

American Trade Union Delegation to Russia Is Announced by L. E. Sheppard

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement a delegation of the nation's most prominent trade union executives intend to investigate labor and economic conditions in England, Italy, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France and other European lands, according to an announcement made public today by President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors, chairman of the delegation, and Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, its secretary. Chairman Sheppard, one of the best-known leaders of the American labor movement, was appointed by the president three years ago on a somewhat similar mission to investigate labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands for the federal government.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT Jesse Smith, right bower of Harry M. Daugherty, committed suicide because a campaign fund that was in his care suffered serious reduction owing to Smith's dabbling in stocks is one of the most sensational developments of the bribe trial now taking place in New York. It should not be forgotten that Daugherty was the lad who caused the raid on the Communist convention in Michigan in 1922, about the time he got the infamous injunction against the shopmen. While we were being exhibited in the streets of St. Joseph with manacles on our hands Harry Daugherty and his flunkies were being hailed in the capitalist press as national deliverers.

THE end is not yet. Daugherty is now on trial for graft, but the delegates to the Communist convention are not yet out of the toils. Harry did his work. Perhaps his masters no longer have any use for him. But he did them a good turn and in all probability they will not forget him. The officials of the shop crafts' union that should be making use of Daugherty's present dilemma to educate their membership on the ways of patriotism are rather silent, so much so that one is compelled to come to the conclusion that the labor leaders do not regret the legal obstacles placed in the way of strikes.

THE report that Chinese bandits kidnapped missionaries, killed thousands of people and sacked a city is being displayed prominently in London papers. This may be by way of offsetting the slaughter of 5,000 Chinese men, women and children by the British. At any rate people refuse to get excited any longer over the misadventures of missionaries. The American people have had their fill of them, from Aimee McPherson to King Benjamin of the House of David.

CONSIDERABLE jubilation is expressed in police circles over the possibility of "Scareface Al" Capone, the Cicero gangster, making peace with his rivals. Only last week eight automobiles tore down 22nd street and searched for Al with machine gun bullets. When Al was seen next he was studying the ruins of Miami, Florida, and he freely admitted that a few thousand of the bullets that peppered his Hawthorne Hotel were intended for him. With America well out of the world court and peace in Cicero, American pacifists should be able to celebrate with an easy conscience.

VICTOR BERGER is a funny fellow. Indeed, it is seldom a fat man is otherwise, provided he has short legs and a long body. Victor has both and, in addition, a tendency to say things. Being a congressman, Berger has to introduce a bill occasionally, else he might be sued for taking money under false pretenses. Being a socialist, he must denounce the Communists unless the capitalists are to believe that Victor may be a "red."

ALL those things taken together, it is not surprising that Berger should frank a speech delivered by him in congress on April 27, 1926. Knowing that all congressmen are against Communism and many of them against fascism, Berger slammed both. It is with his argument and not his premise that we are concerned. Fascism and Communism are twin brothers, said Berger. And to prove it he says: "The reason why our ruling class dislikes the red-haired baby so is because the Bolsheviks laid violent hands on the sacred rights of property—while the fascists just as violently are protecting the 'vested' (Continued on page 2.)

BROPHY'S OPEN LETTER CITES NEEDS OF U. M. W.

"Save the Union" Is
Keynote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 27.—From the headquarters of District 2 here, of which he is president, John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America in opposition to John L. Lewis, has issued an open letter to the officers and members of the U. M. W. of A., setting forth the program for which he and his supporters will fight to have made the policy of the union.

On the same ticket with Brophy, well-known for his long fight for nationalization of the coal industry, are William Stevenson of Bay City, Mich., and William J. Brennan of Scranton, Pa. It is believed that the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan program, whose central slogan is, "Save the Union," will have the support of the majority of the union membership.

There is much dissatisfaction with the Lewis policies and the failure to check the violations of the agreement by the operators, the bad anthracite agreement, containing an arbitration

GARMENT UNION ASKS A. F. OF L. TO AID STRIKE

Needs Funds; Marches
to City Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 27.—For the first time in twelve weeks of strike, leaders of 40,000 cloakmakers issued an appeal yesterday to international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

The purpose of the delegation, according to its official representatives, is to secure reliable first-hand information regarding the conditions of labor and labor unions across the Atlantic, and especially to secure accurate facts about labor's status in Soviet Russia, under a Communist workers' government, and in fascist Italy, where regular labor unions are declared illegal and ruthlessly suppressed by the dictator Mussolini.

A. F. of L. and Rail Brotherhoods.

The delegation as announced today will consist of representatives of both the Railroad Brotherhoods and the largest unions in the American Federation of Labor. Although the Federation at its last convention in Atlantic City decided not to pay the expenses of an official mission to Russia, the present delegation in no way conflicts with this decision, since its members are going in their private capacity and not as an official body. On this voluntary basis it has been possible to include in the same delegation leading executives of both the A. F. of L. and the big Railroad Brotherhoods, who are outside the A. F. of L. field.

Five Big Unions Represented.

In addition to the inclusion of prominent officers of the Transportation Brotherhoods the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks is to be represented on the delegation by Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the Brotherhood's official magazine and director of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank of Cincinnati. Executives from five of the most influential international unions in the A. F. of L. comprise an important section of the delegation, while western labor is represented by Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate and a prominent member of the Typographical Union.

Walsh and Lauck Included.

The delegation does not intend to rely merely on personal observation, but is to take along a complete staff of economic experts headed by Dr. W. Jett Lauck of Washington, D. C., who has repeatedly served as a consulting economist for the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers of America. Honorable Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the U. S. war labor board with Chief Justice Taft, will act as legal adviser to the party.

According to today's announcement, the delegation will cover not only the largest countries of Western Europe, but also Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Austria where it will meet the leaders of the trade union, labor party and co-operative movements, and ascertain what organized labor in these lands is now achieving and planning for the future. Special meetings are to be arranged with the British Labor Party, the International Labor Office at Geneva, and the Federation of Trade Union Headquarters in Amsterdam, as well as with the accredited leaders of the Italian and Russian labor movements. The delegation intends to leave early next July and return during Sept.

Suspend West Pointers.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Four West Point cadets, charged with hazing, today were under a year's suspension.

DEFEAT THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

Tell American Labor About the Revelations in the Recent
Hearings for a New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

IT is felt that no comprehensive review has yet been published of the mass of new evidence made public at the recent demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, that covered five days of argument before Judge Webster Thayer, in the Norfolk county court house, at Dedham, Mass.

The DAILY WORKER will therefore publish a series of short articles reviewing the contents of the many affidavits presented, showing the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and revealing the guilt of the members of the Borelli gang in Providence, R. I., shielded all these years by the United States government itself.

These articles will be written by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who attended some of the hearings in the capitalist court room at Dedham, Mass., during his recent tour for the Workers (Communist) Party thru this section of the country.

These articles will begin in Thursday morning's issue. They should be brought to the attention of large numbers of workers. An increasing interest must be aroused in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Defeat the electric chair! Send for bundle orders to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Police-Spy Frame-Ups Are Met by Solid Front of the Passaic Textile Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Implying that the bombing charges filed against 21 Passaic strikers were frame-ups and that confessions were wrung from them by third-degree methods, Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, attacked the city officials and police of the textile strike area Thursday night at a meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield. Several thousand strikers stood in a pouring rain and cheered him.

Thomas J. Curtis, president of the Tunnel and Subway Construction Workers and first vice-president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, brought greetings to the textile strikers

and assured them of the support of his union. Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League also spoke to the strikers, announcing the gift of \$500 by the League for the strike relief fund.

Gustav Deak, president of the newly-formed Local 1603, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general strike relief committee and George Aschkenudze were among the other speakers.

Mosconstructions.

"I regret to note that certain mis-constructions were placed upon my statement of a week or so ago, relative to the Passaic strike," said MacMahon in his speech. "We do not believe that the workers are guilty or have been guilty of any intent to defly constituted authority. We warned the workers to avoid any act that would be interpreted, and said that we do not approve of such acts if committed.

"But bombing charges can be framed. This is no new thing in the labor history of the United States. I believe there are forces at work in Passaic today which are working to blacken the name of the strikers. Workers picketing the mills have been clubbed viciously by those sworn to uphold the law. Scalding water has been thrown on them from the windows of the mills and the authorities have taken no action to arrest the guilty persons.

Fake "Confessions."

"If a confession is secured under duress, that confession is not valid. The arrest of 20 men and one boy on charges of being implicated in certain bombings and their detention in jail without being permitted to see their attorney, is to my mind a grave infraction of the laws of New Jersey.

"It has been said that the United Textile Workers of America should expel those guilty of this crime. Are they guilty? Has the time come when men or women arrested are proved guilty before conviction? If the employers or police authorities or anyone else can convince the officers and members of Local 1603 that any members of their organization are guilty of such a crime, they will be expelled immediately.

Pledges Support.

"Until proved guilty, the workers can feel assured that every assistance will be given them, in order that justice may be done.

"I desire further to assure the workers that the action taken by the international officers of the United Textile Workers concerning the Passaic strike has been approved by the convention of that organization held in New York last week, and that every effort will be made by the International Textile Workers of America to secure moral and financial support to the end that victory may be won."

Brands Frame-Up.

Alfred Wagenknecht in his speech said in part: A real bomb-thrower tries to hurt somebody. These bombs seem to be harmless. This bomb-throwing has been going on since May. Why is it that 21 bombers are caught all of a sudden as the strike nears successful conclusion. This is clearly a frame-up to break the strike."

BEATEN STRIKER WOULDN'T SIGN A 'CONFESSION'

Attempt to Terrorize
Picket Fails

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Fake confessions, extorted by terror, are the latest move in the plot of the Passaic police to frame-up woolen strikers on charges of "bomb planting." Teddy Tomachko, 17, a strik-



The Slogans of The Militant Miners is FIGHT To Save The Union

other sympathetic bodies, to aid financially in "a finish fight in which employers pin their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission."

The Cloakmakers' Union reminds the various labor organizations that it has always been among the first to heed the call for help from other unions. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has also been appealed to use his influence in getting a speedy response to the call.

The appeal reviews the present strike situation, declaring that the industry is again threatened with the return of the sweat shop system. After citing the wholesale arrests of pickets and the use of notorious gangsters by employers against strikers, the appeal refers to the injunction obtained against the union, "so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence."

Please send checks to Mr. Joseph Fish, treasurer of strike, 130 East 25th street, New York, N. Y.

March to City Hall.

A march on City Hall, to protest the continued wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers for picketing in the garment zone, will be the next step taken by the cloak unions to maintain their "rights to free assembly." (Continued on page 2)

clause with no closed shop provision, coupled with the failure to organize the unorganized fields, together with the expulsion of active members of the union carried on by Lewis, makes certain strong support for a militant program.

The Brophy statement is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, United Mine Workers of America.

Greetings.—In accepting the nomination given me by various local unions as a candidate for international president of the United Mine Workers of America, I am doing so for the following reasons:

It is no secret that today the existence of our union is in peril. In the (Continued on page 2)

SOVIET UNION RAISES WAGES FOR MILLIONS

Better Management Has
Material Reward

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Soviet Union state that a special commission has recommended further wage increases to be given to the workers of many of the principal industries, over and above those assured in the most recent collective agreements. These general increases will run from two to five per cent according to the varying conditions.

Millions Will Get Wage Raise.
The increases will be made effective soon to coal miners, metal workers, textile workers, chemical workers, glass workers, match workers, postal workers and railroad workers. General wage increases for other industries are recommended to take effect next year.

In a recent instruction of the government, signed also by the trade unions and the Communist Party, the campaign for economy which has been going on for some time was pointed out as by no means signifying a lowering of the wages.

A Result of Better Management.
On the contrary, it said, wage increases would be allowed by the elimination of waste and inefficiency in production and fighting against wasteful management.

Not only higher wages, but cheaper products would result and the peasantry be able to aid in the industrialization process by increased purchases of industrial products.

er, tells about it on his release after four days with the bullies of the Passaic force.

First a beating and kicking about; then an intimidating grilling by ten detectives; then a confession thrust under his nose with a threat that if he did not sign it what had been done was nothing to what would come.

The young striker stood firm and was eventually released. While they were moving him from one jail to another he saw another striker with bruised and battered features, at the jail in Clifton, a nearby strike town.

Habeas corpus writs are being sought by lawyers for the 20 other strikers still held incommunicado on thin charges of suspicion in connection with the explosions in strike breakers' homes. No one was injured in the explosions and they are regarded by the strikers as "plants."

The Civil Liberties Union, says Forrest Bailey, director, will not only fight against torture and unconstitutional imprisonment of these prisoners but will take action for the restoration of picketing. "The Civil Liberties Union," he continued, "will resort to injunctions, civil actions, free speech tests, picketing tests, and every other legal means within its power to prove to officials in the strike area that they cannot use their positions as a screen behind which to conduct a bitter anti-labor war."

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

By W. J. WHITE.

WHENEVER the class struggle breaks out, and it is always breaking out, in one form or another, now in Passaic, now in the anthracite region, or in the coal fields of West Virginia, then it is that the working class of this country needs a paper.

When these great wars of the capitalists and the workers take place, and force is needed, the master-class have at their command their batteries of publicity, newspapers and magazines. The paid servants of the masters turn on their workers with these weapons, and every possible vile thing against them is spread broadcast thruout the country.

The masters depend upon their daily press. At the very least thirty million papers enter the homes of the workers of this country every day and spread their owners' propaganda.

In this situation one of the big guns of the workers is The DAILY WORKER. We must build up this

paper of ours, the DAILY WORKER, until it is not only read by the members of the Workers (Communist) Party but we must strive to have thousands of non-party workers read and get their news of the political and industrial warfare of the workers from this, our paper, The DAILY WORKER.

This task of getting thousands of outside workers interested and constant readers of our paper rests upon the shoulders of the class-conscious workers who can and do see the necessity for just such papers as our daily.

I can picture no greater calamity for our party in this country than the death of The DAILY WORKER. With such a death our English speaking workers will be without a valuable source of information to bring to their homes the story of the struggles of the working class thruout the world.

Let us keep The DAILY WORKER alive! Let us build The DAILY WORKER!

SPY BUREAU IS FORCED TO PUT OUT RENT SIGN

Was Involved in Frame-Ups in Passaic

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Fed. Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The "To Let" sign is hanging in front of the suite at 1452 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Eagle Detective Agency, strike-breakers. The Eagle Agency was involved last July in the efforts of Jacob Nosovitsky, self-styled international spy, to break the Passaic strike by framing-up Albert Weisbord in a breach of promise suit. The suit was dropped when the complainant, "Rosallind Lapnore," failed to appear and when the addresses given to the county clerk, proved fictitious.

\$20,000 Job.

At the time, the Eagle Agency, thru its president, Max Sherwood, wealthy strike-breaker, denied taking part in the frame-up, but at the same time revealed Nosovitsky's connection with the Botany Mills of Passaic. Nosovitsky, it was found on investigation of Sherwood's story, had co-operated with one Shaw, another professional strike-breaker, in an attempt to end the strike by planting bombs and by the skillful placement, among the strikers, of agents provocateur. Twenty thousand dollars was paid for the job, Shaw said.

Came Spolansky.

Following Nosovitsky in the employ of the Botany Mills came Jacob Spolansky, another former department of justice man and "red expert," who has been working for the National Metal Trades Association open shop department. Spolansky is now reported to have returned to Chicago, leaving the spy work for the Botany people in the hands of the well-known International Auxiliary Co., otherwise known as the Eastern Engineering Co. of 17 W. 60 Street, New York City. The International, a labor spy bureau of long standing, has a number of operatives in the Passaic and Paterson district, some as outside men in the Passaic strike, and others on the inside of the Paterson silk mills.

The recent bomb-throwing, laid by the police at the door of strike leaders, may have something to do with the presence of International operatives whom the Passaic mill owners have introduced in a final effort to discredit the strike now under the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America. It is known that the International spies have been particularly vigilant in breaking U. T. W. of A. strikes and organization movements in the past two years.

McNary to Try Farm Bill Next Session

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The farm bloc will make another attempt in the short session of congress to enact the McNary-Haugen price stabilization bill, Senator McNary, republican of Oregon, said today after a conference at the White House.

Because of the shortness of the session and the press of business, McNary declared he did not think that any comprehensive legislation could be passed.

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER

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A. F. OF L.
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ISSUE

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to
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FARMER-LABOR RANKS DEVELOP PARTY LOYALTY

Seek Strong Basis for Minnesota Movement

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

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—One of the most encouraging signs of progress in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement is the development of party loyalty on the part of the workers and farmers of the state.

The party is rising above even such personalities as Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstead who have been and still are the party's outstanding standard-bearers.

This drift of loyalty from personalities to party is best seen in the changed attitude taken toward the lesser candidates, especially the candidates for the state legislature who appear on the ballot as non-partisans without party designation.

In the past it has been the habit of too many legislative candidates to hide their farmer-labor affiliation in the hope of catching some of the "respectable" middle class vote. This practice has been more or less abandoned. But all that is now pretty much a thing of the past. It is felt that the party must build from the bottom and not from the top. The candidates will therefore be compelled to carry the party standards in the open without camouflage.

The movement gained impetus, to be sure, thru the election of Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstead as United States senators. Magnus Johnson, however, suffered defeat at the hands of the republican, Tom Schall. He is now the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor.

But it is felt that strength of the party thruout the state must be better displayed thru the election of Farmer-Labor candidates to the state legislature and to the lower house of congress.

Here in Saint Paul, almost more than in Minneapolis, the organized labor movement is solid and enthusiastic in its support of the Farmer-Labor campaign. Last Saturday saw a meeting of all the business agents of the St. Paul trade unions to discuss the campaign. This Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 p. m., a gathering of all Farmer-Labor forces will be held at the Labor Temple, 216 N. Franklin St., for the purpose of organizing and developing the campaign for state, congressional and legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association on the Farmer-Labor ticket. A city-wide precinct organization will be built up for the distribution of literature, for the conduct of meetings and the raising of finances. Special editions of the Farmer-Labor Advocate will be circulated thruout Ramsey county.

Among the legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association in Ramsey county (St. Paul) are Evans Kelley, 37th district south; Frank T. Starkey, 38th district north; John J. McDonough, 38th district south; Al J. Samec, 39th district (5th Ward); A. H. Tbl, 42nd district north. Other candidates will be endorsed at Wednesday's meeting.

Joseph Jackson, 37th district; Geo. Nordlin, 37th district; Charles Hansler, 39th district, and Dr. Cannon, 41st district. All of these except Dr. Cannon are up for re-election. Senators Hansler and Nordlin have no opposition.

Candidates for Congress.

The Farmer-Labor Party has congressional candidates in eight districts. The candidates and their districts are as follows:

Third—A. M. Gagen, Glencoe.

Fourth—Thomas V. Sullivan, St. Paul.

Fifth—Albert G. Bastis, Minneapolis.

Sixth—Joseph B. Himsi, St. Cloud.

Seventh—O. J. Kvale, Benson.

Eighth—William L. Carrs, Proctor.

Ninth—Knud Wefald, Hawley.

Tenth—Ernest Lundeen, Richfield.

Three of these candidates, Kvale, Carrs and Wefald are up for re-election. The campaign hopes, as optimistically expressed around the Farmer-Labor Party headquarters, are that Minnesota will send six Farmer-Labor congressmen to Washington. Those picked for victory are Sullivan, Himsi, Kvale, Carrs, Wefald and Lundeen. While still in the republican party during the war, Lundeen represented the fifth district in congress.

Efforts are being made to elect Thomas V. Sullivan from the district (4th, St. Paul), in which J. F. Emme, the Communist, received 12,000 votes as the Farmer-Labor candidate in 1924.

The state Farmer-Labor ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Magnus Johnson, Kimball.

For Secretary of State—Charles Olson, Duluth.

For Attorney General—Frank E. McAllister, St. Paul.

For State Auditor—S. O. Tjosvold, St. Paul.

For State Treasurer—Thomas J. Meighen, Preston.

The Farmer-Labor Party has taken over the semi-monthly Farmer-Labor Advocate and made it a weekly for the campaign.

Brophy's Open Letter Cites A. M. W. Needs

(Continued from page 1)

last few years about two hundred thousand members have been lost to the union. Entire districts, such as West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado have been destroyed by the attacks of the operators, and in certain bituminous fields, as western and central Pennsylvania and parts of Ohio, the Union is slowly crumbling. The United Mine Workers Must Be Saved.

Old methods of organizing, which have failed, must give place to new. Local and District strikes, which were successful fifteen or twenty years ago, when we were fighting small coal operators, are frequently failures today, when we are opposed by gigantic corporations having scores of mines scattered in various Districts.

Our great losses have been in the last four years.

A hundred thousand new members were in the Union at the end of the national strike of 1922. These were the miners in Somerset county, Pa., and the big coke fields and other regions that saved the national fight by joining forces with the Union.

Most of these newly organized men were striking against big companies, having mines in older organized districts as well. At the Cleveland conference some of us insisted that these men be protected, and that no contract be signed with any of these companies for any of their mines unless all their mines were included. But this policy was rejected. These companies were permitted to sign up in other fields while continuing to evict families, use gunmen and import scabs in the coke fields and Somerset.

I will make this point clear by the case of the Consolidation Coal Co., which is typical of others. The Consolidation in 1922 had approximately 40 mines in northern West Virginia; others in Maryland and seven or eight in Somerset county, besides additional mines in Kentucky. The company agreed to sign up for West Virginia only, and the National Union accepted this proposal over the protests of the Pennsylvania union miners. The West Virginia men went back to work under the policy of the National Union.

In Maryland and Pennsylvania strikes for Union recognition continued, but were of no use. With coal coming from 40 mines in West Virginia, the Consolidation did not care how long the other states struck. The company filled orders with West Virginia coal and used its West Virginia profits to ship strikebreakers and gunmen into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Finally the Maryland and Somerset strikes were lost. And then Consolidation broke with the Union in West Virginia and used Maryland and Somerset county coal to crush the strike that resulted. The company is now a hundred per cent scab. Ten million tons a year without a union contract.

Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Hillman Coal & Coke and other big concerns were allowed to split the workers and destroy the Union in the same way. The Peabody Coal Co. is doing it now.

The policy that lost these many members to the Union was a "backward step" of the most disastrous nature. The men abandoned to the open shop were forced to accept wage reductions. And this meant cheap scab coal coming into the northern markets, which meant wholesale unemployment in the northern fields.

I give these facts not in a spirit of destructive criticism, but because we must recognize past mistakes if we wish to have a constructive policy in the future.

The policies we must adopt, I need hardly say, do not include wage reductions—there have been enough wage reductions—for the men I spoke of—under the old policy. Wage reductions offer no solution, but lead only to further misery and degradation.

What must we do to save the Union?

FIRST, ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

This can be done.

It can be done by active field workers who will give their entire energies to the job.

It cannot be done by political gunshoes who sit around wasting time

while the work of organizing remains to be done.

And it cannot be done by a futile policy of local strikes only. The problem calls for national planning and national action. No company must be allowed to operate on a union basis in one field while breaking its contract in another, as the Peabody Coal Co. and others are doing.

Secondly, we must work for Nationalization of the Mines and we must organize a Labor Party.

NATIONALIZATION, that is public ownership with union share in management, is the official goal of the United Mine Workers, and conventions have instructed that efforts be made to reach it. Much valuable time has been lost because these instructions have not been followed.

This larger program is of great importance to the Union. It will give hope to the rank and file who see no hope any longer in private ownership and management of the industry.

A LABOR PARTY is necessary to get justice for the Union in the courts and legislatures. Our conventions have expressed sympathy with this aim. But our cause has been injured by the support that certain leaders have given to reactionary anti-labor politicians, such as Calvin Coolidge. We are paying the price for that now.

NEXT, ALEX HOWAT and others who are being unjustly discriminated against must be restored to full privileges in the Union.

We must get the closest co-operation between the anthracite and bituminous miners, as in 1922, when they fought together. Nothing can take the place of working class solidarity. And it must be recognized that the anthracite districts cannot maintain wage standards if the Union is crushed in the bituminous fields.

I believe that by persistently and courageously fighting for the above program the Union can be saved. The present administration has shown no way of averting the disastrous losses the organization is sustaining. It is for this reason that I have accepted the many requests I have received from local unions and individual members of our organization to be candidate for international President.

In doing so I am glad to say that William Stevenson, of Bay City, Michigan, and William J. Brennan, of Scranton, Pa., candidates, respectively, for international Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, are in full accord with the above program for saving the Union, and when elected will co-operate to the fullest extent with me. We are conducting the campaign on the basis of the larger program rather than on personal issues and take this opportunity to place our policy before the rank and file of our organization.

With very good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN BROPHY.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1926.

New York Garment Workers in Appeal to A. F. of L. for Aid

(Continued from page 1)

blage," it was decided yesterday at a meeting of 1,500 shop chairmen.

The shop chairmen have called up on the executive board of the Cloakmakers' general strike committee to arrange the demonstration as speedily as possible and it is expected to take place this week. The protest to Mayor Walker is being made, union officials stated, because they have been unable to obtain satisfaction from police authorities. Arrests for picketing last week have been tantamount to jail sentences. Magistrate McAndrews, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, has frequently meted out five and ten days for "congregating," the union points out.

Day's Pay Donated.

A prompt response to the appeal for funds for men and women on strike for twelve weeks came yesterday from cloakmakers who have returned to work in settled shops and from dressmakers who were not affected by the present tie-up. These cloak and dressmakers yesterday worked a full day and turned their day's wages over to those still on strike.

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

DISASTER TO IRON MINERS DUE TO GREED

Faulty Shafting Is the Cause of Tragedy

BULLETIN.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Hope flared anew today for the rescue of 43 miners entombed since Friday in the Oliver Mining Company's Pabst G. Mine.

Rescue workers will reach the trapped miners by Wednesday. Should the rescue be delayed longer, however, the men never will be brought out alive, it is feared.

By JOHN B. CHAPPELLE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Three mutilated bodies of workers who went hurtling for a half mile in a steel cage to the bottom of the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver mining properties have been recovered, and 43 other workers, miners on the eighth level, are entombed with practically no hope of their recovery, as the result of a cave-in of the G shaft Friday.

The shaft was not sufficiently reinforced to withstand the effect of recent rains, and the result was the worst mining accident in the history of the Gogebic range.

No officials are among the men trapped in the drift at the eighth level, breathing the choking blasting powder and gas damp, if they are still alive at all. They were all workers—mostly Finns, and not regarded as of much account by the steel magnates who profit from their sweating labors in the bowels of the earth.

The three men who were in the cage when the cave-in occurred were dug out of the dirt inside the telescoped cage driven into the ground at the bottom of the shaft. The "safety dogs" which are supposed to keep such a thing from happening did not prevent it, and the men took the death plunge when the cable snapped. When the bodies were finally recovered, miners tried to tell who the men were by examining the boots.

Two Exits to Each Drift.

There are supposed to be two exits to every drift, but the emergency had not been used for years, miners reported, and when the men on the eighth level were cut off by the shaft cave-in, there was no way out.

Rescue squads who started up from the 26th level found the emergency way was blocked by a mass of debris thru which they dared not dig for fear of a fresh cave-in which would trap still more workers.

Shaft Caving In.

Workers trying to reach the entombed men from the surface had only got down 250 feet by Sunday, and dared not go farther because the shaft was still caving in at intervals. From this point to where the 43 men are trapped it is 550 feet.

When the cave-in came the air and water pipes and light and telephone lines were all cut off, and there is no communication. Their carbide lamps are good for only a few hours, the air filled with blasting powder fumes and gas damp, and with a small supply of water, the trapped workers are once more sacrificed to steel industry profits.

The Inspired Press.

In the face of what the miners who are working in G shaft say, the mining officials, who don't know because they haven't been there, issue reports thru the capitalist newspaper of Ironwood that the entombed men are "perfectly safe."

In the next breath they admit that they "cannot hazard a guess as to how long a period will elapse before they are brot to the surface."

The bodies of the three recovered were taken out by going underground from G shaft to H shaft and then to the surface, but no one can get within hundreds of feet of the entombed men. Acetylene torches were used to cut thru the crushed steel that held the bodies of the workers in the cage.

"Difficult to Explain."

The mining officials say the cave-in is "difficult to explain" and the newspaper that jumps when the strings are pulled talks about the "morbid crowd" at the shaft but says nothing about the wives waiting in the biting wind for news from below.

Men and women nudged in the chill wind all thru the night, faces haggard under the lights as they listened to the rumble of the cables and waited for the cage to bring rescue squads to the top. The watchers strained forward each time the cage appeared and the miners stepped out, their carbide lamps, set atop their yellow oil-skin hats, still aglow.

Nerve-Shattered Workers.

In the change house were exhausted workers, strewn on the floor, faces and hair red with ore as the floor next to them is red. In the shanty were still other workers, nerves shattered so that they could not sleep, talking in low tones. Hundreds and hundreds of lockers in the big room where the air is heavily laden with the carbide of miners' lamps, but no men are here. They are digging, digging, digging—half a mile below.

A miner was asked if the mine of-

Minnesota Republicans Import Schwab in War on Farmer-Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE carefully planned and deliberate manner in which the plunderbund in Minnesota is developing its effort to crush the Farmer-Labor Party in that state is seen in part in the importation of Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, to make a "prosperity" and "success" address before the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis.

One thousand "business men," the backbone of the republican party in Minnesota, listened to the steel profiteer promise that "the northwest, richly endowed with the gifts of god, can become the leading section of this country."

The speech was not intended so much for the business men who listened to Schwab dilate energetically on the alleged divine blessing. His remarks were especially concocted to dope the restless workers in the cities and the discontented farmers; the former who have seen their unions crushed and well-nigh annihilated under the open shop Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover regime, while the latter have suffered bankruptcies and mortgage foreclosures under the tyranny of the food gamblers, the bankers, the landlords and the transportation interests. This brand of dope is summarized for the benefit of its farmer-labor readers by the capitalist Minneapolis Journal, claimed as the organ of the steel interests, as follows:

Schwab said:

"The United States continues to develop more rapidly than ever despite the oft repeated question as to whether the peak is not near."

"The young man of today has greater opportunities for success than any of his ancestors ever had in this country."

"The next 25 to 50 years will witness the greatest industrial development this country ever has known. There would be no farm problem if the principles that have brought success to industry were made to apply to agriculture."

"The greatest thrill in life comes not from money but from the realization of a dream or ambition after much effort."

"The happiest days are those of the struggle for success, not those coming after success."

"The richest memories and the greatest wealth are the associations and friendships developed by the fight for success."

"Confidence in oneself and one's business are the basis of success."

"The only way to make money is to take hold of something and develop it."

These are the gloatings of the multi-millionaire steel magnate, in whose mills the workers are unorganized and compelled to yield up the wealth they produce because Schwab has the governmental tyranny directed by the republican party at his every beck and call.

Schwab went to continue republican rule in Minnesota, knowing if it is wiped out there, the independent political action of the workers and farmers will spread to other states and to the nation.

The workers in the iron mines of northern Minnesota, in the lumber mills of the state, in the great flour mills of Minneapolis, in the factories and workshops everywhere, know that the "prosperity" that Schwab speaks of is not for them. Schwab lauded James J. Hill, the bitterly anti-labor railroad baron, and the late Archbishop Ireland, Hill's catholic ally. It was "Jim" Hill who first sought to bring the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads under one management, carrying out Schwab's idea which he stated in these words:

"No individual can accomplish much without the associations of others. Industrial development is the work of associations, big associations, and I am a believer in

them to have to be awake too, but they do not think of that.

The iron ore stock piles cast their sombre shadows over the buildings housing the steam turbines with their never-ceasing hum; the wind moans in sympathy and whines in fear; the shafts raise gauntly into the sky, their arms spelling the word "tragedy" in the light of the silver, cold moon.

The red tinge that is upon everything in the mining country is not all from iron ore; there is the blood of workers mixed with it too.

Officials in Fine Homes.

The officials were at fine homes on "Oliver avenue." But they would not answer to a ring of their doorbells. This was because if they did, the half-crazed wives of the men entombed in the earth would "bother" them—the miners explained.

An official who had refused to answer knocks at his door or his doorbell was called on the phone.

"Can you make a statement concerning the cave-in?" he was asked.

Boss Was Grouchy.

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up," came the curt answer, and the phone snapped angrily.

Back at the shaft the wives and relatives wait and wait in the stinging wind. It is a hell of a time for

business on a big scale as a means of reducing expense and increasing efficiency."

That is supposed to be all very well for the railroad, the mining and steel industry. But according to Schwab and his republican allies, it is wrong for the workers and farmers to organize. It is wrong for the workers to build their trade unions. It is wrong for the farmers to support their co-operative purchasing and marketing organizations. And worst of all, it is wrong according to Schwab's press and Schwab's republican party for the workers and farmers to unite in a Farmer-Labor Party, as they have done in Minnesota, to protect their interests as the great capitalists are doing thru the republican party.

Evidently fearing that the Minnesota workers and farmers were fed up on this sort of buncombe, Schwab got sentimental in another part of his speech and painted this fireside picture:

"Money means nothing except enough to keep a person in comfort in his old age," he said. "On our estate at Loretta, Pa., I have built a little cottage and no one ever gets inside it except my wife and myself. There we go, from time to time, to play at being the poor folk we were 40 years ago."

Evidently Schwab expects the struggling workers and farmers of Minnesota to sympathize with him in his senile old age when he is returning to his second childhood and playing doll house once more. Minnesota labor, however, will realize that the joke is on the workers and farmers who have failed to build their own class power, these many years, and protect their own interests and provide for their own old age as the capitalist masters have done.

Schwab did not urge the manufacturing interests of Minnesota to raise the wages of the workers, nor did he tell the food profiteers on the Minneapolis chamber of commerce to cease robbing the farmers, in order that city and land labor might feed, house and clothe its own in decency and comfort. Not at all.

The business interests would have run him out of town if he had even attempted it. Instead, the steel magnate painted the ludicrous and impossible picture of "success" that showed all the workers and farmers in Minnesota becoming Schwabs, either as multi-millionaire bankers, landlords, industrialists or speculators, "if they worked hard enough." They know that they work hard enough. They are just discovering that the trouble is they are not their own bosses.

Schwab spoke for his class in Minnesota. He gloried in its achievements, and O. B. McClintock, president of the Manufacturers' Association, thanked him and called him "brother." McClintock added, "The banks feel better, and when they feel better we (meaning the manufacturing interests) should feel better," with the workers and farmers, of course, playing the role of Lazarus at this capitalist feast.

Just by way of showing the unity of the republican party in Minnesota, the banquet was attended by both the republican governor, Theodore Christianson, and the republican mayor of Minneapolis, George E. Leach.

Instead of salving over the class struggle and covering up the wounds of the class war, Schwab's speech should reveal to Minnesota labor, clearer than ever the class issues raised by the steel profiteer, whose party spent millions of dollars in his home state of Pennsylvania in the recent primaries to corrupt and confuse the working class voters of that state, Schwab's speech at Minneapolis should help rather than hurt the Farmer-Labor Party campaign in that state.

BALDWIN CABINET INSISTS ON MINE UNION SURRENDER

Hopes to Crush Strike With Cold and Hunger

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 27.—With cold weather setting in, the 150th day of the coal stoppage in England found the struggle again transferred to the halls of parliament, where another attempt to reach a settlement was made after the recent fruitless parleys in Downing street. The miners' delegate conference meets Wednesday to take up the refusal of concessions from either the mine owners or the government.

Government Relentless Against Union.

The house of commons is meeting this afternoon to consider the situation and will continue deliberations tomorrow. The house of lords will also meet this afternoon. Premier Baldwin is scheduled to explain to both houses the government's attitude in the coal dispute, after which it is expected that Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, and Lloyd George, liberal leader, will "criticize" the cabinet's policy.

The government's attitude however, has hardened perceptibly since it has thought that the complete surrender of the miners can be forced.

Commons Will Debate Strike.

Three-quarters of an hour after the session started Prime Minister Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George entered the house of commons for the critical coal debate. They found the house engaged in an argument over whether British soldiers are able to keep their beards properly trimmed with safety razors, which recently have been substituted for the long handled kind.

The trio of party leaders all appeared extremely grave, Premier Baldwin immediately took charge of the business of the day, moving that the house meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. MacDonald objected, urging that the session be held Wednesday, at the same time as the miners' delegate conference.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continue from Page 1)

rights" of those who have vested rights." It is just like Berger not to see quite a little difference between the "twins."

THAT the jugular vein of Titus Ruffo should be slashed because of his animosity towards Mussolini is the opinion of an Italian fascist newspaper. Ruffo is a baritone and consequently makes his living by hurling violent sounds at a select section of the populace. A pretty good reason why the man should not be allowed to die of old age, but in this case we are for Ruffo. By the way, the baritone is a brother-in-law of Matteotti, which proves that all is not well on the banks of the Tiber.

THOMAS A. MITTEN, street railway magnate of Philadelphia, pulled a good one on the dope-reading public when he stated that in his belief labor should run all industry. As a matter of fact they are running it now—for the other fellow. Mitten declared that the workers could "humanize" the capitalist system by purchasing it bit by bit. The worst we can say of Mitten is that his stuff is like what one would read in a right wing socialist paper. Needless to say, capitalism can only be humanized when it lies—historically speaking—beneath six feet of clay.

"The Biggest Boob in the World."

"The Biggest Boob in the World," a fantastical labor comedy by the German playwright, Karl Wittfogel, translated by Upton Sinclair, is announced as the first production of the Workers' Drama League, whose studio is at 64 South Washington Square, New York City.

Plans for the coming season will be announced at a general membership meeting at the league studio, 64 So. Washington Square, on Wednesday night, at 8:15.

Marion Gering, formerly with the Melerhold Theater in Moscow, Michael Gold, editor of The New Masses, and Jasper Deeter will speak at the meeting.

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CATHOLICS GET DECISIVE BLOW FROM MEXICANS

Boycott Collapsed and Congress Vote Final

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—The Catholic church has received a terrific blow in the refusal of the Mexican congress by a vote of 170 to 1, to change the laws and the constitution of the nation to conform with the desires of the church.

Moreover, the church, which virtually promised to abide by the decision of the congress when the church leaders agreed to take their case before parliament, is now discrediting itself by attempts of its followers to revive the boycott from its state of collapse, following the adverse vote in congress.

Boycott Collapsed.

When the Catholic leaders agreed to leave their case to congress the boycott lost what little force it had, and upper class Catholic women began appearing at theaters and driving about town in their private carriages, contrary to the boycott order of the church. As these rich women of the church were the principal ones supporting the boycott, it has lost practically all force.

It is believed that the church, feeling its defeat on the boycott, accepted the invitation to appeal to congress as an excuse to back out of their failure with some grace. Although church members may try to revive it, the leaders may not authorize such action.

A prominent leader in congress has the following to say:

No Way Out For Hierarchy
“The Catholics have closed the churches without looking ahead. They called for a showdown, implying they had behind them some means of forcing the government to concede their demands.”

“Congress in throwing out the bill left the priests to explain to their followers whether they are going to leave the churches closed indefinitely or start an insurrection against the government, now the only way the Catholic view can be promoted. The government has made preparations to meet any opposition the Catholics may present.”

Greek Labor Spurns The Red Herring of Fake Farmer Laborism

ATHENS, Greece, (By Mail).—The bourgeoisie seeing that the workers of Greece are strongly in favor of the Communists have founded a new petty bourgeois party under the guise of a Farmer-Labor program, and christening it the “Farmer-Labor Party of Greece,” under the leadership of Papanastasiou, the head of the “Republican Unionists.” But the workers are not to be fooled any more.

Went on a Tour.
The chief of the new “Farmer-Labor” Party went on a tour for the election campaign on behalf of his party starting from the city of Saloniki, where the population is predominantly industrial workers and refugees.

When Mr. Papanastasiou appeared before the masses of the workers to advocate the program of his party he was received with hisses and hoots.

The police interfered and arrested a number of workers on the charge of disorderly conduct. But this did not stop the denunciation of the pseudo-socialists and the speaker had to leave the platform, his place being taken by Communist speakers amid the cheers of the assembled workers.

General Strikes May Be Outlawed by Laws Sought in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia. (By Mail).—The campaign waged by the political and industrial wings of the labor party against the referendum to be taken by the federal anti-labor government to alter the constitution is now in full swing and it is hoped that the vote to be taken will result in the defeat of the government's proposals.

One of the constitutional alterations sought by the government is to enable the government to take action in Australia in the event of a general strike similar to that given to the Baldwin government in Britain under the Emergency Powers Act.

This legislation provides for the creation of sea unions and the utilization of the military and navy as strike-breakers, the enforcement of industrial conscription on arrest of persons and entry of homes without warrants, censorship of strike manifestoes, prohibition of public meetings, processions and free speech, and the institution of drag net regulations under which any and every working man can be jailed.

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress which met at Sydney on August 7, and which was attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, pronounced against the referendum proposals and decided to throw the full weight of the trade union movement into the campaign against the government's scheme.

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

New South Wales to Limit Immigration; Too Many Unemployed

SYDNEY, Australia. (By Mail).—(FP)—Referring to the cabled information that efforts are being made by the British government to ship unemployed miners to Australia the N. S. W. labor government says that at the present time there is a great deal of unemployment in the mining districts, and that it will not be a party to any proposal to increase the number of unemployed in those centers.

The labor government is also taking steps to limit other classes of immigration on the grounds that there are already a great number of workers out of employment and the arrival of immigrants at this stage can only have the effect of increasing the army of unemployed.

NEW BASIS FOR MUTUAL AID IN RUSSIAN UNIONS

Independent Fund Will Furnish Free Loans

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The presidium of the U. S. S. R. Central Council of Trade Unions has recently decided upon the reorganization of the mutual aid funds attached to the trade unions.

The essential features of the reorganization are as follows:
The mutual aid funds are henceforth to be independent organizations, acting as juridical persons upon the registration of their constitution with the respective trade union organizations. Their work is to be conducted along the lines of savings banks.

Like Individual Savings.
The regular membership fees paid by the members will be regarded as their individual savings, which they will be entitled to withdraw upon severing their connection with the funds, or at any other time. The total amount to which the members will be entitled upon withdrawal depends upon the financial standing of the fund, but cannot be less than 70 per cent of the contributions made.

Special money grants to members may be made only in exceptional cases (death, losses by fire, etc.). By decision of the membership such special grants may be abolished altogether.

Give Loans Without Interest.
The fundamental activity of the funds will consist in granting the members loans without charging interest. Members of at least four months' standing will be entitled to such loans.

To administer the fund a council and management committee are elected for a term of not more than one year. The functions of the council are practically the same as those fulfilled by similar bodies in the co-operatives.

Operate Independently.
While reorganizing the funds the Central Council of Trade Unions deemed it inadvisable at present to extend their activity (receipt of deposits, issuance of interest-bearing loans, obtaining credits from state, industrial or credit organizations, etc.).
The funds are to operate on an independent basis, the trade unions are still to continue to exercise general and organizational control over them.

British Army Officer Admits Far East Will Fight for Liberation

MELBOURNE, Australia. (FP).—Speaking at Melbourne, Colonel E. Pottinger, a British army officer who has spent 20 years in India, said that Asia's colored millions were slowly awakening and some day the white nations would get a rude shock.

Hitherto, he said, the white man's domination of the colored races in Asia was based on force and maintained by prestige. But Asia's millions were beginning to show their white masters that force could be met by force. Today, as a result of Asia's awakening, the white man's prestige in the East was dwindling to next to nothing. Very soon the white nations would be forced to realize that they had something different to deal with in Asia than the slumbering millions of past generations.

German Workers May Suffer from German Help to the French

BERLIN, Sept. 27. — While German are rejoicing over the reports that the first detachments of French troops had quit the Rhineland as a result of the secret negotiations carried on between Stresemann and Briand, concern is felt in working class circles, particularly the Communists, over the other results of the Franco-German rapprochement.

The plan for Germany to increase its payments under the Dawes plan, and to furnish financial aid to France to bolster up the faltering franc, is seen to have been a part of the Franco-German pact that will still further increase the suffering of the German workers, only to aid the capitalists of France.

Breaking of Dam Brings Death to 100 in Florida City



The Everglades city of Moore Haven, Fla., suffered far more from the floods which came with the breaking of the Lake Okeechobee dams than from the Florida hurricane itself. Nearly a hundred persons are believed to have been drowned. Photos show Moore Haven's main street as the waters of the flood began to subside, making search for the dead possible; and a mother with her baby rescued in a small boat by two volunteer workers.

IDEALS AND RUBBER

The following article has been written especially for The DAILY WORKER by one of the leaders in the Filipino independence movement. We do not subscribe to his estimate of the divine character of the inspiration of the early advocates of American independence or to the statement that only in 1898 did the United States government cease to defend the “Rights of Man.” Nor do we make the same distinction between Wall Street and Uncle Sam that the writer does. But with his analysis of the role of the rubber interests and the profit-making motive behind the opposition to Filipino independence we are in full agreement as we are with the right of the Filipinos to defend their country from conquest by American imperialism or any other group of exploiters. (Editor's Note.)

By CIRILO MANAT
(Filipino Association of Chicago)

OUT of the womb of the American revolution, Uncle Sam was born, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Only a handful of three million men fought against the then strongest and greatest of tyrants and imperialists, but divine providence has decreed that “might is not right,” that “man has certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness,” and that “governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

ONLY a period of a century and a half has elapsed since that glorious birthday of Uncle Sam, but today he has grown to be the greatest man on earth. This greatness was attained because until about three decades ago, he has continued not only to proclaim but also to defend the rights of man. He was, until then, guided by the spirit of justice and the light of truth.

UNCLE SAM came to the Philippines in 1898, inspired as we were told by the highest and noblest of ideals. In behalf of his alleged magnanimous altruism, however, he fought against us and applied the blood of free men. For three years we defended our liberty, and would have continued that glorious war, had he not, recognizing the indomitable spirit of freedom in us, promised that he was only to prepare us for self-government.

YOUNG RED ARMY AVIATOR IN RECORD THREE-DAY FLIGHT OVER COUNTRIES OF CAPITALIST EUROPE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A young Red Army aviator, in a Soviet plane fitted with new motors made in Soviet factories, has completed a remarkable three-day flight over western Europe and return to Moscow, making landings at the principal capitals, according to copies of Soviet papers received by the Russian information bureau. He covered 4,187 miles and his flying time was 34 hours, 26 minutes, making an average of 121 miles an hour. The airplane was a machine made for ordinary postal service, with a motor of 450 horsepower, manufactured after the design of Engineer A. N. Tupolev.

On the strength of the performance the Soviet newspapers claim a record unsurpassed even by specially made French planes.

The young aviator, M. M. Gromov, still in his twenties, hopped off from the Trotsky airbase, Moscow, accompanied by his mechanic, Rodzevich, at 3:27 a. m. August 31. The first stop, Koenigsberg, Germany, 733 miles, was made in 6 hours, 53 minutes. Another stop to Berlin, 360

They have gone to the Philippines, for what? Did they go there to find out whether we, the Filipino people, have already established the stable government required as a condition precedent to the granting of our independence?

AH, what a camouflage! The real intent is to “survey the natural resources of the Philippines and dig the trenches for purposes of getting hold of our country's richest soil. Wall Street has been besieging us for twenty-eight years, and now here comes one Thompson, “The Wooden Horse” of the mercenary imperialists. ‘Tis mighty god the Fall of Troy has been written for men to read. We are not illusioned; we will not open the gate for Wall Street.

WHAT Wall Street wants is to gain complete possession and control of our 1,500,000 acres of solid gold. What it needs is a rubber land on which to fatten itself. What it seeks is to exploit us as a people and aggrandize itself at our expense. Oh, this piggyish gluttony!

WE must declare to the world that this project and backward step will have to meet our united opposition. If Uncle Sam could be persuaded to enter this partnership with Wall Street at the expense of his ideals of liberty and justice, which President Coolidge has recently eulogized as “final,” then let Bacon, Hoover, Wood and Thompson work together if they please under the banner of Wall Street. Let this handful of corrupted insensates and useless creatures force this war of conquest on us. We are no cowards or weaklings to be bullied by their venal efforts. The spirit of freedom, liberty and justice can never be conquered, for it is the rock on which we can safely stand, let thunder and storm come.

THERE will be no compromise. This issue will never be settled until it is settled right. Once more we must rally to the defense of our country and the holy cause of human liberty. If we must die in this war in defense of our rights and of our beloved country, we will die blessing her and wishing her the dawn of her redemption. If war comes, let it come. We would rather die a thousand deaths than tolerate with open eyes contrary to our conscience our souls fettered and our freedom trampled upon by the votaries of his royal majesty—the almighty American dollar.

WE have faith in Uncle Sam and the American people. But if Wall Street should succeed in deceiving them and thus force them to enter this filthy enterprise of land-grabbing, and if they should conspire to murder our aspiration as a people to be free, there will be no other recourse. As compatriots, we will unite, and together must live or die.

J. BULL ABOUT TO PASS, SAYS THE GLUM DEAN

The Jolly Old Blighter Is Right We Wot

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 27. — The British empire is on the toboggan and nobody seems to give a darn, except the British imperialists, according to Dean Inge of St. Paul's who is known as the “gloom dean” and is living up to his reputation.

In fact the dean has reason to be gloomy, and the more people read what the dean thinks the more they hope that the dean's predictions come true without losing time.

We Agree With The Dean.
In short the dean sees the British empire passing out of the picture as a world power before long. Unless the United States comes to the rescue J. Bull goes to the nearest poorhouse. Indeed the dean has little confidence in the willingness of the United States to pinch hit in this crisis. We agree with the dean.

What Gets The Dean All Wet.
Among the glooms that make the gloomy dean gloomier are: The increase of class bitterness in England, the tendency of Canada to long for more freedom; South Africa's rebelliousness, the future of India and the awful mistake made by nature in allowing Ireland to stay on the map. Ireland is again sinking into barbarism, says the dean, since the Free State was organized.

It's tough on the jolly old dean, but we have not yet seen a single blighter who is sorry, tho they all agree that the dean is not talking thru his beaver for once.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CHILEAN PARTY EXPELS DEPUTY FOR BAD VOTING

Disobeyed Order Upon Vote to Censure

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SANTIAGO, Chile, (By Mail).—The Communist Party of Chile expelled from the party Abraham Quevedo, Communist member of the chamber of deputies, because contrary to the decision of the party and the deputies of the “Asalarados” (“Party of the Wage Earners”) allied with the Communists, he voted a motion to censure the government. This motion was submitted by a deputy of the “Radical Party”—Espejo Conde, hitherto allied with the present conservative-liberal government combination.

A Reactionary Move.
The executive committee of the Communist Party decided to abstain from voting on this motion because it was known that behind it was the Association of the Nitrate Industrialists, which wanted the overthrow of the present government in order to establish a new government entirely subservient to the nitrate interests and willing to reduce the export tax on nitrates.

The export tax on nitrates is one of the principal sources of income of the government, constituting about 50 per cent of the entire revenue. The nitrate interests want it reduced in order to be better able to compete against nitrates of other countries and against the synthetic nitrates manufactured in Germany.

A Conservative Regime.
The present government is the result of the combination of all bourgeois parties who elected a conservative as president against the candidate of the “Asalarados” (“Wage Earners' Party”) which was supported by the Communists and which obtained more than one-third of all votes cast for president.

The present government is by no means sympathetic to labor, the nitrate government which would have resulted from its overthrow, would have had to replace the loss in taxes by indirect taxation and would further curtail the rights of the workers in the nitrate districts.

Whole Regarded Over the Section.
Thus the Communist Party decided that it had to abstain from voting against a bourgeois government, the overthrow of which might have resulted in the reduction of unemployment in the nitrate districts, if the measures proposed by the nitrate interests stimulated the industry. On the other hand the proletariat of the whole country would have suffered economically and the workers in the nitrate districts would have been further oppressed in their political and trade union activity.

Quevedo is now publishing and spreading pamphlets attacking the decision and the activity of the party.

Wage Fixing by Cost of Living Alone Not Just, Unions Assert

MELBOURNE, Australia. (By Mail). — Under the system of fixation of wages now in operation in Australia, the basic wage for unskilled labor is fixed annually. Marginal rates for skill are added to the basic rate—varying according to the degree of skill. As the cost of living rises or falls, quarterly adjustments of wages are made to compensate for the alteration in the living cost.

While this system guarantees that the workers will not be penalized owing to any undue increase in the cost of living, it makes no allowance for real increases in wages due to increased production, productivity of the nation, etc.

The leading unions are now seeking to have these matters incorporated in the annual declarations. They contend that the mere fixation of wages according to the rise and fall of the cost of living gets the workers nowhere, but actually keeps them on the same basis all the time. They also contend that it is hardly fair for the workers to be so penalized, while the employers are making greater profits every year.

New Zealand Labor to Amalgamate Its Two Union Centrals

WELLINGTON, New Zealand. (By Mail).—(FP).—During the last week of July, the joint executives of the New Zealand Alliance of Labor and the New Zealand Trades and Labor Council's Federation met in conference at Wellington and discussed the question of industrial unity by the two organizations on a national basis. The basis of discussion was the agreement arrived at by the Open Conference in April, 1925.

All delegates attending were unanimous on the question that unity between the two organizations is essential, and, more important than that, there was no serious difference between the two organizations. A sub-committee was appointed to bring down a final draft on the proposed basis of unity, and a further meeting of the joint executives will be held at an early date.



A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of

The New Magazine
Published by THE DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2

Wm. Z. Foster

writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

A Trade Unionist

of Detroit describes the pre-convention attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

Facts and Figures

on the organization of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

Photograph

of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Other Features:

BIG SPENCER—

A story by Kurt Klaeber. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—
By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—
By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—
By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Voss, Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of



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NOVEMBER 1

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 Carathers and Anna Wellman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Cella Paransky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrlac.
Ninth District, William P. Mikados.
Thirtieth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Colorado—The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dowsch.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts—The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, Lewis Marks.
Lieutenant Governor, Albert Oddie.
U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.
Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer.
Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins.
Attorney General, Max Lerner.
Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Ohio—The following were the candidates nominated:
Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guillo.
State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County

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

WASHINGTON

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

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

Illinois.

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

New York.

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

(Manhattan)

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

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

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

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieutenant Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secy. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

Workers (Communist) Party

ST. PAUL LABOR TOLD COMMUNIST STAND AT POLLS

Engdahl Reviews Fight for Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—Before an audience in the Labor Temple here that included William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, the official organ of the trade unions of the city and state, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, stressed the role of the Workers (Communist) Party in developing the independent political action of the workers and farmers.

After analyzing the origin and present position of the republican and democratic parties, the political instruments of the present ruling class, Engdahl showed that the Workers Party is supporting the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota in this campaign as part of the struggle to win the workers and farmers away from the capitalist parties.

Engdahl showed that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, as the largest and most successful expression of labor's drive for independent action in the political field, must inspire and encourage workers in all other sections of the country.

Engdahl declared that the workers and farmers of the state should celebrate the desertion of such traitor elements as Emil Holmes, Walter J. Quigley and others who are trying to deliver votes to the democratic party in order to weaken the Farmer-Labor Party against its real opponent, the republican party. Engdahl assured his audience that no rank and file workers would be caught in the net spread by this sinister plot.

Many officials as well as rank and file in the Saint Paul labor movement were in Engdahl's audience. Ernest Lundeen, member of congress during the war and now Farmer-Labor congressional candidate in the Tenth Minnesota district, was at the Minneapolis meeting. The Workers Party in this district, under the direction of District Organizer Norman Tallentire is planning to exert every possible effort during the campaign throughout the whole state.

Pittsburgh Party in Challenge to S. P. to Debate Election Issue

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 27.—The district executive committee of District No. 5 issued a challenge to the socialist party of Pittsburgh to debate Comrade H. M. Wicks, candidate for governor in Pennsylvania on the Workers' Party ticket on the subject, "Resolved, that the program and platform of the Workers' Party offers the solution to the political and economic problems of the workers." A reply from the socialist party is expected in the near future. The action of the district committee of the Workers' Party came as a result of the recent action of the national executive committee of the socialist party on the application of the united front tactic. The Pittsburgh branch of the socialists is represented on this national executive committee thru Wm. J. Van Essen, who himself is taking part in the united front campaign in this city.

Comrade Wm. Weinstein, who will speak at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio streets, Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, on the slush funds will also tell an interesting story of the attitude of the New York socialists towards the united front campaign. Every worker should attend this mass meeting to hear Comrade Weinstein.

Comrade H. M. Wicks will start a tour over western Pennsylvania with a mass meeting in the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall on Tuesday, October 12, where he will speak, together with Comrade B. Gitlow of New York.

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

THE AMERICAN



COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join"

By C. E. RUTHERFORD 6 cents

Party Organization

Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 15 cents

Fourth National Convention

Resolutions, Theses, etc., of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.

NEW YORK DISTRICT HAS BIGGEST MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON RECORD

The largest membership meeting yet held by the Workers (Communist) Party of the New York District took place on Monday, September 20, at the large hall of the Manhattan Lyceum. Over 1,100 party members came to listen to the report of the general secretary, Comrade Weinstein, on the work of the district in the past few months.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the district, was the chairman of the meeting.

This membership meeting demonstrated that in the party in District No. 2, in spite of the fact that there are less dues-paying members at this time than before reorganization, the number of comrades that are actively participating in the work has increased to a very large extent. In the past it was only the meetings at which controversial matters were discussed by different members of the C. E. C. that we succeeded in getting about 900 party members to attend membership meetings. At this meeting the only thing on the order of business was a report on the party activities and this was known to every member. The large attendance signifies a growing interest on the part of the party which corresponds to the activation of larger sections of the membership than heretofore.

Comrade Weinstein gave a detailed report on the work of the party in the organization of the unorganized, the participation of the party directly and thru its members in strike activity, the united front activity of the party, and showed that the party has made tremendous progress in making contact with large masses of workers both organized and unorganized. That the party has been instrumental in organizing large masses of workers and bringing them into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. In almost every strike the party was on the job supporting and aiding the workers in every way possible.

In the united front activity the party has achieved tremendous results. This has in many cases resulted in the repudiation of the instructions of the S. P. by insurgent locals that send delegates to the conferences called by the party and the left wing. The party has been instrumental in setting large sections of the workers in motion and has brot them nearer to Communism, thanks to the successful application of the united front tactic.

Comrade Weinstein then spoke of the necessity of making this year's election campaign a real living campaign so that the party may in this campaign receive the support of the workers that have supported the party and the left wing in the other campaigns. Comrade Weinstein spoke of the development of the movement for a labor party and the united labor ticket and the refusal of the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the coming elections.

He then pointed out that the party membership must do everything possible to make the membership drive of the party and the keep The DAILY WORKER campaign a success. In the campaigns of the party militant elements have come to the fore in the organizations of the working class and we must draw the best of these elements into the party.

A lively discussion followed the report in which the following participated, Binba, Garvitt, Benjamin, Roman, Nessim, Stachel and others.

After the discussion and the summary by the reporter the following resolution was unanimously adopted with four comrades abstaining from voting:

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

Bertram D. Wolfe.

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

PORTLAND, Ore.—Wed., Sept. 29 at 8 p. m., Workers Party Hall, 227 1/2 Yamhill St.

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

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

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

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

SPOKANE, Wash.—Tuesday, October 5 at 8 p. m., Open Forum Hall, Norfolk Bldg. 814 1/2 West Riverside Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8. ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour. Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Holyoke, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HOLYOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.

PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

CHICAGO ENTERS FIGHT TO KEEP DAILY WORKER

Stage Big Affair on Sunday, Oct. 24

As a part of the nation-wide campaign to maintain and build up The DAILY WORKER, the Chicago district has planned an elaborate program for raising money, selling certificates and getting subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER.

A city-wide committee of sixty live wires has been selected to take up this program and carry it into effect. The first meeting of this committee will take place Tuesday, September 27, at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln street.

Present Play.

A grand affair has been planned for Sunday, October 24, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. The program includes a play to be given by the Studio Players, entitled "The Adding Machine," which starts at 4 p. m. The Studio Players are well known in Chicago for their excellent little theater, which gives its programs every week at 826 N. Clark street. "The Adding Machine" is one of the best things they have presented. The admission to the play is 50 cents.

Banquet.

A banquet will be served at 7 p. m. and from 9 p. m. to midnight there will be dancing in the large hall in the auditorium. An extra charge will be made for the banquet and dance.

Hold the date open. Not only will you be helping The DAILY WORKER by participating in this affair, but you will be sure of having a very enjoyable and entertaining day.

Wolfe Holds Good Meeting in Denver

DENVER, Sept. 27.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, spoke to an audience at Barnes School Auditorium on last Tuesday. His subject was "The Necessity of Independent Political Action for the Working Class."

He analyzed both the republican and democratic parties and showed how they were both run and controlled by the exploiters of labor. Both political parties receive their campaign funds from the big capitalists and therefore congress and senate obey the wishes of the big money interests.

He showed how the Workers' Party is the only political organization that is taking aggressive action in getting the workers and farmers into a political party separate and opposed to the two old parties and when their representatives are elected will make laws in the interest of the workers and poor farmers. He also made an eloquent plea for a large campaign fund so that the Workers' Party will be able to spread the message of a workers' and farmers' government to all workers in Colorado.

He made a strong plea to all workers awake to the present situation in the United States to join the Workers' Party. At the conclusion of the lecture Wolfe met with a number of party members.

WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By BELLE ROBINS.

I AM a member of the Workers' Party because I am a member of the working class. As such, I have learned, by experience, that in industry there is weakness, in unity there is strength. A worker fighting

singly for better wages, shorter hours, or better working conditions will be discharged and meet with failure and disappointment. Fighting together as an organization, the workers will gain their demands. However, the state power is controlled by the capitalists, and judges, congressmen and senators have shown themselves but too willing to serve the employers in their battles with their employees. Therefore laws are passed that will benefit the capitalist class; laws favoring labor are declared unconstitutional; and injunctions and police are used to interfere with strikes and picketing and to browbeat the workers into submission.

WHAT is Labor's remedy? It must use its political power by electing its own representatives to sit in congress, in the state legislature, and on the bench, to make and interpret laws in its own interest. It must organize on the industrial field; must fight for world trade union unity, for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions, must fight for ever shorter hours and higher wages; must organize the unorganized; must strengthen its forces and thru both political and industrial means wrest the state power from the capitalist class; must form soviets and as its ultimate goal the United Socialist Soviet Republic of the United States.

This is the program of the Workers (Communist) Party and I am a member of it because it is the only political party today that offers a logical program—an adequate solution for our problems.

Canadian Schools Are Militarized

TORONTO, Canada.—The militarization of the public and high schools here is growing thru the cadets, an organization similar to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the United States. A short time ago a parade of 7,000 of these militarized youngsters took place here. The Young Communists are carrying on systematic warfare against the militarization. Agnes W. McPhail and other pacifists have gone on record against the cadets.

Roads to a Mass Communist Party

Growing Influence of Shop Nucleus Papers

By JAY LOVESTONE
Shop Paper in Ford Factory Sets Pace.

THE sixth issue of the Ford Worker issued by the Ford shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, has already reached a circulation of 19,000. This is the biggest circulation of any of all the Communist shop papers now being published by the various shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Ford Worker, moreover, is not given away. It is not thrown away. The circulation of 19,000 is a real, bona-fide circulation. The paper is sold at the price of one cent per copy. Opportunity is given, however, for workers to pay more than that sum, in case they wish to support the paper, and to enable it to appear regularly.

Best Issue Yet.

This sixth issue of the Ford Worker is the best issue that has been published. It contains much live material. A special appeal is made in this shop paper, to help the British miners. A very live little story brings out the fact that what is needed in the United States is a workers' and farmers' government. Comment is made on the election campaign in Michigan, where Comrade W. Reynolds is the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only working class party in the field in this state. There are only three candidates—that of the republican party, the one of the democratic party, and the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Turns Searchlight on Factory Conditions.

The Ford Worker deals very fully with the conditions in the factory. It gives some short articles with much accurate information. We quote from this issue—

"Ford will get his

By lefty-out

Since nineteen twenty-six,

six days work in five,

Some are in such a fix,

they barely keep alive.

The pay is much smaller,

the work is much more.

It makes a fellow wonder

why the pay isn't more?

For grabbing the money

old Hank can't be beat

The "Jew" would look funny

with Ford to compete.

Each dollar he spends,

brings ten in return

Not a cent would he lend

that others could earn.

Speed up is a slogan we hear every

day.

But why such a slogan without extra

pay?

The men are working like HELL it is

true,

The wages they're earning are mighty

dameful.

The raise in production for Henry is

fine,

But where in the hell is that raise of

mine?"

A snappy cartoon with a real mes-

sage is placed on the front page,

in order to add more life to the paper.

It really is a mighty good little paper

in every way.

Today one out of every five workers

in that Highland Park plant is a

reader of the Ford Worker. Police

interference, Fordson thug attacks on

the newsboys selling the paper, and the

notorious Ford spy system have

all failed to stop the distribution of

the Ford Worker. Every issue brings

more and more readers. The first issue

of the paper had a circulation of 1,500.

It is expected that between 20,000 and

25,000 of the seventh issue of the

Ford Worker will be printed.

Two More Auto Factory Papers.

Two more factory papers are now

being published by the Workers (Communist) Party nuclei. One is called the Workers News, and is gotten out by the workers employed in the Dodge Brothers factory in Detroit. It sells for one cent. It is a mimeographed paper with a lot of punch to it. The infamous gang system in use in the Dodge Brothers plant is exposed in this fashion:

"In Dept. 53, we have the gang system, which is a money saving device for the company. If we work on a piece which has to pass through 20 operations and the job is spoiled on the 20th operation all men who have worked on it up to that time lose all time they put in, and if the job comes back for repair we are not paid for the time used in repairing. There is no one satisfied with this damn gang system. But what are we going to do about it? JOIN THE UNION AND WE'LL SPIKE THE GANG SYSTEM." Workers News Popular in Dodge Plant

ALTHOUGH this is only the second issue of the paper, there is to be noticed a real response from the workers of the Dodge Brothers plant. The editor of the paper who is one of the workers employed in the factory, writes:

"Over twenty workers have sent us letters congratulating the Dodge Workers News and many hundreds of workers have read with interest the first issue and they are satisfied and that's who we are trying to reach and satisfy."

"We hope to print 10,000 of the next issue and we request your help in two ways. SEND US ARTICLES ABOUT THE CONDITIONS—AND HELP TO FINANCE IT."

The threatening, doubled-up fist of a worker, landing on a scared, fat, plutocrat is the drawing appearing on the first page of this paper. The cartoon is drawn by one of the workers in the plant. It makes a real decoration for the front page.

(To be continued.)

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!



But He Must Also Write!



Write us a short story on the job. He struggles at his heavy and tiring work. The very air breathes of struggle and death. Write a sample of material in which you tell all the workers in the industry to the need for organization to protect their interests. This should include the demands of others, must become a worker correspondence. Write to J. Wallace, a short story, only on Page Two.

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Chicago, Ill.

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The Passaic Strikers' Children Are Appealing to You Not to Close the Kitchens,

not to let them starve, but to help their parents win the strike. Shoes are needed for the children. Help the mothers who have new-born babies.

Send funds quickly to the

United Council of Workingclass Housewives

80 East 11th Street, Room 237

NEW YORK CITY

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
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Trade Union Politics

COMPANY UNION FAKE CONFRONTS OMAHA WORKERS

Need for Shop Papers, Local Campaigns

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

OMAHA, Neb., (By Mail).—Company unions hog-tie the workers industrially while "progressive" republicanism keeps them bound to the political chariot of the party of Coolidge and Mellon in this "progressive" state of Nebraska. The Railway Clerks' Union of Omaha, with its 1500 members, will soon find itself in a life and death struggle with the company union that the U. P. is forming to combat it, while the railway shopmen in the Omaha shops have been blessed with company unionism since the defeat of their last strike.

Armour Company Methods. The packing house of the Armour Company here publishes tariff about the workers going to work in autos, throttles all attempts at organization with a "sucker's union" and gives its best paid workers (the skilled butchers) \$24 a week while its other "carcawing" workers average \$17 and \$18 a week when times are "good" and get \$1 forcibly deducted as an installment on a share in the company.

The Workers Party has a shop nucleus in the Armour plant and I found the workers here still talking of the special packinghouse numbers of THE DAILY WORKER and deploring the fact that the campaign was too short.

Views of Bryanism.

Nebraska is the state of Norris and Howells and William Jennings Bryan. Progressivism is strong and the remnants of populism still persist. The records of Norris and Howells include voting against Mellon's tax reduction schemes for shifting the burden of taxation from big business to the rest of the nation, against the world court, against the Italian debt settlement, for income tax publicity, for the retention of the inheritance tax, etc. Moreover, Howells has been a consistent advocate of municipal ownership in Omaha and the ice plant, gas plant and water supply are now municipally owned. Consequently, the bulk of the workers and farmers of the state believe in and swear by Norris and Howells.

But disillusionment is beginning, not on the score of national politics but as a result of local developments in the municipal ownership field. The ice house of the city has paid off its indebtedness and is now running at a profit. The heroic apostles of municipal ownership declare that they are in a quandary. What shall they do with the profits? The Workers Party professes that they use them to reduce the cost of ice and sell it at cost. "But this would ruin the private ice dealers," answer the "progressives."

The Franchise Fiasco.

Another fiasco of the municipal ownership advocates in the Republican Party was exposed in the traction franchise question. The local traction company's 40-year franchise expires in 1928. The progressives, labor and the Communists united in demanding that the franchise be not renewed and a referendum to renew the franchise for another 40 years was defeated. Then the traction company began to bring political pressure to bear and it soon became evident that the traction interests are much more powerful than the ice companies. The progressives who had advanced no positive program are now proposing not municipal ownership but a 20-year franchise in place of a 40-year franchise. Some victory! These fiascos of progressivism on local issues are beginning to destroy the political illusions of the Omaha labor movement and the field is becoming more favorable for the Communists to agitate for independent political action on the basis of these issues.

AMERICAN LABOR'S SHAME!

SCAB COAL SENT BRITAIN!

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Baltimore's record of infamy as a strike-breaking port for shipment of scab coal to help smash the strike of British miners, is black indeed, when it is taken day by day and ship by ship.

Yet Hampton Roads, with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, can boast of a blacker record still.

Long as is the list of ships carrying coal from here during the month of August, it is short indeed when comparison is made with the total leaving Hampton Roads.

The list of steamships given below is taken from official documents, just compiled, for use by large financial interests and civic officials bent on "selling Baltimore" as an export center.

One boat only in this long list flies the Stars and Stripes. It is the Moore & McCormick (Commercial) S. S. "Commercial Pathfinder," a United States Shipping Board steamship turned over by the United States government to this private firm at a ridiculously low figure.

A majority of the ships, it will be observed, are British and many sailed from here for Queenstown, Ireland, "for orders to a British port."

Here is the black list of steamships leaving Baltimore for foreign ports during August, with date, nationality, name, destination and total number of tons of scab coal as cargo of each of them:

DATE	NATIONALITY	NAME	DESTINATION	CARGO Tons
August				
2-British	S. S.	Hounslow	Alexandria, Egypt	4,951
2-British	S. S.	Emlynian	Queenstown, for orders to British port	7,516
3-British	S. S.	Hemeloch	Queenstown	4,598
3-British	S. S.	Wynburn	Queenstown	5,016
3-British	S. S.	Everlida	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,405
3-British	S. S.	Incmore	Queenstown	5,585
3-British	S. S.	Lamington	Belfast, Ireland	6,741
3-British	S. S.	Valentia	Queenstown	7,542
4-German	S. S.	Konsul Carl Fisser	Birkenhead, England	4,135
4-British	S. S.	Lady Brenda	Mumbers Road, for orders to Welsh port	7,940
5-British	S. S.	Liverpool	Queenstown	4,173
5-British	S. S.	Beckenham	Alexandria, Egypt	5,524
5-British	S. S.	Grelwen	Queenstown	5,328
5-British	S. S.	Isaki	Queenstown	4,189
5-British	S. S.	North Anglia	Ibici, Argentina	5,077
5-British	S. S.	Cape Cross	Queenstown	5,273
5-British	S. S.	Herenspool	Queenstown	4,616
5-British	S. S.	Newstar	Dublin, Ireland	4,431
6-Italian	S. S.	Color	Queenstown	5,095
7-Spanish	S. S.	Margari	Queenstown	7,312
7-British	S. S.	Bludand	Queenstown	5,664
7-Norwegian	S. S.	Hasel	Queenstown	5,315
7-Italian	S. S.	San Terenzo	Queenstown	4,875
7-Spanish	S. S.	Essex Baron	Queenstown	6,875
7-British	S. S.	Slam City	Queenstown	7,757
7-British	S. S.	Benmacdhul	Queenstown	5,623
9-Italian	S. S.	Nasco	Savona, Italy	7,827
9-Dutch	S. S.	Callisto	Queenstown	5,257
10-British	S. S.	Kristen Miles	Queenstown	8,437
10-British	S. S.	Roseden	Queenstown	4,610
10-Italian	S. S.	Aquilania	Savona, Italy	5,477
12-British	S. S.	Molesey	Dublin, Ireland	5,938
11-British	S. S.	King Bledyn	Queenstown	5,425
11-British	S. S.	Ingleby	Queenstown	7,426
11-British	S. S.	Wentworth	Queenstown	5,850
12-British	S. S.	Kristen Miles	Queenstown	8,437
12-British	S. S.	Hampstead	Alexandria, Egypt	4,819
12-Italian	S. S.	Valforita	Palermo, Italy	5,505
12-British	S. S.	Wendy	Queenstown	5,019
12-British	S. S.	Volce	Queenstown	6,707
13-British	S. S.	Norman Monarch	Queenstown	7,435
13-Italian	S. S.	Hermada	Queenstown	9,477
13-British	S. S.	Angie	Queenstown	5,977
13-British	S. S.	Malindy Grange	Queenstown	7,134
13-British	S. S.	Elswick House	Alexandria, Egypt	5,888
13-British	S. S.	Ikla	Queenstown	5,295
14-British	S. S.	Tritonia	Queenstown	7,515
14-British	S. S.	Amarna	Dublin, Ireland	5,401
14-British	S. S.	Kayak	Queenstown	5,919
14-Swedish	S. S.	John Lundvall	Oslo, Norway	3,050
15-British	S. S.	Pigeon	Cork, Ireland	4,345
15-British	S. S.	Baron Fairlie	Queenstown	8,111
15-British	S. S.	Astor	Queenstown	9,019
17-British	S. S.	Andreas	Queenstown	8,917
17-British	S. S.	Otterpool	Queenstown	7,981
17-British	S. S.	Zagala	Bahia Blanca, Argentina	5,919
17-British	S. S.	Wendy	Queenstown	6,894
18-British	S. S.	Glenfinlas	Belfast, Ireland	4,678
18-British	S. S.	Bradavon	Queenstown	7,280
18-British	S. S.	Eastwood	Queenstown	5,919
18-British	S. S.	Nile	Queenstown	8,338
18-British	S. S.	Fishpool	Queenstown	7,424
18-British	S. S.	Ariz Mend	Queenstown	7,080
18-British	S. S.	Coagendale	Queenstown	5,762
19-British	S. S.	Mortlake	Alexandria, Egypt	4,249
19-British	S. S.	Chelsea	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,518
19-British	S. S.	Wendy	Queenstown	5,477
20-British	S. S.	Ernest	Queenstown	7,280
20-British	S. S.	Marrhill	Queenstown	7,424
20-Italian	S. S.	Ansaldo Secondo	Genoa, Italy	6,742
21-British	S. S.	Sven	Queenstown	7,608
21-British	S. S.	Berwindmoor	Martintique, French West Indies	9,214
21-British	S. S.	Isafoglu	Queenstown	8,061
21-Italian	S. S.	Casimania	Savona, Italy	5,982
21-British	S. S.	Longa	Queenstown	5,266
23-British	S. S.	Alstruther	Queenstown	5,937
23-Italian	S. S.	Arcadia	Venice, Italy	4,432
23-British	S. S.	Artagan Mend	Queenstown	5,600
23-British	S. S.	Longa	Queenstown	5,266
24-British	S. S.	Isabo	Queenstown	8,243
24-British	S. S.	Woodburn	Alexandria, Egypt	5,679
24-British	S. S.	Kingwood	Queenstown	6,099
24-British	S. S.	Bround	Oslo, Norway	4,538
24-British	S. S.	Modesta	Ibici, Argentina	4,779
24-British	S. S.	Armda Mend	Queenstown	4,882
24-British	S. S.	Ado O	Genoa, Italy	5,948
25-British	S. S.	Admiral Hastings	Port Said, Egypt	4,429
25-British	S. S.	Lingfield	Queenstown	6,739
25-British	S. S.	Kassala	Ibici, Argentina	5,982
25-British	S. S.	Uguaglianza	Savona, Italy	5,968
25-British	S. S.	Medmenham	Dublin, Ireland	5,415
25-British	S. S.	Liberian Prince	Queenstown	7,763
26-British	S. S.	Lady Astley	Queenstown	4,911
26-British	S. S.	Leinster	Queenstown	5,203
26-British	S. S.	Anglo Peruvian	Queenstown	8,832
26-Italian	S. S.	Nirve	Queenstown	9,425
27-British	S. S.	St. David	Queenstown	5,982
27-British	S. S.	Euphorbia	Belfast, Ireland	5,011
27-British	S. S.	Corinthic	Queenstown	8,040
27-British	S. S.	Sirrah	Birkenhead, England	5,928
27-British	S. S.	St. David	Queenstown	4,266
27-British	S. S.	Buckleigh	Queenstown	7,784
28-Norwegian	S. S.	S. Noreford	Oslo, Norway	4,601
28-British	S. S.	Seapool	Queenstown	4,801
31-British	S. S.	Manchester	Queenstown	6,508
31-American	S. S.	Commercial Path-	Queenstown	6,508
31-Italian	S. S.	San Quiseppe	Venice, Italy	6,217
30-British	S. S.	Epsom	Alexandria, Egypt	6,250
30-British	S. S.	Louvain	Queenstown	7,333
30-British	S. S.	Pengreep	Queenstown	7,821
31-British	S. S.	Thedoron	Queenstown	7,821
31-Japanese	S. S.	Washington Maru	Queenstown	7,379

N. Y. PAPER BOX WORKERS' UNION CHALLENGES WRIT

Declares War on Anti-Union Injunction

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A monster mass meeting in Webster Hall, final preparations were launched for a general strike of paper box workers for the 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages, through the five boroughs of New York. It was announced that the response of the open shop workers to the union's organization drive has been unexpectedly good, the chief obstacle being a sweeping injunction against the union handed out Sept. 2nd by Judge James A. Dunne, justice of the supreme court of New York state.

Dirty Injunction.

The action of Judge Dunne in issuing this injunction, which aims to stop organization work by enjoining the union from "endeavoring to persuade" the unorganized workers of the Specialty Paper Box Co., 41-63 Porter Ave., Brooklyn, to join the union, was denounced in scathing terms.

The workers unanimously and enthusiastically expressed their determination to ignore this pernicious injunction as a violation of their fundamental rights—to carry on the organization work, and to go to jail if necessary, to enforce those rights. President Al Greenberg presided and the principal speakers were Arturo Giovannitti and Manager Fred Calola.

Capitalist Courts Give Union Costly Victory in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—In order to keep alive the reputation for fairness and impartiality of the capitalist courts, Judge Hammond of the equity session of the Superior Court of Massachusetts made an interlocutory decree on petition of Local 37 of Upholsterers' International Union of North America, enjoining Payel Kuzmuk, doing business at 165 Cross street as the Kay Parlor Upholstering company, from hiring or employing other than members in good standing in Local 37 when available. The decree also enjoins the defendant from dividing the work otherwise than equally, among journeymen and apprentices, from holding back any wages of the workmen for any cause and from settling any controversy otherwise than by referring it to arbitration. The decree was entered following a report of Benjamin A. Levy as master, in which Roemer & Bearak and Leo Meltzer represented the union as counsel and Samuel T. Lakson represented the defendant.

This decision is of considerable importance because it will delude numbers of workers into believing that they can rely upon the capitalist courts for justice. Meanwhile the capitalist class will point to this decision and on the basis of it establish numerous other decisions in favor of the employers. Every intelligent worker will see thru this strategy of the exploiters.

Union Men Strike on Company Hiring Non-Union Men in West Va.

STEWARTSVILLE, O., Sept. 27.—A splendid instance of union solidarity has been shown by the miners of this place working for the Valley Camp Coal Co. A short time ago the company, which also owns mines in Elm Grove, W. Va., had a dispute with the men in the Ohio mine owing to its paying them by check instead of cash. The West Virginia mines, according to report, were among the last to work under the union scale in that state, and finally turned to the employment of non-union men. Thereupon the miners at Stewartsville refused to go back to work unless the West Virginia mines were also returned to union control. It has not been stated when the mine in Stewartsville will be re-opened.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; Miss Miriam Moll, of the Industrial Board, Subject: "Accidents to Working Children."
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Florentine String Trios; Vella Cook, contractor; Little Joe Warner; Harold Groisaint, Charlie White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

MORGAN FIGHTS HENRY FORD FOR AUTO SUPREMACY

Sales of Flivvers Are Declining Seriously

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—One of the greatest battles ever fought out on the industrial field in the United States is raging between two giant automobile octopuses. They are the Ford company and General Motors, backed by the House of Morgan.

It should not be forgotten in connection with this dramatic conflict that a few years ago when Ford was squeezed for lack of funds he approached Wall Street for aid and was rebuffed. He went to his dealers and within a few days he had the required sum and was never caught short since. But he is up against a real battle now.

Ford Is Losing.

Sales figures for the past two years show that Ford is not gaining. Figures also show that the companies in the General Motors amalgamation have increased their sales tremendously in the same time.

In the first half of 1925 Ford sales were \$28,000. The first half of 1926 saw only 714,000 flivvers sold. A loss of over 100,000. In the first half of 1925, 418,000 General Motor machines—Chevrolet, Dodge and Essex—were sold. In the first half of 1926, the number of those cars sold was \$59,000.

Company Reorganized.

The Ford Motor company was incorporated in 1903 and the original capital subscribed was \$100,000. In 1919, the company was reorganized under the laws of Delaware at a capitalization of \$100,000,000.

Ford owns the company and directs its policies. There are rumors floating around here that Ford and his son Edsel are at loggerheads over policy. It is said that the son wants a car with gear shifts similar to all other makes except Ford. Henry favors the present gear shift.

Ford's profits in 1925 are estimated at \$94,560,397. While those of General Motors went well over \$100,000,000.

Failed to Organize Workers.

The enormous profits made by Ford thru the enslavement of thousands of workers was in large degree due to the failure of the American Federation of Labor to organize the Ford employees. The reactionary leaders represented the task as impossible. Only now, thru the activity of the Workers' (Communist) Party is there a real start being made to instill the message of unionism into the minds of the Ford workers. Thousands of shop bulletins are being sold each week despite the persecution of police and private thugs of the Ford company.

CLEVELAND LABOR BODY TO ENDORSE N O CANDIDATES

Previously Supported 'Friends of Labor' Plan

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—At the last meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor the legislative committee introduced a recommendation that there be no endorsement of political candidates.

This is truly a remarkable recommendation, when one considers that the Cleveland Federation of Labor nominated its trade union candidates on the two major parties and now does not see fit to endorse them—if they were successful in the primaries.

The federation decided that "Locals may use their own discretion about admitting political speakers during the campaign, as no credentials will be given out."

The Ohio Federation of Labor decided at its conference in January at Columbus to put up trade union and other candidates sympathetic to organized labor on the major party tickets. But evidently this policy does not work—which is something that any wide-awake man might long have recognized.

The employers are conducting a militant open-shop campaign in this state, and as labor—particularly organized labor—is not showing proper militancy the open-shoppers evidently consider this the proper time to smash the trade union movement.

Committee on Teachers' Salaries in New York Urge Large Pay Boost

NEW YORK—(FP)—Thirteen million dollars a year more for New York teachers is urged by the Committee on Teachers' Salaries, headed by Robert E. Simon. The proposed increases are based on the recent survey of teachers' salaries made by a committee under Professor J. P. McGaughy, head of the Department of Elementary Education of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The new minimums proposed would, for example, raise the lowest junior high school teachers' pay from \$1,900 to \$1,980 a year and the maximum salary for that post after a stipulated period of service would be \$3,980 instead of \$3,250.



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IX

The nights were growing cold in Bunny's cantonment, and from Europe the thrilling news continued to pour in, and spread across the front pages of the newspapers, six or eight editions every day. The allied advance was turning into a march, that long talked of march to Berlin! A march also to Vienna and to Sofia and to Constantinople—for everywhere the central powers were weakening, collapsing, surrendering. President Wilson issued his "fourteen points," on the basis of which the Germans were invited to quit. There were rumors of negotiations—the German leaders were suggesting a truce! There were two or three days of suspense, and then the answer, there would be no truce, only a surrender; the march to Berlin was on!

And then one day an amazing report; the enemy had capitulated, the surrender had been signed! As a matter of fact, it was a false alarm, due to the American custom of keeping one jump ahead of events. Each paper wants to beat the others, so they get everything ready in advance—speeches that have not yet been delivered, ceremonies that have not yet taken place. Some nervous reporter let his finger slip on the trigger, and the message came that set all America wild. Such a spectacle had never been witnessed since the world began; every noisemaking instrument conceivable was turned loose, and men, women and children turned out on the streets, and danced and sang and yelled until they were exhausted; pistols were shot off, and autos went flying by with tin-cans bouncing behind; newsboys and stock-brokers wept on one another's shoulders, and elderly unapproachable bank-presidents danced the can-can with typists and telephone girls. A day or two later, when the real news came, they turned out to do it all over again, but never could recapture their first fine careless rapture.

After that, of course, the fun had gone out of military training; all the young officers-to-be wanted to get back home, to go to college or take up their jobs, and all who had any influence quickly got furloughs that were understood to be elastic. Such a favor came to Bunny, out of the blue void where Dad wielded his mysterious power, and he went home to watch the movements of "Ross Consolidated," which had been launched at an opening price of \$108 per share for the "class B stock," and completely sold out in two days, and was now quoted in the market at 147½. They had made the stock of "no par value"—another new device which Vernon Roscoe's fancy lawyers had recommended; there were certain taxes both state and federal which could be dodged by this method, and moreover there would never be need to issue "stock dividends" to conceal the amount of the profit. Mr. Roscoe was certainly a wizard when it came to finances, just about the smartest feller Dad had met in the oil game.

It was a tremendous load taken off Dad's shoulders, for now the enormous Roscoe machine would market the oil and collect the money. Dad's job was new developments—the part of the game he really liked. He was a member of the board of directors of the new concern, and also a vice-president, at a salary of a hundred thousand a year, with charge of exploring and drilling; he would travel here and there and lay out the tracts and select the drilling sites, and see that every well was brought in properly before turning it over to another executive, the superintendent of operation. It was Dad's idea that Bunny should take a position under his father, to start with say six thousand a year, until everybody was satisfied that he knew the business; the two of them would have the time of their lives, driving all over southern California and smelling out oil, just like at Paradise! Bunny said that sounded good, but he'd want a little time to think it over and get used to the idea that he wasn't going to Siberia or to France. Dad said all right, of course, he mustn't jump into things in a hurry; but Bunny could see that he was a little pained because his son and namesake did not do that very thing!

X

They went up to Paradise to see the developments; and one of the first developments they saw was Ruth, who had their lunch ready in the Rascum cabin. Bunny was shocked by her appearance; she looked ten years older than when he had seen her last, her face was pale, and her smile was forced. She had given up all pretense of feminine charm, her hair was drawn back tight and tied in a knot on top of her head, and her skirts came to her ankles, which was half a leg longer than the fashion. Ruth was just setting out to be an old maid, said Meelie, and all on account of grieving her heart out about Paul.

"Oh, I know he's dead!" Ruth declared. "Just think, it's been five months since he went away, and don't you know Paul would have written me a lot of letters in that time?"

It did seem strange; and Dad thought a bit and said, "Yes, we've waited long enough, and now we'll just find out."

"Oh, Mr. Ross, how do you mean?" cried Ruth, clasping her hands together.

"Well, we ain't lost that army altogether in Siberia, and I guess there is some way to connect up with it."

Ruth had gone paler than ever. "Oh, I don't know as I'd dare find out! If I should hear he was dead—if I was really to know it—"

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.....Business Manager

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The Ironwood Disaster

The death of three electricians, crushed in a shaft, and the burial alive of 43 miners in the Oliver mine at Ironwood, Michigan, brings to mind emphatically the great risks taken by workers in this industry as well as the fact that altho the industry is well organized from the capitalist standpoint, the workers are without any organization at all.

It is evident that Oliver company, altho conducting huge operations in and around the mine where the disaster occurred, has neglected the primary requirements of safe mining practice, i. e., to connect all workings so that in the event of the closing of one shaft by an accident like that which has happened, the miners have at least one other egress from the workings.

Forty-three miners may pay with their lives because the Oliver company, like all its capitalist brethren, considers workers' lives cheaper than the requisite safety provisions.

Fourteen of the entombed miners are Finns—foreign-born workers of a nationality which the agents of American capitalism in Minnesota and Michigan have taken special delight in persecuting. Like most of the foreign-born workers they are found in the hazardous heavy industries. The miners entombed with them are Slavs and men of other alien nationalities at which the 100 per cent Americans sneer.

Yet no disaster in industry taking a huge toll of workers' lives but lists a majority of names of foreign-born toilers.

Apparently the native American steers clear of the risks of the highly developed industries of which he boasts.

These facts should cause the American union movement to take stock of itself. If it does not give protection to the foreign-born worker in basic industry it cannot long maintain itself as an instrument for the American working class.

Ironwood, the Mesaba range, the steel industry, the lumber industry, the metal mines of the west—all are unorganized and in all of them the capitalists do as they please with the workers.

Without a union, without a political party of their own, there is a direct connection between disasters like those in Ironwood and the weakness of the labor movement.

If the leaders of the trade union movement will not start organization work from above it must and will be begun from below.

Coolidge Hears the Angels Calling

Washington correspondents report that Calvin Coolidge is quite discouraged over the refusal of the nations affiliated with the world court to accept the reservations adopted by the United States senate as a condition of entrance. Summed up, the reservations meant that the United States would join the court provided said court did not interfere in any affair in which the United States was concerned without the consent of the aforesaid United States. This was too much for the nations affiliated with the league so they had to demur.

This was grease for Calvin's elbow who has seen the handwriting on the wall and heard the G. O. P. banshees wailing in the congressional wilderness. G. O. P. senators were falling in the primaries like the armies of Pharaoh before the breath of Jehovah.

The league of nations turned down the U. S. reservations, and Coolidge is by no means as worried over the situation as people might think. Calvin has no interests separate and apart from the capitalist system, but he wants to get elected again if he can and individualism is still something to be concerned with, even the certain bankers would like to see this country safely tucked up in the league of nations' blanket.

The capitalist interests opposed to this country joining the league of nations seem to have a majority of the votes. If Wall Street could dig up enough votes to give Coolidge another term in office, the latter might have ignored the voices from the great open spaces. But a politician must consider his own political hide as well as the system on which he fattens.

Therefore Coolidge welcomes an opportunity to get out thru the back door of the world court mansion.

Lord Robert Cecil, the darling of American pacifists and umpire of the league of nations, felt quite unnecessary last week when a Chinese delegate mentioned the murder of 5,000 Chinese by the British naval forces. The noble lord was after delivering a soulful speech in favor of world disarmament when the canny Oriental unloaded his stuff. Verily, indeed, a British imperialist, unlike the birds of the air or the beasts of the earth, has not a place to open his head in peace.

Disaster seems to dog the steps of Russian white guards. The ill-fated airship that was to make the non-stop flight to Paris from New York was built under the direction of czarist emigres. The plane went down instead of going up.



One Reason for the Falling Franc.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

EVERONE in possession of even the most elementary political knowledge is aware that the Soviet power and the apparatus of our Soviet state represent a special system actually composed of several stories. No other than Comrade Zinoviev has often told us, with the greatest enthusiasm, that the non-party peasants should be induced to participate, to participate in what? In the Soviets. Do we suffer from the fact that the principle of vitalizing the village Soviets has led to the election of non-party peasants to the Soviets? I am of the opinion that we do not suffer in the least from this. Where is the laboratorium in which we convert the peasantry, overcome their individual psychology, induce them to follow us, educate them to co-operate with us in the Soviets, and lead them on the proletarian and socialist road? This is best done in the Soviets. And now we are told that the peasant is to be forced into a dark room—he may learn over the wireless. This is nonsense. We convert the peasant by actual practice, we induce him to follow our lead, to help us to secure the proletarian line.

THE structure of our Soviet machinery is as follows: There are supreme, middle, and subordinate organs. At the top there is a very powerful cadre, working under the leadership of our proletarian party, and composed in the main of party members. The further we proceed downwards, the more non-party participants we find, and in the villages we find the structure supported by non-party peasants who have hastened to our aid. We gradually introduce the non-party peasants, who represent a petty bourgeois stratum, into the lower stories. We are secure in our firm proletarian leadership, and influence the peasants in our own way, introduce them into our system of work, teach them to work in the new way, and induce them to take part in the work of socialist construction. In this way the peasantry is guided by the proletariat. And when we admit the peasantry into the lower stories of the Soviet power, this is a necessary prerequisite towards the guidance of the peasantry by the proletariat.

WE may take another example of the same kind, but from the experience of another country, for the purpose of refuting the clever asser-

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing here—with a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

of our remarkable opposition. There is England for instance. England too has carried on imperialist war. As is generally known, Lloyd George, a bourgeois prime minister, admitted Henderson to his cabinet as representative of the working class and the trade unions. The same kind of thing has occurred in other countries. Now tell me this: Is there a single Marxist who can maintain that at that time the English state was a bourgeois proletarian state just because Henderson was in the government? It need not be said that such an assertion would be absolute idiocy. You know who made this assertion. It was the opportunists. They said: Now, Henderson is a minister, and since he is a minister, this signifies a fresh epoch in the development of capitalism; the workers share the power, and we have no longer a bourgeois imperialist state, but something quite different. The proletarian dictatorship is being judged by the opposition essentially in the same manner.

WHEN Lloyd George admitted Henderson into his cabinet, England did not cease for a moment to be a bourgeois imperialist state. Why? For a very simple reason. Because the bourgeoisie had sought out Henderson and his like for the purpose of transforming the ideology of the working class and making the workers amenable to bourgeois ideology. Henderson fulfilled the task set him by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie was enabled to take the working class in tow for the time being, and thus the nomination of Henderson as minister was the link by which the bourgeoisie drew the working class behind it, without altering the class character of their bourgeois power by a hair's breadth. They simply took their class antagonist in tow.

BUT in our case the greater part of the peasantry is not our class en-

emy, it is our ally, and when we admit these peasants into the apparatus of our state administration, and thus induce them to follow us, then it is surely a remarkable state of mind which can maintain that, because we do this, we have no workers' state, but some schismatic petty bourgeois two-class state, etc., and that therefore we have to conclude it to be our duty to protect the purely proletarian ranks against the Soviet state.

The rot of the theoretical error of the opposition lies in the fact that these comrades fail to understand that the proletarian dictatorship must admit its class allies to the organs of the dictatorship if it is to convert these allies to its standpoint, to guide them, and to lead them into the socialist path in the interests of what was to Lenin the supreme principle of the proletarian dictatorship, i. e., of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

THIS is the real definition of the standpoint. And if the existence of a proletarian dictatorship in our country is doubted because we have no industrial proletariat in the villages and in the village Soviets, because we have no historical proletarians in our organs in places where not even a magnifying glass can discover a proletarian at all, then this simply means that the main task incumbent upon the proletarian dictatorship, the task of inducing the poor peasantry and the great mass of the middle peasantry to take part in the work of actualizing a socialist state of society, has not been properly grasped. This lack of comprehension is a striking example of that lack of faith in the possibility of the actualization of socialism in our country, of that lack of understanding for the methods towards this actualization, which was discussed in such decisive terms at the XIV. party congress.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

FALL RIVER MILLS PAYING FINE DIVIDENDS, BUT STARVATION PAY; AN EXAMPLE OF TEXTILE BARONS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative, quite as much as southern competition, responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

Bad Management.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

Work Whole Year for \$430.

Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only \$430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached \$1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of \$1,065. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to \$923.

Dividends Continue.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to \$11,095,800, more than nine times the pre-war figures, and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1924.

Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

Fall River Cotton Mills	Value of Products	Total Wages	Total Dividends
1914.....	\$ 4,916,027	\$13,081,876	\$1,225,793
1915.....	45,392,734	13,707,868	1,145,159
1916.....	65,374,214	15,725,973	2,373,494
1917.....	92,143,372	18,581,436	4,331,361
1918.....	118,376,983	20,252,789	6,146,236
1919.....	135,783,717	25,997,711	4,935,145
1920.....	149,223,703	31,002,421	11,095,800
1921.....	67,860,675	24,242,105	3,094,375
1922.....	91,752,556	28,214,713	3,505,300
1923.....	100,875,526	28,618,736	8491,544
1924.....	60,932,713	18,980,407	2,271,450

The figures show that labor had no share in the great prosperity of the war years. In 1917, when the total value of their output had increased 86 per cent over 1914, wages had increased only 42 per cent. In 1918 the value of their output was up 140 per cent and their wages 55 per cent. In 1919 the figures were 175 per cent and 98 per cent, and in 1920, when the value of the product was 202 per

Brazil Church Wrecked by Storm. ITAMBE, Brazil, Sept. 27.—A heavy storm accompanied by a gale swept this city yesterday, causing four deaths and injuring 152. The heaviest casualties were in a church where a heavy ceiling fell during the storm. Many houses were damaged or blown down.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

How the Bosses Use Sport Activity

IN America the bosses and the employers have developed the use of sports as a means of controlling the minds of the workers as a means of making better slaves out of them. This is true because sports and athletics have been developed on a more extensive scale here than anywhere else. Practically all American-born workers, particularly the young workers, are either active in some line of sports or else are interested in it.

The capitalists, aware of this, have developed an extensive network of sport organizations, have developed a flexible and ramifying technique thru which to control the sport activities of the young workers. Starting in with the schools, where sports (baseball, football, etc.) are actually beginning to displace the regular studies on the curriculum in point of interest to the students, and all the way up to professional sports, the American workers are brought up in a sport and athletic environment dominated by reactionary ideology.

At the school games which lately have begun to attract crowds numbering into the scores of thousands, there are generally military displays by the student soldiers. They play patriotic airs and the flag is prominently displayed around the field.

Coming out the school and entering the factory, the mine, or the mill or the shop, the young student, now a young worker, retains the interest in sport. And the boss takes advantage of this interest to launch company sports, company teams and by keeping the young worker active in these he diverts his thoughts from his job or his wages or his economic conditions. He fills him with class collaborationist ideology (the boss is a good sport, a good fellow—he buys us uniforms, etc.) and besides that he makes the young workers a better source of profit thru increasing his physical efficiency. To such an extent has factory and industrial sports been developed that many articles are being written about it and the efficiency experts are hailing it as one of the best means towards establishing good relations in industry, toward solving the problem of labor versus capital. The huge plants, employing tens of thousands of workers, particularly have developed company sports. The Western Electric Company, the mail order houses, the U. S. Steel Corporation and, in fact, every large concern has organized baseball, football, bowling, tennis, volleyball activity among its employees.

YOUTH DAY IN MOSCOW BROUGHT OUT 200,000

Dutch Socialists Give Pledge to Kill Lies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 6.—(By Mail).—The 12th International Day of Youth was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere in the Soviet Union. Mass meetings of thousands of young workers and peasants took place in all towns. In Moscow, 200,000 people took part in the demonstration which marched past the mausoleum of Lenin in the Red Square. Before the beginning of the demonstration a great meeting took place in the Red Square, at which representatives of the central organs of the party and foreign workers' delegates delivered speeches of greetings.

Dutch Delegates Astounded.

The chairman of the Dutch youth delegation, the social-democrat Spielmann, declared that the delegation had been astounded at all that it had seen and its members promised to do everything in their power to expose the bourgeois lies concerning the Soviet Union. The meeting greeted the freshly arrived delegation of British miners and German working women with great enthusiasm.

200,000 Demonstrate.

200,000 people took part in the demonstrations in Leningrad including representatives of the Dutch, German and Italian youth. A torchlight procession with many thousand participants took place in Kiev. After the demonstrations celebrations took place in all the workers' clubs, meetings, concerts, etc.

During the demonstrations the Young Communist League took collections to assist the British miners. These collections were everywhere very successful.

Negro Delegates to Y.M.C.A. Meet Did Not Feel at Home

HARTFORD, Conn.—Kenneth C. Aldridge of this town was the only Negro delegate from New England states to the world congress of the Y. M. C. A. held recently in Helsinki, Finland. Altho he says that the Negroes were given the same consideration as other delegates, "even the white American lad put aside his traditional prejudices, for the time being anyway," he records that they weren't allowed for a single moment to forget that they were Negroes.

Aldridge issued a statement of his impressions, which reads in part as follows: "It often happens when a Negro returns from travel in Europe or some northern part of the United States that he expresses his enjoyment by such an expression as 'I didn't even know I was colored until I looked in the glass,'—meaning, I suppose, that the thought of his being a Negro disappeared entirely from his mind, due to there being no obvious sign of prejudice or the like in the section visited. I am sure none of the Negro delegates to the world's Y. M. C. A. conference at Helsinki will make any such statement. We were ever aware of the fact that we were Negroes."

Wages Increased.

On January 1, 1926, there were 14,255 collective agreements covering 314,159 members of the union operating in the country. The real wages in 1926 increased between 13 and 21 per cent the various branches of the industry benefitting in varying degrees.

The union has 170 clubs with a membership in excess of 50,000; 1,850 libraries with 729,551 volumes, etc.

On the whole since the Fifth Congress the union has rapidly grown and consolidated its forces.

Industrial Delegates.

The congress was attended by delegates from foreign unions including Comrade Shifferstein, secretary of the Food Workers' International.

The action of the International, particularly as affecting its relations with the league of nations' international labor office, was subjected to some sharp criticism by the members of the congress.

A. J. Cook Tells "Bits" of His Life

LONDON, England.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has been telling in "Bits" the story of his life—and a very entrancing story it is. Cook, according to his autobiography, wasn't born in the purple; instead, he was born "on the strength," his father at the time being a "soldier of the queen." His family long ago owned land in Somerset and the little village called Cookley in that country was so labelled because it was "the land of the Cooks." When he was sixteen Cook developed religious tendencies, and became locally famous as "The Boy Preacher." He intended to qualify for admission to the Baptist ministry, but changed his mind, and went to South Wales with £5 in his pocket, and his other worldly possessions wrapped up in a handkerchief. There his natural ability quickly asserted itself and he wasn't long before he was unanimously and enthusiastically acclaimed as one of the miners' leaders.

Boston Youth School Opens Successfully

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Young Workers' League School opened on Wednesday, September 5, 1926, with 25 students in attendance. The classes are held twice a week at the New International Hall, 42 Wenonah street, Roxbury, and at 36 Causeway street, Boston.

The first lesson was a success. The comrades participated eagerly in the discussion, and showed that they understood the necessity for education. All Y. W. L. comrades and sympathizers will be drawn to the school by the next lesson. The agitprop of the Y. W. L., District 1, intends to develop the school into an independent institution, which will be able to draw in and educate league members and outsiders in the theory of the movement. All comrades who wish to attend can register at 36 Causeway street any night.

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