco-Vanzetti meeting. And when the I. L. D. speaker arrived for the meeting, he found the guardians of the law doing their very best to keep away everybody who attempted to reach any of the halls.

MOVIE TELLS STARK STORY OF TEXTILE STRIKE IN HENDERSON, N. C.; UNIONS ASKED TO HELP

PHILADELPHIA, (EP) Sept. 13.—Moving pictures of strikers and machine gunners from the North Carolina National Guard flashed on the screen as Alfred Hoffman, southern organizer, appealed to the convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in behalf of the textile strikers at Henderson, N. C.

Hoffman, with his little kino camera, caught all the atmosphere of the fight—the young cotton factory hand, telling the crowd never to give up the fight for the 12 1/2 per cent raise, the steel wire fence with its high volt charge; the national guards-

"Don't feel too sore at these guardsmen," said Hoffman as the screen revealed young fellows in khaki at the mill gate; "they didn't like their jobs; some of them were strikers themselves; they spent their time pitching horseshoes and drinking coca cola till they were taken away again.

Support Strikers. The hosiery workers have backed the Henderson strike from the beginning. Hoffman, their southern organizer, entered the village after the spontaneous walkout developed, and took charge, enrolling 700 of the 800 strikers into local 1327. (Continued on Page Three)

Number of Jobless on Increase in New York City, Statistics Indicate

The number of jobless workers in New York City increased considerably in July, according to the monthly review of conditions by the United States Employment Service.

The impending business depression, characteristic of periodic depressions in a capitalist system of production, has forced a great many workers out of their jobs in many industries. The industries hardest hit by unemployment are the needle trades (where reactionary labor did its bit to aid unemployment) confectionery, wood-working and furniture, railroad repair shops and miscellaneous branches of textile work.

UNIONS AND PARTY UNITS URGED TO SEND IN ADS FOR BAZAAR AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to an automobile are pouring in from labor and fraternal organizations and units of the Workers Party throughout the country for the giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar at the Madison Square Garden, October 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Workers' organizations throughout the country are mobilizing their forces to build the giant bazaar for the two proletarian dailies. Urging Workers Party units to send their ads for the souvenir pro-

MAY CALL STRIKE OF 30,000 NEW YORK STEVEDORES SOON

A strike of 30,000 New York longshoremen is now an immediate possibility.

Encouraged by the speedy victory of the 7,000 truckmen who won a \$5 a week increase in pay after a three-day strike, representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association late yesterday afternoon served notice of their intentions upon the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Conference Committee.

The demands of the workers are an increase of ten cents an hour on the basis of a forty-four hour week, and (Continued on Page Five)

Extra Day Off for All Policemen for Brutal Acts Against Workers

As a reward for the brutal manner in which they broke up the recent Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, every member of the New York police department will be granted an extra day off.

"The men deserve an extra day off for the way in which they handled the Sacco and Vanzetti meetings and also for their work when a subway strike seemed at hand," said Commissioner Warren in announcing the extra vacations.

8 NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS FRAMED BY RIGHT TERROR

The new offensive of the progressive forces in the cloak and dress-makers' unions, which opened with the splendid mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Saturday, has evidently spurred the reactionary clique in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to attempt a new reign of terror and frame-up against the workers.

Eight workers, affiliated with the Joint Board, were yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before (Continued on Page Five)

UNIONS IN U.S.S.R. DENOUNCE BREAK BY RIGHT WING

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The Presidium of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. has just addressed an appeal to the workers of Great Britain regarding the action of the General Council of the British Trade Unions in breaking with the Anglo-Russian Committee.

"We address this appeal to you," it says, "as a result of the treason of the General Council."

Characterizing the joy felt by the British bourgeoisie as a result of the rupture with the Soviet labor unions as its own victory, the appeal declares that the General Council effected the break at the orders of Chamberlain and the British bourgeoisie.

"The General Council's 'accusation act' against the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. reflects the same spirit as the British government's ultimatum to the U. S. S. R. It pursues the same ends as the raid on Arcos and the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R."

"The General Council as a loyal servant of a conservative government considered its 'duty' to help British capitalism isolate the USSR. Traitors To Workers. The appeal declares: 'The General Council leaders can in no way change the fact that with all their democratic phrases at the Edinburgh Con-

Are You Working With Might and Main for the RED BAZAAR

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit
October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.
Here's what is needed.
NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.
ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitted goods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle. ADS for the Souvenir Program at \$75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.
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Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

COOLIDGE WON'T END SEA FLIGHTS; USEFUL TO NAVY

Wreckage of Planes Accumulates on Shore

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The government may make an investigation of transoceanic flying with a view to suggesting regulatory legislation to congress.
President Coolidge told callers today that he believed such a study might well be made by the assistant secretaries of air of the navy, war and commerce departments. The president did not say that he opposed such flights. The great loss of life which has resulted recently did not seem to impress him much. He is willing to leave all that to the war and naval departments to settle. Even while he was being interviewed, news was being published all over the country of gruesome reminders of recent fatalities.

Remnants.
The wing of the "Old Glory" plane which was torn off probably when the heavily overburdened ship sank under the weight of her extra passenger, Hearst's feature writer, was being transported back to Nova Scotia. At Cornwall, England, the battered rudder and part of a wing of what is probably the "Sir John Carling" came ashore. Two men lost their lives in it. The French vessel Ville Dys reports finding wreckage of a plane 250 miles off Sable Island, which may be parts of the Nungesser plane, "The White Bird."

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—The four balloons in the Gordon Bennett balloon race which came down in Georgia were being packed today preparatory to being shipped north by their pilots.
The winner, the Detroit, piloted by R. G. Hill, came down at Baxley, while the other three were grouped a few miles short of the point reached by the Detroit.

Lindbergh At Spokane.
SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 13.—Continuing his cross-country flight Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, took off here today for Seattle via Walla Walla and Yakima, Wash.

Tampa To Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 13.—Ruth Elder and George Haldeman, flying the monoplane "American Girl," were preparing to hop off from Holly Field, here today, after making a forced landing late Monday. The ship, enroute from Tampa, Fla., to Wheeling, W. Va., had been blown out of its course, according to the fliers, and landed here because of low gasoline supply.

Farmers Fight Choice Of Mellon Men on U. S. Farm Loan Organization

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 13.—Members of the senate are asked to "keep an open mind" on the confirmation of the three new Mellon members of the federal farm loan board, in letters from the American Farm Bureau Federation, a moderate farm organization. The letter is practically a challenge to Coolidge and Mellon to try to force confirmation in the senate of Eugene Meyer, Jr., the Wall St. financier who has been named head of the loan board.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon forced the resignation of three pro-farm members of the board soon after the adjournment of congress last spring and had Coolidge name three Wall Street appointees, who now hold reseat appointments. The farm bloc threatens that they will not be confirmed by the senate, forcing their resignation.

Autos Kill Three.
ALBANY, Sept. 13.—The week-end toll from automobile accidents in eastern New York today stood at three dead and a score injured.
The dead: James Ackerman, 79, and Samuel Creis, 35, both of Schenectady; Frank Devine, 23, of Troy.

Co-operatives Growing; Have 700,000 Members, \$300,000,000 Annually

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 12.—Consumers cooperative societies reach millions of American people, declares the bureau of labor statistics as the result of a study just completed. With 700,000 members and an annual business of \$300,000,000, the co-ops have held their own during the adverse times since 1920 and are now on the upward trend, the bureau asserts.
Credit, housing and workers' productive societies were included in the study and the phenomenal growth of the credit cooperatives, particularly in New England and the east was noted. The consumers co-ops center more in the middle west, among the miners, Finns and Scandinavians, the bureau found.

Ninety per cent of the societies are the familiar merchandise stores but wholesale societies, gasoline filling stations, bakeries, laundries, boarding houses, restaurants and water supply organizations swell the total to 534 societies. Included among them are co-ops running milk distribution, a garage, a light and power plant and a printing office. Many societies carry on supplementary services such as handling coal. Nearly 5,000 workers are employed by the cooperatives.

VIENNA WORKERS, HURT IN REVOLT, ARRIVE IN U. S. S. R.

Greeted Enthusiastically in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Sept. 13.—Another group of German speaking workers from Austria have just arrived here for treatment in Soviet Union health resorts. This includes 39 workmen and women among whom 18 have participated in the July mass uprising in Vienna.
Some of them have their arms in slings, many have to walk with the help of sticks, and some can hardly move without assistance. Several of them were seriously wounded.

Enthusiastic Welcome.
The group was met at the station by thousands of workers who accorded them an enthusiastic reception. They were greeted by a band playing revolutionary airs. Many red flags were displayed at the pier.

Upon their arrival a meeting was held and the German workers were greeted by representatives of the Provincial Trade Council, International Class War Prisoners' Aid, the People's Commissariat of Health.
Pangracker, a worker who actively participated in the Vienna events declared that it is only as a result of the assistance rendered by the I. C. W. P. A., and the German and Russian workers that the barricade fighters of Vienna are able to heal the wounds that they received in the revolutionary cause.

A working woman, Roderer, who received two heavy wounds during the shooting, also spoke.

Porters Told They Must Create "Emergency" if They Want Recognition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (FP).—Industrial autocrats of the Pullman Co. will be faced with an "emergency" by their union porters within the next two months which will force the Parker-Watson act to a showdown and present the gravest labor situation for the powerful sleeping car company since Eugene V. Debs' Pullman strike of 1896.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in Washington to present his union's case to the Interstate Commerce Commission, declares that a national convention will be held in the near future and drastic action determined in order to force the Pullman Co. to an issue over the question of recognition. Randolph has exhausted the possibilities of the Parker-Watson act both for mediation and arbitration, as the company will accept neither.
Must Create "Emergency."
Now, according to the law, the porters must create an "emergency" under which the president would be authorized to order a federal inquiry and practically force the Pullman Co. to back down from its autocratic stand. That emergency must be the threat of strike. A Pullman strike in 1896 precipitated the national American Railway Union strike which was broken only after federal troops had been thrown in to aid the railroads.

The practical demands of the porters are for recognition, for a minimum wage of \$150 a month, against the present \$72 and for a 240-hour work month against the present 400 hours based on 11,000 miles.
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Two violent earth shocks were felt at Constantinople at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, according to a central news dispatch from there. No damage was reported but the shocks frightened residents, many of whom fled to the streets.

COAL OPERATORS REJECT ILLINOIS UNION PROPOSAL

School Strike Extends; Provocateurs Use Bomb

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Illinois coal operators today turned down the proposal of the union representatives, that the mines be reopened with the men going back on the Jacksonville wage scale pending a thorough investigation of mining costs and conditions by a special committee. Announcement of the rejection was made by Rice Miller, president of the Illinois Association of Coal Operators.

School Strike Growing.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—The protest strike of Gallatin coal miners' children against the provocative tactics of the company coal and iron police in escorting children of scabs to the public school and threatening children of unionists has spread to Axeltown, where about 124 pupils are affected.

A compromise between miners and the school board in Gallatin by which scab children could be placed in some other building where they would not constantly attempt to conduct the bullying tactics learned from their strike-breaker fathers, was rejected by the board. The superintendent of county schools threatens to have the fathers of striking children arrested and fined.

Company Asks Damages.
The Pittsburg Terminal Coal Company is suing for an injunction against any of its miners who join the union, and asks \$1,500,000 damages from the United Mine Workers of America. It also wants an order evicting union miners from any of the company towns.

Provocateur's Bomb House.
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—The usual harmless bombing undoubtedly due to provocateur's acts to provide the company with an argument for greater terrorization of the community, has taken place here.
The home of Joseph Chiano was "rocked" as the newspapers say—but not otherwise damaged—by an explosion today. Chiano is foreman of the Valley Camp Coal Co., running scab.

Aid Voted Striking Coal Miners by \$4 Assessment

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13 (FP).—An assessment of \$4 per worker is being collected from anthracite members of the United Mine Workers' Union to aid the striking bituminous miners who have been out nearly six months without aid. The assessment is authorized by the national executive board. The anthracite miners pay \$2 in September and \$2 in October.

MAYOR'S LAWYERS DEMAND JURY OF GREAT IGNORANCE

No One Allowed in Box Who Heard of Graft

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13.—The platoons of prospective jurors that trooped in and out of the jury box at the trial of Mayor John L. Duvall of Indianapolis for alleged political corruption today promised to expand to companies.
Because nearly every Hoosier takes as keen an interest in politics as the rest of the world does in the Dempsey-Tunney fight, the jurors who are competent already know too much about the case to please the Duvall lawyers, who vigorously are challenging anyone who follows the political scandal in the public prints.
Twenty-nine men entered the jury box yesterday and as a result upon orders from Special Judge C. C. Shirley, another venire was being assembled today.

When the smoke of the questioning had cleared, 18 men had been excused and no juror had been accepted finally for service.
Apparently taking the stand that the three newspapers of Indianapolis have exposed Duvall, the attorneys for the defense today were questioning closely the knowledge of the case obtained from the daily publications.

Earthquake Shocks Felt in Whole Soviet Union

SEBASTOPOLE, Sept. 12.—Earthquake shocks were felt in almost the whole of Soviet Russia, Turkestan, the Crimea and the Ukraine early this morning.
Reports from various places indicate that thousands of houses were wrecked and that a million people are living in the streets of towns fearing a repetition of the shocks. The actual casualties are believed to have been small.
Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

The Crimes of the American Legion

(Continued from Page One)

where Legionnaires murdered four union men for the crime of wanting to organize a labor union."

Mr. D'Olier issued a statement in which he warned members of the Legion against taking the Law into their own hands or interfering with public officials. As has always been true of fine words from Legion officers, the statement was accompanied by no adequate disciplinary action against the offending posts or individuals. Probably less because of admonition than of flagging interest in socialist baiting, there has not been so much direct interference with meetings of the party lately, but the custom is far from ended. As this article is in preparation, news comes from Minot, North Dakota, that a lecture by Kate Richards O'Hare, to have been given on June 13, 1927, was called off, the local Legion post having passed a resolution that it was ready "to take whatever action is necessary to prevent her appearance or lecture."

Fought Non-Partisan League.
Opposition to the Nonpartisan League and the Industrial Workers of the World, in regions where those organizations are prominent, was carried on by American Legion members.

It will be recalled that the first conference of the committee of 48 in St. Louis was almost prevented because Legionnaires heard that the nonpartisan league was to participate. A resolution of protest was adopted by a committee representing all the Kansas City posts, and according to a dispatch from the St. Louis to the New York Times:

"Five men, each wearing the button of the American Legion, called about noon at the investigating bureau of the Department of Justice, in the Federal Building. They said they had notified the management of the hotels that the Legion would prevent the holding of the convention if the government should fail to act in the matter."

When more was learned of the character of the committee of 48 (which contained many former Roosevelt progressives) the opposition of the Legion was withdrawn, but the original attempt to intimidate the hotels and dictate to agents of the Federal Government remains.

Active in Kansas.
On May 28, 1920, T. B. Kelley, as chairman of the "Vigilance Committee" of Argonne Post, No. 180, Grand Bend, Kansas, wrote to George Klein, an organizer of the Nonpartisan League:

"This is to inform you that at a meeting of our post here last night, at which seventy-five members were in attendance, besides several members of the G.A.R., Spanish American Chamber of Commerce, a decision was unanimously reached that the Nonpartisan League demonstration would not be tolerated at Elinwood next Tuesday. We do not desire any violence, and so take this means of informing you of what we intend to do.
"A delegation from here, consisting of the above and many more, and all Legion, and other good loyal citizens from St. John, Strafford, Macksville, Hoisington, Clafin and Larned will be on hand, as advertised, or in any other way.
"If you will inform us that the meeting has been called off, it will prevent the need of our making a trip to your town."
The Nonpartisan League did not press the issue at the time, but in January of this year it resumed its attempt to organize in that part of Kansas. The Salina County post of the Legion objected at once and was supported by the State executive committee. F. W. Galbraith, then national commander, properly ordered the Kansas Legion to call off its talks, reminding the members that their organization was supposedly non-political. Thereupon, the membership organized in-

dependently, and on March 12, last, a mob of two hundred tarred and rolled in the grass (cheaper than feathers in the prairies) the State organizer and the State secretary of the Nonpartisan League, while J. Ralph Burton, formerly United States Senator, and Professor Wilson—who were to have spoken for the League at Elinwood—were "escorted" from the neighborhood. Mr. Galbraith condemned this action and ordered an inquiry, but the investigator whitewashed the Legion with the usual excuse that its members had acted "unofficially."

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (FP).—Ticket sellers, ticket takers, cashiers, brokers and other employes of the race tracks in the Chicago area have organized as Federal Union 17966 of the American Federation of Labor.



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A collection of inspiring poetry on the case by seventeen noted poets.
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A. F. L. May Discard Even Tame Workers' Educational Bureau

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 13.—Determined efforts will be made at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor to scrap the Workers Education Bureau. Ultra-conservative forces within the Federation have declared that the Bureau must walk the plank and they believe they can swing a majority of votes on the issue. The convention opens the first week in October.
In an effort to save the bureau, progressives are uniting with those forces in the A. F. of L. which feel that research and wider knowledge of industry will help unions to maintain their strength. They will be helped by certain Federation leaders who, although they have never relished cooperation with the bureau, consented to have it taken under the A. F. of L. wing rather than to allow it to pass into the unchallenged control of the radicals.
Organized in 1921.
The bureau was started in 1921 as an independent organization for the furtherance of the workers' education movement which sprang up during and after the war. New York progressives and radicals, affiliated with various labor parties and needle trades unions, were influential in its councils. In 1923 the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. ratified an agreement with the bureau by which it passed under official trade union control. Dual and seceding unions were denied representation and many well know labor educators were informed that their activities within the bureau would be curtailed or ended.
Present opposition rises from the obscurantist and anti-intellectual forces within the Federation, aided by those who believe the bureau is still critical of many of the practices and theories followed by some of the international unions. A long-standing tradition within the A. F. of L. against "outside intellectuals," who hitherto had been kept out of the trade union movement, was strengthened when the intellectuals were thought to be slipping in through the Workers Education Bureau.
Another group have scrutinized jealously every scrap of paper leaving the bureau's office, expecting criticism or antagonism toward trade union officials or practices. Efforts to persuade the trade unions to study their industries, to institute classes and to stimulate the desire of craft knowledge among their members have been greeted with cordial response in many bodies, with apathy in others while some have looked askance at any interference with well established points of view and customs.
Personal considerations are also known to enter. The fact that James H. Maurer, who organized the bureau in 1921 and has since served as its president, is now heading a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, has left a bad taste in the mouths of many leaders and a minimum demand that Maurer step out immediately, if the bureau is to be maintained.
Progressives intend to put up a strong battle, and in coalition with moderate forces, hope to squelch the ultra-conservative designs. They will point to the bureau's considerable achievements in the field of workers' education. Seventy per cent of the total membership of the A. F. of L. is now enrolled on a per capita basis in the bureau. Last year the bureau estimated that it had reached 35,000 workers in 300 centers. The bureau, it is felt, is on the threshold of intensive development.

Hit American Policy at Big Hands-Off-China Meeting in Chicago

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 13.—Speakers at a mass meeting Sept. 8th of the Chicago Hands-Off-China committee revealed the 70-year old American imperialist policy in the far east and criticized the administration's lack of sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese revolution. A Chinese student at the University of Chicago named Mo declared that the Chinese were fighting not merely in the interest of their Nationalist revolution but to forward the world revolution as well.
Paul Crouch, the army sergeant jailed for radical activities in Hawaii, outlined the onward thrust of American commercial and financial interests across the Pacific.

Thug and Police Smash Brooklyn I. W. W. Meet

A meeting held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World at Carrol Park, Brooklyn, was broken up when an unknown thug struck and injured a woman.
The police broke up the meeting, threatening to arrest the speaker on the charge of "inciting riot." The permit of the I. W. W. to hold meetings in the park will be revoked, it is stated.

Hurricane, Tidal Wave Ravage West Coast of Mexico

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 13.—Many persons are dead and injured and thousands are homeless along the West Coast of Mexico, as the result of a hurricane and high seas which swept the shore line last Saturday, according to refugees arriving here today.
The hurricane, sweeping from Salina Cruz, drove through the important shipping centers of Mazatlan, Eldorado, Guaymas and Santa Rosalia, and many lesser seaport towns.

Three large coastal shipping vessels are reported missing.
Three streets at Guaymas are a sea of flood waters.
Salina Cruz is partially destroyed and half of the houses in Manzanillo, state of Colima, are in ruins, it was reported.
The entire lower section of Mazatlan is inundated, and the poorer residential district of Olas Altas is reported completely wiped out by wind and wave. Unlike the U. S. government during flood time, the Mexican government is rushing relief and compensation.

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Revive the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund
Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.
Send Your Contributions To the Sustaining Fund
Local Office: DAILY WORKER 33 First Street
108 E. 14th St. New York, N.Y.

UNIONS IN U. S. S. R. DENOUNCE BREAK BY RIGHT WING

(Continued from Page One) gress they exposed themselves as enemies of the unity of the labor movement and accomplices of British reaction."

The statement also characterizes the role of the reactionary British trade union leaders who, profiting by the reactionary constitution of the Trades Union Congress, openly made themselves lackeys of capitalism. This was especially the case after "Black Friday." However, it continues, the actual situation of the British movement differs from the situation after "Black Friday."

"The Hickses and Citrines will not succeed in lessening the significance of the fact that compact majority of railwaymen's delegation voted against the rupture of relations, though headed by such tested reactionaries as Thomas Cramp. Neither will they be able to lessen the significance of the fact that the miners' delegation led by Herbert Smith, who is actually representing in the Miners' Federation the policy of Frank Hodges, dared not vote for a break with the Soviet trade unions, lest such a vote should provoke indignation among the miners."

Cannot Ignore Minority. "Neither, lastly, can the General Council minimize or lessen the importance of the fact that representatives of the minority at the Edinburgh Congress possessed mandates at which 700 delegates representing about 1,000,000 workers participated, and which demanded a resolute struggle against the reactionary policy of the General Council and a fraternal alliance of the workers of Great Britain with those of the U. S. S. R."

The appeal declares that the Anglo-Russian Committee was created by the will of the workers of Great Britain and the U. S. S. R., and broken up by the counter-revolutionary British trade union bureaucracy who, quite rightly, considered the committee an instrument for the unity of the proletarian masses in their struggle against capitalism.

The same trade union bureaucracy, it continues, who betrayed the general strike and thus assured a victory to the Tory government and the mine owners is now guilty of the rupture with the Soviet labor unions.

The appeal shows how the world proletariat profoundly sympathized with the Anglo-Russian Committee which it considered an instrument for the creation of a united proletarian front against the capitalists' onslaught, against the danger of war, and for international trade union unity.

Role of Bureaucracy. The appeal further exposes the counter-revolutionary role of the British trade union bureaucracy at the actual moment when the imperialists are preparing for war against the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain is intervening in China to crush the Chinese revolution.

The British trade union bureaucracy, it declares, will be unable to make the proletariat swerve from the path of the class struggle. The consistent treachery of the trade union leaders are cited, and especially the general strike and the miners' strike—a strike which could have been vic-

Hopes for Rescue



MRS. PHILIP PAYNE, bride of the editor lost with the Old Glory, is still hopeful that her husband and his fellow flyers will be picked up.

torious if the representatives of the General Council in the Anglo-Russian Committee had not sabotaged the propositions of the delegations from the Soviet labor unions.

It was again the sabotage of the British trade union leaders which prevented effective action for the defense of the Chinese revolution.

The appeal further says: "After the betrayal of the 12th of May some comrades amongst ourselves believed we must assume the initiative in the rupture with the Anglo-Russian Committee. We did not choose this path, preferring to remain in the Committee and submitting therein our propositions exposing the systematic sabotage and betrayal of the representatives of the General Council."

Tactics Justified. "Our tactics have been fully justified. The indignation and hatred of British capitalists and their lackeys, Thomas, Purcell, Hicks and Citrine must be entirely attributed to the fact that through the existence of the committee our delegation strove to defend the interests of the working class of England and the whole world—whereby it won the profound sympathies of the British workers."

The appeal further shows up the policy of the British trade-union leaders and cites evidences of the weakness of the reactionary trade-union bureaucracy just as the fascist policy of the Baldwin and Joynton-Hickses is a mark of the weakness and disintegration of British imperialism which is able to maintain power only by relentless exploitation of the British proletariat and by the bloody oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Greet British Workers. Addressing fraternal greetings to the British workers, the appeal concludes:

"We are deeply convinced that the British working class will expel from its midst the traitors like Thomas and Hicks, who advocate its surrender, its capitulation, and will employ all its might to carry on the struggle against the capitalist class. We are deeply convinced that the workers of England and the U. S. S. R. will reply to the rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee by the traitors of the working class by intensifying and consolidating their fraternal alliance."

"We are deeply convinced the Hickses, Thomases, Chamberlains and Baldwin will never succeed in breaking this fraternal alliance between England and the Soviet Union."

"Long live the fraternal alliance between the working class of England and of the USSR! Long live the struggle for victory of the British workers against the capitalist class!"

News from U. S. S. R.

Circular Issued by Provisional Synod.

Metropolit Sergei who replaces the late Tikhon, chief of the Patriarchal Synod, issued, on behalf of the Synod, a circular in which he says that "the church workers are not with the enemies of the Soviet government and their mad instruments of intrigue but with our people and our government."

"We must show not in words but in deeds," says the circular, "that not only people indifferent to the orthodox church can be loyal citizens of the Soviet Union and loyal to the Soviet government, but also its most zealous adherents. We want to adhere to our orthodox faith and at the same time recognize the Soviet Union as our country, the happiness and achievements of which are our failures and achievements, and its failures and achievements, and its failures directed against the Union, whether it be a war or a boycott, or some other public grist, or whether it be an ordinary murder from the ambush like the one perpetrated in Warsaw, we consider it as a blow directed against us."

The Patriarchal Synod demands from the orthodox clergy abroad to give a written pledge of their absolute loyalty to the Soviet government in all its public endeavors. Those who will not take this pledge or will violate it will be excommunicated from the clergy under jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate.

Statement of American Workers' Delegation.

The American workers' delegation left for Leningrad. Before leaving Moscow the chairman said on behalf of the entire delegation that "if the U. S. S. R. is compared with pre-war Russia, the impression is really marvellous. Not a single member of the delegation doubts that the U. S. S. R. is really building a Socialist economy."

Reval Political Prisoners Write To Leningrad Workers.

The I. R. A. of Leningrad received a letter from the political prisoners of Reval, thanking the Leningrad workers for the aid they have given. Were it not for your fraternal aid, says the letter, we would in the literal sense of the word, be starving in prison.

All-Russian Physical Culture Day.

The All-Russian physical culture celebrations opened on August 21st. A parade took place with participation of the trade unions and the workers' districts. There were in the parade 11,000 sportsmen, members of trade unions. Over 2,000 worker sportsmen will participate in the contests. Sportsmen from all corners of the U. S. S. R. and also from abroad are coming to the contests.

There are now about 2 million people organized in sport organizations in the U. S. S. R.

Preparations for Tenth Anniversary of October Revolution.

The Academy of Science organizes an International Scientists Week in Leningrad with the closest collaboration of the greatest scientists of Europe. Russian and European scientists will make public speeches during the celebrations.

The publishing houses are issuing a large number of books for the anniversary. The literature will deal not only with working class questions, but also with popular political and scientific questions of interest to the peasants. A whole series of big books will also be published summarizing the achievements of the October revolution. Numerous novels, poems

and collections of placards are also being published.

News comes from the province that the opening of a considerable number of educational and health institutions is set for the anniversary.

The Moscow Soviet is organizing an exhibition of its 10 years work.

The New School Year.

The acceptance of pupils by the Leningrad schools and universities has already been summarized. The number of schools this year will be 238. There will be over 80,000 new children accepted into the schools this year. This is the first time that 100 per cent of school age children will go to school. The total number of children attending school will be 1,610,000. The universities accepted 4,000 new students. Their total number is 33,000.

The Piskunov Trial.

The Supreme Court approved of the death sentence over the White Guard officer, Piskunov, who was commandant of the "death train" in the Far East during the foreign intervention in 1919. Piskunov's brutality is unparalleled. Several hundred political prisoners passed thru the death train, 200 of whom were shot. All prisoners without exception were brutally tortured. They had their ears and noses cut off, hair and eyes pulled out; they had salt and boiling water put on their wounds. Many prisoners went mad, and some of them became totally grey in the course of 20-30 minutes. Piskunov was arrested in Siberia a few months ago.

Pablo Manlapit, Exiled Filipino Labor Leader, Speaks in Los Angeles

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 13.—Pablo Manlapit, exiled Filipino labor leader, free after serving 28 months in Oahu prison to which the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association sent him because of his activities in behalf of the workers, spoke under the auspices of the International Labor Defense last Sunday evening at Music Arts Hall.

Plantations Struck.

"In 1923 Manlapit circulated a petition to which 10,000 signatures were secured, asking the Sugar Trust to grant the workers higher wages," Manlapit declared. "The petition was ignored and as a result a strike was called in 1924. The plantation owners tried hard to make a nationalistic issue of what was purely a revolt against unbearable living conditions. Cost of living had went up while wages remained down."

Union Leaders Jailed.

"As a result of the strike 'basic wages' was raised from \$20 to \$39 per month. Ten months later 13 union leaders were put in jail and the union broken up. Wages were then lowered to \$26 per month and a bonus and contract system introduced by the trust."

"Special police tried to arrest two of the strikers. They objected. More police were called, a riot took place. Sixteen were killed and 15 wounded. Eleven were shot in the back with soft nose bullets. Four of the special police were killed by their own men. They thought they were strikers because they were hiding. This happened Sept. 15, 1924."

The speaker said the Pacific Ocean would not prevent him from spreading his ideas at home. "They exiled me," he said, "but they cannot exile the principle for which I stand—the liberation of the working class."

Issued Statement.

Manlapit in a statement made on leaving Hawaii criticizes the governor of the territory, W. W. Farrington for the unjust conditions of his release.

"I have been bitterly disappointed at the action of the governor in adding a condition to my parole that obliges me to leave Hawaii," he says in part. "I regard the condition imposed upon my release as an example of unjust discrimination and unfair prejudice. It seems to me that I am not being treated even with the consideration that a convicted felon receives, but I am being punished beyond the intention of the trial judge and jury, simply because I am not a burglar or a murderer."

Street Meetings Bring Workers of Oakland to Communism; Sell Paper

OAKLAND, Cal., (By Mail).—The usual street meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at the corner of 10th and Broadway tonight. Comrade Siminoff was the principal speaker, and spoke on the subject of the political question and the trades unions.

Siminoff delivered an excellent lecture which was enthusiastically received by a large audience of sympathetic workers.

The news of these meetings is rapidly spreading among the workers of Oakland and every Tuesday night sees a large audience gathered at this corner to hear the good word that is being spread by the various speakers who appear here.

The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence and sold some seventy-five copies of the DAILY WORKER.—Correspondence Bureau, DAILY WORKER Builders Club.—E. C. J. K. C.

Trial of Twenty Spies in Moscow Proves Guilt of English Government

MOSCOW, Sept. 13.—The conspiracy and espionage trial here in which nearly a score of persons were convicted, three sentenced to death and fifteen given prison terms showed the connection of England with arson, murder, smuggling, robbery and attempts at creating counter-revolution in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The public prosecutor, Katanian, pointed out in his plea that "with one hand England sent notes to the Soviet Union government protesting against 'propaganda' which did not exist, while with the other hand Britain sent hordes of spies into the U. S. S. R. in an attempt to destroy it."

Some of the spies testified against each other.

Movie Tells a Story of Textile Strike

(Continued from Page One)

United Textile Workers of America. Soon came a check for \$1000 from the Philadelphia branch of his federation and another for \$210 from the Boonton, N. J. branch, with others following.

"The South can be organized," was his cheering message to the convention. He told of the native solidarity of the Henderson workers. Negro firemen and maintenance men, though getting twice the weekly wages of the textile workers, came out with their white brothers gladly. The chief engineer had to do what firing was required. Yardmen and company railroad switchmen walked out. Not a man was working when Hoffman left a week ago.

Unions Respond.

North Carolina craft unions respond well to the revolt. In Durham, for instance, the bricklayers and plumbers' assessed themselves \$1.00 per week.

It was a countryside revolt against the mill owners—the Cooper interests that control the 4 Harriet cotton mills, and tobacco and cotton warehouses. Farmers are organizing a boycott of the warehouses; threatening to bring no tobacco and cotton till the strike is won. And truck loads of sides of bacon and green vegetables and other food supplies are donated by the willing tillers of the soil for the use of the strikers. In reciprocal fraternity strikers are giving their services without cash pay to the tobacco field of the farmers.

Miserable Wages.

Hoffman described the sprawling company town on the outskirts of Henderson—the cowpath streets, oozing with mud; the frame shack houses, with a census showing one third leaking. No plumbing; folks walk a block to a quarter of a mile to open wells.

A hard fight, a long fight, of workers with no experience in unionism but with tremendous grievances; workers, who, if they are men, average \$9.90 for a 55 hour week—daytime, 60 hours, night shift; if they are women, \$4.10 to \$8.00. Hoffman showed a set of random pay envelopes, for full time for women workers, running as follows:—\$5.70; \$5.10; \$5.50, \$4.10, \$8.50—the latter before the cut.

The workers signed a petition for a 12 1/2 per cent increase, to get back what had been taken away in 1924. They struck when the petition was found in the boss's wastebasket.

Relief for these workers may be sent to Alfred Hoffman, Hotel Melbourne, Durham, N. C.

Evangelical Synod Says It Is Heresy To Argue for Sacco

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Definite action looking to the ousting of the Rev. Herman J. Hahn of Salem Evangelical Church from the Evangelical Synod Ministry was instituted by the recent visit to Buffalo of the Rev. John Baltzer, D. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, the president-general of the Evangelical Synod Church of North America.

Dr. Baltzer came to Buffalo in response to official communications from several evangelical churches in Buffalo and elsewhere which demanded that Rev. Hahn be tried and ousted from the ministry of the Evangelical Church for heresy. The heresy consisting of his activity as secretary of the Buffalo Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, and his arrest and conviction as a picket before the state house in Boston prior to the execution of the two radicals.

The trustees of Salem Church are unanimously supporting Hahn although a majority do not hold the same political or economic views.

Think Cossacks Worth \$2,250.

BELMONT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Slurred by rewards totaling \$2,250, authorities renewed their efforts with increased vigor today to capture Wilnot Leroy Wagner, alleged slayer of two state troopers at Cananda last Thursday. The hunt was concentrated along the southern border and northwestern Pennsylvania.

COOLIDGE LIKELY TO QUIT SOON TO TAKE GARY'S JOB

Would Give Dawes Head Start for Presidency

By CARL HAESSLER. (Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The presidential boom for Charles G. Dawes launched by the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent on orders from headquarters is the cause of remarkable political rumors, including the sensational report that President Calvin Coolidge will resign before the end of his term. Since the totally unexpected announcement of Cal's last month that he does not choose to run for president in 1928, politicians are ready for almost anything from the presidential lips.

The reasons given for the possible abdication are twofold. One is that Coolidge is in line for a better job and the other that the resignation will help the right man to succeed him. That man, according to the dope strengthened by the Tribune boom, is Vice President Dawes.

Gary Died Too Soon.

It is generally acknowledged in financial and industrial circles that Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the steel trust died a bit too soon for the convenience of the Morgan oligarchy. It had been fervently hoped that the senile chief would hang on until Coolidge could step up on March 4, 1929, from the presidency of the United States to the chairmanship of the U. S. Steel Corp. It may now become necessary to hurry the happy event, particularly as such an operation will favor the fortunes of the Morgan interest in the Washington succession.

The race for the republican nomination which closes next June is a free-for-all with Hoover, Hughes, Dawes and Lowden as the principal contenders. Hoover is thought to be the Morgan first choice, with Lowden regarded as nothing more than a starter who is not expected to finish strong. Hughes is considered as a last resort particularly since his Standard Oil connection, his advanced age and his defeat in 1916 are against him. Dawes is therefore the ultimate choice of the financial interests, who have no great hopes of putting their first choice on the ballot.

Wants To Help Dawes.

Should Cowboy Cal. stop fooling away his time as Morgan's window-dresser in the White House and come out in the open in the steel trust offices at 71 Broadway, it would give Crown Prince Charlie Dawes the prestige of the presidential office and a headstart for the 1928 nomination. Dawes is considered agreeable to the middle west, favors farm relief, has voters because he comes from the Middlewest, favors farm relief, has a sizable business following, has made no bad bulls since 1923 and is regarded as entitled to his reward for putting up with the monotony of the vice presidency for 4 years. Privately he fills the bill for the bankers because he is himself a banker (in the Standard Oil's Central Trust Co. of Chicago), has an international financial weather eye as shown in the Dawes plan for Germany and is in sympathy with the Morgan plan to bring on a fascist regime in the United States, at first in fact only and then in form as well as in fact.

Cal's promotion to the steel payroll would not be so sudden as might be imagined. Since the days of Roosevelt the president of the United States has always been in close relations with the Morgan steel dynasty. Roosevelt gave the trust the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., Taft is to this day a pensioner to the tune of \$10,000 a year from steel trust securities, Wilson gave Morgan the draft of the Versailles treaty before the senate got it and Coolidge owns 70 shares of steel stock.

Generous Judge Decides Not to Fine Workers in Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (FP).—Fines of \$100 and costs imposed on four Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators in Chicago police court will remain suspended if the victims can escape arrest for the next 6 months. Aurora d'Angelo, leader of the parade broken up by tear bombs, George Maurer of the International Labor Defense and 2 members of the I. W. W. are the recipients of this judicial clemency. The cases of 14 other paraders were dismissed.

Next week 24 additional defendants, who had asked a jury trial will get their taste of Chicago justice.

Many Oppose Death Penalty.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 13.—Outspoken opposition by talesmen to capital punishment, today balked the completion of a jury to try Leonard Cline, novelist, charged with the murder of his friend, Wilfred P. Erwin. Two jurors remain to be chosen. A third panel of forty talismen was called today, but many of the veniremen were excused by the court because of their opposition to the death penalty. Only two challenges were used by the state. The defense did not use any.

League Decides on Loan of Nine Million Pounds to Greece; Very Quiet

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The League of Nations Council Committee approved in principle today a loan of nine million pounds sterling, to Greece by the League of Nations. The league assembly commissions continued their studies of matters on the agenda.

Fire In Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Three firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes in a fire which destroyed an ice house and a one-story residence here today entailing damage estimated at \$30,000. Authorities began an investigation to learn the cause of the fire.

Civil War in Nationalist China
Carl R. Browder

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The United Front Against Panama.

The reactionary Kellogg, Wall Street's secretary of state, the "liberal" Senator Borah and the feudal-minded Senator Swanson of the committee on foreign relations, have spoken with the same tongue in denunciation of the appeal of Panama to the league of nations.

All unite in hurling defiance at the rest of the world and in announcing without equivocation the intention of American imperialism to take and hold any part of Latin America it desires to incorporate in the American empire.

None of these spokesmen of American imperialism deigns to discuss the appeal of Panama on its merits. They state quite simply this is the business of American government and that no outside interference will be tolerated.

As for the league of nations it too cares nothing for the merits of the case but is only too willing to strike a responsive chord in the breasts of millions of Europeans by taking a crack at "Uncle Shylock."

The case of Panama will receive consideration in Geneva only for the purpose of imperialist politics. The people of Panama will get a sympathetic hearing for their grievances only by appealing to the masses of North America and Latin America, by making their loss of sovereignty at the hands of Wall Street government another count in the indictment against American imperialism.

The people of Panama can fight American imperialism only by joining with the peoples of other Latin American countries in the broad movement against imperialist aggression which is in process of development.

The case of Panama differs in degree only and not in kind from that of other Latin American republics. Rulers, bribed or cajoled, surrender to American imperialism. The Latin American republics have acted as individual entities instead of as a unit against encroachment from the north. As Manuel Ugarte says in his "The Destiny of a Continent":

"Our diplomatists, pretending to have found the solution of a struggle which they did not dare to face, have given their consent to a policy of indefinite capitulations, which has no end or limits, because a series of successive abdications ends in a darkness in which renunciation can hardly be distinguished from servility. And the most astonishing thing is the trifling advantage which they have succeeded in obtaining by this attitude. Once they were prepared to treat with imperialism, it would have been better to face the difficulty and lay down some definite limits to the exactions of one side and the sacrifices of the other."

American imperialism moves steadily southward, by financial penetration, by military force, by encirclement of refractory republics.

Its intentions are clear. It intends to do as it pleases with those who oppose its oppression.

Unity of policy and action against Wall Street aggression thruout Latin America, unity of the worker and peasant organizations against imperialist agents, unity of the revolutionary forces in the United States and Latin America for struggle against the common enemy are elementary needs which the contemptuous attitude of American imperialist spokesmen toward the appeal of Panama brings sharply to our attention.

Recent Developments in the Chinese Liberation Struggle.

General Chiang Kai-shek has been asked to resume command of the counter-revolutionary nationalist forces according to a Shanghai dispatch to London. The reason given is that "the Nanking government fears that the Communists will regain control following the defeat of the Northern troops."

The above news fits in with our dispatch today from Canton which reports that the two worker and peasant armies led by Yeh Ting and Ho Lung are approaching Canton and that their advance is supported by wide masses of workers and peasants. From a half dozen provinces come reports of the activities of the militant peasant organizations while strikes are taking place in Canton, Shanghai and Hongkong.

The fears of the "moderate" nationalists, the elements which are playing the game of the imperialists by warring upon the mass organizations of the workers and peasants, murdering and jailing Communists and labor union officials, are not without foundation.

With the Northern troops menacing the southern bank of the Yang Tze and, with open support from the imperialists, threatening to again overrun central and southern China, there was undoubtedly a disposition on the part of the masses to let down in the struggle against the right wing of the nationalists.

With the northern armies defeated or with their advance checked for a considerable period, the workers and peasants will, under the leadership of the Communists and left wing elements, proceed directly and energetically against the betrayers of the people's revolution masquerading as leaders of the Kuomintang and followers of Sun Yat-sen.

From Manchuria also come news of the rise and spread of anti-Japanese agitation. In Mukden a crowd estimated at 50,000 staged an anti-Japanese demonstration and anti-Japanese posters have been distributed by the thousand.

There is no unity of purpose among either the northern militarists or the right wing nationalist forces except that of hostility toward the Communists and the worker and peasant organizations.

It is evident that a unified command with sufficient authority to weld the counter-revolutionary elements into a solid bloc is impossible. Meanwhile the mass movement spreads thruout China and is already of such strength and decisiveness that it has prevented the imperialists from realizing any material gains from the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and the Wuhan generals and intellectuals who surrendered to him.

The present period can be compared in some respects to that which followed the defeat of the Kuominchun armies before Pekin

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE.—This is the third installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

III. MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS OF OUR PARTY.

1. Now for some mistakes and shortcomings of our Party. I will not enumerate them in the order of importance, but merely recount them. The Party has shown no capacity to conduct election campaigns. Our election campaigns are bad in every sense of the word. I speak of this not locally but nationally. We must learn to participate as Communists, as a Communist Party should participate, in the election campaigns. We must end our underestimation of the importance of election campaigns.

2. Secondly, there is an insufficient organization capitalization of the various political and trade union campaigns of our Party. We go into a strike like Passaic, or we go into another campaign—we go into a miners' campaign; we go into a campaign for the protection of the foreign-born. Large masses have thus been mobilized in struggle, but our Party has not yet learned to gain organizationally, to capitalize organizationally, sufficiently and in proper proportion the energy put into these campaigns. We must pay more attention to this. Here is one of the fundamental weaknesses of our Party.

3. Thirdly, the Party did not react quickly and well enough to the British general strike. Our Party could have done much more than it did in mobilizing masses for the British general strike.

4. There is insufficient political direction to the work of the youth. It is a sad commentary on our Party organization, that the YWL is so small compared with the membership of our own Party. The youth is not to be blamed for it, but the Party leadership. I speak of no group to be blamed. The Party as a Party must correct this error.

5. In reorganization we have made mistakes. On the whole, reorganization has been a success, a step forward. However, we have made mistakes, nationally and locally. Nationally, in having too mechanical an approach; in locally in approaching in the American Party—nineteen language federations to reorganize, nineteen Parties to be welded into one Bolshevik Party. The mistakes we have made have been costly. We have lost a too great number of members. In speaking of reorganization, we must learn how to hold the new workers coming into our Party since reorganization. We have increased our membership by more than 5,000 but have not been able to hold all of them. This is one of the worst shortcomings of our Party. The costly excessive turnover of our membership must be ended quickly or the life of our Party will be sapped.

6. Further weaknesses: we have a too weak basis in the trade unions. True, we have made progress here, but our trade union basis is still too weak.

7. We have an insufficient proportion of native elements in our Party. I speak not in a deprecating sense of our Party members, but we must, in this country, if we are to Americanize ourselves in a Bolshevik sense, we must show bigger capacity to attract native elements, the workers born in this country, because our leadership in this country depends largely upon our capacity to draw such workers into our ranks. In the past two years we have drawn an increasing number of such workers into our ranks, but the Party as a Party is still weak in this respect. The ideological level of our Party is low; the number of efficient Communist functionaries is too small.

8. The sub-committees of the Party apparatus are not functioning well, and this applies to the CEC as much as to the sub-division of the Party apparatus.

9. Another weakness has been the launching of too many campaigns simultaneously. We start on one campaign and before the Party membership is ideologically prepared and mobilized we launch another campaign. This is a weakness of the Party, and the incoming CEC must correct this. This diffusion of energy must be stopped.

10. In Negro and women's work, there are weaknesses which must be corrected.

IV. OUR MAIN PARTY PROBLEMS

COMRADES, as a result of the objective conditions in the country and the weaknesses of our Party certain problems arise. I want to examine briefly some of these problems now facing us. The following are the six outstanding problems confronting our Party:

1. The effect of imperialism on the American working class. I would speak of this problem to a large extent under the heading, the bourgeoisieification of the American working class.
2. The trade union work of the Party, the meaning of the offensive of the reactionary bureaucracy and the government against the Party.
3. The problems of developing a mass anti-war campaign.
4. The labor party problem.
5. The role of the Party in the united front movements.
6. Last but not least; the problem of developing in the districts a capacity to utilize local issues.

To handle the last problem first: I speak of local issues not in a deprecating sense. Our district organizations have been weak in the sense that they have been too largely politically abstract and not sufficiently locally political. Not enough of our organizations are able to pick up local issues and apply to these local issues the fundamental general principles of Bolshevism. This applies to every district of the Party in varying degrees. The extent to which a district of the Party can be called a well-functioning district is directly in proportion to the extent it has been able to respond to local issues and utilize local issues for fundamental class purposes. In New York, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, our comrades have shown increasing capacity for this work. In all districts there has been an increase in the ability to react to local issues. But our Party is still weak and this is one of our outstanding problems.

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

Speech of ROBERT MINOR, At Workers' Party Convention. (Continuation)

OF course you know that much of the attention and energy of the Comintern during the past year was given to the unrest and disturbances in colonial countries, especially the heroic insurrection in Indonesia. I am not going to go into the question of the Indonesian affair for the reason that a careful treatment would not be possible in the amount of time at hand. A few words about the work in regard to China. From the very day that I arrived in Moscow the Comintern machinery was given over night and day to the most careful following up of the Chinese events. The development of the tremendous revolutionary movement, the victorious march which reached its peak in the capture of Shanghai, the sympathetic demonstrations of the workers throughout the world during that period are closely related to the work of the Comintern during that period. You know that that period of victory continued up to a certain time, when the traitor Chiang Kai-shek made his coupe d'etat in 1927. The martyrdom of the Communists in the Kuomintang, the declaration of the counter-revolution, the declaration of the bourgeoisie against the proletarian elements, the effort to break through the growing ascendancy of the proletarian movement, followed as a result of the development of the proletarian phases of the revolution. Since that time we have seen the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek, his defeat and his retirement. We, of course, know that there are and that there is an inner play of intrigue between the different capitalist imperialist powers. You know of course that the British government is working for the preservation of their trade monopoly in Southern China. You know that Chiang Kai-shek was not in accord with the British policy, you know that two smaller generals were given a sudden supply of financial and other support to give them a mysterious ability to defeat Chiang Kai-shek and

and their retreat thru Nankow pass but there is this important difference:

That period served for the gathering of the forces of the nationalist revolution under the leadership of the capitalist and middle class elements with power concentrated in the hands of generals who expressed the desires of these classes.

The present period is still one of gathering the forces for the national liberation struggle but this time the forces consist of vast masses of workers and peasants under revolutionary leadership which will be welded into armies directly under the control of a revolutionary party conscious of the fact that the indispensable social basis of the whole movement is the labor movement and the peasant organizations.

The length of time required for the present phase is uncertain but one thing is sure: The Chinese national liberation movement has sloughed off the counter-revolutionary classes which weighed it down and now is moving forward again at a fairly rapid pace.

Support for the Chinese revolution in every possible form is the duty of the working class of all countries.

Demand the withdrawal of all troops and battleships from China!

Let us consider the problem of the effect of American imperialism on our working class and the resulting problem of bourgeoisieification. The bourgeois press and its economic experts have been propagandizing the country with the idea that the American working class is becoming capitalist. This propaganda has been made not only by the bourgeois press but also by the so-called Socialist experts. The "Socialist" economic experts, such as Evans Clark, have spread in some measure the theory that the laboring masses are becoming capitalist in this country. These propagandists are pointing to the increase in the number of stockholders, to the increase in labor banks, automobiles, gas stations, radios, saving accounts. They even maintain that there are 10,000,000 stockholders in this country. They also point to a growth of the middle class in the United States. Instead of seeing the rise of technicians as the dominant source of the middle class in the country, with the development of large scale production, they speak of the middle class increasing as a class without analyzing its composition. They fail to see that large masses of the petty bourgeoisie, particularly among the farmers, are being expropriated. They fail to see that the highly advertised wealth diffusion in America is an illusion, not a reality. This propaganda, comrades, has had effect on the working class. It has been a powerful, well-planned, well-organized propaganda. It has effected all ranks of the working class, for 3 reasons. These are: primarily because of the power of American imperialism; secondly, because of the role of the labor aristocracy at present; thirdly, the labor movement's going to the right to the extent that it has gone. The Party must fight this effort of the bourgeoisie. The Party must fight this effort of the bourgeoisie and their agents ideologically and organizationally.

(To Be Continued.)

DRAMA

The Romans in Judea

"Ben-Hur" at the Capitol With Ramon Novarro Playing Leading Role.

Despite the generous quantity of christian hokum and superstition injected into "Ben-Hur" it is a gripping drama. The movie is based on the story by Lew Wallace of the Roman occupation of Judea in the days when the tread of the Roman legions made the ground tremble in practically every part of the then known world. The exactions of the conquerors aroused a spirit of rebellion among the down-trodden and cruelly-taxed people. They were awaiting a leader to organize them and lead them against the foreign tyrant.

Judah of the house of Hur and his family may have suffered from the pin pricks of wounded national pride because of the presence of the Roman conquerors but they are permitted to retain their slaves and live in luxury. The Romans knew how to divide and conquer. They may have invented the political trick for all I know.

There is Messala the renegade who went over to the conquerors and out-Romans the Romans in his hatred for his own race. Once a friend of Judah, the two become bitter enemies after a scene in the Hur house. And when the Roman general Gratus while riding in his litter thru Jerusalem and Judea, collides with a stone which is accidentally pushed from its position on the roof of the house from which Judah and his mother and sister viewed the parade, Ben-Hur is condemned to the galleys and his mother and sister are sent to prison where they contracted leprosy.

Judah's escape from the galleys thru the intervention of Quintus Arrius, the Roman commander whose life he saved, his return to Jerusalem to seek his mother and sister, the great chariot race at Antioch where Ben-Hur defeats the renegade Messala, are thrilling scenes, that create the mood to forget the pestilent christians who crawl like tape worms thru the play. What is otherwise a splendid piece of work is ruined, except for the philosophical materialist, by the most banal christian propaganda that I have ever seen outside of a church, the like Abie's Irish Rose it is designed to please both orthodox Jew and christian gentile.

The oppressed Judeans wanted a leader who would lead them against the Romans with swords in their hands and curses on their lips. Instead of such a leader they were given a human worm who carried the cross on which he was crucified and raised the slogan of Peace and Humility instead of Rebellion and Freedom.

The oppience is saved from the usual idiotic love-making that bedevils most screen dramas. The film editor may have served an apprenticeship as a monk. Of course the hero falls in love and presumably marries the prettiest girl in Jerusalem, after his victory over Messala, but he does it with as little beating around the bush as a tired business man would indulge in when about to spend the evening at a snappy burlesque show.

Ramon Novarro is a tidy piece of animated protoplasm and he fills the void left by the departed Valentino to my satisfaction. There was one sheik in the play and he had whiskers. Evidently Novarro that one was enough.

Those who can fortify themselves against the religious propaganda and can leave the theatre without plug-

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The noted comedian is featured in "The Desert Song," now in its eleventh month at the Casino Theatre.

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ging the exits to keep the bile from escaping could spend their time to worse advantage than with "Ben-Hur."
—T. J. O'P.

"The Good Hope" in Rehearsal—Veiller's New Play Opens Monday

Eva Le Gallienne has placed in rehearsal "The Good Hope," the realistic drama from the Dutch of Heijermans, which will open the season of the Civic Repertory Theatre on October 18th. The permanent company includes, Eva Le Gallienne, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson, Sayre Crawley, Leona Roberts, Beatrice de Neergaard, Alma Kruger, Paul Laysac and Ruth Wilton. The organization has decided to abandon the subscription. Instead they are introducing the Civic Repertory Club with dues of one dollar per year, which will entitle members to the privilege of a ten percent reduction in the purchase of seats.

Florence Edney and Harry Lillford have been added to the cast of Leslie Howard's new play, "Murray Hill," now in rehearsal under Mr. Howard's direction.

Bayard Veiller's melodrama "The Trial of Mary Dugan" will open next Monday night at the National Theatre instead of the Ritz. Ann Harding and Rex Cherryman head the cast. Veiller is the author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair."

"The Command to Love," in which Mary Nash, Basil Rathbone, Violet Kemble Cooper and Henry Stephenson are featured, will open at the Longacre Theatre on Tuesday evening, instead of Monday as was originally planned.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

For World Labor Unity

- WORLD LABOR UNITY—By Scott Nearing. A brief birds-eye view of this all important labor problem. —10
- THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY—By Tom Bell. A broader and more detailed account including all the data about steps already taken. —15
- THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT—By A. Losovsky. A record of the growth of the world trade union movement by the Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. —50
- INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONS—By A. Losovsky. An outline of the work and purposes of international labor organizations. —05

Eighty cents worth of splendid reading for 50 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

WORKER-PEASANT ARMIES MARCH ON CANTON; BRITISH RUSH NAVY

Peking Hears Feng Has Slaughtered 80,000 Peasants in Honan Province

CANTON, China, Sept. 13.—The Hongkong (British) authorities are massing naval forces in the harbor there and at Canton to support a special proclamation they are about to issue and severe measures they are about to take against piracy, according to their announcement.

Proletarian groups in the city here disbelieve the British statement. They say that the piracy is no worse now than at any time before, when the British disregarded it, and that the approach of the army commanded by Yehing, composed of workers and peasants, and rapidly nearing Canton, is alarming the British who have a friendly agreement with the right wing Kuomintang now in control at Canton. British military and naval forces will probably be used against the workers' army when it tries to enter Canton.

Another workers' and peasants' army under command of Ho Lung is reported to have captured a section of the Canton Hankow railroad in Hunan province, in the district of Sianging half way between Yochow and Changsha, the center of peasant organization. They are aided by peasant organizations in their campaign.

A Japanese battleship is scheduled for Swatow before the city is taken by the workers.

PEKING, Sept. 13.—Chinese papers here state that General Feng Yu-hsiang, right wing Kuomintang leader, has embarked on a campaign of extermination of organized peasants. Estimates of the number of peasants slaughtered within the last few days by Feng's troops vary from 30,000 to 80,000. Feng is said to have killed without regard to sex or age, the heaviest sacrifice of lives having taken place at Changte, in northern Honan province. The assigned motive is opposition to Feng's progress by the peasant military organization, "The Red Spears."

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 13.—The Chinese printers in the Japanese printing works at Shanghai continue their strike. The owners are planning to bring Japanese strike breakers from Japan.

ATTEMPT TO STOP PROGRESSIVE CAP WORKERS PROTEST

In spite of right wing committees that were stationed at corners urging workers not to attend, several hundred capmakers gathered in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., yesterday evening to protest against the methods used by the administration against the membership.

Referring to the present elections, the speakers pointed out that in the past watchers were allowed during the balloting. As a result a progressive worker was elected. In the last election watchers were barred, resulting in the defeat of the left winger. At the present time, militant candidates are now even on the ballot.

Against Tax. The speakers also showed that the \$30 tax is not necessary and as a protest the capmakers were urged to vote against the three right wing candidates.

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More Than Thirty Hurt As Weehawken Trolley Hits West Shore Train

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—More than thirty persons, many of them women and children, were injured late this afternoon when a west-bound freight train on the West Shore Railroad crashed into a crowded trolley car at the Willow avenue crossing here.

Many of the injured are in critical conditions in hospitals near the scene of the accident and are not expected to live. More than 40 persons were in the trolley and nearly all sustained injuries of some nature.

The crash occurred just at the rush hour and the passengers were returning to their homes in North Jersey. The body of the trolley was ripped from the trucks and the injured, some moaning, some unconscious, were scattered everywhere. Some were pinned beneath pieces of the wreckage.

May Call Strike of N. Y. Stevedores Very Soon

(Continued from Page One) that overtime be increased fifteen cents an hour. The longshoremen now receive ninety cents an hour, and \$1.20 for overtime.

Representatives of the union served their ultimatum in the name of 30,000 members of the local union and 15,000 other members of the North Atlantic district in ports from Portland, Maine to Hampton Roads, Va.

Include Checkers In Demands.

An increase of a dollar a day for 2,000 checkers on the docks of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island who are members of the organization are also included in the demands of the longshoremen. They now receive \$6 a day.

During their strike in 1920 union teamsters and organized railroad lightermen—those who truck goods to or away from docks and those who bring goods to and from docks by tugs and barges—joined with the dockworkers and refused to take goods from scab hands.

Militant Organization. The longshoremen have a long record of militancy, and in the event of a strike would recruit all their resources against the steamship companies. They have an unusually powerful union, and it is likely that the steamship companies may propose a settlement before the actual strike vote is taken.

Truckmen Dissatisfied. Rumors have been circulated for the last few days that many of the truckmen and teamsters are dissatisfied at the conduct of their officials during the recent strike which resulted in a \$5 increase in wages.

It is said that many of the union men believe that the strike should have been continued until in addition to the \$5 raise, the workday is reduced from nine to eight hours, also for working overtime the union spokesmen should have insisted on \$1.20 an hour instead of \$1.10, which has been accepted.

Delay Decision In Goldstein Case. Supreme Court Justice Leander B. Faber in Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision after hearing argument on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by counsel for William Wagner, held in default of \$25,000 bail as a witness against three men under arrest on a charge of murder in connection with the drowning on August 26th last of Benjamin Goldstein in Gravesand Bay.

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Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 7 E. 15th St. Tel. Stuy. 4370-3057 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday, Membership Meetings—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month. George Triestman Z. L. Freedman Manager, President. Harry Halebsky Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 5468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

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WORKERS SCHOOL TO BECOME NATIONAL IN SCOPE; OPENS ON OCTOBER 10 WITH ENLARGED FACULTY

The Workers School of New York, which will begin its fifth year on Monday, October 10th, has been changed from a district school to a national school. So rapid has been its growth, so large has been its increase in enrollment that the next logical step—that of transforming it into a national school—has been taken.

The Workers school will now serve the needs of the working class of New York City on a larger scale than ever and at the same time will extend its system of branch schools until a network of similar schools cover the country. Before the end of the year a drive will be launched to secure funds with which to obtain a new building for larger headquarters to meet the expanding needs of the school.

Correspondence Courses. One of the plans of the school is to establish in the near future a system of correspondence courses that will aid workers in cities, other than where branch schools are located, to study. At the same time the school will establish training courses during the day time for those who wish to come to New York City and concentrate their studies in order to prepare for more effective work in the American labor movement.

Added to Faculty. The Workers School, in anticipation of a banner year, has repaired its quarters, has added to its faculty nationally known leaders of the American working class movement, and is offering a greater variety of courses than ever before. In a few days its new catalog will be out. Those wishing to secure one should write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City. Registration begins on Monday, Sept. 19.

The Legion Breaks Strikes, Is Charge Of Former Member

Exposure of the American Legion as a strikebreaking agency and a plea for a real rank and file ex-servicemen organization is contained in a letter received by the DAILY WORKER from a former member of the legion.

His letter, which follows, relates how the legion sent him to jobs where strikes were taking place:

"To the Editor of The Daily Worker. "I am sure there are a good many men amongst us who saw service in the late war who have the interests of the working people at heart, who will agree with me on the view of organizing an organization in opposition to the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and all other military and patriotic societies.

"This organization should have a very distinct name, so as not to conflict with any other ex-servicemen's organization. Its main principles should be, loyalty to the proletarian class, agitate and spread propaganda against future wars, complete freedom of all suppressed people who are under the yoke of American imperialism and to co-operate with all progressive labor bodies.

"Another good feature would be, to hold public meetings and lectures to enlighten the masses the true aim of such an organization.

"I am a former member of the American Legion and I have been sent to several strike jobs through their employment office which I had to refuse. Upon my return to the employment office I related my story to the clerk in charge and upon the base of my complaint, with a smile on his face he told me that he was ignorant of the fact, which made me think that he was lying. I am sure there are lots of ex-servicemen who had the same experience while seeking work from the American Legion employment office.

"NOTE—Readers of the DAILY WORKER are requested to send in any material as to the strike-breaking activities of the American Legion.

Bernstein Indicted for Murder. Charles M. Bernstein, the Baltimore dress manufacturer, whose outburst of rage at a conference of attorneys and real estate men in a 44th St. law office last Tuesday resulted in four deaths, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on two counts of murder in the first degree.

60 Shipping Clerks of Biscuit Company Go on Strike Here

More than 60 young workers employed in the shipping department of the National Biscuit Company, 16th Street and Ninth Avenue are out on strike. They are demanding a \$3 a week increase in wages.

Before they went on strike the young workers received \$23 a week for eight hours of strenuous labor. The biscuit company is advertising in the local capitalist press for "clerical" help, shipping clerks, packers, etc. Many unemployed young workers responding to the advertisements, upon finding out that a strike is in progress have refused to accept as scabs.

While there is no organized picketing of the place, the large number of youths congregated around the place immediately, attracts the eye, and as soon as they see anybody approach with a paper, he is immediately told of the strike. The strike started last Friday.

SEES TORY HAND IN FRENCH ANTI-U.S.S.R. CAMPAIGN

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 13.—The anti-Soviet Union agitation that is going on in the French reactionary press is very much like the movement preceding the Anglo-Soviet break, declared Izvestia today.

"The attempt of the English foreign minister (Sir Austen Chamberlain) to organize an anti-Soviet bloc, at the June session of the League of Nations failed. Nevertheless the attempt was a step forward in carrying out the hostile plan of surrounding the Soviet Union," Izvestia says.

Hand of British Oil Magnates. The beginning of the vicious anti-Soviet campaign and the demand for recall of Rakovsky strangely coincides with Sir Austen Chamberlain's visit to Paris, the Izvestia points out. The attempt of British oil magnates to stop the delivery of Soviet oil to France is also influential in the propaganda war on the U. S. S. R.

"The campaign reveals that there are adherents of a rupture with the Soviet Union in the French government," the Izvestia concludes. See Many Thunderstorms. "The international situation is full of thunderstorms and the danger of war is greater than ever. Should the intentions of France really be peaceful, it is its duty to prevent the dangerous, it is its duty to prevent the sharpening of the situation."

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8 Affiliated with the A. F. of L. 217 E. 6th St., New York. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7 P. M. Window Cleaners, Join Your Union!

Chicago Hold Big Rally. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union was given a rousing reception when he appeared unexpectedly at last night's meeting at Northwest Hall. It was held by the Chicago Joint Board.

A number of girls who were beaten up that morning by Sigman gangsters appeared at the meeting and declared their determination to continue the struggle.

The picket line in front of Hyman Bros. dress shop is holding fast in spite of the right wing thugs, gangsters are using most brutal methods against the girls, hitting them without mercy. In these acts they are supported by the police.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Tonight. Irving Place and 14th Street. Speakers: C. W. Bixby; J. Brabdy; Ida Dailles; Ed Royce; and Louis Sisselman.

Open Air Meetings Thursday. Second Ave. and 10th St. Speakers: W. W. Weinstein, Julius Cockind, G. E. Powers and A. Leve.

Bergen Ave. and 14th St. Speakers: Bert Miller, Charles Mitchell, C. K. Miller and I. M. Glazin.

Morning International Branch. The Morning International Branch will hold an educational meeting in Room 34, 108 East 14th street, today, 10:30 a. m. All early night workers are invited to be present.

F. D. 2—SS. 2-A. Factory district 2, Subsection 2-A will hold an important meeting tonight at 108 East 14th St., 6:30 p. m. Matters concerning seven members will be taken up.

Night Workers' Section. General membership meeting of the Night Workers' Section will be held next Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Jack Stachel, head of the organization department will report on the Fifth National Convention of the Party. Election of officers will also take place.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx. The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx, for purpose of making articles for the National Press Bazaar in Madison Square on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Volunteers are urged to report there for working any evening.

Soccer Club in Bensonhurst. The Red Star Soccer Club is organizing a branch in Bensonhurst. For information see E. Gaddesoff, the Progressive Center, 1940 Benson Ave.

8 Needle Trade Workers Framed by Right Wing

(Continued from Page One) Magistrate Weil on a charge of assault made by a right wing adherent named Morris Becker. The workers were arrested Monday evening at Fifth Avenue and 25th Street as they were walking down from the market. They were first stopped by members of the industrial squad, lined up against a near-by building and searched, and then up came a right winger named Sam Greenberg, with two others, one of whom Becker said that all these eight workers had committed an assault upon him two weeks ago. The frame-up was so brazen that when the workers were taken to the police station, Greenberg had to tell Becker which men he was to identify. The eight men were then released on \$500 bail each.

Has No Witnesses. Yesterday Samuel Marckewitz appeared in behalf of the complainant Becker who had no witnesses to the alleged assault, who could show no marks of any assault, and who admitted on the stand that he had not needed the services of a doctor. In spite of all this lack of any evidence, Marckewitz demanded that the bail for the defendants be raised since some of them had been convicted of disorderly conduct during the cloak strike last year. This service in behalf of the strike was their only police record, yet because of it bail for four of the men was raised to \$7500, and for two of them to \$3000. The case was then postponed until next Monday when Attorney Jacob Mandelbaum was ready and anxious to proceed with an expose of the deliberate frame-up which has been hatched by the Sigman clique simply in an effort to make trouble and unnecessary expense for the Joint Board.

To Bring About Unity. "These were the conditions that prompted the calling of this special meeting. The executive of the Unity Conference Committee decided to make an organized effort to bring about unity in the International which it is recognized is the only way to bring back stabilization in the fur industry and union conditions to the fur workers.

"For this purpose, the executive decided to communicate with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in order to enlist his aid in unifying the International. Should this effort prove futile, the executive has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity, if necessary, over the heads of those who may be interested in preserving the present chaotic conditions regardless of the disastrous effects they have upon the working standards of the fur workers.

"The executive was pleased to note that the sad state of affairs in the industry is beginning to sober up some of those responsible for the internal strife in the union, both among the manufacturers as well as among the officials of the International. This condition, as well as the deep-rooted discontent of the rank and file with the present state of affairs, makes the executive hopeful of meeting with success in its campaign for unity.

(Signed) "H. Englander, Chairman, Unity Conference Committee, International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada."

TRIPLE SHIFT IS "SOLUTION" FOR SCHOOL CROWDING

N. Y. Pupils Forced to Report at 7:40 A. M.

Thousands of school children will be compelled to report to their classes as early as 7:40 in the morning during the coming year.

Triple shifts are being planned in numerous schools throughout the city, and the educational machine is being adjusted to handle over 100,000 pupils who will be either without seats or be placed on a part-time basis.

Added to the regular routine involved in the mass-education process, with its regimentation is now the problem of curtailing the time of the various classes in order to provide places for the surplus school population of the city.

School authorities yesterday admitted that there is an increase of at least 75,000 students over last year's attendance, which far surpasses the facilities of the city's school buildings. Thirteen buildings erected during the summer months will reduce the number slightly.

Teachers Face Problem. The part-time arrangement is expected to increase especially in various sections of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. In the latter section, particularly, the school teachers will face a serious problem in view of the constant flow of population from Manhattan.

A representative of The DAILY WORKER who interviewed teachers in the Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan, and the Morris High School in the Bronx was told that the situation this year is not surprising, inasmuch as the school congestion has become a chronic feature of New York's educational system.

The usual features of Tammany politics—corruption, dilatory tactics and inertia—are held responsible for the manner in which the city's school problem is being handled.

Unity Appeal to Green to End Fur Struggle

(Continued from Page One) work, home work and many other sweat shop conditions. Those elements served to create an overproduction in the industry which resulted in cut-throat competition among the manufacturers and in widespread unemployment during what is normally the height of the season. The net result of this demoralization in the industry, it was reported, is that union conditions have been wiped out, and wages have been degraded to the lowest level, while the union is so weakened as to be helpless in the face of the numerous evils.

"The dressing and dyeing industry it was reported, finds itself in the same condition as the manufacturing industry of New York. Out of five million skins dressed and dyed last year, more than 50 per cent were made in open shops at prices lower than non-union shops—a condition which has led to the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association to demand that wages be cut. Many dressing and dyeing shops have broken their contracts with the unions. Locals 25 and 58 were compelled to call out the workers on strike to remedy this situation. Similar conditions exist in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and the Canadian territory.

"To Bring About Unity. "These were the conditions that prompted the calling of this special meeting. The executive of the Unity Conference Committee decided to make an organized effort to bring about unity in the International which it is recognized is the only way to bring back stabilization in the fur industry and union conditions to the fur workers.

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ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK Patronize Our Friend SPIESS STUDIO 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1887.)

The Irish Election Campaign

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
THE general election campaign now being waged in the Irish Free State seems from this distance to be a rather tame affair compared to the political battles of pre-war days, between the followers of the two factions of Irish parliamentarians or of the still bloodier wars between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites in the days following the successful attempt of the old rone Gladstone, to politically assassinate Charles Stewart Parnell, the ablest strategist and the least corruptible Irish politician that ever entered the portals of the English house of commons.

Today the main battle is between the government party led by Cosgrave and the Fianna Fail (Sons of Destiny) led by Eamonn De Valera, the Spanish-Irish-American who has managed to retain the position of Republican leader since the establishment of Dail Eireann in defiance of the British government.

Cosgrave is the favorite of big business and the trusted tool of the British government. His party, like the Republican Party in this country is more dependable from the capitalist point of view than the De Valera organization, tho De Valera is just as loyal to capitalism, and its spiritual handmaiden the catholic church, as Cosgrave. But behind De Valera are thousands of honest nationalist revolutionists and believers in a Workers' Republic, who believe that a De Valera in Cosgrave's place would change economic conditions in their favor and drive the British rule, root and branch out of the country.

The next party of considerable strength is the Labor Party, led by Thomas Johnson, a native of England and an imperialist to the core, the Johnson, due to the necessity of maintaining connection with the rank and file of the Labor Party supporters, gives lip service to "socialism" of the Ramsay MacDonald brand. It is believed that the prestige of the Labor Party has been considerably impaired because of Johnson's offer to make an alliance with the Free State government after the death of Kevin O'Higgins, at the hands of unknown persons. The Free State spurned the labor leader's offer, who then turned around and made an alliance with the Republicans, with the understanding that if the combination succeeded in defeating the Cosgrave government, Johnson would be elected president of the executive council of the Free State government.

This unprincipled policy did not work out as expected. Thru the detection of a person by the rather appropriate name of Jinks from the anti-government coalition Cosgrave won by one vote and shortly after this close shave, again came out victorious in bi-elections in the county Dublin. Johnson, claimed that he was the only man who could stabilize the situation in Ireland. He did not propose a single policy that would benefit the workers or the farmers. He did not declare for a republic. He simply said that neither the treaty party led by Cosgrave nor the anti-treaty party led by De Valera were able to establish peace so that the capitalists of Ireland could pursue the business of making profits without interruption.

It is believed that a more militant policy on the part of the Labor Party

would have taken the ground from under the feet of both De Valera and Cosgrave. Had Johnson raised the standard of a Workers' Republic, with complete separation from the British Empire as a goal the nonsensical spiritual balderdash of De Valera about the importance of an oath would fall on deaf ears. But the Labor Party of today is not the Labor Party that James Connolly visualized. It is indirectly an adjunct of the Free State government as is proven by Johnson's announcement that he will not vote for a Republican candidate for president in the next parliament which means that he will aid in the election of Cosgrave or his nominee, directly or indirectly.

The police of the Free State party is mainly, loyalty to the treaty with Great Britain and stabilization of the economic life of the country, this stabilization to take place at the expense of the workers.

The Republican policy, pays little attention to the domestic problems confronting the working class and the small farmer. It declares that if elected and given a majority the Republicans will smash the treaty that created the Free State and with it the oath of allegiance which has been a gag in Republican gullets for several years.

But in order to allay the fears of the business elements that a victory for De Valera would result in revolution, the leader of the Republican Party has inserted full page advertisements in the Irish press, stressing his sanity and declaring that if returned to power he would proceed in a constitutional manner and that he would devote himself strenuously to repairing the present economic ruin. How he would do this, or how his economic policy differs from that of Cosgrave he is careful not to specify.

Both Cosgrave and De Valera are extending the olive branch of unity and it would not be surprising if those two political groups came to terms as soon as they have succeeded in psychologizing their respective followings in this direction.

Other factors in the elections are: the farmers' party, which will support Cosgrave, the independents which will follow suit for a price, a small group led by William Redmond, and another group known as Clann Eireann (Children of Ireland) a split-off from the government party which declares that it will support De Valera.

According to the London Daily Herald, Jim Larkin declared he would enter the election campaign with candidates in several industrial centres. Whether Larkin is in a position to make good his promise is not clear from the reports appearing in the press.

Predictions are usually wrong but it is likely that it will be a neck and neck race between Cosgrave and De Valera with the Labor Party under a heavy handicap because of its unprincipled political horse deals under the leadership of Thomas Johnson.

The need of the hour in Ireland is a political party that will raise the banner of a Workers' and Farmers' government, and the establishment of an independent labor republic with complete political separation from the British Empire.

A FAMILIAR FIGURE IN NEW YORK



—Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

The Labor Party Is an Emancipating Force for Negro As Well as White

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

BERLIN, Maryland, is again spattered with blood. It is the blood of Negroes. The report states that 300 whites and Negroes engaged in another race struggle, lasting for three hours, that resulted in injuries to 22 Negroes, three being hurt seriously. No mention is made of whites being injured. That is usually the case.

The meager information contained in the report indicates that the street battle resulted from an altercation between two workers, Thornton Showell, a Negro, and Theodore Merritt, referred to as a "mechanic." Showell had been brought into court, found guilty and fined \$10. But that was not enough, it seemed, for the Ku Klux Klan spirit of the whites. The trial had been attended by the usual crowd. Blood boiled. Some one threw a brick and the battle was on.

The battle was between workers. The victory was on the side of neither the white nor the black workers. They both lost. The triumph went to the employers who profit by the clash between the two races, the clash that creates bitter divisions.

Incidents come to light from Florida, from North Carolina, from Georgia and from Arkansas, that reveal the war that is being waged against Negroes, with no protest on any large scale from white workers.

Take the case of Henry Ridley, found scalded to death in the "sweat box" of a state-owned road camp near Tallahassee, Florida. The sweat-box has taken the place of the rawhide lash following the exposure of the whipping to death of several convicts in prison here some years ago.

The "sweatbox" is pictured as a wooden structure reinforced by tin, "just large enough to hold a person standing upright, and is used in road camps for disciplinary purposes. Holes in the side of the box admit pipes, thru which steam is shut in on the prisoner. Convicts who are termed unruly because they will not work when sick, are often kept in this box until their bodies are blistered from steam. The idea was borrowed from the old English style of punishment, which was the custom on convict ships, the only feature missing is that salt is not rubbed thru the blistered body."

The only excuse offered for this wanton murder by Thomas Foster, captain of the camp and known among the convicts as "Simon Legree," was that Ridley "was a lazy nigger and said he was sick to escape work."

Convicts declare that when visitors appear about the convict camp, they are shown the "sweatbox" minus the steam connections. Thus the hirings of the state government of Florida confess to the brutality of the penal system they enforce.

Ridley was legally lynched by the Florida state government, the keeper of prisons that have been condemned by leading criminologists thruout the nation. The nation recently stood aghast at the murder of Clarence Tauber, a Nebraska white boy, who was slaughtered at the whipping post by a convict boss when serving a short sentence.

The murder of Tauber, the white boy, caused such a

furor that Florida convict bosses now confine their murderous attacks to Negro prisoners only. It is safer.

It is reported that when asked whether he thought the state authorities would investigate the death of Ridley, Captain Foster, head of the camp, replied: "I don't think so. They don't investigate lynchings, so why should they go to the trouble to bother about how a convict died?"

The report comes from Whiteville, North Carolina, of the attack, by 15 white men, on the home of John Stevenson, a Negro, for the sole reason that Stevenson had caused a search warrant to be issued for Joe Bullard (white) following the loss of some personal property.

Stevenson refused to leave his home, upon the demand of the mob that had come to his house at midnight. Thereupon the attacking party opened fire on the frame dwelling, many of the bullets passing thru the windows and doors. Stevenson escaped injury but four of his children were hit by bullets. The firing continued until the ammunition of the attacking party was exhausted.

Out in Chicago a bitterly fought habeas corpus action is now in progress. Samuel Kennedy is wanted in Madison, Georgia, for "slapping" a white man. The Georgia sheriff has spent more than a month in Chicago trying to get his man.

But out in Wilmot, Arkansas, no one has been arrested for the recent lynching of the 19-year-old Negro boy, Winston Pounds, who was accused of an "attempted assault." The charge is explained by the statement that he went to a house and tried to break in. He touched no person and saw no woman. But he was hanged. The Arkansas Gazette, in one of its headlines, declares, "No Arrest for Wilmot Lynching." That is the old story, especially for Arkansas. It only repeats the story of last spring when John Carter was burned to a crisp at Little Rock, about a stone's throw from the local Masonic Temple. This happened at high noon. The mob wore no masks. The leaders were all well known. But no arrests.

In the midst of which we find a widely-read Negro publication in Chicago, loudly praising the local administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson. For Thompson is a republican, and the republican party has been in power in this land with few intermissions ever since the Civil War.

Altho Cal Coolidge "does not choose" to succeed himself, the indications are that the republican party will elect the next president in 1928. But that will not improve the conditions of the millions of Negro workers in the future, any more than it has in the past. Lynching will rage over the land just the same, and Mayor Thompson will say little and do less about it.

There are some indications that there may be a split in the democratic party. Some sections of the party in "The Solid South" are for breaking with the Tammany Hall domination from New York City.

But that will not help the Negro workers in the South. The segment of southern democrats that may break away, will be made up of the worst enemies of the Negro as well as white workers.

It is the Labor Party that comes to the Negro worker of the South, as well as to workers of all races and nationalities, North, East, South and West, as an emancipating force.

Before the roaring flames devouring human flesh at the stake, in the shadow of the dangling noose, in memory of the murders committed thru the agency of the "sweatbox" as well as the electric chair, white and Negro labor must forget race differences and press forward as a united working class, banded together in the trade unions, united under the banners of the Labor Party for common victory against the common oppressors.

The Attack on Unionism

The Suppression of the Labor Movement in Pennsylvania and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.—The Need For a Labor Party—The Part it Can Play in Unifying the Labor Movement—Only Enemies Inside and Outside of the Labor Movement Will Oppose a Full Labor Party Ticket in the 1928 Elections.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

SO brazen have the Pennsylvania authorities become in their fight on the striking miners that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has felt compelled to issue a special statement dealing with the situation.

But what a statement! It first cites the facts, facts which are a matter of public knowledge, such as the employment of large forces of "coal and iron" police, paid by the steel and coal companies but commissioned by the state, and the eviction of miners and their families.

No workers will object to having these facts emphasized and it is a matter of regret that the executive council does not base an appeal to the whole labor movement in behalf of the miners upon these facts.

Instead it talks vaguely of the "formulation of plans" for the use of "their political power" by the workers. Just what does the executive council mean when it says with characteristic indefiniteness that the workers of Pennsylvania should use "their political power" in behalf of their friends and in opposition to their enemies?

It does not urge the labor movement of that state to support the labor party which has been in existence for a number of years in spite of official sabotage. Consequently, the statement of the executive council must mean that it will favor candidates of the republican and democrat parties who give verbal evidence of opposition to the use of coal and iron police in strikes.

This has been the policy of Pennsylvania labor officialdom since it entered into politics and the results speak for themselves.

THAT great "friend of labor," Gifford Pinchot, was supported by the United Mine Workers' officialdom and other leaders of the labor movement ostensibly because he was pledged to abolish the state constabulary—the military police force which is used the year around against the workers.

Pinchot, however, did not abolish the state cossacks but found a new excuse for maintaining them i.e. enforcement of the prohibition law. Neither did Pinchot repeal the state criminal syndicalism law under which dozens of workers have been prosecuted.

ANOTHER favorite of Pennsylvania labor officialdom is William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor and a democrat who was supported by certain sections of it against the notorious Vare. Wilson was discovered subsequently to have been interested financially in some open shop coal mines.

Pinchot, the republican, and Wilson the democrat, are fair samples of the "friends of labor" endorsed by labor officialdom in a state where the outright suppression of the labor movement has been a policy pursued consistently by the agents of the steel and coal capitalists in public office.

THERE is no doubt that energetic support of the labor party in Pennsylvania by labor officialdom would result in arousing mass backing for it of such proportions that it would become a powerful factor in Pennsylvania politics and a unifying center for the whole labor movement, strengthening it immensely and enabling it to combat more effectively than ever before the onslaughts of the Pennsylvania capitalists, their governmental agents, gunmen and stool-pigeons.

THIS last point needs some special attention.

There has been, in recent years, a number of exposures of labor officials in Pennsylvania. These officials have been shown to be spies of the enemies of the labor movement. That many of them still remain in the ranks of labor is admitted by everyone familiar with the situation.

As long as labor officially supports candidates of the capitalist parties the intelligence department of the steel and coal companies—working

hand in hand with the coal and iron police and the state constabulary—find a fertile field for their disruptive work.

They can cover their union-smashing activities by the cloak of "non-partisan political action." The connection of the labor movement with the political parties of its enemies makes possible all kinds of sinister maneuvers in the upper circles of the labor movement, maneuvers which may be suspected by the rank and file but for which ready excuse can be found and given.

THE total effect of this is to create in the whole movement a suspicion and distrust from which the bosses alone profit.

The repudiation of all connection with the capitalist parties and the support of the Pennsylvania Labor Party by all sections of the labor movement and the workers generally would set in motion a gale of resentment against the permeation of the unions by steel and coal company influence which would be the signal for the cleaning the Pennsylvania labor movement needs so badly.

WE have no doubt that, it is the probability of such a development which makes the executive council of the A. F. of L. tread so carefully in a situation which, with the most important union in both the Pennsylvania and the American labor movement, the U. M. W. A., under attack by the armed forces of the state, calls for merciless denunciation of the opposing class forces and the most energetic preparation for class political action.

BOTH in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, labor officials (with the exception of President Maurer of the State Federation of Labor, who is himself slated for defeat by the reactionaries) have been devoting practically all their attention to making war on the Communist and left wing members of the labor unions instead of uniting all forces for struggle against steel and coal barons and their state machinery.

One and all, with the exception noted, (and Maurer has not always been clear and definite in his position) labor officialdom in Pennsylvania, backed by the A. F. of L. executive council, has opposed formation and support of a labor party.

UNDER these conditions, even with the open suppression practiced by the capitalists and their state machinery, the whole struggle has degenerated into a servile acceptance of the leadership in politics of the same enemies the workers are forced to fight in industry.

The Pennsylvania labor movement, (and in this it is no exception to the Illinois, New York, Ohio and Michigan labor movements) is therefore steeped in corruption and almost impotent in the face of the efforts of the bosses to exterminate it.

THREE indictments apiece brought against 22 miners for resisting the dispersal of a peaceful Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting by state cossacks at Cheswick, Pennsylvania, some weeks ago, has as yet brought no support from the official labor movement.

The wholesale attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers in western Pennsylvania brings only mild protest and vague proposals for "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" from labor officialdom.

AT all costs there must be started in Pennsylvania a militant campaign for the revival of the labor party and energetic support of it by all sections of the workingclass—organized and unorganized.

A full ticket should be placed in the field for the 1928 elections and the work of organization and agitation begun at once.

Under the conditions which exist those labor officials who oppose the building of a labor party as labor's answer to the tyrannies of Pennsylvania capitalism range themselves automatically on the side of the enemies of the labor movement.

"CAT BANDIT" WAS UNDERPAID CLERK



William E. Mitchell (left), so-called "Cat Bandit," seized in Chicago after long search, told police he stole to be more generous to his wife (right). Mitchell was a respected clerk by day.