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\$450,000 BAIL FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

LABOR WAITS EARLY DECISION IN SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Reports that Judge Webster Thayer will hand down his decision on the new trial demand of Sacco and Vanzetti some time in the second half of October are circulating among newspapermen in Boston. The amazing revelations linking the department of justice with the plot against the two defendants and the circumstantial affidavits of Celestino Madeiros and his corroborators argue strongly for a favorable decision but the cold sarcastic manner of the judge at the hearings does not indicate a change in bias.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who tells us that Great Britain is striving to keep Mussolini in leash lest the fascist mad-dog should break loose and start another world war out of his turn, must be extremely naive or very willing to pass the diplomatic lies of Downing Street along as facts. Every trained newspaper man knows that 99 per cent of government official statements are lies meant to cover up the truth. When Mussolini intended to meet Chamberlain at Leghorn he had the fascist papers say that he was going somewhere else. The idea is to throw the people off the track.

THE kaleidoscopic changes that are taking place in the political relationships between the European powers are of tremendous importance. The new alignments that are now throwing their shadows on the political waters are but the forerunners of another war more catastrophic than the last. The former chief rivals on the continent of Europe, the former so-called "traditional enemies," France and Germany, may be allies in the next war. How often has it been said that France and Germany could not get together because of differences of "blood"? But the basis for an alliance was found in coal and iron, just as coal and iron, separated by a frontier, were the two principal causes of the enmity between the two countries prior to the world war.

THOSE who have the time could spend it to less advantage than to read the war files of the capitalist papers. In those days it was "glorious France" and "barbarous Germany." It is not so today. The American bankers, thru the Dawes plan, put the German capitalists on their feet, and now England is learning that she only pushed the dagger deeper into her own commercial heart when she affixed her signature to the Dawes plan. For every mark in reparations her former enemies get from Germany they lose two marks worth of market. The United States was not an "ally" in the late war, but just an "associate." And now the papers have nice things to say about the Germans, while they keep hopping on England and France with hobbled boots.

THE papers will not tell the truth about what actually happened at the Mussolini-Chamberlain conference. But anyone who is acquainted with the financial, commercial and political rivalries of Europe will not be far wrong in assuming that England and Italy are framing up on France and Germany. And no doubt Briand and Stresemann, when they meet again will not cherish the most cordial sentiments towards England and Italy. The antagonism of England and Italy towards France puts the latter in a mood to make valuable concessions to Germany. The defeated on the battlefield only eight years ago, Germany is today more stable than either one of the allies.

THE defeat of "German militarism" cost over seven million lives. The number of wounded is triple that figure.

Madeiros' execution for the Wrentham murder is set for October 27. If Thayer listens to the new evidence and rules for a new trial Madeiros will have to receive an extension of life so that he may testify in the second Sacco-Vanzetti trial. But if the judge follows his ancient custom and again shuts his eyes to the Sacco-Vanzetti arguments an attempt will be made to rush Madeiros to his doom. Such a move would, of course, be fought by the defense which would appeal the Sacco case again to the supreme court and need Madeiros again for his vital testimony if the new trial were later granted.

There is much speculation as to the effect the expose of the federal government's part in the conspiracy will have on international agitation. The general opinion is that European labor will enter into the case again with an ardor that will eclipse all previous agitation. The facts are these: For years European labor has been asking Washington: What about our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti? And Washington has always answered, in effect: The federal government is not interested in the prosecution. It belongs solely to the criminal courts of Massachusetts.

Five years ago the Italian parliament queried Washington and got that answer. Italian ambassadors and consuls have taken up the case and the buck has always been passed to Massachusetts. Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Italy, tells two years ago in the Saturday Evening Post how he was daily besieged in Rome with inquiries about Sacco and Vanzetti and how he asked the state department about the case and got the conventional answer that it was solely up to Massachusetts. Since then practically every European labor movement has asked Washington the same question, under the regimes of Wilson, Harding and Coolidge alike, and always got the same answer.

Now Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand, former department of justice agents—two of 12 who worked on the case—said they were assigned to help convict Sacco and Vanzetti as one way of disposing of two radicals. Assistant District Attorney Ranney of Norfolk county admits the truth of this, but complains about the baring of department secrets. Attorney General Sergeant refuses to open the files that Letherman and Weyand say would prove the belief of the agents themselves in the innocence of the two men.

Gurley Flynn Comments. "Certainly," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, commenting on the case, "the federal government can no longer say it is not interested in Sacco and Vanzetti."

Two of the last big European labor groups to protest were the British labor party and the German socialist delegation in the Reichstag. And now the Europeans find they have been lied to. The American government is shown up in its own Dreyfus case, only in this case not a middle-class Jewish captain but two radical immigrant workers whose case has been taken up by the labor movement of the world.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

POLISH CRISIS INCREASES; ARMY OFFICERS ASSAULT A MINISTER

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Extreme tension today followed the resignation of the Bartel ministry as a result of the government's failure to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget proposals. The serious nature of the friction between the enemies and adherents of Marshal Pilsudski was indicated when several officers early today raided the bedroom of former finance minister Vichowski, leader of the opposition. The ex-cabinet member was beaten into unconsciousness and a gas bomb was left in his room.

WARSAW, Oct. 1.—Pilsudski today was charged by parliament with the task of forming a new cabinet, following the failure of the Bartel ministry to obtain a vote of confidence on the budget question. He accepted, and immediately called a conference of political leaders.

METAL TRADES DEPT. TO JOIN AMSTERDAM

Said to Forecast A. F. of L. Action

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL (Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—Affiliation of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor with the International Metal Workers Federation was practically assured as the result of action taken here today by representatives of American Metal Trades Unions gathered at the Hotel Tuller. Final action was referred to the executive council to adjust such details as the per capita tax to be paid and American representation in the world organization. But affiliation is assured.

Reassure Americans Metal workers in the union of Soviet Republics are not affiliated with the International Metal Workers Federation and Robert Dismann, social-democratic member of the German reichstag who heads the delegation from Europe now attending the convention here, promised the American labor leaders that the workers of the Soviet union would not be admitted "until they provide assurances that they will not use affiliation as an instrument to interfere in the internal affairs and politics of other countries." This is the usual argument used by capitalist countries against Soviet recognition, especially by the American government.

A. F. of L. as Buffer. It is felt here that affiliation of the American trade unions is highly desired as a buffer against the growing influence of the Soviet unions in western Europe.

In adjourning the convention of the metal trades organizations today, President James O'Connell, addressing the foreign delegation, declared: "You have given us a new fire and a new spirit. Say to your friends and your colleagues when you return home that we are hand in hand with you (Continued on page 2)

CONTINENTAL STEEL TRUST ESTABLISHED

Europeans Combine to Control Markets

(Special to The Daily Worker) BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.—A giant steel combination of French, German, Belgian, Luxembourg and Saar Valley interests is being formed to end competition and divide the market in fixed proportion.

The consortium output will be from a minimum of 25,000,000 tons to a maximum of 30,000,000 tons. The percentages allotted the different members are: Germany 43.18; France 31.19; Belgium 11.63; Luxembourg 8.23 and the Saar Valley 5.77.

Divide Up Production. This gives a monthly output of 795,000 tons to Germany; 670,000 to France; 295,000 to Belgium; 310,000 to Luxembourg and 220,000 to the Saar Valley.

Each country is to deposit \$1 in a common fund for each ton of steel turned out within its percentage. For each ton over such percentage it is charged \$4. A repayment of \$2 a ton will be paid any country falling in any one year to produce its percentage of steel out of the minimum of 25,000,000 tons.

British and U. S. Hit. A central international office is to be established and all accounts balanced yearly.

As the British and American interests are not party to this combine, both, particularly the British who claim the continental market, are faced with the combine's strong competition.

CHINESE WAR LORD WHO JOINED FORCES WITH WU PEI-FU AGAINST CANTON



Marshal Sun.

One of the big independent Chinese Generals is Marshal Sun Chang Feng, shown above, who controls five provinces in the lower Yangtze Valley. Recently, however, he set up an alliance with Wu Pei Fu, the English Imperialist tool who has been beaten by the Cantonese, or nationalist forces.

TO FIGHT FOR 5-DAY WEEK, SAYS WILLIAM GREEN

Calls Furriers and the Printers Pioneers

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—Encouraged by action of Henry Ford in adopting the five-day week, the American Federation of Labor will fight vigorously for a shorter working week in industry, William Green, president, declared today.

Green does not believe that there will be universal acceptance immediately of the five-day week, but he thinks that in a few years employers will realize that with the increased production thru time saving machines, wages will be increased and working hours reduced.

The federation, not Ford, should be given credit for first bringing about the shorter week, Green said.

Praises Furriers. "Ford seems merely to have accepted the philosophy of the federation in regard to hours, wages and production," Green declared.

Thru the federation's activity, the five-day week already has been established in two important trades, printing and fur working, said Green.

"The week now for the day printing trade is 44 hours, or five and one half days," Green explained. "In most of the night printing trades, it is 40 hours, or five days."

"Two months ago, we made agreements whereby the fur working trade has a 40-hour week, or five days, as Ford has now established."

In Confined Trades. The five-day week will come first in the so-called confining trades, Green said.

"It is essential in these trades, where the workers labor at top speed and under confining and oftentimes unsatisfactory conditions that the hours should be reduced," he said. "Drudgery (Continued on page 2)

TEN STRIKERS STILL HELD ON EXCESSIVE BAIL

Winnick Is Freed After Brutal Grilling

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—Tom Winnick is out. Winnick was released from the Passaic county jail on \$1,000 bail after unsuccessful attempts had been made to implicate him in the bombing frame-up, and after he had been held without bail for days while police attempted to force a confession from him. They hoped to make him implicate himself and his fellow-prisoners in the bombing frame-up.

Ten strikers are still being held under the excessive bail of \$450,000, and for one no bail at all has been set. Justice Charles W. Parker, who recently set bail for Mrs. Hall when she was first arrested on suspicion of murder, at \$15,000, yesterday named \$80,000 as the collective bail for the five textile strikers in Hackensack jail. These men have been held without bail since their arrest last week.

In addition there are the five men held in Passaic county jail at Paterson on \$559,000. William Sikora is being held there without bail. When the \$80,000 bail was set at the hearing before Judge Parker, Jack Rinzler, attorney for the defense, asked prosecuting attorney, A. C. Hart, to produce the confessions which he claims the accused strikers have made, and on which the men are supposed to be held. According to the reporter of the Passaic Daily Herald present at the time, "Mr. Hart admitted that he did not have signed statements and that he could not get them."

Weakened Condition. Weak and haggard, with an eight-days' growth of beard on his pale face, Winnick was too unstrung to tell a connected story when questioned at strike headquarters. In disjointed phrases he told only a little of what happened to him after his arrest.

"Fire-station near the jail," said Winnick. "Beaten up there first—I was knocked out—senseless—don't remember—don't know how long—hungry—nothing to eat there—" Winnick looked dully at his young wife who had been waiting around anxiously at headquarters for hours. "He hardly seemed to comprehend who she was."

Negro Editors Are Victims of Sedition Charges in Kentucky

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Two colored editors of Louisville, Kentucky, I. Willis Cole and William Warley, have been offered the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in defending themselves for alleged violation of "criminal syndicalism" and "sedition" sections of Kentucky law. The two Negro editors, Cole of the Louisville Leader and Warley of the Louisville News, are accused for an editorial which condemned the double standard of justice prevailing in Kentucky.

A colored man charged with murder and assault had been promptly hung whereas a white man charged with assault upon an 11-year old colored girl had been declared insane without any questioning of his guilt. The county attorney charged that the editorial "was designedly written to create race hatred."

PETITIONS FOR W. P. CANDIDATES MUST BE IN BY 10 A. M. TODAY

The district office of the Chicago Workers Party requests that all comrades having signed petitions to put the party candidates on the state ticket in the coming election, turn them in to the district office, 19 S. Lincoln St. by 10 a. m. today, Saturday. The need for additional petitions is urgent.

POLICE, PRESS AND SPIES COMBINE IN HUGE PLOT TO FRAME-UP STRIKE LEADERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—All the minions of the Passaic mill barons, the police, the press, private detectives and labor spy agencies, are combining in a monstrous conspiracy to break the strike thru the medium of the most brazen frame-up in the history of labor struggles.

Passaic newspapers carry screaming headlines accusing the strike leaders of throwing bombs and assaulting police. The police have reverted to the methods of the inquisition to impose fake "confessions" on maltreated strike leaders. Professional labor spies do their share by planting bombs, that so far have injured no one, but that serve the purpose of the frame-up artist.

The conspirators have only begun on their unquitting program of frame-up. It is high time for the workers of the land to turn their eyes towards Passaic and to be ready to help their fighting brothers in the brave battle that at no time in its long career has been as critical as it is now.

"Riot Law" Is Proved Fiction in New Jersey

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK—(FP)—"Riot law" invented by sheriff George Nimmo of Bergen county, New Jersey, is a vicious fiction, without standing in the legal statutes. Proof of this is found in the dismissal of cases brought against New York friends of Passaic strikers who were arrested in the sheriff's assault on a picket line five months ago. Norman Thomas and Robert Dunn, both Civil Liberties representatives, are free after being out on \$10,000 bail each since their three-day imprisonment.

Ether Lowell, Federated Press correspondent, who was arrested after helping up a woman knocked down by police, has been out on \$1,500 bail, while Robert Wolf, a writer, was on \$5,000 bail for asserting his civil right to stand on a Passaic sidewalk. Thomas will make the test suit for false arrest.

Petitions for writs of habeas corpus to release seven Passaic textile strikers held without complaints or warrants for alleged implication in a bombing affair are being argued by John Larkin Hughes, Civil Liberties attorney, in Jersey City.

Henry T. Hunt, another Civil Liberties attorney and counsel for Passaic Local 1603, United Textile Workers, asserts that the bombing charge has all the appearance of a frame-up. Thirty strikers were held incommunicado without complaints or warrants, supposedly for connection with the bombing. Hunt says the bombs were probably planted by "some detective acting under the hire of the mill owners."

Cal Glad of Chance to Have Comedian as White House Guest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Coolidge this morning knows exactly what's wrong with Europe and what should be done to rectify conditions. He got a complete earful of low-down on the situation last night from America's self-appointed diplomat, Will Rogers, by name.

The gum-chewing comedian, just returned from Europe from whence he sent innumerable postal cards of advice to the president, is a White House guest. He wired Everett Sanders, the Coolidge secretary, yesterday afternoon that he would be in Washington for a few hours and would like, if possible, to pay his respects to the office.

When the president heard this, he directed Sanders to ascertain when Rogers' train arrived so that a White House automobile might be on hand to meet him, and to extend an invitation to stay overnight.

A long telegram came back immediately, its tenor being in effect: "Oh boy! isn't this swell? I've never been in the White House before. You bet I accept!" And in conclusion, the master of the laziat stated, "Sanders, if this is a joke, for God's sake head me off at Philadelphia."

N. Y. GRAPHIC HELPS UNCOVER PASSAIC PLOT

Metropolitan Journal Charges Frame-Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 1.—The latest attempt of the police of Passaic and Garfield to break the big textile strike has been marked with such acts of atrocious brutality and out-and-out framing-up of strike leaders as to invite the wholesale condemnation of the New York capitalist press.

The New York Graphic, one of the leading New York evening papers, yesterday printed several photographs showing some of the arrested strike leaders after they had been beaten up by the police and forced by the most brutal third degree methods to sign unread statements implicating themselves in the latest fantastic plot of the mill-controlled police. The following editorial appeared in the same issue:

JERSEY JUSTICE.

If Gov. Moore of New Jersey wants something to think about let him contemplate the spectacle in New Brunswick and compare it with what is taking place in Passaic.

While Mrs. Hall, the chief figure in a four-year-old murder case, is enjoying freedom on bail of \$40,000 on a charge of first degree murder, a group of underpaid and almost starving workmen who dared to protest because their wages were out in the textile mills are held under bonds of \$350,000.

One striker is held under bonds of \$100,000. The prisoners are hustled from one jail to another at night to prevent their lawyers from serving writs of habeas corpus. If the imprisoned strikers refuse to admit the charges against them in written confessions they are brutally beaten with lead pipes. One man was strapped to the bars of his cell with leathern thongs and struck until he was almost unconscious.

That is the method which the police of Passaic and other textile towns in New Jersey are using to break the mill strike. Some 12,000 workers are still out and they have been taken into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. This seems to have infuriated the police.

If Gov. Moore wants to be the champion of justice in New Jersey, as indicated by his activity in New Brunswick, there is a broad field for him to exemplify it in the textile zone.

Who elects the governor in New Jersey? Is it the people who work for a livellhood or the textile manufacturers?

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RED CROSS RAPS FLORIDA STATE OFFICERS FOR BLOCKING RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—By minimizing the loss in Florida's hurricane, state officials, including Governor Martin, and real estate operators "have seriously handicapped" the Red Cross in its efforts to provide relief for the storm victims, John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, declared today in a message to C. C. Pinckney, chairman of the Richmond, Va., chapter. "The poor people who suffered are regarded as of less consequence than the hotel and tourist business of Florida," said Payne.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

MORE STRIKE BENEFITS TO CLOAKMAKERS

A. C. W. and A. F. of L. Aid Garment Strike

NEW YORK CITY, October 1.—Strengthening their position in the present strike of 40,000 cloak makers, the General Strike Committee of the unions last night announced increases in strike benefits in the 18th week of the strike. Fifteen hundred shop chairmen meeting at Webster Hall cheered the announcement of an increase from \$5 to \$7 per week for single men and women strikers, and from \$8 to \$10 per week for married men and women.

Answer to Bosses. This move was announced last night as the union's answer to the rejection of proposals for peace conference by inside manufacturers and jobbers early this week. The union was also able to announce that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have voted \$25,000 to the cloak strike fund, a check for \$10,000 being received yesterday.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, stated that the appeal for funds, made to American Federation of Labor International unions and other sympathetic bodies, is obtaining a favorable response and money has begun to pour in. Speakers were applauded when they declared the union is prepared to strike into next season if necessary with unabated strength.

Cloaks Few and Costly.

It was pointed out that, in the trade press, buyers and retailers are complaining there is a serious shortage of cloaks. Those cloaks which are obtainable, they complain, are being offered at profiteering prices and warning is being given manufacturers, who are taking advantage of the present crisis, that they will regret it, when the strike is settled. Others who spoke at Webster Hall yesterday included Morris Rubin and Joseph Boronowitz.

The temporary injunction against the I. L. G. W. pickets was made permanent, or technically speaking "continued," by Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingram. It was first issued by Justice Charles L. Guy and has brought the New York trade unions generally into a realization of the menace of injunctions against labor.

Justice Ingram adds a new wrinkle to definitions of "crime." It is not necessary, his opinion says in effect, to show actual violence on the part of pickets. It is only necessary to show that they picketed en masse, that there were lots of pickets, enuf to create an impression of mass power, enough to be effective. His exact words are:

"It suffices to say that on several occasions hundreds of the strikers, or so-called pickets, have been arrested and brought before city magistrates."

"The courts have already commented upon the vast numbers of strikers who daily congregate in front of and in the vicinity of the places of business of the manufacturers. Such crowds in the particular neighborhood make for disorder, impede traffic and have a tendency to incite violence."

Sherwood Eddy Mission Writes on Soviet Union

SHERWOOD, Oct. 1.—Recommending recognition of Russia, the Sherwood Eddy commission, an unofficial delegation of American citizens which visited Russia this summer—has written its report in a letter to President Coolidge. When the group's return and proposal of recognition were first reported in the press Coolidge reiterated to newspaper men the position the United States has taken on recognition since 1923.

The Eddy commission, headed by the Y. M. C. A. head, included editors, business men, educators and social workers. They did not all agree on the merits of the Soviet system, but were unanimous for recognition.

CATHOLIC PRIEST STARTS LITTLE WAR OF HIS OWN IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Father Soto, a priest, is at the head of sixty Catholics and in revolt against the government, according to dispatches today from Guanajuato state. Yesterday the party attacked the village of Salvatierra and burned the railway station.

General Jose Alvarez, chief of staff, asserted the movement was without particular significance as there are ample federal forces in the vicinity to crush the revolt.

Student Paper Raps Domination of "U" Life by Athletics

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 1.—Athletics, the cancer of the institution in which faculty and students alike pay homage to the great god, football.

This denunciation of the constantly growing importance placed on collegiate sports is contained in an editorial printed today in the Daily Northwestern, official publication of Northwestern University here.

Colleges today, the editorial declares, have become merely annexes of football stadiums, and the prominent athlete, regardless of his scholastic abilities, dominates the campus and the school.

"The 'N' man," the editorial continues, "is elected to positions for which he is not qualified. He is given special examinations which are denied ordinary students. In short, he rules the campus and dominates all forms of school life."

Commenting on this, the editorial says simply: "Northwestern is still an educational institution, we hope."

ARMOUR SWINDLE IS CONDONED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Sensational Charge Is Made by College Head

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The pits of the Chicago board of trade buzzed with speculation today in the wake of the charges and insinuations concerning the Armour Grain company's alleged adulteration of rye, contained in the open letter to John A. Bunnell, president of the board, published in the current issue of the round-up.

The letter is signed by J. Ralph Pickell, chief of the round-up college of scientific price-fixing, of which "the round-up" is the official publication. Additional weight was lent to his remarks on the floor of the exchange because of the close relationship said to exist between the college and Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine.

Most of the charges contained in the letter are hidden in questions directed at Bunnell. All deals with the alleged mixing of rye screenings with first quality grain with which Armour company was charged and later exonerated by board of trade directors.

Among the questions which Pickell asks are: "If you, as president of the board, saw that report containing specific evidence of criminality, did you act immediately?"

"Would you like to have me print that report and at the same time explain why you failed to act on it until about five months later?"

"Can you tell me how five cars of rye were loaded out of the Northwestern Public Elevator when, according to the records, there were but 593.22 bushels in the elevator?"

"Do you know that it seems to be only the Chicago board of trade among the exchanges, that condones criminality?"

Bunnell has not, as yet, issued an official answer to the letter.

Scab Building Busy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Construction of a \$5,000,000 apartment house on a 12-acre tract near Rock Creek Park is announced as the next job of Harry Warsman, foe of the organized building trades in the District of Columbia. The local building trades council has for the past two years been conducting a long-distance picket of the British government to prevent its giving to Warsman the construction of its new embassy building.

WORLD SERIES TICKETS SHORT; RAKE-OFF IS BIG

Fans Suspect Motives Behind Shortage

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Infuriated subscribers for world series tickets, who have paid for seats that are not available, hounded the Yankee business office today. More than 15,000 fans have been unable to secure tickets.

Rumors of Scandal. The ticket shortage gave rise to numerous rumors, chief among them one that a scandalous situation would be uncovered when speculators begin to unload—at high prices—the vast numbers of reserved seat tickets they were said to possess.

At the Yankee business office posters announced that all reserved seat tickets had been sold and that 38,000 grandstand and bleacher seats would be put on sale on the morning of games one, two and six, which are to be played in this city.

Too Busy. Ed Barrow, business manager, was too busy to discuss the situation. A report that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, arbiter of the baseball world, had been unable to obtain a sufficient allotment of seats, was denied by the judge, who is at the Hotel Roosevelt.

"I probably have not had all the tickets I want for the minor leagues—they are entitled to them, you know—or for other people throughout the country," said the judge, "but I think I have not to cover the demand."

Admits Speculation. When asked whether he had heard a report that thousands of tickets had fallen into the hands of speculators, he said: "A certain percentage of tickets for the world series inevitably fall into the hands of the scalpers. There does not seem to be any way to prevent it."

THIS WITNESS GOT NOTHING AT ALL IT APPEARS

Messrs. Daugherty and Miller Hogged Boodle

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—George Williams, former managing director of the alien property custodian's office, resumed the witness stand in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, on conspiracy charges, today denied that he had been given the papers in the \$7,000,000 American Metals company property return by the late Jesse Smith, close friend of Daugherty.

Williams said that the papers were delivered to him by Richard Merton, German industrialist, thru whose offices the holdings which had been seized during the war were returned. He denied knowledge of any connection with the deal of the late John T. King, Connecticut politician.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1) AND yet we admit that a war is inevitable, under capitalism. In fact, we have a few wars going on now, due to capitalism. There is the war in China and the protracted struggle on the part of the Druses with French imperialism. But they are comparatively small compared to the next debacle into which the human race will be thrown if the demons of greed who fatten on human sweat and blood thru the capitalist system are not stopped in their tracks. Communists are accused of having a hankering for bullets and a profound contempt for all "peaceful" methods of struggle.

THE people who make this charge are either ignorant or malicious. It seems to me that the events of the past twelve years should prove to anybody's satisfaction that a step-at-a-time policy, towards working class emancipation is impossible under capitalism. The capitalists rule by the sword, and when the exploited masses step beyond the dead line, the capitalists draw the sword and the step-at-a-time draws back or loses his foot. Only when the sword is in the other hand will the shoe be on the other foot.

AL SMITH IS TAMMANY NOMINEE TO SUCCEED HIMSELF AS GOVERNOR



Governor Al Smith.

Gov. Al Smith of New York will be governor for the fifth time if he is elected over his opponents, which he probably will be. Al Smith's "popularity" has been consistently built up thru many years of steady publicity to fool the workers of New York into putting the Tammany man into the State House at Albany. Ben Gitlow, the workers' party candidate and a worker himself is telling the exploited millions of the empire state that Al Smith is a tool of the bosses—and is proving it.

A. F. of L. Metal Trades Dept. to Join Amsterdam

(Continued from page 1)

and we are selfish enough to hope that you can be of some service to us." The delegation of the Metal Workers' International in addition to Dissman included J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain; Konrad Ig, of Switzerland, secretary of the International; Henry Labe, general secretary-treasurer of the French Metal Workers' Association.

The action of the metal trades department here today is taken as a prophecy of similar action by the American Federation of Labor meeting here next week in its relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

Increase Salaries. One of the Moulders' delegates led a lone fight to stop the increase of the department's officials' salaries from \$6,000 per year to \$7,500, the same as the officials of the building trades department. The officers got the raise altho the effort to extend the term of the officials more than one year was defeated.

Chicago Organization Resolutions. Resolutions coming from the Chicago Metal Trades Council calling for an organization drive of the metal trades unions in the Chicago district and urging that wage agreements expire at the same time, were pigeonholed thru reference to the executive council.

The usual platonic resolutions for the organization of the auto industry were also adopted. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: James O'Connell, Mechanists, president; Joseph A. Franklin, Boltermakers, first vice-president; John Coffield, Plumbers, second vice-president; John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, third vice-president; Michael J. Keough, Moulders, fourth vice-president; W. W. Britton, Metal Polishers, fifth vice-president; Roy Horn, Blacksmiths, sixth vice-president; Albert J. Berres, Pattern Makers, secretary-treasurer.

The Underworld of Crime Knew the Real Criminals in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

WHAT the underworld knows, the police are supposed to know, or try to find out. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually to detect crime. Elaborate police systems are built up, especially in the great cities.

It will be the purpose of this and the succeeding article to show that the daily workings of this police system, in the cities of Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and down in New York, not to mention the smaller mill towns involved, could easily have uncovered the real criminals in the South Braintree holdup and murders that were charged against the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

It will be shown, however, that immediately the police got the cue that the United States government wanted to frame-up Sacco and Vanzetti, the police quit the hunt for the actual payroll bandits and murderers.

The real story of the holdup and shootings at South Braintree, Mass., April 15, 1920, was told in the confession of the 26-year-old Portuguese, Celestino Madeiros. This confession is supported in every detail by James F. Weeks, whose real name is Croft, a confederate of Madeiros in the Wrentham National Bank murder on Nov. 1, 1924, for which the former is now serving a term of life imprisonment, while the latter is sentenced to death, the work of the executioner, however, having been stayed temporarily so that Madeiros might appear as a witness in case Sacco and Vanzetti are granted a new trial.

James F. Weeks says: "IT IS WELL KNOWN, AND HAS LONG BEEN WELL KNOWN AMONG A CERTAIN CROWD, WHO DID THE SOUTH BRAINTREE JOB."

Weeks undoubtedly refers to the criminal elements that move about under the eyes of the police very often, as has been frequently shown, committing their crimes if not with the aid at least with passive consent of the police system.

The admissions of Weeks are also of tremendous importance in that they show that Madeiros admitted his participation in the South Braintree affair long before (about a year) he sent his note of confession concealed in a magazine to Sacco in the Dedham jail.

James F. Weeks says he has known Madeiros for six years. He declares that Madeiros frequently, especially in planning the Wrentham National Bank robbery, told him about the South Braintree job and gave him the names of his associates in that crime as members of the Morel or Morell gang of Providence, Rhode Island. Weeks knew this gang, consisting of Joseph, the leader, with his brothers, Mike, Pasquale or "Patsy"; Fred, sometimes called "Butsy"; Frank, a man called Bibber Barone; one called "Gyp the Blood," not, however, the "Gyp the Blood" associated with the Rosenthal crime in New York City years ago.

Weeks begins his affidavit, now among those filed with Judge Webster Thayer, who has the power to grant or refuse a new trial, with the story of preparing with Madeiros the job at the Wrentham, Mass., National Bank. Shortly before this crime, Madeiros and Weeks were in a barroom or "speak-easy" at the corner of Southampton St. and Dorchester Ave., in Andrews Square, South Boston, for the purpose of arranging some of the details.

Madeiros said it was strange that he should be in the very barroom he visited four years before when he was in the South Braintree job. Madeiros told Weeks that he and the gang in the South Braintree job came to this saloon early that morning to get information.

Earlier in the summer of 1924, Weeks says, he was in the Bluebird Inn at Seekonk, Mass., which was run by Barney Monterio and Mary

Boyce. The place was a roadhouse and a disorderly house, he says. Bibber Barone drove up with some others in a motorcar and demanded a girl named Tessie, who had recently been brot to the house. Madeiros, who was at that time employed as a bouncer, told Barone that he and his gang had double-crossed him (Madeiros) once on a job (the South Braintree affair), and that he might forgive them for that, but if they took the girl he would bump them all.

Weeks said Madeiros told him that the South Braintree job was arranged by the Joe Morelli gang, whom he had known as a gang of thieves with headquarters in Providence, R. I., where they had done most of their stealing, shipping the stolen goods to be disposed of in New York City. Some of the Morelli gang had been arrested months before the South Braintree job for robbing freight cars in Providence, but were out on bail.

Madeiros said that for the Wrentham bank job he wanted a Hudson car to get away with, and did not want a Buick; that he had used the Buick in the South Braintree job.

Weeks also says that Madeiros often talked about the Sacco-Vanzetti case, saying they had plenty of money to get out with, but that if they were ever convicted he would come to the front before he would see them go to the chair.

Thus Madeiros had divulged the part played by the Morelli gang in the South Braintree affair, absolving Sacco and Vanzetti from any part in this crime, at least a year before he finally got in touch with Sacco in the Dedham jail.

In order to show that the above evidence is new evidence, as required by capitalist law in order to secure a new trial, Jeremiah J. McAnarney, counsel for Vanzetti in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, declares in an affidavit that he never heard of the Morelli gang of Providence, nor of their connection with the South Braintree murders, nor did he ever learn of the existence of Celestino Madeiros until after the Wrentham bank affair.

ASHLAND DAILY TIMES DEMANDS IRONWOOD PROBE

Associated Press Lax in Reporting Cave-in

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 1.—Forty-three iron miners, trapped for five days deep on the eighth level of the Pabst mine at Ironwood, Mich., have been rescued alive but the demand for federal investigation of the probably avoidable accident is being raised in all quarters. Three men were killed when a cave-in in a shaft caused the cage, or mine elevator, to drop to the bottom.

Intimating that the Oliver Iron Mining Co., a steel trust subsidiary, deliberately allowed its greed for profits to outweigh the safety of its miners, the Ashland Daily Press has telegraphed to Pres. Coolidge a demand for a federal probe of the causes leading to the fatalities.

Safety Exit Caved In. Among the thinly veiled charges directed against the Oliver Iron Mining Co. by the Daily Press are that the safety exit had been allowed by the company to cave in, that the shaft was almost constantly in dangerous condition, that estimates for making it safe were allowed to gather dust in the company office, that the Associated Press for many hours failed to report the terrific accident, that the wives of the dead and entombed men were not notified by the company, that the so-called safety lugs on the elevator were no good and that callous indifference was shown by the company officials.

As evidence of the last charge, the Press states that a prominent company official, when reached by telephone at his house after there had been no response at the door, refused to say anything except, "This is a hell of a time to wake a man up." In the past 30 years, according to this Coolidge-Lenroot Daily, there have been over 500 fatal accidents in Gogebic county with an average of 1 miner killed for every 300,000 tons of iron ore mined.

A. F. of L. to Fight for Five-Day Week

(Continue from Page 1) means decreased production, which, in turn, is a dead loss to the employer."

With Ford, Green believes that increased leisure goes hand in hand with increased production.

Sound Economics He Thinks. "The five day week is a sound economic principle," said Green. "The employer should bear in mind that it is good business, as Henry Ford said." Green declared that this was the principle under which the federation would fight for the shorter work.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Green leaves tomorrow for the Federation's annual convention in Detroit starting Monday.

As last year, the federation is expected again to adopt a strictly non-partisan attitude in the coming elections. Leaders said that this policy has reaped the greatest rewards for labor.

Mexican Fireworks. There may be some fireworks over Mexico, though leaders are trying to keep this question from breaking out on the floor for fear it may stir up a religious fight. The Mexican labor leaders are staunchly supporting the Calles government in its struggle with the Catholic church.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

DEPOSE HEAD OF C. L. U. IN KANSAS CITY

Nelson Charged With Blackmail by Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—C. B. Nelson, reactionary secretary of the Kansas City Central Labor Union was suspended from office, deprived of attending the A. F. of L. convention and spending about five hundred dollars of the union's money at the convention with the fat boys in Detroit. An investigation committee charged him with malfeasance in office on two counts and blackmail. Some of this comes from investigation of Nelson's methods of getting advertising. A trial committee of seven was elected to give the deposed secretary a fair trial, and in the meantime Delegate Mallet of the carpenters, is temporary secretary pending the outcome. The vote to temporarily oust the secretary was carried by a vote of 86 to 24.

More Charges Coming.

The investigation committee brot in charges with three counts against the secretary and reported that this was a partial report. The committee was continued as they say other things detrimental to the labor movement are pending and will be brot in when complete.

The expression of the committee and delegates are that there is something rotten in Denmark, and before the movement in Kansas City can defend the interests of the workers and grow, they will have to clean house.

Other Corruptionists Hunt Their Holes.

The trial committee's recommendations will be referred to the council and at the next meeting they look for a good turn-out of the corrupt, crooked crowd who will back their man, Nelson.

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

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION DEMANDS REPEAL OF "SYNDICALIST" LAW

OAKLAND, Cal.—(By Mail)—The California State Federation of Labor convention is holding its annual meeting in Oakland with 400 delegates present from all parts of the state, representing close to 100,000 organized workers of California. One of the first speakers given the floor was the state commander of the American Legion, John F. Slavick, who claimed he wanted to "co-operate" with labor.

Backs a Republican.

Officials of the federation are in a jubilant mood over the recent victory of C. C. Young in the primaries over his ultra-reactionary opponent, Governor Richardson, for the republican nomination for governor. Young was endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the State Federation officials, the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, all of whom feel that they will get something when he gets into office after the November elections.

In the report of Paul Scharrenberg, federation secretary for many years, he urged labor to fight against the proposed law before the state legislature requiring the bible in the schools of California.

Opposes Peonage System.

Scharrenberg declared his opposition to a system of the Fresno County Labor officials who made arrangements with the government to import Mexican laborers for a few months of the year, under a virtual system of peonage, and then ship them back to Mexico. This plan does not differ one iota from the methods used on the Hawaiian sugar plantations to import Chinese coolies, and the federation declared it could not allow such a policy.

The secretary urged the A. F. of L. to appoint and convene a Joint-Mexican-American Commission representing both organizations which would study the entire Mexican situation and consider what the policy of American labor should be.

The federation re-iterated its stand favoring the complete exclusion of Japanese from California, and denounced the Federal Council of Churches which recently went on record favoring allowing a limited quota of Japanese immigrants to enter this country.

The report further denounced attempts of California open shop employers to enforce "yellow dog" contracts on their employees. Organizations like the Industrial Association of San Francisco, against which the carpenters have waged a bitter struggle for several months to enforce the closed shop, have raised over two million dollars to put the American plan into operation in the Bay District. Scharrenberg modestly claims that

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

FOOD WORKERS DEFEND TRADE UNION UNITY

Admission of the Soviet Workers Wise Step

PARIS (By Mail)—The biennial congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation which opened in Paris Sept. 15 was attended by many fraternal delegates, among whom was Comrade Wilhelm of the Amsterdam Federation of Food and Drink Workers.

Wilhelm accented trade union unity, nationally and internationally, to fight the employers successfully. In one respect, he said, the food and drink international was a step in advance of the Amsterdam International, as it had admitted the Food Workers' Union of Soviet Russia.

Admitting Russians Wise Step.

For this reason, said Wilhelm, his international had been sharply attacked by the other international secretariats, as well as by the Amsterdam International itself, but experience had shown that the step was a wise one, and there had been no reason to regret it. They had naturally had their differences of opinion with the Russian organization, but a spirit of open-mindedness now marked all debates.

Find Worse Countries Than Russia.

The Transport Workers' Congress protested the action of the Estonian government, which forbids the Estonian railway men from joining the I. T. F.

Also it "viewed with alarm" the forcible dissolution of the Transport Union of Italy by the fascist government. This, said the congress, was "in violation of the right of combination laid down in the peace treaties signed by the Italian government."

Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature."

This Sunday, October 3rd we hike to the Upper Palisades. This is a joint hike with our junior section and all proletarians are urged to send their children between the ages of 13 to 18 years for a day of healthful recreation and exercise. Meeting place, Dyckman St. Ferry; Time 10:00 a. m. Sunday morning; Fare, 10c.; Walking time, 2 hours; Leader, Fred Meier.

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.
8:15 to 9:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
9:30—The Bravest String Trio; Val Sherman, Little Joe Warner, Hickey & Johnson, Clinton Keithley, Vivian Lawrence.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1936.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Irving Park Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Oden.

Bauer Cab Drivers Face Injunction to Break Their Strike

Chicago labor faces another injunction, as asked for in a petition before the superior court by the Bauer Taxicab company, to restrain the 750 members of Local 727 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers from "interfering with the business of the company."

There are 90 Bauer cabs on the streets because the strike was unannounced. It was called when the company cut into the already low wage return of from \$22 to \$30 per week with an announcement that the chauffeurs would have to pay five cents a gallon for the gasoline they used while on duty making profits for the company.

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

DAUGHERTY IN FIGHT TO KEEP OUT OF THE CAN

Defense Counsel Waives Opening Address

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Defense counsel in the conspiracy trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, today waived the opening address to Judge Julian Mack in federal court as they plunged into their evidence.

The defense promptly summoned George E. Williams, managing director of the alien property custodian's office under Miller in 1921, to the stand. Williams, about whom much of the government's case has been woven, is regarded as the star witness for the defense.

The Conspiracy Charges.

Prior to turning the case over to the defense Judge Mack announced that the conversation between Williams and Richard Merton, German industrialist, whose successful efforts to recover \$7,000,000 in property held during the war precipitated the conspiracy charges, be permitted to go to the jury as given by Merton in testimony.

The conversation related to Merton's efforts to obtain from Williams information as to how to go about recovering the property. Defense counsel yesterday objected to its introduction on the ground that Williams was not a conspirator. Judge Mack then repeated his ruling that Williams was not a conspirator and that the jury should consider the conversation in this light.

Anti-Fascist Meet in N. Y. Next Sunday, Oct. 3; All Invited

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Workers of New York are invited to the big mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday, October 3, to demand the right of hospitality for political refugees in America, to protest the crimes of fascism in America (the Harlem bomb, for example), to protest the new wave of reaction in Italy and commemorate the victims of fascism who fled in the fascist carnage at Florence.

The speakers announced are W. W. Weinstein of the Workers (Communist) Party; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Civil Liberties Union; Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Carlo Tresca, Frank Bellanca, Metro Allegra, Arturo Giovannitti, Luigi Quintillano and Arturo Di Pietro. The chairman will be Enea Sormenti.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Sunday

The Russian Branch of International Labor Defense will give a concert and dance for Chicago workers tomorrow at Walsh Hall corner of Milwaukee and Noble Sts. One of the attractions of the evening, aside from performances by accomplished artists, will be the appearance of Chas. Cline, famous class war prisoner who spent thirteen years in a Texas penitentiary after one of the worst frame-ups in the history of the working class movement. The concert begins at 8:30 p. m. All proceeds go to the benefit of class-war prisoners.

Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.

For the Labor Movement

For three years "Our Daily" has raised the banner of all militant labor. The DAILY WORKER has made a good fight.

The Passaic strikers, the furriers, the garment workers, the miners and every unit of the working class that has been in struggle in the last three years—say "Keep the Daily Worker." They know the value of The Daily Worker from experience.

To those workers for whom it has struggled—and to ALL LABOR—it now appeals for funds to be able to continue the fight for another year.

Ten thousand dollars must be collected at once—fifty thousand in the next three months. If the campaign is a success we can "Keep the Daily Worker"—FOR THE MILITANT LABOR MOVEMENT.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Party Will Publish Organization Newspaper.

THE Organization Department has just announced its plan to publish a new paper.

"The Party Organizer" will appear monthly and sell to party members for only five cents. It will contain organization news, news of party life in the various districts and in the center, campaign instructions, experiences of comrades in the field, news from the shop nuclei, trade union fraction activities, the workings of the Agitprop Department and special party decisions. Items of interest from the life of the parties in other countries, will be among the features of this paper.

All district organizers and active party members who desire to contribute to its columns should submit their articles and news items to Jay Lovestone, Organization Department, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Membership Meeting Held in District 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—This is to notify the members of the Pittsburgh District, that an important membership meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, Oct. 3rd, at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

The following pressing questions will be taken up:
1—Save The DAILY WORKER campaign.
2—The DAILY WORKER subscription drive.
3—The election campaign.
4—The miners' campaign.
5—Organization of the educational work for the coming winter.
As a party member you are expected to put everything else aside and be present at the meeting.
Do not fail. Be on time!

Comrades Hold Basket Party in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—For a good time, Cleveland comrades should not miss the social to be given on Sunday, October 3, at the Freiheits Gesangsverein Hall, 3514 E. 116th St., at 6 p. m. All nuclei have been asked to bring baskets filled with good things to eat.

Benjamin Gittlow Speaks in Cleveland
CLEVELAND — Benjamin Gittlow, the well-known labor leader and orator, candidate of the Workers Communist Party for governor of New York, will speak in Cleveland at two meetings, on Monday, October 4. The first meeting will be held at the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 E. 31st St., at 7:30 p. m., the second at the Hungarian Hall, 4809 Lorain Ave., at 8 p. m.

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DEAR READER OF THE DAILY WORKER—

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YOUNG COMRADE

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Bunny took this amazing news home with him to Dad; apparently Paul had been right, and the wicked Bolsheviks had been telling the truth! What did Dad make of it? Dad didn't know what to make of it; he was much disturbed, and could only say we couldn't judge, we'd just have to wait. But the trouble was, the longer we waited, the worse things seemed to get; the more evident it became that our president had done the very thing that Dad had been sure he would never do—he had let himself be "jockeyed." Like water seeping underneath a dike, a subtle current of skepticism was creeping through the freshman classes in Southern Pacific University which were taking "Modern History 14."

Mr. Irving wasn't supposed to be discussing the peace conference at all; he was supposed to be seeing to it that his students memorized the names of battles and commanding generals in the Franco-Prussian war. But one theme led so easily to the other, and it was so difficult to keep the "sore-heads" quiet! This same thing was happening in other class rooms, and in other parts of the United States where men encountered their fellows, and thus became exposed to "dangerous thoughts." Before long the forbidden ideas were being voiced in congress, and after that they could not be kept out of the newspapers. It was like a storm that burst over the whole country, a million idealists like Bunny woke up all at once to the cruel fact that their dolly was stuffed with sawdust.

IV

Yes, it was a trying time to be alive in the world. All those golden promises that had been made to us, those bright hopes we had cherished! All the blood of the young men that had been shed, three hundred thousand of them dead or wounded in France—and here, were the allied statesmen, grim, cruel old men, sitting at the council-table and putting the world right back where it had been before! Perpetuating all the old hatreds, all the old injustices—with a thousand new ones to torment the future! Tearing Germans away from their own land and giving them to Frenchmen, giving Austrians to Italians, Russians to Poles—so on thru a long list of bunders; condemning millions of people to live under governments which they feared and despised and thus making certain they would revolt and throw Europe into uproar again;

Men could not realize these things all at once; they got them little by little, as details of the negotiations leaked out. Every country in the world was carrying on its own propaganda, thinking about its own selfish interests; and President Wilson was in the midst of the mess, being pulled and hauled about, this way and that, quite powerless for the good aims he had proclaimed. As the picture of this got back to America, there spread over the land such a wave of disgust as had never been known before.

And then the president himself came home, to declare that he had achieved a complete victory. In the name of "self-determination of all peoples" he was giving the German Rhineland to France, and German Africa to Britain and the German Tyrol to Italy and a Chinese province to Japan and to the United States a mandate over Armenia! Also he had made a perpetual alliance with France and Britain, whereby we bound ourselves to maintain this brand of self-determination forever! When this program had been thoroughly realized, a tone of hilarious cynicism became the correct thing among the young intellectuals of America; fashionable young matrons took to deceiving their husbands in the name of chastity and college boys began toting hip-pocket flasks out of loyalty to prohibition.

The thing was particularly hard upon Bunny, because he had to go to Paradise every once in a while, and come face to face with Ruth, and explain how self-determination for the people of Siberia meant that her brother must stay there in peace time and hold a bayonet at their necks. In elucidating this singular situation, Bunny became almost as skillful a trickster as if he had had a regular diplomatic job with extra-territorial immunity. For a month or two he managed it, while the Germans were dragged to Versailles and made to sign an agreement to pay an indemnity so vast that it could not be named.

Then one day a letter that made his task all but impossible. It was an innocent-looking letter, written in a crude hand on some sheets of cheap paper, postmarked Seattle, and addressed to "Mr. Bunny Ross, Paradise, California." It said:

"Dear Mr. Bunny: You dont know me but I am a returned soldier that used to punch cattle in Salinas valley. Paul Watkins said I should write you because he cant get no news by the censors. I am invallided back, have had the Asiatic disenterry, am bleeding at the bowls three months and you should wash your hands good when you have read this letter, because it is an easy disease to catch. I am in isolation and this will be smuggled, for God's sake dont let on I have wrote it they would sure put me in the can. But Paul said your father might do something to get us boys out if he knew what a hell it was. Mr. Bunny what are we doing in that place and why do we have to stay? It is forty below zero most of the winter and big storms a lot of the time and you have to do sentry duty and in summer the musketoos is big as flies and where they bite the blood runs. And the Japs take shots at us, they are suppose to be our allies but they are sure grabbing that country. There is supposed to be only seven thousand but there is seventy and why did we take them in there? Our boys is not allowed to have no side arms and the Japs have got bayonets and we have only fists. We have zones that we are supposed to control but the Japs will not keep out of them and I have saw them put out with machine guns lined up, and if we have to have a war with them over Siberia there will sure be a lot of our boys massacred at the startoff. And them Russian refugees and officers that we have orders to help I heard our colonel say, you give them money to start a government and they go on a bust and that night you have to pull them out of a sporting house. They have got one idea which is to shoot all the workingmen they can get hands on and the women too and they torture them, Mr Bunny I seen things that it would make you sick to read them. From General Graves down our army is sore on this job and some of them is gone crazy, there has been more than twenty in our regiment, and some has been sent home in a strait jacket. But the people at home is not allowed to know nothing, there is boys in our regiment that is not had one line from their folks in half a year and they are crazy with worry. Why do we have to be there when the war is over, if you know I wish you would tell me. But Paul said not to tell his sister, because it is not so bad for himself, they move him a lot and he is always busy. It is easy when you have a lot of carpenter work but for some fellers I seen them carry a stack of rail-way ties a hundred yards and then move them back to the old place just to keep us working. Please send me some cigarettes that will be a way to say that you have got this letter and if you send two packages I will know that you want me to write some more. Yours respectfully, Jeff Korbitty."

(To Be Continued.)

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The British Miners Fight On

The British coal strike enters its sixth month with British coal production at less than 10 per cent of normal, proving that the miners, estimated at 150,000, who have been driven back to the pits by downright starvation, constitute a negligible factor in breaking the strike.

The stern endurance of the miners is in direct contrast to the cowardice and black treachery of their own leaders and the leadership of the Trade Union General Council.

First came the desertion of the miners by the calling off of the general strike, then the refusal to institute an embargo on scab coal. Words, words, words—but no action from the official leadership of British labor which has contented itself with calling Premier Baldwin names and "accusing" him—the spokesman of the capitalist class of Britain—of aiding the coal owners.

Of course, he is. That is his job. It was his job when he induced the trade union general council to call off the general strike and his job now is to smash the British labor movement. In this he is being aided by the British trade union leaders from Cook, with his whining acceptance of the Judas kiss of the reactionaries at the Bournemouth congress, to Thomas and MacDonald.

British industry is in a desperate condition. The beginning of November, according to dispatches, will see the transfer of huge orders from British plants to other countries if the coal strike is not settled. 140 blast furnaces are closed as are dozens of textile mills unable to pay the high price exacted by the thrifty importers of foreign coal.

The Bournemouth Trade Union Congress could have won the coal strike. It had only to show a united front to the British government, call for the whole trade union movement to refuse to handle scab coal, and the government would have had to capitulate.

The situation of British imperialism, at home and abroad, is now so desperate that it needs but a determined stand by the working class to bring it to its knees.

But this is exactly what the leaders—Thomas, Pugh, Cramp, Cook, Tillet, Purcell, Swales and all the rest of them with a few possible exceptions not be found in the upper strata—are afraid of. They are imperialists to a man in spite of their brave words from time to time.

The miners must battle thru for another month and they will have won. Perhaps they may not be able to resist entirely, without any aid from the T. U. C. except that of scant financial support, a reduction in wages, but they will have dealt a blow to British capitalism from which it will never recover.

No blacker page in British labor history has been written than that which records the betrayal of the glorious struggle of the miners. It is likewise a betrayal of the whole British working class and the labor movement of the world. There is no one who has followed the struggle in Great Britain but that knows that the rank and file of labor thruout the world were thrilled and inspired by the general strike as they had not been since the Russian revolution. The masses stood ready to aid in every way had the British Trade Union General Council issued the call for uncompromising support on every front that the masses expected.

Such treachery has far-reaching effects and already it has created serious demoralization in the ranks of British labor and discouraged the workers in other lands.

Were it not for the British Communist Party and the Minority Movement, the trade unions would be in full retreat and the victory of British capitalism all but complete.

As it is, the Communists and the organized left wing are rallying the workers for new struggles, preventing desertion of the unions and preparing to establish a new leadership free from the damning taint of British imperialism.

The advanced section of the British workers has said that the agents of British imperialism in the ranks of the labor movement, whether they masquerade under left phrases like Purcell and Cook, or openly fight for the master class like Thomas and MacDonald, must go.

The British labor movement has entered a new period. The end of the coal strike will mark not an end of struggle as the reactionary leadership hopes, but the beginning of the fight to organize the British labor movement for the struggle for power.

No Check-Off in the Anthracite Shown by District 7 Convention

The recent convention of District 7, where the delegates called upon John L. Lewis to come into the anthracite fields, meet with the board of conciliation, and attempt to secure the check-off which the board has not yet established, is the best of proof that the charges made by the progressive forces, headed by Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan, that John L. Lewis surrendered the check-off and jammed an agreement which does not provide for it down the throats of the anthracite miners, are correct.

Never before since the unionization of the anthracite field has a district convention had to raise such an issue.

It is the same with the arbitration clause in the anthracite agreement. The Lewis-Cappellini machine claims that it is not an arbitration agreement. Nevertheless, they dare not wage a struggle on this issue, even though they were militant enough to do so, because their full treachery would be exposed.

As soon as provisions of the anthracite agreement were known the Communist Party denounced it as an arbitration agreement, which surrendered the check-off and the closed shop. The convention of District 7 has confirmed our statement.

There are a number of things the miners will have to do. The first is to clean out the Lewis machine from top to bottom, strengthen the union, force the check-off and closed shop and absolutely reject the arbitration clause in the agreement and by a series of well-organized strikes put the union back on its feet in a position to protect the miners and build it into a weapon of the rank and file to defeat the assaults of the operators and their agents in the union.

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FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

ARTICLE FOUR.
By WM. F. DUNNE.

The reflection of official reaction in the legislative and executive meetings of trade union bodies is found in the fact that nowhere has the official leadership taken the initiative in encouraging the workers to struggle or in leading these struggle after they have arisen more or less spontaneously or have been initiated by Communists or the left wing.

On the contrary as in Passaic and the furriers' strike, the A. F. of L. and the international union leadership has hampered the struggle.

In the railway unions the enactment of the Watson-Parker bill has served as an excuse for the officialdom to frown on all strike action and insist that the membership rely solely on the company-owned machinery organized under the provisions of the law.

But what has been written above does not give a complete picture of the status of the American. There is another and a brighter side. If this were not true the picture would be dark indeed.

Contrasted with the brazen betrayals of the interests of the masses, and the rapid drive towards the capitalist camp on the part of officialdom, and the apathy of large sections of the working class already noted, there are a number of events which show that reaction in the upper strata of labor and the demands for more production by the bosses which are widening the gap between the leadership and the labor aristocracy on one side and the unskilled and unorganized workers on the other is producing a counter-movement which even makes itself felt in official circles and whose significance, if under-estimated, will have fatal consequences for our party and the labor movement as a whole.

The most important of these developments are the following:
1—The call for aid of the British coal strike sent out by the A. F. of L.

This was largely the result of pressure from below and undoubtedly was a step taken by the officialdom to forestall Communist criticism.

The action was not taken until the United Mine Workers had authorized relief donations. (It should be remembered in calculating the importance of the A. F. of L. action that a prolongation of the British strike is not altogether displeasing to American coal capitalists and to American imperial-

ism in general so long as it does not take on revolutionary character. It should be remembered likewise that the slightest attempt has been made by the A. F. of L. executive to prevent shipments of scab coal to Britain.)

2—The Passaic textile strike and the almost unparalleled financial support given to it by A. F. of L. unions and organized and unorganized workers generally. (While the Passaic strike itself, occurring in an industry that is being dislocated and is out of the main stream of development of American industry, is not so decisive as indicating a general trend in the ranks of the working class, it is fundamentally important for the ungrudging support given it by the masses in the face of official hostility, the wonderful spirit and determination of the strikers, and because of the leading role of the Communists in actual organization and routine work of the strike and in the relief work.)

3—The challenge to the official policy of the A. F. of L., reaffirmed at every convention since the Russian revolution, thrown down by the organization of a trade union delegation to the Soviet Union composed of a number of well-known trade union of-

officials, trade union economists and editors and attorneys largely engaged in pleading trade union and working class cases.

This represents unquestionably a split of considerable proportions on this issue within the official circles of the A. F. of L. and the railway brotherhoods.

This too is the result of pressure from below.

4—The organization of a broad powerful opposition to the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America expressed in the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan slate backed undoubtably by a majority of the membership and fighting on a militant program of fundamental trade union demands and proposals. (The importance of this development on the American labor movement cannot be over-estimated but it should be remembered that the coal mining industry, like textiles, is being dislocated and that it is the union fields which are suffering and not the industry as a whole.)

5—The strike of the motormen and switchmen on the New York Interborough Rapid Transit company lines.

This event is of particular importance in spite of the small number of

workers who actually struck. (Estimated at from 700 to 2,000 at various times.) It is of unusual importance because of the fact that it was a break with a well-organized company and occurred among workers generally regarded as backward and was conducted militantly.

6—The assumption of the responsibility for the Passaic strike by the United Textile Workers and the affiliation of the strikers to this A. F. of L. organization.

This development is of tremendous significance inasmuch as it is the first time an A. F. of L. international union has taken such action in a strike called and fought under other auspices when any considerable number of workers have been involved. The reluctance with which the U. T. W. accepted these workers as members, following the denunciation of the strike by the A. F. of L. executive council only adds to the importance of this development. The inclusion of these textile strikers in the U. T. W. is a tribute to the strength of the mass pressure from workers both in and out of the A. F. of L.

7—The recent appearance and speech of President Green at the meeting of the Anti-Fascist Alliance in New York in spite of the official socialist desertion and the claim of socialist and reactionary labor press to the effect that the alliance was a purely Communist organization.

The only mass organization really fighting the agents of fascism in America among the Italian workers, President Green had to recognize the alliance as the leader of this struggle.

8—The strike and victory of the Furriers' Union in the face of right sabotage.

President Green personally took charge of the right wing fight.

9—The strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its militant struggle against the injunction. (These two latter events, while having a certain effect on the American labor movement are of more importance as showing that the needle trades unions, of a much higher political consciousness than the rest of the labor movement, have largely recovered their pre-war militancy. Like the textile and coal industries the clothing industry is convulsed by internal shifts (the development of contracting and jobbing) resulting in a weakening of union control. The courageous struggle of the furriers and ladies garment workers is somewhat offset in the industry as a whole by the fact that in the Amalgamated

tion on wage policy is to be anything more than another scrap of paper, should take the initiative and leadership in a fight for a 25% increase in wages for every worker in the United States.

Will the A. F. of L. initiate such a fight? Will it support its statement of wage policy by action to enforce it? Every worker knows the answers to these questions. Just as the A. F. of L. conceded to the capitalist employers everlastingly the right to exploit the workers, to take for themselves in profits half of the product of the workers, so they will concede to them to retain all of the increase in the productivity of the workers.

The A. F. of L. leaders are too cowardly, too tied up with the capitalists, to lead the workers into a fight for the little that these leaders declared labor should have and without which "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase."

Such a contention would have to face the fact that the same department of labor Year Book which establishes the increase in productivity admits that the index of wages which in 1919 stood at 235, compared to 100 in 1914, was only 215 in 1925. In other words, labor suffered a decrease in wages of about 9% in a period in which productivity per worker increased 20% from 1919 to 1925 with a continuance of productivity between 1923 and 1925 which made the percentage of increase in productivity still greater in 1925.

Will the A. F. of L. Leadership Fight? THESE figures put up to the leadership of the A. F. of L., which adopted the modest demand that labor should be satisfied with its proportionate share of the product of industry and let the capitalists have theirs, whether it will fight even to maintain that proportionate share.

Labor has not received its proportionate share of increased productivity from 1919 to 1925, to say nothing of increasing its share of the wealth produced and improving its standard of life at the expense of reducing the profits of the capitalist employers.

If the leaders of the A. F. of L. mean to have their declaration of wage policy to be taken seriously, if they really mean to maintain labor's share of the wealth produced, then it is the business of the Detroit convention, which opens Monday, to make the first and most important order of business of the convention the question of organizing and mobilizing the workers for a nation-wide drive, in every industry, for an increase in wages proportionate to increase in the productivity per worker as shown by the figures of the department of commerce.

That increased productivity is at least 25% to put it moderately. The A. F. of L. leaders, if their resolution on wage policy is to be anything more than another scrap of paper, should take the initiative and leadership in a fight for a 25% increase in wages for every worker in the United States.

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Will the A. F. of L. Fight for Its Wage Policy?

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

THE Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last year, adopted a declaration on the wages of the workers, which was hailed as a new wage policy. The section of the resolution on wages which contains this new statement of policy, reads as follows:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This statement of policy by the A. F. of L. is a frank acceptance of the existing capitalist system under which the workers are exploited by the owners of industry. The A. F. of L. accepted the right of the capitalist employers to take a large share of the product of the workers in the form of interest on bonds, dividends on stock and profits generally.

According to a study made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, in the year 1918, the capitalist employers took 46 per cent of the net value product of all industries in this country, and labor received 54 per cent. The wage policy of labor, as visualized by the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. was to continue to give the capitalist employers 46 per cent of the product of the workers and that labor should be satisfied with the 54 per cent which it was receiving (according to the calculation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which very likely exaggerated labor's share.)

THE Atlantic City convention policy applied to industry means that the workers should not fight for a higher standard of life so long as there was no increase in the amount of wealth produced. It conceded to the capitalist employers all that they had grabbed in the past. The capitalist employers in the United States have thru the exploitation of labor amassed great fortunes in the past fifty years, they have achieved thru this exploitation the ownership of the great industrial machine which the workers have built in this country.

The A. F. of L. said, let them have it. The A. F. of L. said, let them draw interest, dividends and profits on their certificates of ownership, altho they may be absentee owners and contribute nothing to the production of wealth.

All that the A. F. of L. asked for labor was, that if the amount of wealth produced was increased, then the increase should also be divided 54% to

the workers and 46% to the capitalist employers.

This policy means that the worker cannot secure at any time a greater share of his product. He can only demand higher wages if thru the improvement in the machinery of production or thru intensified work on their part they can increase the amount of wealth produced.

Productivity in Industry.

THIS wage policy of the Atlantic City convention should be reactionary enough to suit even the most hide-bound capitalist employer. The A. F. of L. convention, so far as it was within its power, that is so far as labor was concerned, simply gave the capitalist employers a guarantee that they need have no fear that their profits would be interfered with. Surely, no capitalist employers could ask more than that his workers should declare that they would never ask him to reduce the share of the product of industry which he gets in the form of profits, in order to increase the workers' wages.

While guaranteeing the capitalists their profits in the ratio in which they had been receiving them, this statement of wage policy did make one modest demand for the workers. It asked that if productivity increased the workers should share in the increase product. If the ratio was 54% to the workers and 46% to the capitalists, then the workers should get 54% of the increased productivity—that is, their wages should be increased in proportion to the increased amount of wealth they produced.

The department of Commerce in its year book for 1925, which has recently been published, throws some light upon the question of the productivity of the workers. Its figures on the productivity of labor should be of interest to the A. F. of L. leaders. The Year Book says:

"Even in the short period between 1919 and 1923 the output per wage earner in our factories increased about 20%, and there is no doubt that the census of 1925 will show a continuance of this basic progress. A 20% increase in the productivity per worker from 1919 to 1923, a continued increase in productivity since that time! Here is something for the A. F. of L. leaders who adopted the reactionary wage policy at the Atlantic City convention to consider. According to even their wage policy labor should fight for an increase in wages when the productivity of the workers increases.

No one will dare to contend that the workers have shared in the 20% increase in productivity from 1919 to 1923 and in the increase in productivity of the workers since 1925 which the department of commerce Year Book establishes. No one will dare contend that the real wages of the workers have increased since 1919.

and an ordinary phillistine or third-rate official. All these facts point to one conclusion: the human soul has only reached its present height by a long period of gradual evolution; it differs in degree, not in kind, from the soul of the higher mammals; and thus it cannot in any case be immortal.

That a large number of educated people still cling to the dogma of personal immortality in spite of these luminous proofs, is owing to the great power of conservative tradition and the evil methods of instruction that stamp these untenable dogmas deep on the growing mind in early years. It is for that very reason that the churches strive to keep the schools under their power at any cost; they can control and exploit the adults at will, if independent thought and judgment have been stifled in the earlier years.

This brings us to the interesting question: What is the position of the "ecclesiastical evolution" of the Jesuits (the "latest course of Darwinism") as regards this great question of the soul? Man is, according to Wasmann, the image of God and a unique, immaterial being, differing from all other animals in the possession of an immortal soul, and therefore having a totally different origin from them. Man's immortal soul is, according to this Jesuit sophistry, "spiritual and sensitive," while the animal soul is sensitive only. God has implanted his own spirit in man, and associated it with an animal soul for the period of life. It is true that Wasmann believes even man's body to have been created directly by God; but, in view of the overwhelming proofs of our animal descent, he

leaves open the possibility of a development from a series of other animals, in which case the divine spirit would be breathed into him in the end. The christian fathers, who were much occupied with the introduction of the soul into the human embryo, tell us that the immortal soul enters the soulless embryo on the fortieth day after conception in the case of the boy, and on the eightieth day in the case of the girl. If Wasmann supposes that there was a similar introduction of the soul in the development of the race, he must postulate a moment in the history of the anthropoid apes when God sent his spirit into the hitherto unspiritual soul of the ape.

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