

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SIXTY-THREE affidavits in support of a demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti were submitted in court last Monday. Held on the threshold of death for six years for a crime of which the two workers are as innocent as the unborn, the latest sensational development in this historic case has again attracted nationwide attention. A confession made by a condemned murderer exonerates the two Italian workers and whatever excuse the law may have been able to give in the past for doubting their innocence in the past their is none left now.

If anything was needed to convince the workingclass of the need for a labor defense organization such as the I. L. D. the Sacco and Vanzetti case should prove sufficient. But for the efforts of sympathetic organizations to rouse public opinion in behalf of those two persecuted workers it is safe to say that they would now be making dust. It is by no means certain that the confession recently made will save our comrades. I remember reading a story of the 1798 rebellion in Ireland where a leader of the revolutionists was charged with the murder of an English settler. The latter expecting the rebel to be properly hanged by this time strolled into the courthouse while the prosecutor was picturing the death agonies of the Englishman at the hands of the prisoner in the dock.

As he was describing the death gurgle of the allegedly murdered man, the defense attorney spied the settler and hailed him before the bench. This was not enuf, however. Tho the "murdered" man admitted he was the person over whom the fuss was made the prosecutor insisted that it was only his ghost that was in the court and it took a rescue party to take the rebel Irishman out of the hands of the law. When the ruling classes want their pound of flesh they are insistent and persistent.

JOHN H. WALKER, in his report to the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, sees an industrial slump ahead. Mr. Walker did not propose any appropriate policy to meet this situation. Neither did he have anything to say about the sell-out of Frank Farrington to the Peabody Coal company. He did not excuse his endorsement of Samuel Insull's candidate, Frank L. Smith. He did use up several pages defending his honor against the charge of having benefited materially from the Insull donation to Smith's fund.

EMPLOYMENT agencies sometimes employ novel tricks to separate the job seeker from the ten dollar fee which he is anxious to dodge by appealing directly for his job to the factory. In the Daily News of September 13, the Shepherd Service had their regular advertisement listed under "Male Employment Agencies." On another page there was an innocent-looking advertisement calling for machine shop workers. "Mrs. Distributors, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Room 1805." When workers went to apply for a job they discovered that this was the address of the Shepherd Service and the first question shot at them by the clerical staff was: "Have you got \$10?"

ACCORDING to the worker who came into our office with this information, hundreds of workers jammed the elevators on the way to the room number given in the advertisement. The particular job paid from \$16 to \$22. And hundreds of workers were grabbing a chance to work at this starvation wage. It is a crying shame that something is not being done by the trade union movement to organize the unorganized workers. Without a union thru which they can sell their labor power the workers are helpless, outside of the very few who have exceptional training.

THE Aimee McPherson case will not come down. Last Monday's papers carried the news that the lady who confessed to occupying the cottage by the sea with Aimee's radio operator, confessed for the sake of the \$5,000 that was promised her by Aimee for the alibi. It appears that Aimee's willing witness did not get the coin, so she had to resort to writing bad checks. Now she has admitted her part in the affair. THE DAILY WORKER received more than one letter from Los Angeles taking exceptions to our treatment of the story. Those poor dubs think the foxy Mrs. McPherson is the victim of a papal frame-up.

THERE is no difference between the Aimee McPherson type and the confidence men who sell the gullible real estate in the Caribbean Sea, except that Aimee's followers are lower in intelligence than the suckers who fall for the real estate sharks. The catholic church has pulled off better-paying stunts than Aimee's, but the catholics get something for the money, be it only a splinter from the scored cross.

DAUGHERTY GOT GERMAN DOUGH; THAT'S CLEAR

Witness Playing to Save Own Hide

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Efforts to whitewash Former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and Colonel Thomas W. Miller of the charge of having accepted a bribe of \$441,000 to facilitate the return of \$7,000,000 worth of property of the American Metal Company, a branch of the German corporation known as the Metallgesellschaft, to the owners, is evident in the testimony of Richard Merton, German capitalist.

The assets of this corporation were impounded under the trading with the enemy act and Richard Merton, a German industrialist, visited this country and paid the sum of \$441,000 to Daugherty, Allen Property Custodian Miller and John T. King, former republican national committeeman for Connecticut. The property was returned inside of 48 hours and Merton received a check for over \$6,000,000 from Colonel Miller at a champagne party in Merton's quarters.

Shielding Daugherty. The defense position is that the \$441,000 was not a bribe but a fee. The German capitalist, who was the government's star witness, seemed to be anxious to absolve Daugherty and Miller of blame in the transaction.

Merton knew King was not a lawyer, but gave him the \$50,000 retainer because of his influence with the administration, he testified. Merton received \$250,000 from the metal corporation for getting the claim disposed of.

Fourth Day on Stand. Today was Merton's fourth day on the witness stand. Tho brought here from Germany by Federal Attorney Emory R. Buckner to testify for the government, it was remarked in court that Merton seemed to feel more at ease under examination of defense counsel than when questioned by the United States attorney.

An effort to have the conspiracy trial of M. Daugherty, declared a mistrial was made before federal Judge Mack today, and failed.

Judge Denied Motion. Max Steuer, counsel for Daugherty, made the motion. He asked the judge to discharge the jury. Such action would be equivalent to declaring the case a mistrial.

The judge denied the motion. Lawyers Have Difference. Another surprise developed when Steuer made it apparent that the two defendants, Daugherty and Miller, are not in accord on the legal tactics to be adopted during the trial.

Steuer said he could not "divine" what Colonel William Rand, attorney for Miller, was aiming at in his defense—in fact in Rand's previous examination of Merton, Rand had endangered the defense of Daugherty.

Car Porters Endorsed. CLEVELAND—(FP)—Unqualified indorsement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was voiced by Negro Elks in convention at Cleveland. The Elks have 50,000 members.

SECRETARY-TREASURER OF UNION THAT TOOK IN PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS



Mrs. Sarah Conboy has been secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union since 1915. 8,000 striking textile workers of Passaic are now members of the new union which has assumed the direction of the strike that still goes on against the New Jersey mill barons.

Fight for Their Freedom in New Court Battle



Presenting sixty-one affidavits which show conclusively that Sacco and Vanzetti were victims of a frame-up, attorneys for the defense in the world-famous frame-up case are appealing for a new trial to save the two Italian workers from the electric chair to which they have been unjustly condemned. Left to right are Vanzetti, Sacco and Mrs. Sacco.

FARRINGTON AND LEWIS GANGS UNITE AGAIN

Patch United Front to Fight Joe Tumulty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Peace reigns again in the ranks of the officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois today, with the announcement of state president, Harry Fishwick, that State Senator William J. Sneed of Herrin has been appointed vice-president of the organization. Simultaneously, Sneed announced that he would be a candidate at the December election to succeed himself, foregoing the race for the presidency for which he had been an entry.

This action was taken with a view to winning control of the Illinois field to supporters of International President, John L. Lewis, it is believed.

Lewis Pleased With Deal. Lewis, in a statement declares his pleasure at the turn events have taken.

Sneed states that the interests of the union in avoiding a political contest at this time prompted his action.

Feared Progressive Ticket. What forced the officials of District 12 to unite their forces was fear of a progressive victory under the leadership of Joseph Tumulty, candidate for president. With the Farrington exposure fresh in the minds of the coal diggers, and with a candidate who has consistently fought the Farrington machine, Lewis, Fishwick, Sneed and the Peabody Coal company felt that this was no time for the followers of Farrington and the Lewis gang to indulge in the luxury of an internecine quarrel over the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union.

PESTKOVSKY TELEGRAPHS DAILY WORKER DENYING REPORTED MEXICAN TALK

In its issue of September 9 The DAILY WORKER carried a telegraphed story from Mexico City saying that Alexandra Kollontai has been appointed to succeed Stanislav Pestkovsky, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, and that the latter had "attracted wide attention when he delivered a speech here attacking the United States" with regard to the Latin-American situation.

The DAILY WORKER has received the following telegram from Ambassador Pestkovsky concerning this story: "I did not deliver any speech here attacking the United States or make any declarations concerning Latin-America. Please correct your cable in the Sept. 9 issue." Signed Pestkovsky.

The DAILY WORKER is glad to print the correction and to state also that more recent dispatches sent from Moscow make denials of the report that Kollontai has been chosen to succeed Pestkovsky or that there has been any indication of a change in its Mexican representative.

The original story was received by The DAILY WORKER from its regular news service and was not cabled by a correspondent.

Speaks for Sacco and Vanzetti to Illinois Federation Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker) STREATOR, ILL., Sept. 14.—Antonio Presi, of the Granite Cutters' Union of Chicago addressed the Illinois State Federation of Labor here today, speaking in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He asked that the convention demand that a new trial be given to these two framed-up workers, the case of which he explained in detail. The question was referred to the resolutions committee for later report.

INSULL SLUSH ISSUE IN ILL. STATE UNIONS

Smith Has Friends at Streater Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.—Delegate Al Obrill, representing the Chicago tracklayers at the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention, here has declared in a speech that because Frank L. Smith, republican, and Geo. Brennan, democrat both have friends among the delegates, labor should remain "neutral" in the senatorial election.

John H. Walker, renominated for president of the federation, will be opposed by John F. Gaffigan of Springfield. Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer is unopposed.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.—The shadow of the publicly regulated utility corporation hangs over the 44th Illinois State Federation of Labor convention which opened in Streator Sept. 13. While many issues are touched on in the comprehensive report of Pres. John H. Walker, the outstanding issue is in effect whether a public utility candidate for the U. S. senate shall have the backing of Illinois organized labor.

Smith Has "Friends." Having received the endorsement of labor officials and boards before the revelations regarding the real source of his support, Frank L. Smith, republican nominee, is fighting thru his friends at the trade union convention to prevent the withdrawal of the endorsement.

Many labor men who do not favor Smith because the anti-labor utility czar, Sam Insull, is his paymaster, nevertheless think that George Brennan, his democrat rival and former

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New Affidavits In Sacco Trial Prove Frame-up

By S. D. LEVINE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., September 14.—That the department of justice was interested in persecuting Sacco and Vanzetti, that the names of the two radicals were on the files of the department some time before the arrest and that an understanding existed between the department of justice and the county authorities that information gained be swapped to help each other to get rid of the two radicals was disclosed by affidavits of former justice department men read by Attorney Wm. Thompson in the hearing for a motion for a new trial.

Next to the Madeiros confession and allied affidavits, this evidence in considered very important in the demand for a new trial. An affidavit by John Ruscigamenti states he was asked by a department of justice agent to act as a spy in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that he was to commit burglary, get arrested and be placed in cell next to Sacco in order to get information and that former District Attorney Katzman, then prosecutor in the case, told him he had no evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti and it is for Ruscigamenti to get it.

Co-operate With County. Another affidavit by Fred Y. Weymond, former justice department man, told of the assignment of men spying in the Sacco and Vanzetti case and co-operation between the county authorities and the justice department. He believed that their conviction was the result of their being radicals, but that they were innocent of the crime. He also told of the fact that the names of Sacco and Vanzetti as radicals and evaders of the draft were in the files of the department some time before the arrest.

Evidence on File. Lawrence Letherman, a former justice department agent, in an affidavit stated that the federal agents failed to get sufficient evidence to deport Sacco and Vanzetti and they thought the murder conviction a good way to dispose of the case. He said that there is a lot of correspondence between the department and District Attorney Katzman in the office of the department of justice which would show the preparation of the case. Attorney Thompson, in reading the affidavits, told the court that he asked for the files of the department of justice in order to sustain these affidavits but they were not given to him.

Confession Read. The Madeiros confession was read. It states that he was in the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there. The affidavit gives the particulars of how the murder was committed and the part he played in it. Madeiros' confession does not disclose the names of the murderers. But an affidavit of John Weeks, an associate of Madeiros in the Wrentham case, tells of a statement made by Madeiros, in which he named the "Morelli gang," a notorious Providence gang, as the ones committing the crime. Sixty-one affidavits were presented by Attorney Thompson. The court room is crowded with labor representatives and radicals of Boston. Many correspondents from different parts of the country are here.

Sacco and Vanzetti Not Present. Sacco and Vanzetti were not present in court. Sacco's wife and six-year-old child were there watching the proceedings in which the fate of husband and father is being decided.

Chicago Fur Workers Fight B. A. Millstein. Indignation Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow. The attempts on the part of Business Agent Millstein of Local 45, Chicago Fur Workers' Union, to manipulate the coming elections so that the slate which he is putting forward wins, has caused the president of the local union to issue a special call meeting of the union to take up the question of elections and to discuss the attempt of Millstein to strangle the expression of the membership in the coming elections.

Jam Thru Decision. At a meeting of the executive committee Millstein and his henchmen jammed thru a decision that all ballots to be cast in the coming elections must be cast in the office of the union and that the appointment of tellers and supervisors of the printing of ballots and determining who is to go on the ballot is to be left to Millstein henchmen. The vote which put this decision thru was 6 to 4. Among the six voting for the Millstein proposal were several not entitled to vote. The four—among whom was International Vice-President Ida Weinstein—left the meeting as an expression of their indignation at Millstein's high-handed methods.

GERMANY SEEKS WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Herr Stresemann, representing Germany at the league of nations confab, has made a request of the French premier, Aristide Briand, that France withdraw her troops from German soil. This request of the German premier is made on the grounds that since Germany is a member of the league she should be trusted and as proof of the good intentions of the allied powers toward Germany these troops should be withdrawn. It is not known what action Briand or the French government will take. It is expected that France will offer to cut down the number of occupational forces in an effort to sidestep the question of withdrawing the troops.

The general disarmament conference has been put on the shelf for the year. It is not expected that any attempt will be made to hold a conference this year. Non-permanent members of the council are to be elected Friday. It is expected that Chile, Poland and China will be given the three-year seats and Uruguay, Belgium and Holland the one year seats.

Italian Workers! The latest attempt on the life of Benito Mussolini, the fascist tool of capitalism, in Italy has again attracted public attention to the situation in that country. Tomorrow's DAILY WORKER will carry an interview with L. Candela, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, on fascism in Italy and interesting facts about the dominant elements in the black shirt party. Don't miss tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

We Must Keep The Daily Worker

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

THE DAILY WORKER has launched a campaign for \$50,000. Of this amount \$10,000 must be raised during the next two weeks and the whole \$50,000 during the next three months.

The life of THE DAILY WORKER depends upon the success of this campaign. We started THE DAILY WORKER on the basis of a \$75,000 fund which the members of our Party, its sympathizers and the militant workers generally subscribed in order to give the revolutionary movement in this country a militant, fighting organ which would voice its ideals and support its program. We have kept THE DAILY WORKER alive through the contributions made by these same workers in raising a fund of \$35,000 in 1924 and again in 1926.

AN American daily working class newspaper cannot live upon the income it receives from subscriptions and advertising at the present stage of the development of the class struggle in this country. It can only be kept alive to voice the ideals and program of the revolutionary movement through the willingness of those work-

ers who are committed to those ideals and that program coming to its aid each year through contributions to its sustaining fund.

THE capitalist daily newspapers are sustained through the advertising which they receive from the capitalists. The capitalists are sufficiently class conscious not to support a working class, revolutionary paper which is fighting against the capitalist system with their advertising, and advertising matter from working class sources is not sufficient to replace the income which is thus denied a working class daily.

The only way this deficit in income can be made up is through contributions through a sustaining fund. THE DAILY WORKER has been obliged to resort to appeals for such a sustaining fund, and the militant workers who stand behind it have given that fund. They have kept THE DAILY WORKER alive. They have made it possible for it to continue its services to the workers' cause.

Is THE DAILY WORKER Worth Keeping? THE question we have to answer in relation to THE DAILY WORKER campaign for \$50,000, is whether THE DAILY WORKER is worth keeping?

Are its services to the revolutionary working class movement sufficient to warrant the militant workers coming to its aid to the extent of raising \$50,000 to "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER"?

NO ONE WHO KNOWS AND READS THE DAILY WORKER WILL QUESTION WHETHER IT IS WORTH THE SACRIFICE NECESSARY TO RAISE \$50,000 "TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER."

THE DAILY WORKER is worth even greater sacrifices to the revolutionary working class movement.

THE DAILY WORKER is today the heart and center of every movement which expresses a militant struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression.

IT is THE DAILY WORKER which is fighting for militant left wing trade unionism, which would make the workers' fights for better wages, better working conditions and a higher standard of life.

It is THE DAILY WORKER which brings the stories of the workers' strikes to the masses of this country

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FARRINGTON AND LEWIS FLEW BY ILLINOIS MINERS

Demand Resignation of Expelled Members

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Local Union 1471 of the United Mine Workers of America passed a resolution condemning Frank Farrington, deposed president of District 12, as an agent of the Peabody Coal Company, as proven by the disclosure of a contract with the company at a salary of \$25,000 a year, and for other acts of his, in conjunction with the district executive board and John L. Lewis, international president, which hurt the interests of the Illinois miners and weakened the U. M. W. of A.

Local 1471 furthermore accuses Farrington and the district board with having given moral and financial support for the purpose of railroading the Zeigler miners to jail and demands the reinstatement of certain expelled members and support of the Zeigler miners.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, the exposure of Frank Farrington as a paid agent of the coal operators, a charge made for so many years by the progressive element in District No. 12, has been complete, resulting in his own admission that he is in the employ of the Peabody Coal Company; and

"Whereas, through the activity of this agent of the coal operators and with the active support and assistance of the district board and John L. Lewis, a number of the most active members of the union have been blacklisted, suspended, and many of them expelled; and

"Whereas, the U. M. W. of A. has suffered a great loss through having this agent of the coal operators at the head of District No. 12; and

"Whereas, he tried to force a 12-cent reduction on the ton for drilling and shooting the coal at Johnson City Mine No. 18, and the machine case at the No. 1 mine at Zeigler, where he allowed the coal company to trample the agreement under their feet; and

"Whereas, Frank Farrington and the district executive board gave moral and financial support for the railroading of the Zeigler miners; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Local Union No. 1471 demands from the district executive board, the following:

"1. That Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson, John Watt, Tom Parry, Joe Angelo, Tony Shragel, Henry Corbushley, Frank Skibinski, Matt Crnoevich and Walter Bielsky be reinstated to their full rights in the union.

"2. That the district executive board immediately issue a statement supporting the Zeigler miners and give them financial assistance in their struggle with the reactionary Ku Klux Klan elements of southern Illinois; and be it further

"Resolved, that this local union call a mass meeting to discuss the present situation in the miners' union and invite at least one of the following brothers to be present and speak: Duncan McDonald, Freeman Thompson or Henry Corbushley.

(Signed) "Resolution Committee, Local Union 1471.

CHICAGO FUR WORKERS FIGHT B. A. MILLSTEIN

(Continued from page 1)
 members who were nominated have been erased from the list of nominees making his slate complete. The time has arrived when the membership must for all time take over the reins of this local and guide same for their material welfare. The underhanded methods conducted by this group show plainly that they will leave no stone unturned to obtain their selfish ends.

"Large numbers of members have accented President Goldberg and thru petition have voiced their sentiments by insisting that said presiding officer call a special meeting which is constitutional to enlighten the membership at large of the nefarious schemes of Millstein.

Members, Attend Meeting!
 "I, Sam Goldberg, president of Local No. 45, Fur Workers' Union, do hereby call this meeting on Thursday, Sept. 16, 1926, at 8 P. M. sharp, at Capitol Building, Room 512, for the purpose of transacting such business as the membership may desire, including the election of officers and business representatives.

"The future of the organization depends solely upon YOUR ATTENDANCE.
 "Come and voice your opinion.
 Fraternally yours,
 "Sam Goldberg, President,
 "Chicago Fur Workers' Union, "Local 45."

CANTON CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN PROCLAMATION TELLS POPULACE AIMS OF NATIONAL REVOLUTION

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Documents showing just what promises are being made to the Chinese people by the radical government in Canton, whose forces are now sweeping across the country toward Peking. These documents are borne out by later press cablegrams from the scene of civil war. They indicate that the objects of the present campaign are the creation of an actual national government, the destruction of the militarism of rival feudal chiefs, the driving of foreign imperialist exploiters from the country, and the liberation of the workers and farmers from economic misery due to continuous military feuds and reactionary government.

The Canton nationalist government has issued a proclamation which says, in part:

"Oppose Imperialists.
 "With the exception of those who live in territory under direct control of the nationalist government, all people in China are suffering terribly at the hands of the militarists. Farmers, laborers, merchants are living in miserable conditions. This is the direct result of imperialist exploitation of China and the high-handed rule of the militarists.

"During recent years the imperialists (foreigners) have repeatedly shot down patriotic Chinese in Chinese territory. They are shamelessly declaring that they are helping the Peking government in the suppression of the nationalist movement. Openly they help the militarists against the people's army. They are now doing things they would not dare a few years ago.

"To Restore Rights.
 "The influence of the imperialists in China is rising. If such a state of affairs be allowed to continue China would soon be converted into a colony. It would then be difficult for the people to make any liberation movement. A national revolution would be hopeless. The nationalist government seeks to restore all lost rights forcibly taken by foreign powers.

"Therefore everybody should do his share to support the expedition. . . . The responsibility of the people at the rear is more important than those fighting on the battlefield. Farmers must unite to drive out reactionary elements. They must do their best to suppress banditry in their respective districts.

All Must Unite.
 "Laborers should work at topmost capacity in turning out war materials for the front. They should not stage any strikes during the period of the expedition. Strike at this hour is suicide. Merchants should give their unreserved support and must not believe rumors spread by reactionaries. Students must make impressive propaganda to the public."

The Whampoa Military Academy graduates at Canton, comprising the organization of young highly-trained officers of the nationalist forces, issued a similar statement.

Embassies of the Canton government have gone to Shanghai and other distant cities where great strikes have occurred, urging the workers to prepare to take part in the new regime when the militarists shall be overthrown.

So widespread is this agitation, and so general are the signs that the Chinese masses are rising to the nationalist call, that foreign papers in the northern ports have begun to declare that Canton is justified, and that there is no "red menace" in its successful march northward. Earlier in the summer this foreign press was denouncing Canton as an agency of Moscow and the Third International.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

We Must Keep The DAILY WORKER

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 and which encourages and aids the workers to carry these struggles to victory.

It is The DAILY WORKER which first sounded the alarm against the attack against the foreign-born workers represented in the registration, fingerprinting and photographing laws, and which aided in organizing a great mass movement against these laws.

It has consistently supported the movement for independent political action thru a labor party.

It is The DAILY WORKER which expresses the struggle of the Negro against racial discrimination and for industrial, political and social equality.

It is The DAILY WORKER which is carrying on the struggle against American imperialism, for independence for the Philippines and Porto Rico and the right of self-determination for other American colonies.

It is The DAILY WORKER which is fighting the building of a big American military machine to carry out the adventures of the American imperialists.

It is The DAILY WORKER which fights the battles of the workers against arrests, deportations and imprisonments and which is aiding to build the movement for labor defense.

It is The DAILY WORKER which supports and fights for a workers' and farmers' government to serve the workers and farmers in place of the existing capitalist dictatorship.

It is The DAILY WORKER which fights under the slogan "ABOLISH CAPITALISM" and which is helping to organize the workers to achieve that goal.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR THESE FIGHTS IN THE WORKERS' INTERESTS. WE MUST NOT PERMIT OUR MOST POWERFUL WEAPON TO BE WRENCHED FROM OUR HANDS. WE MUST NOT ONLY KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, BUT WE MUST MAKE IT A STRONGER WEAPON IN THE WORKERS' STRUGGLES.

The raising of \$50,000 for the "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND" will not only keep The DAILY WORKER alive. It will put it in a stronger position than ever before. It will enable it to increase its service to the workingclass movement.

The supporters of The DAILY WORKER, the members of the Workers' (Communist) Party, its sympathizers, the militant fighting workers, have three times raised the necessary

sums to give the revolutionary workingclass movement a militant voice. They raised the initial fund to start The DAILY WORKER. They raised the necessary sustaining fund in 1924 and in 1925. They can "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER" by raising the \$50,000 necessary to assure its publication for another year.

The campaign for the "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND" is the most important work now before the movement. NOTHING COMES AHEAD OF THE WORK NECESSARY TO RAISE THE \$10,000 THE DAILY WORKER needs immediately and the total of \$50,000 which must be raised in the next three months.

Every supporter of The DAILY WORKER must do his utmost. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES" IMMEDIATELY. SECURE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM YOUR FRIENDS AND SHOPMATES.

LET US SHOW THE ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN THAT WE REALIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAILY WORKER TO OUR MOVEMENT AND THAT WE INTEND TO KEEP THIS WEAPON OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST EXPLOITERS.

INSULL SLUSH ISSUE IN ILL. STATE UNIONS

Smith Has Friends at Streator Convention

(Continued from page 1)
 partner of the late utility boss, Roger Sullivan, is even worse.

Minority for Christensen.
 A minority at the convention are battling for endorsement of Parley Parker Christensen on the progressive ticket. Christensen was the farmer-labor candidate for president in 1924. Christensen will address a meeting in Streator during the convention. The utilities shadow gets peculiar emphasis from the fact that Streator is the old home town of the late Glenn Plumb, who spent his life in an effort to have the railroads nationalized and democratically administered under what became universal known as the Plumb plan.

Walker's Recommendations.
 Recommendations to the delegates by Frax. Walker include further activity in curbing injunctions, modernizing the factory inspection laws, preventing dumping on the market in Illinois the convict products of Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, supporting the 22 labor papers of the state and organizing a women's bureau affiliated with the state federation of labor.

Future Not so Bright.
 "The conditions in the mining industry are somewhat improved in this state over a year ago," Walker sums up, "they are still far from satisfactory. In the building industry our brothers have had another fairly satisfactory year. Union labor has demonstrated its desire for a minimum of strike and a maximum of labor peace. Illinois has less labor trouble than any important industrial state."

"Prospects for the future are not so bright. I look for a decline in industrial activity which will become apparent soon after the congressional elections."

Walker Mum on Farrington.
 Walker publishes considerable material regarding Sen. Caraway's speech of June 26 in which the Arkansas senator said, "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington, labor men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois" (in the senatorial primary).

He repeats his own denials and tells of his vain efforts to appear before the senatorial slush committee in Chicago. He says nothing of Farrington, deposed president of the Illinois Mine Workers, who has since been shown to have secretly signed a \$25,000 year contract with the Peabody Coal Co., leading operator in Illinois and extensive operators in Kentucky and other open shop districts.

Delegates Visit Parks.
 STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 14.—Delegates attending the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor here were taken on an automobile sight-seeing tour to the Starved Rock state park as guests of the Streator trades council. Addition business sessions were to be held late this afternoon.

Toronto Carpenters Reject Offer.
 TORONTO—(FP)—Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners have rejected the wage offer of 85c per hour made by the Toronto Builders exchange, though the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a branch of the English organization, has accepted it. In 1924 the contractors enforced a wage reduction.

DECLARES CANCER IS A GROUP OF ILLS AND MUST BE TREATED SO



William S. Bainbridge, cancer and skin disease specialist of New York, and internationally known authority, advances the theory that cancer, contrary to general belief, is a group of diseases which must be separated before a cure can be effected and that attempts to eradicate it as one disease are useless.

There Has Been No "Era of Honesty" at Any Time in All America's History

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

WORKERS and farmers are being told, even by some who claim to be their friends, that the prime necessity in the parliamentary struggle today is "a return to honesty." "Honesty!" and "Justice!" are words put upon the political winds by the Victor Berger socialists in Wisconsin in the hope that they will return laden with votes on election day. Then there is Parley Parker Christensen, presidential candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party in 1920. Last week he returned to Chicago to inaugurate his campaign for United States senator on the progressive party ticket declaring "a return to honesty" to be the major plank of his platform. Then there are the hysterical appeals from the whole human flood of candidates in both the old parties, all of whom proclaim "Honesty and efficiency" as their mottoes as if they were sent down from on high, to succor a benighted world.

All this insane adoration of the past takes it for granted that "honesty" is like rare old wine long kept in storage. All that is necessary is to hunt it up in the cellar, sweep aside the cobwebs, knock in the bung hole and enjoy it.

Yet the truth is that there is no honesty on top here in the United States, or anywhere else that harbors the rule of oppressors over an oppressed class. The oppressing class now as always uses deceit, corruption, bribery, lies and all other dishonest devices to maintain itself in power. There has never yet been a golden epoch of honesty in the United States since there has always been an arrogant, bandit ruling class in the United States.

The LaFollette campaign in 1924 reverted to the slogan of "Back to 1776" as if this period possessed some attributes desirable at the present time. To be sure it witnessed a revolution that might well be duplicated under the conditions of the present period, with the working class of today taking the place of the rising industrial and trading class of 150 years ago. But the LaFollette followers want no revolution today. They, like others, only want "a return to honesty."

For instance, in gasping at the revelations of the senate slush fund committee, especially in Pennsylvania and Illinois with their Mellons and Insulls, one need only quote from McMaster's book, "With the Fathers," meaning the revolutionary fathers of 1776.

Turning to page 71, in the chapter on "The Political Depravity of the Fathers," we find this 100 per cent historian declaring:

"A very little study of long forgotten politics will suffice to show that in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing governorships and legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and distributing patronage, . . . in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of politics, the men who founded our state and national governments were always our equals, and often our masters.

Is this the "honesty" that the liberals of today seek?

The Boston Gazette, for instance, in those revolutionary days, came out with a startling headline, "Bribery and Corruption!" that would have made a present-day Hearst succumb to envy. The Gazette charged that large sums of money were brought into Massachusetts to buy support for the constitution that the youthful capitalist class of that time was trying to mould to its own purposes.

COOLIDGE SAID TO VEER TOWARDS RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Pressure of big industrial interests for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia is having its effect on the president according to reports freely circulated here. Those reports have not been contradicted by the president's unofficial spokesman who is quick to kill rumors that do not correctly represent Coolidge's position on questions of foreign and domestic policy.

The report of the Sherwood Eddy commission to study conditions in the Soviet Union is said to have made a big impression on the president. Not that Coolidge has softened towards the Soviet regime, but that he is convinced there is not the remotest likelihood that the Bolshevik leadership will be substituted by any other and that Russia is the most stable government in Europe, offering a rich market for the surplus commodities of the United States.

The Soviet Union is doing a bigger business with the United States than before the war and manufacturers believe that a diplomatic accord between the two countries would increase this trade.

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

HOODED KNIGHTS STAGE BIG DUD IN WASHINGTON

Run on Bed Sheets Is Now on Toboggan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The much-touted parade of the Ku Klux Klan turned out to be a dud. Instead of the 75,000 klansmen that were expected to march down Pennsylvania avenue, less than 10,000 appeared.

This was taken by the politicians as an indication of the passing of the Klan as a decisive factor in national politics until the next crop of morons ripens in the United States.

Bigots Out of Funds.
 Some journalists predicted that the Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago recently would spur the bigots into renewed activity and that the sale of nightshirts, hoods and tar and feathers would take an upward turn. But the suckers haven't got the money and those that were formerly in the Klan are beginning to think that between the Knights of Columbus and the K. K. K. there isn't much to choose.

Klan Leaders Disappointed.
 Klan officials were disappointed with the fiasco and showed it. So were the police who expected a large turnout. Klan orators, however, insisted that they would control the next congress and predicted that before long, laws would be enacted prohibiting immigration, registration of aliens already in this country, and "putting the holy bible into every school in the country." The assembled kluxers applauded those sentiments.

Politicians who were shivering in fear of the klux pincers in the election fight are breathing more easily today but laundry magnates who looked forward to a big dirty shirt business in the coming campaign are not so cheerful.

FOES OF MEXICO FRAME PLOT TO KIDNAP YANKS

Catholics Incite Sonora Indians to Revolt

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—The kidnapping of Jacob Rosenthal, a capitalist of New York, by a bandit gang and the attack on former President Obregon by Yaqui Indians in Sonora is considered here as part of the catholic church strategy to secure the commission of some act of violence calculated to make trouble between the Mexican government and the United States.

Catholics Incite Bandits.
 Mexican politicians under the influence of the catholic church are believed to have engaged the bandits to kidnap Arthur Lane, under-secretary of the American embassy in Mexico, in order to give the anti-Mexican elements in the United States an excuse to reopen the agitation for a break with the southern republic.

Held Up Wrong Car.
 The bandits made a mistake and held up the wrong automobile. General Obregon was held up while traveling thru the state of Sonora. The general returned to his home uninjured after the experience.

No Interference with Engdahl Meeting in Pittsburgh This Time

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 14.—That there would be no police interference with the opening of the Communist congressional campaign here tonight in Carnegie Hall became evident when it was learned that city solicitor, Charles A. Waldschmidt, had advised Edward E. Eggers, custodian of the hall, that police permits were unnecessary for indoor meetings.

The police broke the International May Day demonstration, planned for this hall last May, claiming that no permit had been made for permit but it had been denied by the police.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was arrested with Abram Jakira, district organizer of the Workers' (Communist) Party, when the May Day meeting was broken up, will be the speaker tonight with Mrs. Parthenia Hills, Workers' (Communist) Party candidate for lieutenant governor, active in several Negro organizations.

BENEFIT FOR THE
AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS
 The Chicago Local will give an
OLD-FASHIONED BARN DANCE
Wednesday Eve., September 15, 1926
 at UNION TRADE HALL, 3358 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Help the Congress to organize the unorganized!
 A. L. ISBELL, President. KATY WHITE, Secretary.
 Admission at door 35 cents. Tickets bought in advance 25 cents.

PORTO RICANS RESENT 'NAVY' RULE OF U. S.

American Corporations Hold Monopoly

By VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO
President Juventud Nacionalista de San Juan, P. R., Member of Nationalist Party, Member Executive Committee Porto Rican Section All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

THE imperialist war fought by the United States at the end of the nineteenth century brought Porto Rico within its zones of exploitation. In twenty-eight years of colonial government we are not indebted for a single act of justice. In Porto Rico there is no such a thing as liberty. There is what might be called a sort of political tolerance; that is, we are allowed to say, just to say, certain things. Freedom of speech? No, indeed. A mere trick to deceive naive minds. The essentials of democracy, the fundamental principles of representative government are beyond our reach. The Jones act, our Organic Law, is one of the most oppressive pieces of legislation congress has ever passed. Compared with the Autonomous Charter we enjoyed under the Spanish regime, the latter reveals a higher sense of justice, a purer conception of political liberty. And that was a law of monarchical Spain!

Dependency of War Department.

PORTO RICO is a dependency of the war department. The welfare of the whole country rests on the whim of an imperialist body as is the bureau of insular affairs. Congress forced upon the Porto Ricans American citizenship: a citizenship meaningless to our spirit, useless in our social life, deprived of the moral significance it has in the states. The new status of citizens of the great republic has not changed in any sense our abnormal political situation. As a matter of fact, the American citizenship was granted to the Porto Ricans not as an act of justice to a community highly civilized, but, as voiced by the bureau of insular affairs, as a conclusive demonstration of the permanent occupation of the island. In other words, American citizenship, the purest expression of political rights for a loyal American, was used as a tool for imperialistic machinations. American corporations hold such a monopoly over the land that more than 40,000 small landowners have already disappeared. Our economic situation is becoming worse. We have no industries. And the fate of our agricultural production depends on the humor of Wall Street.

Impose Foreign Tongue.

PORTO RICO is a Spanish-speaking country. Our traditions, culture, mode of living are essentially Spanish. The imperial government has tried, in vain, to change these conditions. The fight against the language—'that' is the highest expression of our personality—has been continuous and merciless. Public instruction, practically from the kindergarten to college, is conducted in English. If teaching in a foreign tongue is not a pedagogical crime, I do not know what it is. Spanish, our vernacular language, is taught as a special subject! In the University of Porto Rico there are courses on the history and literature of practically every country, with one exception—Porto Rico. Perhaps the authorities think that the knowledge of our historical development and the formative elements of our nationality might endanger their schemes for the Americanization of the island. Porto Rican youth must ignore the doing and thinking of our great men, but she must know by heart the most trivial facts about Jefferson, Lincoln and the rest of the American national heroes. The official policy consists in keeping our youngsters in complete ignorance of everything that is related to our life as a people of a different race.

Americanization A Failure.

IN spite of these tyrannical measures, Americanization in Porto Rico has been a failure. And that is so due largely to our cultural resources. The first civilized community was before the foundation of Jamestown. And from that date on our standards of living have been essentially European. Spanish is spoken throughout the island. We have a literature of our own. THE failure of Americanization is also due to the governmental policy of imperial America. Porto Ricans thought that America stood for liberty, democracy and similar slogans, powerful enough to lure the crowds. But when we realize that the United States stands in Porto Rico for both economic and political exploitation; when we realize that political corruption has been the most remarkable product of the new regime (the politicians being by-product), the sentiment of national independence has conquered the public mind in such a way that the Porto Ricans will never be satisfied with any concession from the United States short of their complete freedom as a people.

MANVILLE, R. I.—(FP)—After a conference of Gov. A. J. Pothier with mill officials from Manville-Jenckes Co. mills and United Textile Workers heads, it was announced that a settlement of the strike of cotton workers had been reached. The workers have yet to ratify or reject the plan, which provides return to work at the Manville Mill and of sympathetic strikers at Nourse, Globe and Social mills and reinstatement of union loyal strikers.

Poland--The Land of White Terror

One Case Amongst Thousands.

SYLVESTER BOGANSKI of the village of Kustiki in the community of Kostanlovo in the district of Vileika was arrested, together with his sister by the Defensive. During the search in their house nothing was found. After the search several pieces of the equipment of the house disappeared.

On Dec. 24th, 1924 Boganski was transported, together with his sister to the town of Kraeski in the administration of the tenth battalion of the frontier guard.

On Dec. 25th Boganski heard from the neighboring room the voice of his sister; he heard a conversation, then laughing, singing and finally crying. . . . Boganski's sister was made drunk with alcohol. In the morning one heard again crying and terrible lamentation. As Boganski heard afterwards, pins were pushed under the foot nails of his sister and her hair was torn out in order to induce her to sign a statement.

Beaten Severely.

On Dec. 26th Boganski was called to the office and the examination began: The sergeant and a certain Stachek attacked Boganski and beat him with their revolvers. After one and a half to two hours they undressed him completely, bound his hands and feet, fettered him to a bench and began to beat him with sticks. Then they beat him with iron wire and with a sapper's spade. The police agent, Stachek forced a wet rag into Boganski's mouth and then they beat him with sticks on his feet. Boganski fainted and when he regained his consciousness, he was examined again.

When he gave no answer, he was again fettered, thrown against the floor several times and beaten with wires and iron sticks till he fainted again. Then they poured water over him, fettered his hands to his breast and fetched two new sticks because the others were broken. The whole procedure was repeated once more till Boganski lay on the floor unconscious for the third time. They took him to the guard's room where he passed the night with terrible pains and asked the soldiers to shoot him.

No End to Torture.

On Dec. 27th Boganski was again asked to come down for examination, again tortured and maltreated and left in the guard's room.

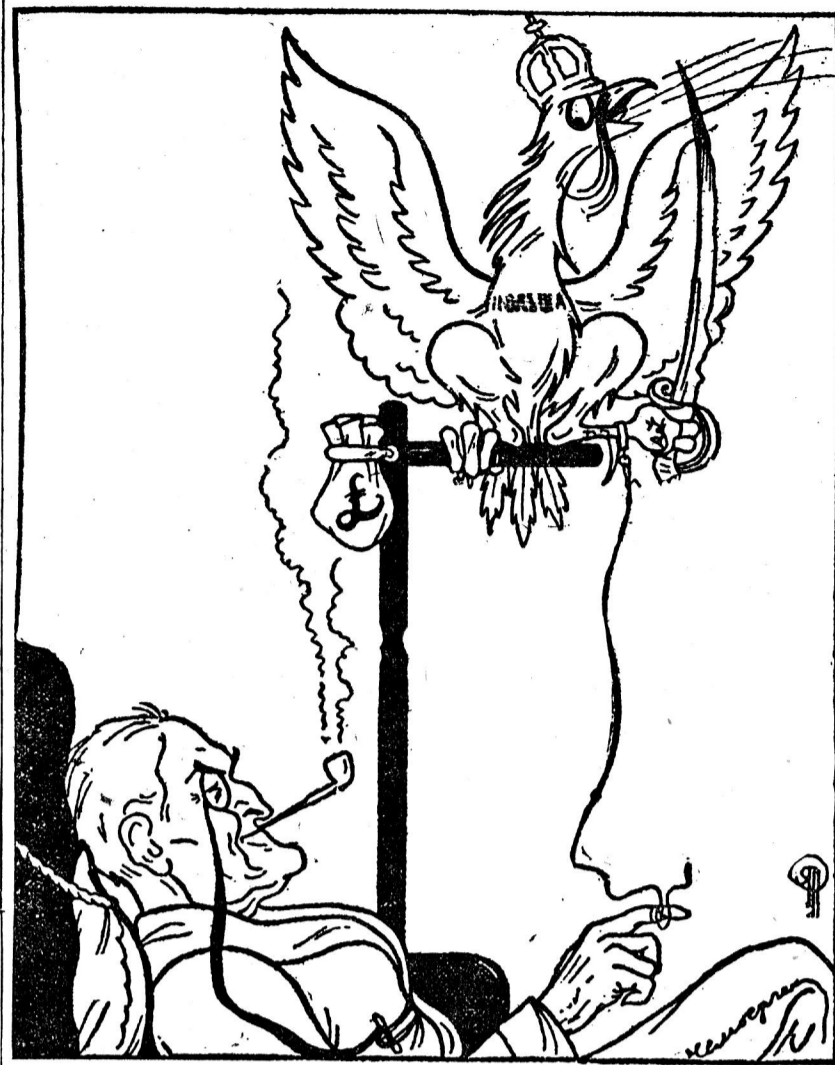
On Dec. 28th he was tortured for the fourth time. His hair was torn out and the sensitive spot behind the ear crushed.

On Dec. 29th he was again tortured and the sergeant and Stachek ordered him to write a letter to his wife in which he said "I accuse nobody to have caused my death." Then a hot fluid with a powder in it was poured into his throat. He fell down like dead. His sister was led into the room, her brother's letter was given to her and her brother's naked body uncovered. With the scream: "Beast, why do you murder an innocent man? She fainted.

On Dec. 30th Boganski was tortured the seventh time. Stachek knelt on Boganski's breast, took his trousers off, took out his sexual organs and crushed his testicles.

Beastly Attack.

On Dec. 31st Boganski was tortured for the eighth time, his hair was torn out and he was beaten on his head and feet. Then the agents opened the window and tried to shoot Boganski "whilst attempting to escape." Boganski anticipated this because the officer who was present said to the agents: "Do with him what you like, I take the responsibility." Then Boganski asked for a revolver to shoot himself. Stachek gave him one which



The Polish rulers are the tools of British imperialism.

On the evening of the same day he was beaten on his feet and breast. However, the revolver was not loaded. The hangmen laughed brutally and continued to beat Boganski. On Jan. 1st and 2nd Boganski was again tortured in the same way, this time by five agents. Boganski was thrown on the floor, Stachek sat on his breast and held his hands. A second agent held his head. The third sat on his feet. Then Boganski was forced to drink urine mixed with petroleum, five full bottles.

On Jan. 4th the execution of Boganski and two peasants was staged. The soldiers were placed in rows and only in the last moment they were sent back under the pretext that the telegram of the president ordering the execution had not yet arrived.

On Jan. 6th Boganski was informed that he would be transported to Wileika where he might be acquitted, but he was warned to keep secret what had happened to him here, otherwise there would be ways and means to repeat the tortures.

On Feb. 3rd Boganski was released in Wileika. . . . (Extract from the Interpellation No. 190 of the White Russian club to the Ministry for Justice and Interior.) (Continued Tomorrow)

GORKY GREETSS RUSS WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

Famous Novelist Drops Good Suggestions

Maxim Gorky, the great Russian novelist, is of the opinion that moralizing is poor propaganda. Ridicule is a better weapon, he thinks.

Recently the editor of the Workers' and Peasants' Correspondent, the official organ of thousands of worker correspondents scattered all over the Soviet Union, sent Gorky a complete file of the paper, with a request that he give his opinion of it. The following letter was received from the noted novelist, which gives the lie to the stories that have been circulated by enemies of the workers' republic, to the effect that Gorky was against the Soviet regime:

Gorky Works Long Hours.

"Comrades, we cannot accomplish very much by means of correspondence. It would be difficult for me to write long articles picking your correspondence to pieces word by word. And just now I am working no fewer than ten hours out of the twenty-four. If I were in Moscow, we could arrange some face-to-face meetings. I should learn something from you and, perhaps, you would learn something from me.

Kill With Ridicule.

"Many of you like to moralize. This kind of activity is not profitable. It is better to kill with ridicule. A harsh word must be hurled out abruptly, like a blow; but in passing judgment you must remember that you are judging comrades whose life is very hard and who as yet do not understand the enormous demands of the present historic time. It is hard for them to understand this, because they haven't the time to learn.

No Time to Get Wise.

"Not all fools are ignorant because they are lazy; some might have been wise, but time was lacking. The roads that I have traveled are filled with the wrecks of those who did not have enough time to make themselves real men—and some of them were more gifted than I. These wrecks I shall never forget.

"I give you a hearty handclasp. I wish courage to all of you and close friendship. Stand close together and learn to aid one another to live thru these grave hours and days.

"MAXIM GORKY.

"Sorrento, Italy, June 17, 1925."



The next, eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season. All who understand the Russian language are invited. Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

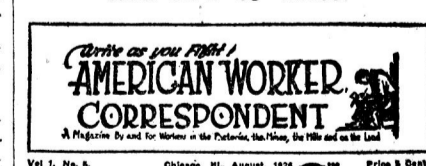
We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

500

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

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



But He Must Also Write!



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

Blasco Ibanez Says Spain Will Reenter League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Spain will immediately re-enter the league of nations once the regime of General Primo de Rivera is ended, declared Blasco Ibanez, Spanish novelist and leader of opposition to General de Rivera, in a note to President Nintchitch of the league of nations assembly today.

Lumber Man A Suicide.

McLEAN, Ill., Sept. 14.—Clutching a revolver and with a bullet in his head, Leonard Dodgson, lumber dealer, was found dead upon a pile of lumber here early today. He has been dependent for several years owing to ill health.

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

SPANISH LABOR, PERSECUTED BY PRIMO DE RIVERA, ASKS WORKERS OF THE U. S. TO MAKE PROTEST

(By a Spanish Worker)
MADRID, (By Mail).—Since the Spanish Communist Party was constituted, a violent and brutal persecution has been endured by its militant and leading members. Seventy-five per cent have been in jail for varied questions and the prisons of Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Oviedo and Valencia have always held Communists.

Frame-Up Gives Nine Years. Some days ago Comrade David Rey was tried by the military court. He was accused of writing an insulting letter to General Primo de Rivera, Martinez Anido and Milans de Bochs, and was condemned to nine years' imprisonment.

It was proven that the letter could not have been written by Comrade Rey, since when it was written he was held incommunicado in prison. It was probably written by police spies in order to rob the party and the working class of one of their best militants.

The Red Aid in Action. The press has not published any information on this outrageous case. The censorship will not allow and severely and brutally stops any news of this nature.

The Red Aid of Spain (Socorro Rojo) has initiated a very active campaign in behalf of David Rey, publishing illegally a manifesto explaining his case and demanding the Spanish proletariat show its solidarity in his behalf. The manifesto is being read in all factories throughout the country.

The Garrat Case. Those indicted for the offense against the royal train near the coast of Garrat have been condemned to death, imprisonment for life and other minor penalties by the military judges. All the indicted are affiliated with the Catalunan Separatist party.

It was proven at the court-martial that the plot was prepared by the police in order to accuse the separatist party, which is strong and powerful in Catalonia and has always shown violent opposition to the present government.

Many Death Sentences. The separatist movement of Catalonia and the Communist activity among the workers are the two real enemies of the military dictatorship. Both have to endure the brutality of police persecution.

In three years of the military dictatorship the number of death sentences signed by the government exceeds the total executions since the beginning of the century. Many working class militants are in jail awaiting sentence. Ask International Help. The Spanish proletariat demands help against its outrageous persecutors from the workers of other countries. The working class of the United States could make their protest against this cruel persecution of their Spanish fellow workers heard by registering their resentment at the Spanish consulates in the United States.

Japanese Oust Radical Rajah



Rajah Mahendra Pratap, of Afghanistan, whose anti-imperialist and anti-British activities brought him fame in India, is forcibly deported from Japan because of his failure to comply with passport regulations and his refusal to leave Japan. The photo shows Japanese plainclothes men carrying the rebellious rajah to a ship at the port of Osaka.

Never! Never!

We say this without a single qualification—
Never!
IN ALL the best days of the Communist press has the Communist press been so GOOD! Never it has given to its readers such interesting and so valuable material. Never has THE DAILY WORKER been so good a source of not only day-to-day most necessary information, but also—never has it given as good a weekly source of inspiration—interest and pleasure as there is now contained in every issue of

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
The Contents
of the next issue, to appear Saturday, September 18:



HENRI BARBUSSE
the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

MICHAEL GOLD
author of "The Damned Agitator and Other Stories," has written "The Young Proletaire" a brilliant story for both children and grown-ups. With illustrations by the noted proletarian artist FRED ELLIS.

V. F. CALVERTON
author of "The Newer Spirit," contributes another of his unusual articles on literature in the valuable weekly section of "What and How to Read."

ROSE PASTOR STOKES
writes "JENNIE" A beautiful story on the Woman's Page—about women and illustrated by this talented author herself who is also a splendid artist.

"Ethyl Is Back" The concluding article of this splendid contribution in the next issue.

BEGINNING SATURDAY:
"The Theatre Season in Moscow" By RUTH KENNEL. This feature is one every worker will enjoy. The author, now living in Moscow, pictures the great work being done on the Russian stage—work that is the source of inspiration for the theatrical world. WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANUEL GOMEZ
concludes in the next issue a series of articles attracting great attention on "The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico"

B. K. GEBERT
editor of the American Polish Communist paper "Trybuna Robotnicza," writes: "American Capital Conquering Poland" With original photographs and illustrations.

The Leading American Artists
and we also say this "without qualification," are regular contributors. In the next issue

M. P. (Hay) BALES
again gives us that delightful feature, "A Week in Cartoons."

FRED ELLIS
VOSE
A. JERGER
And Others.

Never— Never—

we say this without a single qualification—
Never—
has THE DAILY WORKER been so good. And never was the time so good to subscribe!

Coming!

The great popularity of the Magazine Supplement—the many subscriptions—the requests for bundle orders are bringing into life "something new in labor journalism". You'll get it if you subscribe right now to THE DAILY WORKER—
THE SUNDAY WORKER
Watch for full information next week.

Resolutions of the I. L. D. Conference

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CONFERENCE SETS FORTH VIEWS ON DEFENDING CLASS FIGHTERS

A Call to the Workers of America by the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.

IN the prisons of America today, from one end of the country to the other, there are close to one hundred workers who are serving long terms for no crime but their economic or political opinions, or for their activities in the interest of the working class. They are the chief victims of the struggle for life and freedom of the workers against the capitalist class.

In addition, there are several hundred workers involved in cases that are pending, workers who are about to come to trial, or whose appeals are pending before higher courts, all of them threatened with prison sentences or with deportation. These workers are not criminals. In the greatest majority of the cases there is not even an overt act charged against them. They are held only because they are devoted to the cause of the workers, because of their opinions, their activity in strikes or other work for the movement of labor.

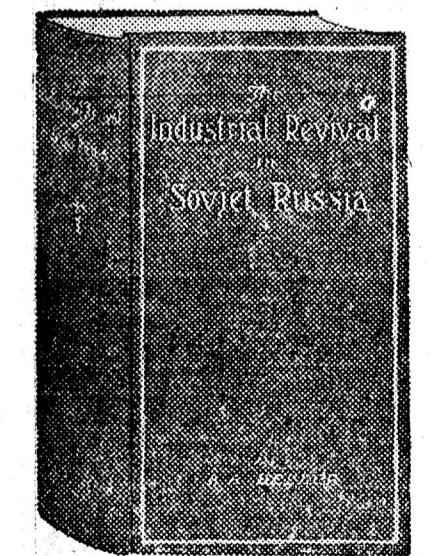
These workers who languish in capitalist prisons or who are menaced with such imprisonment represent various political and economic opinions and organizations. Among them are members and officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World, socialists and Communists and anarchists. They are pickets of the strikes of the Passaic textile workers, of the New York fur workers and cloak makers; they are from the miners in Zeigler who have fought militantly against the ku klux klan and the coal operators, as well as the corrupt agents of the operators in the ranks of the union; they are members of the I. W. W. in the harvest fields or in California whose sole crime was membership in a labor organization; they are Communists who are charged on the basis of belonging to the Communist Party.

These workers are among the most alert and devoted in the labor movement. They are the ones who help to inspire and organize the working class to renewed heights of struggle against exploitation and misery and injustices. They are the prisoners of the working class.

TO the already large number of class war prisoners is being added daily from the ranks of the working class. The arrests in the Passaic textile workers' strike and the strike of the New York cloak makers give daily evidence of this. The conviction of Edward Horacek in Pittsburgh and the threatened imprisonment of the 22 comrades, is followed by the conviction of George Papcum because of his activities in organizing the Pennsylvania coal miners. In Fall River, Massachusetts, three Portuguese workers are threatened with a "sedition" charge and deportation. The supreme court of the country is soon to rule in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, and this will affect the freedom also of seventy-four other workers in the famous Michigan "criminal syndicalism" cases. A California court will soon decide the fate of Charlotte Anita Whitney, who is charged under the infamous "criminal syndicalism law" which has been used to strangle the labor movement in that state as in the others.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are still imprisoned altho the frame-up against them has been universally acknowledged. The shadow of death looms constantly over the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, despite the protests thruout the world of workers and public men who have adjudged them innocent. Matt Schmidt, J. B. McNamara, Edgar Combs, the Centralia I. W. W. prisoners, the California I. W. W., Paul Crouch, and scores of others still rot in the prisons of American capitalism. Pious wishes and obscure representations have not secured their release. Only the united protest and organization of all honest workers and progressives of the country can free these splendid labor fighters from the living death they must endure.

For a record of the results of the NEP instituted by LENIN in 1921 read



THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Clothbound \$1.00

IT was the persistent protest of the workers of America and Mexico which really secured the release of Charles Cline, Jose Rangel and their brothers from Texas prisons. Only the mass demonstrations and prompt protest of the workers in every part of the world has prevented the textile barons and their kept judiciary in Massachusetts from executing their dastardly plan of death against Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fraternal aid of our brothers in other countries in the campaign of protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has demonstrated to us the value and need of international solidarity for the cause of labor defense in all lands. Just as in America, so in the capitalist countries throughout the world, the war against the workers and the peasants grows sharper and more bitter. Thousands of the best fighters for freedom in Europe have been cruelly murdered. Other thousands have been tortured and imprisoned under the most horrible circumstances. In some parts of the world whole nations have become a great prison for the workers and peasants.

The workers of America who have stretched out the hand of fraternal solidarity with the cause of the Hungarian, Polish, British and Lithuanian workers threatened with death or imprisonment in the last year, must continue their splendid work of aid and protest in behalf of the flower of the European fighters for liberation. In China and South America, and in the colonies and semi-colonies of American imperialism like Haiti, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, San Domingo, the prisoners of imperialism call upon us to aid them in their battle for liberty.

THIS condition calls for generous aid and swift action. Our imprisoned brothers and comrades must be released from capitalist captivity. Their dependents must be relieved of their sufferings. The workers who are threatened with imprisonment or death must be snatched from the hands of their persecutors and saved for the great struggle of the working class. To the class war prisoners and those who are menaced with prison we must show a great solidarity.

This is a time when every worker must join his voice and strength in a mighty movement for the defense of labor. The signs which point to renewed attacks upon the workers and their conditions of life, against their unions and their political organizations, against their right to strike and to organize, make it imperative that such a movement be built into a great weapon for the working class.

Such a movement was formed at the first conference of International

"COLOR LINE" AIDS THE BOSS TO DETRIMENT OF THE WORKERS

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

The primary lesson for black and white workers to learn in the United States is that a "color line" is of no use to them. Color lines and other mere racial lines are institutions for the classes, not for the masses. A color line may bring some distinction to plutocrats, but can bring only division and weakness to the ranks of those who labor. In a society where the

primary aim is profits, color will never be permitted to tie the hands of the profiteers in their dealings with the laborers. A millionaire who affects a mania about "color" in his own social ranks will use any color whatsoever in the interests of his business if he regards it as being in the interest of his business; he will break the strikes of any color by the use of any other color; in a war on laborers he will break the heads of any color by the strong arms of any other color; he is interested in color prejudice among the workers only because it keeps them divided into a majority and a large minority camp, hostile to each other—with the black and resentful minority always ready to undercut the white majority when the latter demands too much or refuses to be submissive.

Must Unite Forces.

There can be no real emancipation for black people, nearly all of whom are in the working class, and no permanent security for white workers until these two groups understand their mutual interests, form one camp and work together in harmony. For the blacks this division in the ranks of the workers is a desperate situation indeed, for they become a mere tool of the employers, who use them to beat down the status of all workers, including the black workers. And to the white workers these blacks become a great menace. Thus the blacks have friction on the very plane where it would profit them most to have accord, for they must live and compete on the economic plane of these poorer whites, of the working whites. As workers and consumers the laboring whites are their group—not the employer whites.

Labor Defense a year ago. It was the object of I. L. D. to fraternally unite all elements and sections of the labor movement into a powerful non-partisan movement for labor defense. Now, after a year of its activity, the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense has been a foremost champion of the cause of the class war prisoners. It has shown and will continue to show its united and non-partisan character in every field of its work. In its campaigns for the Passaic strikers, for Sacco and Vanzetti, for the Fall River anarchists, for the Zeigler miners, and the numerous other workers whose defense it has led, it has shown not only the need of a working class defense organization but also its advantage to workers engaged in a struggle for better conditions.

ONLY swift and united action of the workers can prevent the capitalist class from achieving their ambition to railroad to prison every active fighter for labor's cause. The penetrating and informing light of publicity must be continually thrown upon the attempts of the bosses and their judges to frame up workers because of political or economic opinions or affiliations. Unjust sentences and inhuman and brutal treatment of class war prisoners must be bared to the eyes of the whole working class. Legal aid must be provided for those workers who fall into the hands of capitalist injustice. Prison relief must be provided for them and relief for their dependents. Campaigns must be conducted for the release of those workers who are already imprisoned. Work must be carried on persistently for the elimination of the vicious "anti-sedition" laws on the statute books, which are used to break up the solidarity and organizations of labor. Aid must be extended to our class brothers on other sides of the ocean who are being imprisoned and persecuted for their class solidarity. International Labor Defense has already begun this work. It has marshaled the forces of big sections of the labor movement for the fight for labor defense. It has proved many times over the need of the American workers of a mighty shield to protect themselves from the ever-present menace of prison and death for labor action.

More aid is needed and greater solidarity. Every worker must unite fraternally on the basis of unified, non-partisan labor defense which recognizes no basis other than that of the need of fighting for the lives and freedom of workers who have been seized by the capitalist enemy.

WE must build a strong shield of the working class of America. We must defend the men and women of labor who are fighting for the cause of labor.

Our Second Annual Conference issues a call to all workers, without regard to their opinions or affiliations, to unite in the International Labor Defense.

Fight against the continued imprisonment of active labor fighters! Demand the freedom of all class war prisoners!

Fight against the anti-labor laws that are used to strangle the labor movement!

Unite for the Defense of Labor! International Labor Defense.

BISHOP BROWN SPENDS HIS 71ST BIRTHDAY PUSHING OVER STATE

GALION, Ohio, Sept. 14. — Bishop William Montgomery Brown, when asked how he intended to celebrate his 71st birthday, said that he thought he would spend it pushing over the government.

I want to be tried for something, he said. I do not suppose it makes much difference what it is. I was almost dead when the church first brought me to trial for heresy, and look at me now. I have lived more in the past five years than I did in the previous 66. If I could only manage to be brought to trial for my Communism, I think I might live to be as old as Methuselah.

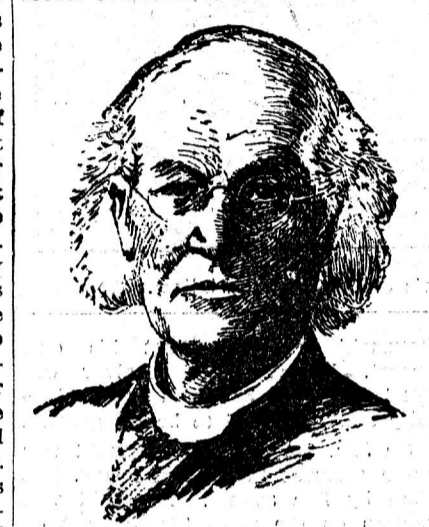
When the church brought me to trial for heresy, he went on, it discovered that every churchman was a heretic; and if America were to bring me to trial for my Communism, I think it might discover that every American is a Communist.

Not many Americans will agree to that, he was told.

New Book.

They will, he chuckled, they will when they read this. He held up a copy of his new book, "My Heresies," just off the presses of the John Day company, New York.

Of course, I do not advocate Communism, he said, any more than I advocate evolution or the sunrise, or the



BISHOP BROWN.

fact that it is warmer in summer than it is in winter. Life is too short to advocate anything. The truth does not need to be advocated; and when we advocate lies, we only find ourselves going to war or trying other folks of heresy. All the truth needs is to be noticed; and I cannot help noticing that America is the most Communist civilization that ever was.

The only trouble with America is that she has not noticed this. She is trying to be individualistic in a Communist order, just as the church tried to be orthodox long after orthodoxy was impossible.

Nobody can be individualistic in America. It takes the labor of millions now to keep each one of us alive; and if anything goes wrong with anybody, something goes wrong with everybody. People may still have individualistic theories, but they cannot live by them. The church tried it and died. The government is still trying it and is failing fast.

Getting into Mess.

The government imagines that American interests thruout the world can somehow be distinguished from human interests; and just look at the mess that we are getting into. We are trying to be great and we are becoming a great nuisance. We are encouraging everybody to fear us; which, of course, means that they will hate us. We are doing about everything we can to manufacture ill-will and war.

Just now, for instance, in company with the other little-minded big nations, we are trying to assert American interests in China—putting it up to the Chinese to look out for Chinese interests. It is an utterly wrong point of view. America has no business in China except to look out for Chinese interests, nor in Europe except to advance European interests. If we were to follow that policy, we would make friends instead of enemies; and that is the only way, in a Communist order, that one's own interest can be served.

For human nature is Communistic. It wants to serve; and when it is freed from the theory of individualism, it devotes itself to the service of the other fellow. Service begets service and love begets love. The teachings of Jesus, as given in the gospel, the world's greatest human drama, are not lofty sentiments and noble notions as to how life ought to be lived. They are straightforward statements of the truth about human life, showing the only possible way that it can be fully lived; and anyone who pursues the policy of individualism instead is sadly misinformed.

Opinion on War.

National government, as we know it today, inevitably leads to international war, just as our motions of domestic government inevitably lead to social war. We are making war, for instance, upon the so-called criminal element in all our American cities; and the harder we wage this war, the more crime there is. As a matter of fact, there is no criminal element. A criminal is merely a little brother with an individualistic outlook. He is not bad. He is not inhuman. He is quite as human as a preacher; and the chances are that he got his individualistic outlook in the first place from the church. The church may have got him to thinking that the biggest business he could engage in was the salvation of

his own little individualistic soul; and not getting any satisfactory self-expression out of the method the church laid out for him to use, he set out to save it with a gun. This does not mean that he changed his point of view. He simply changed his methods. If he knew anything, he would know better than to try to express life in any such individualistic way. But we can hardly expect him to know any more than the church and the government do.

Crime Question.

These gunmen are dear fellows, and we ought to find a way to do something for them. I am sure they would respond all right. The trouble is that we want them to quit being gunmen, while we are unwilling to quit being gunmen ourselves. We go after them with guns. We actually imprison and hang them, by way of showing our fine, fraternal feeling, and then seem surprised when they develop something of the same attitude toward us. Do you not believe in a police force? The white haired heretic was asked. Oh, yes, he answered, and I believe the police should be well armed. Not with guns and clubs, however. They should be armed with understanding. They should be men and women whom nobody could possibly fear. They should inspire friendship and confidence and courage. They should understand that every human being is trying to realize a human life, and they should be passionately interested in helping him.

Punishment, of course, would be out of the question. Jails should be abolished altogether. There should be compulsory education, of course, and compulsory work, but not by the present method. Instead of compelling the prisoner to go to an uninteresting school, or to take an uninteresting job, the school and the job should be compelled to become so interesting that could not possibly break away from them.

Pushing Our Government.

That is the human way to fight crime, and it is the way the average American employs, in so far as he is able to, in dealing with his own children. It is effective, too. Children who are given that sort of attention seldom become criminals. When we realize that we are all one family after all, we shall try the same method on everybody's children; only, of course, by pooling our knowledge and our resources, we can look for incalculably greater results. The main thing that seems to stand in the way is our notion of government. As a patriotic American, I should like to do something to help overthrow, or undermine that notion, and push it out of our way. Do you suppose that I could get myself tried for pushing over the government?

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds, Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer, Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner, Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary, State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky, Seventh District, Margaret Yeager, Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore, State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

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

Philadelphia Fur Workers Stick. PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—Philadelphia fur workers are following the New York lead by refusing to work Saturdays. The New York agreement has been accepted by the Philadelphia market, including the 40-hour week provision. The workers will seek back pay for Saturday's worked since June 19, when the New York agreement was signed.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE



One of the teams of the Red Star Sports Club, New York.

Mass. Students Out to Organize League

NORWOOD, Mass.—On Sunday, Sept. 5, 1926, representatives of the various Young Workers Leagues in District 1 met here. Norwood, Maynard, Gardner, Milford, N. H. and Worcester were among the units represented, with the addition of a few party representatives from different locals.

Comrade Ray, district organizer, called the meeting together, after which all representatives reported on the activities of the different Young Workers Leagues. Judging from most of the reports, the units have not been quite as active as could be expected, but this, in a large measure, due to the summer lull in the movement activity.

This, however, will be remedied by more intensive educational and organizational work. The organizational end of this work will be taken care of, in part, by a committee of five, selected from the students of the Y. W. L. Summer School, these students being Paul Martilla (Worcester), Eero Laakso (Fitchburg), Jorma Kangas (Keene, N. H.), Veilamo Johnson (Concord) and Sirkka Loija (Maynard). Their five weeks' training at summer school has fitted them for this work, and they are more interested in the movement than ever, and if they are successful, and we are sure they will be, in instilling some of this enthusiasm in some of the other young comrades, all Young Workers Leagues will be on the upward grade.

The expenses incurred by this organizational committee will be defrayed by a series of exchange entertainments between the different leagues, and it is hoped that these entertainments will be beneficial, inasmuch as they will create an interest in the work.

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

Youth Appeal in Labor Day Paper

By LOUIS BLUME, Young Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass.—A grand old custom was resuscitated here this year when 6,000 union members paraded on Labor Day while a cold drizzle fell. 600 striking milk wagon drivers, against whom an injunction is in force, marched in front, clad in jumpers and overalls. President John Kearny of the Boston Central Labor Union upset precedent by walking naturally. The Workers Party are not those who would let the revival pass unnoticed. So the Boston Worker was set up and printed for Labor Day distribution.

The platform of the Workers Party of Massachusetts occupied a prominent place in the make-up. An exposition on our mill-owning senator, Wm. Butler, and an appeal to the young workers of Boston were featured. And very important, the labor history of the notorious democrat, David F. Walsh, was laid open.

The distribution of these papers were expertly handled and 5,000 of them were gone in an hour. It was good to see workers so eager to get the paper. One sympathizer into whose hands a copy chanced to come, cried: "Souvenir of Labor Day—some Souvenir!"

Lively Youth Ball at Boston; Oct. 15th

BOSTON, Mass.—To the hundreds of lively young boys and girls who will attend the first youth ball of the season, Friday, Oct. 15, 1926, will be a day of joy and happiness.

The famous Chateau Dansant (next to the Boston Opera House) is one of the most known dance halls in Boston and will be packed to the doors.

Get your tickets now! Make it sure that you get in and have a good time! Arranged by the Y. W. L. of Boston.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins. 6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children. 6:30 to 8:15—The Florentino String Trio, dinner music; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Arthur Bilquist, baritone. 8:10 to 8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra. 8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiian; the Shanabrook, contralto; James Mulvany and Monte Wilhite, popular songs; WCFL Ensemble. 10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

\$2.00 Per Day—Southern Wage. NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Owners of cotton plantations in Mississippi are flooding New Orleans with circulars calling for cotton pickers at \$1 per 100 pounds. An average man working from sunup to sunset can average \$2 a day at that rate, providing he does not loaf on the job.

Put on the Badge of a Communist!

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League. A striking closed fist—the Communist salute—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

Limited Supply Only! All orders filled in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold \$3.50 a doz., silver \$2.25 a doz.

Rush Your Order to The Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Two Illinois Miners Die, One Injured as Mine Car Runs Wild

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Sept. 14. —Charles Strutzman and Lawrence Rendleman are dead and Joe Yesalis is in a critical condition as the result of an accident at Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin (New Orient) mine No. 2 here last night. The men were crushed when a car of steel rails ran wild on an underground track, colliding with a motor on which the men were riding.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. — (FP) — Glove workers have accepted the manufacturers' proposals of wage increases of 20 cents a dozen with extras for special types of gloves. The workers are organized in the Intl. Glove Workers' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1902.

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

HAS JUST ARRIVED!

The issue is just full of the most interesting and valuable material.

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CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT.

By ARNE SWABECK.

MILITANT speeches may yet stir the Chicago Federation of Labor to its depths despite its recent big swing towards strictly old line conservative craft union collective bargaining policies, promotion of respectable schemes of labor banking, labor insurance, and support of successful so-called labor friends on the capitalist party tickets—successful because of their bigger slush funds.

This happened, for instance, at a recent Chicago Federation of Labor meeting when Paul McKenna delivered a ringing message from the British coal miners. He spoke as the representative of a group of strikers, doggedly determined not to succumb to the dastardly attacks of British capitalists. The rebel spirit of the British coal miners struck a profoundly sympathetic note in the Chicago Federation of Labor. As a result the local trade unions are now giving splendid donations to the British coal miners.

Stirring Fights.

STIRRING also have been some of the fights of late, created by the demands of progressive delegates, that the federation adhere to its one time progressive position and adopt the methods and policies required by the growing consolidation and growing militancy of the forces of the employers. However, stubborn opposition and bitter denunciation have been met with by the federation leadership?

The Chicago Federation of Labor in the past established a splendid tradition, but a couple of years ago it was thrown on the scrap heap. Up until then its record was one of leading progressive measures strengthening their ranks. Of course the policy of an organized body is reflected by its leadership, so also with the present change.

Past Record.

AMONG the past activities of the labor movement in which the Chicago Federation of Labor took the initiative and practically the leadership must be mentioned particularly such great undertakings as the organization of the stockyards workers in 1918 and the organization of the steel workers in 1919. The Chicago Federation of Labor in that period was the warm friend and real champion of the political and class war prisoners. It gave real support to the campaign for the freedom of Tom Mooney; even organized mass demonstrations. It gave support to Sacco-Vanzetti. It supported the campaign for the prisoners taken in the raid at St. Joe, Michigan, and other victims of the class struggle.

THE Chicago Federation broke with the policy of Samuel Gompers of support of so-called labor friends within the capitalist parties and launched the labor party of 1918. It gave real support to the splendid parade of 140,000 Chicago workers protesting against the notorious Landis award. It supported the movement for amalgamation of the trade unions. It went on record repeatedly for recognition of Soviet Russia. Even the recent accomplishments of estab-

ling the first labor radio broadcasting station in the country, despite the policies which are now dominating and naturally will be voiced over the radio, shows what organized labor can do.

Wide Influence.

THE influence of the Chicago Federation of Labor has extended far and wide, undoubtedly due to the progressive policies pursued in the past. The rank and file trade union members, the local unions in the whole of the middle west, chafing under reactionary autocracy of the late Samuel Gompers, his administration and in many instances the executives of the international unions, found encouragement in the rebel note sounded in those days by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

HOWEVER, when in 1923 the national labor party movement was pushed ahead to accomplish a nationally unified party for the coming presidential elections, but too rapid for its slow development amongst the broad masses of workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor succumbed to the pressure of Samuel Gompers. The labor party organized by them had become part of this movement. The change following the surrender became rapid and complete. The Chicago Federation of Labor now adheres to the reactionary political policy of support of candidates amongst republicans and democrats. The labor party is tabooed.

THE Chicago Federation of Labor went on record to support Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, for candidate for senator of Illinois, whose election was secured thru the immense slush funds made available by the utilities corporations, who depend on this commerce commission for favors—favors detrimental to the interests of the rank and file workers. The Chicago Federation of Labor has completely renounced its support for amalgamation of the trade unions.

No Organizing Effort.

ITS path entirely away from progressive policies is particularly expressed in the attitude of the federation leadership towards the existing drives to organize the unorganized workers. The present prosperity period should be the real opportunity for organization. The federation leadership at the present gives no initiative whatever. In Chicago two organization drives are being carried on, on a local scale, that of the machinists and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions. The latter have met nothing but expressed hostility from the federation leadership because the International Ladies' Garment Workers are pursuing militant methods of organization. A number of shops have already been signed up and a healthy change taken place since the downward trend following its strike in 1925, when left wingers were expelled from the union by the reactionaries who were then in control.

WHEN members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, mostly mothers leaving their children behind, were thrown into jail to serve the terms of defying the Sullivan strike injunction, the Chicago Federation of Labor leadership failed utterly to measure up to any past record. Never did it attempt even to put into effect the American Federation of Labor declaration to completely disregard injunctions and openly defy such usurpation of power during the strike. And when the victims landed in jail the federation policy became the one of silence publicly and backdoor dickerings with capitalist politicians.

AT the time when mass demonstrations were necessary to arouse the workers to recognize the dangers of the injunction weapon and to help defeat it, this leadership turned its back upon the prisoners and contented themselves with a formal plea for a pardon from Governor Small. Where he, as could be expected, failed to act, they got busy excusing him, and to further cement their present alliance with the particular corrupt set of politicians of the republican party headed by Governor Small.

Future events will undoubtedly further test the leadership of the Chicago Federation of Labor and surely they will ultimately help strengthen the ranks of the militants.

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

MR. FORSTMANN 'REORGANIZES' HIS COMPANY UNION

His Tool Is Rusty; Needs Repair

By ROBERT DUNN.

PUZZLE problem for labor economists: If it takes a 31-weeks' strike to make Julius Forstmann, millionaire woolen magnate of Passaic, to "reorganize" his company union, how long will it take Mr. Forstmann to recognize a real labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

Union Is Rusty.

YES, Julius Forstmann is repairing his company union. It has rusted badly and just about fallen to pieces since the textile workers left Mr. Forstmann alone with it and an empty mill last February. Now he is picking up the pieces and trying to put it together again. He is trying to blow new life into the corpse. Will he be successful in reviving it? We think not. All of the F. and H. workers except the few scabs think not, too. And if they keep thinking that way, and striking that way, it will not be 7 months or 7 weeks, and possibly not even 7 days, before Forstmann quits trying to play tricks on his workers and decides to deal with the Passaic local of the United Textile Workers of America.

FORSTMANN has had this company union on hand for several years and it's one of the most undemocratic, powerless, stupid company unions it has ever been my duty to examine. A joint committee type of "representative assembly" with meetings of the sucker members four times a year. Even the personnel experts of the Capitalistic National Industrial Conference Board have regarded Forstmann's company union as a joke and failed to include it in their surveys on this subject. They knew that it was even more than the usual 100 per cent company and 0 per cent union.

Polishes Machine.

NOW Forstmann, at the eleventh hour of the Passaic strike, is trying to repaint his toy. After years of spying, blacklisting, bribery, bulldozing and outright violence thru the old company union he wants to polish up the old deceptive machine by having a committee of three non-labor citizens act as mediators and settle differences that the company can't compose with its intimidated workers.

There is nothing new about such a proposal. Some of the most ruthless company union machines in this country have embodied this very provision from the start. The Standard Oil company of Indiana is typical of this kind. But it doesn't improve the company union a bit to add this little frill. The names of the distinguished citizens may look imposing but the workers achieve no economic power. Indeed, the hypocrisy of the company union is only heightened by such a provision.

Too Late.

NO, Forstmann is too late. The company union cannot be reconstructed to fool the workers. It may "go down" with the wage slaves who toil for Forstmann in Prussia, but not in Passaic. That is the position of the American Federation of Labor after careful study of hundreds of these worker-misleading plans.

Neither will Forstmann's other proposed patch help his dummy union at all—the proposal to have only elected "representatives" instead of both elected and appointed ones at present. This may also look to Forstmann like a good joker to put over on the workers, but it gives them not one iota more of economic power or independence.

THEY still have no treasury, no meetings off the company property, no meetings without Forstmann's man Reinhold being present, no functions such as a labor union performs when it is free from the dominance of management. Scores of the vilest company unions in America have this straight elective committee system. The Interborough "Brotherhood" of New York, the Pullman Plan, used to betray and defeat the Pullman porters, and other various plans are exactly of the type Mr. Forstmann now proposes in his latest effort to trick his workers back to the mills.

Desperate Situation.

THIS Forstmann maneuver indicates the desperate situation in which the company finds itself without workers to turn out the fall business. It serves also to clarify the central and cardinal issue of the strike: Real unionism vs. company unionism. No more important issue confronts the whole American working class today. To support the Passaic strikers is to take an effective whack at the reptile company union in its typical form. Workers everywhere should send increasing support, and send it quick. Bread for Passaic strikers is a telling blow, not only at this particular Forstmann feudalism, but at the whole company system. Contributions should be rushed to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

WORKERS, and believers in real labor unionism, help the Passaic strikers defeat the company union.

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

NOTES OF LABOR AND LEFT WING ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST

By JOSEPH ZACK & CHARLES KRUMBEIN.

AN outstanding achievement of the left wing leadership in the Furriers' Union in Newark takes in the organization campaign carried on among the Greek workers engaged in the industry here. Immediately after taking control of the union, the left wing officials, with the support of the rank and file, launched a drive to organize the bloc of Greeks who, unorganized, constituted a menace to the organized workers. The result was that, after a very short strike, they organized about 1,000 or 1,100 workers and won almost all the Greeks in the fur industry.

The left wing leadership in the I. L. G. W. U. also carried on an organization campaign, thru which some 4,000 new members were added to the union.

THE organization campaigns in both these unions were carried on in a manner very different from that which had been used by the reactionary bureaucracy in the past. The left wing leadership drew the membership of the unions into the campaign, and rank and file, organizing on the job, were to a large extent responsible for the success of the drives.

Organizing Textile Workers in Passaic.

THE organization methods employed in Passaic were very different from those used in the organized needle trades. In Passaic there was no organization, not even the semblance of a union. The objective conditions, however, were ripe for organization and struggle. A number of militant workers employed there proceeded to organize councils in the textile mills. These councils were later organized on a mass basis—in one instance involving eight or nine hundred members. They began to propagate demands for the improvement of the workers' conditions, with the result that strikes took place.

THE procedure followed was this: One strike was called—in the Botany mills, and then these workers were used to picket other mills, with the result that within a few days mill after mill came out. The first day forty or fifty would come out, the second day half of the entire mill would follow suit, by the third day all the workers in the mill would be out.

The United Front Committee was then formed, consisting of representatives of the various councils. In this way thousands of workers were organized in a completely unorganized textile city.

In the Building Trades.

THE building trades are more or less well organized; that is, insofar as new work or buildings is concerned. There are a number of craft unions, however, that have no organization.

One of them is the plumbers' helpers. The policy followed by the militant workers there was to organize clubs of plumbers' helpers. A mass meeting was called and a committee elected to go to the plumbers' union and demand that the helpers be organized. As a result of the propaganda and agitation carried on by the helpers the plumbers have been forced to take some action. They called a meeting of the helpers and the prospects are that steps will soon be taken to organize them into the union.

Another unorganized craft in the hardware trades is that of the hardware setters. The hardware setters come under the jurisdiction of the carpenters. But while they work with carpenters they work piece work, are driven at top speed, and receive less wages for longer hours than do the carpenters, who are organized, on the same job. These hardware setters have organized themselves into a club and demanded better conditions. When these demands were turned down they went out on strike. The policy being followed by the militants among them is to prevail upon the carpenters' union to take them into the organization, and methods are being employed similar to those used by the plumbers' helpers.

A FURTHER organizational step was undertaken in the case of the mill men—inside carpenters, glaziers, etc.—who went out on strike for better conditions.

Organizing Clubs.

THIS policy of organizing clubs as a means of exerting pressure on the existing trade unions to take in unorganized workers was followed also in the case of a strike of mill men—inside carpenters, glaziers, etc. There are four international unions existing to which these mill men are eligible. Had the strikers depended only on the internationals to carry on their struggle, or had they gone into the different unions individually, the result would have been either neglect of the situation by one or the other of the internationals for their own particular craft, thus demoralizing the strikers. The decision, therefore, was to form a club, and that this club act as an organization to negotiate with the bosses. Victory was obtained and the strikers recognized the club. The plan then was to strengthen and increase the membership of the clubs so as to force consideration from the unions thru the pressure of numbers, and thus compel the international to organize these workers. This plan is being carried out.

Thus the unorganized workers in the building trades, thru the action of the militants among them, are gradually compelling the existing unions to take them in and conduct organization campaigns.

THERE is a drive now going on to organize the unskilled workers in Greek restaurants in Newark. The situation in these restaurants has

tion by the internationals or else a been most deplorable, especially because of the employment system used. The owner of the restaurant, in most cases a Greek, brings some of his countrymen over, pays their expenses, and then ties them down to 12 or 15 hours of work to meet this outlay. They get the worst kind of food to eat. Naturally these conditions made organization possible.

Clubs of unskilled workers were established and strikes called. This had to be done since the A. F. of L. local of food workers in Newark takes in only skilled workers—cooks and waiters—giving no consideration to the unskilled. This union, however, has been giving the clubs whatever aid they could, giving them office space, speakers and other moral support which is essential in the situation.

THE striking workers attempted to put economic pressure on the restaurant owners by prevailing upon organized workers not to patronize these restaurants. The result was a series of injunctions against the strikers. As each injunction involved an expense of \$400 to \$500 the owners sustained considerable financial loss. Several of the smaller restaurant owners yielded the strikers' demands. The big restaurant owners, however, are backing the drive against the strikers, and now the bosses have organized an association. At the present time the strike is still going on. About 250 workers have joined the clubs.

In the Metal Trades.

IN the metal industry of New York and vicinity we find that about 80,000 metal workers are unorganized. There are two unions existing in this country—the International Association of Machinists, with a few thousand members, and the Amalgamated Metal Workers, with a few hundred members. The existence of these two competing organizations, small though they both are, is a hindrance to unionization. The problem is one of amalgamation of the two unions. Steps are being taken now to this end. The fight for amalgamation in the metal industry is being strongly pushed by the T. U. E. L.

Among the Bakers.

HERE we have also two organizations in the field—bakers' locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers and of the American Federation of Labor. Both are mass organizations. The conflicts that take place between these organizations, however, even when they carry on joint campaigns, makes amalgamation of the two unions essential. The question is now being taken up with good prospects for success.

Shoe Industry.

A CAMPAIGN for the amalgamation of the American Shoe Workers' Union and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has been carried on by active militants of the T. U. E. L. The Protective Union has about 2,000 members, the American has about 6,000 members. The latter is a bosses' union, but thru the activity of the militants in the industry the rank and file members are being gradually won over and we are beginning to see the company union gradually transforming into a union for struggle. This will give considerable aid to the move for amalgamation. These two unions are now on the verge of amalgamation.

Expulsions.

WHILE the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was the first to start the policy of expulsion of members of the T. U. E. L. and active militants generally, it was the last. The same policy has been tried by other unions than those in the needle trades.

The Association of Machinists decided on the expulsion policy. It proved so unsuccessful, however, that they tried to back out. An opposite bloc formed in the union with a program which had as one of its plank opposition to the expulsion policy. The result was that the policy was stopped.

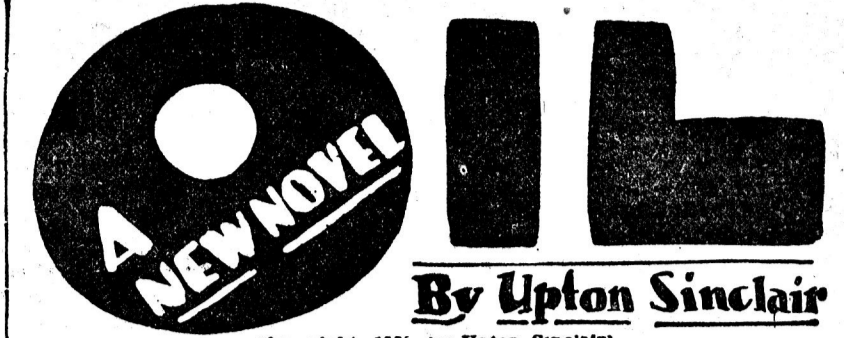
THE painters at a recent convention decided to put a clause in their constitution to expel all Communists, all members of the workers' party, all members of the T. U. E. L. This policy, however, cannot be put into effect until it is approved of by a referendum vote of the membership. Meanwhile an active campaign is being carried on against this policy.

Boston Waitresses Get Average Wages of \$8 Beside Tips

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Waitresses' conditions in Boston are among the worst in the country, reports Bee Tumber, international organizer for the hotel and restaurant employees' union. There are 3,000 waitresses in Boston, she said, and the average gets only \$8 a week in wages and has to depend on tips. This side money sometimes amounts to only \$6, \$7 or \$8 extra. Where wages are better the rules sometimes forbid acceptance of tips and girls are compelled to pay for their own meals.

Boot and Shoe Holds Convention Sept. 20

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union holds its biennial convention in Rochester September 20.



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III

All this was near the end of the strike; and also it was while America was going to war. So the excitement of sex were mingled in Bunny's mind with those of patriotism. The two were not so far apart as you might think, for the youth of the country was preparing to march away to battle, and that loosened sexual standards. You might not come back, so it made less difference what you did in the meantime. The girls found their hearts softened towards the boys, and the boys were ready to snatch a bit of pleasure before it was too late.

Bunny was too young for the first draft, but he went to drilling at school, which cast the military halo about him. There was a high school corps, provided with old rifles of the state militia, and the athletic field was covered with groups of lads marching, "Hep, hep! Hep, hep! Squads right! Squads left!"—treading on one another's toes, but keeping the grim look on their young faces. Soon they would have uniforms, and so would the girls of the nurses' training corps. Boys and girls met in school assembly, and sang patriotic songs with fervor.

Yes, it was war! "Whole fleets of cargo vessels were taking supplies to England and France, and brigades of engineers and laborers to prepare the way for the army. The President was making speeches—wonderful, glowing, eloquent speeches. There was a race of evil men, the Huns, who had risen up to threaten civilization, and now the might of democratic America was going to put them down. When this job had been done, there would be an end to all the world's troubles; so the duty of every patriot to take his part in this last of all wars—the War to end War—the War for Democracy. Statesmen big and little took up the chorus, the newspapers echoed it a million copies every hour, and a host of "four minute men" were trained, to go into factories and theaters, and wherever crowds were gathered, to rouse America for this crusade.

The Ross family, like all other families, read and listened, and argued. Bunny, the young idealist, swallowed every word of the propaganda; it was exactly what he wanted to believe, his kind of mental food. He would argue with his cool, slow-moving, quietly dubious father. Yes, of course, Dad would say, we had to win the war; we had to win any war we got into. But as to the future, well, it would be time to decide about that when we came to it. First, Dad was occupied with getting the strike settled, and after that, with selling oil on a constantly rising market. There was no sense giving it away, because the government wanted more wells drilled, and how were they to be financed, unless the product was paid for? The government was paying generously, and that was patriotism enough for Dad; he would see to the spouting of his wells, and leave the other kinds of spouting to the politicians.

Aunt Emma considered that a shameful way to talk to a boy, and she scolded vigorously, according to the privilege of "in-laws." Aunt Emma would go to the clubs and listen to the patriotic lady-orators, telling about Belgian babies with their hands cut off, and munition depots blown up by German spies, and she would come home in a blaze of militarism. Bertie was even worse, for her young man who took her to the jazz-parties was active in one of the defense societies, and knew the names of all the German agents in Southern California, and the villainies they were planning; so Bertie was full of dark hints, and a sense of awful responsibilities.

You could never tell how this war excitement was going to hit any one person. For example, could you have imagined that a perfectly respectable old lady of way over seventy, brought up on a ranch, and supposed to be wrapped up in painting in oils, would suddenly blossom out as a Hun sympathizer? Such was Grandma, who declared that she had no use whatever for this war; the Germans were no worse than any of the other people concerned, they were all stained with blood, and all there was to be the atrocity stories and spy rubbish was to make people hate the enemy. But Grandma wasn't going to hate anybody, no matter how much Emma and Bertie and the rest might rage; she proceeded to show her defiance by painting a picture of some Germans in old-time costumes drinking beer out of painted steins. She wanted to hang this in the dining-room, and there was a great row, with Aunt Emma and Bertie trying to persuade Dad to forbid it!

All this was part of Bunny's education; he listened and learned. From his quiet, steady old father he learned to smile amiably over the foibles of human nature, and to go on gathering dollars. Talk was all right, but after all, what was going to win the war was bullets and shells, and to get them to the battle-field you had to have transportation. The oil that Dad brought up out of the ground was driving big trucks that were carrying munitions up to the front; it was moving the biggest and fastest cargo-ships, and the swift destroyers that were protecting them; it was lubricating the machinery in the factories, and more and more was being called for. As soon as the strike was over, Dad proceeded to sign contracts with the government, and to put down a dozen new wells in the Paradise field. The one thing that was troubling him was that he could not make three times as many contracts and put down three times as many wells; the big fellows, who controlled the banks, would not let him have enough money—at least not unless he would go in with them and let them hog most of the profits. That was a different kind of war, one going on right at home, and there was no prospect of its being ended by presidential speeches. Dad would explain that to Bunny, as a reason for the limitations in the "idealism" of a business man!

(To Be Continued)

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President McMahon's Peace Plan

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers, speaking at the great demonstration which followed the affiliation of the Passaic strikers to the union which he heads, made at least one statement which cannot go unchallenged.

He said that the criticism of the mill owners and the Passaic police had been too drastic—"scurrilous" is the word he is reported to have used—and stated that mill owners and workers could not get together if such criticisms continued.

To us such statements have but one meaning, and we believe that the strikers who were being starved, clubbed and jailed while the U. T. W. officials were making up their minds as to whether the strike was any business of theirs, will agree with us. The meaning is that President McMahon believes that by abandoning the militant methods which have made the strike a success the bosses will be placated and induced to make some sort of a settlement with the workers.

No bigger mistake could be made. It has been principally by reason of the unhesitating exposure of the mill barons and their police and judges made by the United Front Strike Committee, that hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the United States have been rallied to the support of the strike. The publicity given to the brutalities of the Passaic police, the proof that they were carrying out the orders of the mill owners, the unity between textile capitalists and the local government—these are the facts which brought forth the tremendous response from the rank and file of American labor.

To abandon these methods and begin to truckle to the mill owners and their lackeys means first to confuse and demoralize the strike and second to start the Passaic union of the U. T. W., born in the heat of the struggle, with a defeatist policy which can do nothing else than influence adversely its future existence and extension.

The Passaic strikers should, and we have no doubt that they will, show President McMahon that they do not agree with his method of bringing peace to Passaic.

Peace for the workers in Passaic will come when they increase their power and their pressure on the industry and this cannot be done by catering to the bosses and their thugs.

Absorbing Insurgents

The Coolidge machine, having been soundly trounced by the insurgents in many key states, is preparing to absorb them. Brookhart made peace with the republican state committee and now the announcement is made in Washington that Coolidge will not agree to the proposal to contest the election of Blaine in Wisconsin with an administration candidate.

The acceptance of the insurgents by the Coolidge machine as an official part of the party organization will tend to make them still less aggressive and their program, weak as it is, weaker still.

The illusion will spread among these not too intelligent left wing republicans that the party machinery is almost within their reach and, afflicted with the incurable ailment of all such middle-class elements, they will let up on the struggle instead of intensifying it.

Even the Coolidge is weakened to the extent of being unable to force endorsement of his candidacy in 1928 it will mean simply that Wall Street will have to find some less odious exponent of its policies, one whom a majority of the insurgents will accept. This will not be difficult.

Lacking any program except one of opposition to "big business" and afraid to make any direct appeal on basic issues such as withdrawal of all armed forces from the colonies, abolition of the military training camp system, nationalization of key industries with full freedom for the workers to organize, complete disarmament, liquidation of farm mortgages, etc., these insurgents, operating within the republican party, express in a very weak form the conflict between the dominant financial group, the industrial capitalists and the small business groups.

That the official American labor movement gives its allegiance to such groups instead of organizing a party of its own shows only that it has a middle class rather than a working class conception of the struggle between working class and capitalist class in the United States.



Help the wives and children of the striking British miners while they fight off the attacks of English capitalism.

Socialist Party Fights Unity of Railroad Labor Begins to Move Action of Workers

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Exec. Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has sounded a note of alarm to the locals and members of that organization and made what the St. Louis labor terms "an important request" to the units of the party.

This "important request" is nothing less than a seven point warning to the locals of the Socialist Party not to permit themselves to become part of united action of the workers in their present day struggles.

THE locals of the Socialist Party, according to the request of the National Executive Committee should not enter the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers by participating in the organization of councils for the protection of the foreign-born. They must not join in a united fight against discrimination from which the Negroes suffer. They must remain away from the united movement for the release of political prisoners nor should they aid workers in a strike.

The Reason For This Warning

THE reason for this warning of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is that the Communists are often the leaders and the initiators of united front movements to fight in the workers' interests. For the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, it is a crime for the socialists to join with trade union organizations, workers' fraternal organizations and Communists in a united front struggle to prevent the foreign-born workers from being registered, photographed and fingerprinted or to fight against racial discrimination from which the Negro suffers or to take action to help workers who are fighting the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions thru a strike.

THIS warning has however, a deeper significance than the mere fear on the part of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that the members or units of that organization may really participate in the struggles of the workers. Many local organizations of the Socialist Party have ignored the policy of the National Executive Committee of keeping the workers from uniting to fight their immediate battles against the capitalist exploiters. There are, in the Socialist Party, many sincere workers who still believe that the Socialist Party is an organization fighting in the workers' interests. Branches of the Socialist Party in which such workers predominate have, in spite of all the past warnings, and denunciations by the leaders of the Socialist Party, joined in united front action in the interests of the workers even though those actions were initiated and led by Communists. These working class members and units of the Socialist Party dominated by such members do not fear to be associated with Communists in a common struggle to aid striking workers or to protect foreign-born workers against exception laws which would register, fingerprint and photograph them like criminals.

SOCIALIST locals have joined with trade union representatives, with representatives of the fraternal organizations of foreign-born workers and

with the Communists in forming Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers. It has been thru the mass pressure of these councils that the enactment of these exception laws by congress has been prevented. Now the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party warns its locals to keep out of such a struggle to protect the foreign-born workers.

THE same has been true in relation to the great struggle of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Many socialist locals could not be prevented from joining in the united front movement to support the Passaic workers in their heroic strike. The socialist locals have joined with trade unionists, Communists, workers' fraternal organizations in forming relief committees for the Passaic strikers. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party tells the socialist locals to get out of these relief committees and let the Passaic workers fight their own battles.

SOCIALIST locals have been found themselves in united front political conferences formed for the purpose of promoting independent political action and participated in by trade union representatives, fraternal organization representatives and Communists, in addition to the socialists. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is opposed to such a movement to break the workers away from the republican and democratic parties and to organize them for an independent political struggle thru the formation of a labor party. It warns its locals to keep out of such organizations for united action on the political field.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is even against the united front movement to win complete political, educational, industrial, and social equality for the Negroes of this country. The socialist locals must not participate in united action to fight against racial discrimination against the Negro.

Will The Socialist Locals Abandon The Workers' Struggles?

THE instructions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to its locals, places before those locals made up of workers who wish to participate in the workers' struggles in this country, the question; whether they shall abandon the class struggle or whether they shall abandon the Socialist Party?

There could be no greater confession of bankruptcy so far as fighting for the workers' interests in this country is concerned, than this seven point statement constituting "an important request" by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party endeavored to confuse the view placed before the socialist locals by reference to financial domination of these organizations by the Communists. But no workers will be deceived by this. The instructions to the socialist locals actually mean that these locals must keep out of every movement of the American workers which represents a fight on the basis of the class struggle, because every such struggle in this country has been either initiated, or is being led or supported by the Communists.

The issue before the socialist locals is whether they will participate in such united action by the workers against their capitalist exploiters or give up the idea of the class struggle.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will fool no one by its reference to the Communist leadership of such united front movements. Where the Communists have become the leaders of the united front movement of the workers, it has been because they have won the confidence and support of the workers thru their services in the common struggle. If they have initiated united front action thru which the workers have been able to make a better fight against the capitalist bosses, that is to their credit. The fact that this is so, shows that the Communist program today is a program thru which the workers can achieve results and relieve themselves from some of the oppression and exploitation from which they suffer and against which they are struggling at the present time.

What Does Debs Say?

THERE is another phase of this statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party which deserves attention. Eugene V. Debs is the chairman of the National Executive Committee. It is not likely that he participated or approved of the statement of the Socialist Party. He is reported ill at his home in Terre Haute.

But the workers of this country will want to know the opinion of Eugene V. Debs of this statement of the National Executive Committee of which he is the chairman.

THE workers have heard Debs make eloquent appeals for united action against the capitalist exploiters. For more than twenty-five years, he has been an advocate of unity of the working class in their struggle against the capitalists.

Will Eugene V. Debs approve of the instructions of his National Executive Committee to refuse to join in united action for the protection of the foreign-born workers, for the fight against discrimination against the Negroes, for the fight to release political prisoners and in support of the strikes of the workers?

THE socialist locals which, in spite of the reactionary policies of the National Executive Committee of their party, have joined in these workers' struggles will want to know where Debs stands on these questions. The workers generally who honor Debs for his years of struggle in the workers' cause in spite of his continued adherence to the Socialist Party, will want to know his stand on the effort of the National Executive Committee of his party to divide the workers in place of uniting them.

EUGENE V. DEBS should not permit such a stain to be placed upon his record as will be placed there if he permits the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, of which he is chairman, to go unchallenged.

The self-respecting workers in the locals of the Socialist Party, if they are sincere in their desire to fight the workers' struggles, will repudiate this action of the National Executive Committee to divide the workers in place of endeavoring to unite them for the class struggle.



By A Railroad Worker.

FOR the first time since the wage cutting and union-smashing campaign of the railroad capitalists in 1921-22, railroad labor is beginning to move.

The intervening period of four years from the defeat of the great shopmen's strike up to the present time, the unions have been in full retreat before the victorious companies, and have suffered heavy wage cuts and tremendous losses in membership. Based on 1920 rates of pay, the total loss in wages to the workers during this period amounted to more than \$800,000,000. At the same time over a half million members were lost to the various organizations.

Company Unionism.

IMMEDIATELY following the strike company unionism swept the industry at a startling speed, until at present they exist on 64 of the country's largest railroads, numbering tens of thousands of workers in their ranks. Scarcely in the many struggles of the American railroad unions have they met such bitter attacks by the companies and sustained a greater setback than during the last four years. This retreat at last has been halted and a forward movement begun. The unions are slowly rallying their forces and preparing to recover the ground lost since 1921. This movement is now proceeding on three fronts: 1st, to secure wage increases, and, to organize the unorganized, and third, to fight the company unions. These are rapidly becoming the outstanding issues before railroad labor.

Wage Increases.

WAGE increases are now a live topic of discussion among a large section of railroad workers. This has not about definite steps to secure a substantial raise in wages by several of the unions, particularly the four transportation brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union. The demands of these organizations amount to practically a restoration of the 1920 wage scale, the increases ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.64 a day. Several of the other unions are preparing for similar action.

Organization.

IN the industry as a whole, a total of 1,000,000 workers belong to no unions at all or are affiliated to the company associations. This large body of unorganized presents a definite problem to the organized section of the workers in their efforts to secure a wage increase. To build and strengthen the weaker organizations therefore becomes of prime importance. Some of the unions, such as the Switchmen, Telegraphers, and others, have been for some time conducting vigorous organization drives and making encouraging gains. At the recent convention of the Railway Employees' Department, representing nine of the railroad unions, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for a united organization drive by these unions. This campaign will soon be under way and by concerted action and the united support of all other unions substantial results will be obtained.

The Company Unions.

TOGETHER with the unorganized, the company unions constitute a most serious barrier to the progress of the organized workers. Being under the complete domination of the companies they will be used by them to check the wage increase movement among certain classes of railroad workers. The fight against the company unions is now taking shape. All standard organizations are conducting educational work among their own members, as well as reaching large numbers of unorganized and those actually in the company unions. The unions are coming to the realization that the company unions are one of the greatest hindrances to secure a raise in wages and to build and strengthen their organizations, and that they must be entirely eliminated.

A GENERAL wage increase covering all railroad workers, organization of the 1,000,000 unorganized into the standard unions, and the elimination of the company unions are the immediate issues confronting railroad labor. To be successful in them calls for the solid support and backing of all trades.

Last Words on Evolution

By ERNST HAECKEL.

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETIC TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

In recent years these interesting experiments have been continued by other physiologists and physicians, such as Professor Uhlenhuth at Greifswald and Nuttall at London, and they have proved directly the blood-relationship of various mammals. Nuttall studied them carefully in 900 different kinds of blood, which he tested by 16,000 reactions. He traced the graduation of affinity to the lowest apex of the new world; and Uhlenhuth continued as far as the lemurs. By these results the affinity of man and the anthropoid apes, long established by anatomy, has now been proved physiologically to be in real "blood-relationship."

Not less important are the embryological discoveries of the deceased zoologist, Emil Selenka. He made two long journeys to the East Indies, in order to study on the spot the embryology of the Asiatic anthropoid apes, the orang and gibbon. By means of a number of embryos that he collected he showed that certain remarkable peculiarities in the formation of the placenta, that had up to that time been considered as exclusively human, and regarded as a special distinction of our species, were found in just the same way in the closely related anthropoid apes, not in the rest of the apes. On the ground of these and other facts, I maintain that the descent of man from extinct Tertiary anthropoid apes is proved just as plainly as the descent of birds from reptiles, or the descent of reptiles from am-

phibians, which no zoologist hesitates to admit today. The relationship is as close as was claimed by my former fellow-student, the Berlin anatomist, Robert Hartmann (with whom I sat at the feet of Johannes Muller fifty years ago), in his admirable work on the anthropoid apes (1883). He proposed to divide the order of primates into two families, the primari (man and the anthropoid apes), and simianoe (the real apes, the catarrhine or eastern, and the platyrrhine or western apes).

Since the Dutch physician, Eugen Dubois, discovered the famous remains of the fossil ape-man (pithecanthropus erectus) eleven years ago in Java, and thus brought to light "the missing link," a large number of works have been published on this very interesting group of the primates. In this connection we may particularly note the demonstration by the Strassburg anatomist, Gustav Schwalbe, that the previously discovered Neanderthal skull belongs to an extinct species of man, which was midway between the pithecanthropus and the true human being—the homo primigenius. After a very careful examination, Schwalbe at the same time refuted all the biased objections that Virchow had made to these and other fossil discoveries, trying to represent them as pathological abnormalities. In all the important relics of fossil men that prove our descent from anthropoid apes Virchow saw pathological modifications, due to unsound habits, gout, rickets, or other diseases of the dwellers in the diluvial caves. He tried in every way to impair the force of the arguments for our primate affinity. So in the controversy over the pithecanthropus he raised the most improbable conjectures, merely for the purpose of destroying its significance as a real link between the anthropoid apes and man.

Even now, in the controversy over this important question, amateurs and biased anthropologists often repeat the false statement that the gap

between man and the anthropoid ape is not yet filled up and the "missing link" not yet discovered. This is a most perverse statement, and can only arise either from ignorance of the anatomical, embryological, and paleontological facts, or incompetence to interpret them aright. As a fact, the morphological chain that stretches from the lemurs to the earliest western apes, from these to the eastern tailed apes, and to the tallest anthropoid apes, and from the direct to man, is now uninterrupted and clear. It would be most plausible to speak of missing links between the earliest lemurs and their marsupial ancestors, or between the latter and their monotreme ancestors. But even these gaps are unimportant, because comparative anatomy and embryology, with the support of paleontology, has dissipated all doubts as to the unity of the mammalian stem. It is ridiculous to expect paleontology to furnish an unbroken series of positive data, when we remember how scanty and imperfect its material is.

I cannot go further here into the interesting recent research in regard to special aspects of our simian descent; nor would it greatly advance our object, because all the general conclusions as to man's primate descent remain intact, whichever way we construct hypothetically the special lines of simian evolution. On the other hand, it is interesting for us to see how the most recent form of Darwinism, so happily described by Escherich as "ecclesiastical evolution," stands in regard to these great questions. What does its astute representative, Father Erish Wasmann, say about them? The tenth chapter of his work, in which he deals at length with "the application of the theory of evolution to man," is a masterpiece of Jesuitical science, calculated to throw the clearest truths into such confusion and so to misrepresent all discoveries as to prevent any

reader from forming a clear idea of them. When we compare this tenth chapter with the ninth, in which Wasmann represents the theory of evolution as an irresistible truth on the strength of his own able studies, we can hardly believe that they both came from the same pen—or, rather, we can only understand when we recollect the rule of the Jesuit congregation: "The end justifies the means." Untruth is permitted and meritorious in the service of God and his church.

The Jesuitical sophistry that Wasmann employs in order to save man's unique position in nature, and to prove that he was immediately created by God, culminates in the antithesis of his two natures. The "purely zoological conception of man," which has been established beyond question by anatomical and embryological comparison with the ape, is said to fall because it does not take into account the chief features, his "mental life." It is "psychology that is best fitted to deal with the nature and origin of man." All the facts of anatomy and embryology that I have gathered together in my "Evolution of Man" in proof of the series of his ancestors are either ignored or misconstrued and made ridiculous by Wasmann. The same is done with the instructive facts on anthropology, especially with the rudimentary organs, which Robert

Wiedersheim has quoted in his "Man's Structure as a Witness to His Past." It is clear that the Jesuit writer lacks competence in this department; that he has only a superficial and inadequate acquaintance with comparative anatomy and embryology. If Wasmann had studied the morphology and physiology of the mammals as thoroughly as those of the ants, he would have concluded, if he were impartial, that it is just as necessary to admit a monophyletic (or single) origin for the former as for the latter. If, in Wasmann's opinion, the 4,000 species of ants form a single "natural system"—that is to say, descend from one original species—it is just as necessary to admit the same hypothesis for the 6,000 (2,400 living and 3,600 fossil) species of mammals, including the human species.

(To Be Continued.)

MONTREAL—(FP)—The sleeping, dining and parlor car department of the Canadian National railways intends to replace colored employees with white on the International Limited, running between Chicago and Montreal. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees protests against drawing the color line. Recently the brotherhood presented a schedule for wiping out discriminatory wage rates between colored and white employees.