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## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

**GREAT BRITAIN** has recently been pressing France to renew the anti-Soviet intrigue which was part of the foreign policy of that country until Poincare was kicked out of office a few years back. And now that Poincare is again in office, it is obvious that the British are meeting with success even the Briand is supposed to have a free hand in running the foreign office. The conclusion of a Franco-Roumanian treaty in which France recognizes the theft of Bessarabia by Roumania as legal is considered a decidedly unfriendly act by the Soviet government.

**STRANGE** tho it may appear to people who are so naive that they assume that a reactionary will always follow an objectively reactionary policy, foreign minister Stresemann of Germany favors friendly relations with the Soviet Union—for business reasons. And it is reported that when Stresemann had his famous conversation with Briand at Thoiry, he remarked that in his opinion France had less to fear from Russia than from England, and that if any particular country deserved isolation, that country was Great Britain. Briand is said to have listened and kept on chewing his moustache.

**BRITAIN'S** foreign policy in Europe is very unsteady. Today she is flirting with Italy; tomorrow with France. Mussolini, who knows that there is a stiletto in many an Italian pocket, hankering for a nice soft spot in his anatomy, talks like a combination Caesar-Napoleon, and declares that the Mediterranean must be an Italian lake. This kind of oratory gives England the shivers, so Chamberlain has a tete-a-tete with Briand. Mussolini turns loose another yelp and Chamberlain hastens to Rome to convince Benito that he was only plotting against Russia with his friend Briand.

**THO** the Babbitt bible tells us that honesty is the best policy, and we must admit that it has some merit, dishonesty is the only policy for the imperialist powers. When two statesmen, representing rival powers shower compliments on each other, it is time for the cannon-fodder of the respective countries to begin kissing their wives and sweethearts good-bye and getting their hides in trim for the trench coats. The chief reason why the capitalist powers do not open fire on each other today, is financial and moral weakness. Another good war would fill them off, so they hold their chariots.

**WAR** correspondents will soon be flocking into Chicago if predictions bear fruit. Two rival gangs of bootleggers have declared war on each other and the ordinance departments of both gangs have been stocking up on machine guns. Of course, the good people of the city don't want war. Neither does the police department. The latter make an honest dollar now and then out of the gangsters, according to statements made by federal sleuths.

**PERHAPS** it is all jealousy. They tell us that when a copper needs money to buy a new dress for his (Continued on page 2.)

## MUSSOLINI PREPARING FOR WAR ON TURKEY SAYS LONDON EXPRESS

**LONDON, Oct. 10.**—Premier Mussolini is preparing for war against Turkey, says a sensational article appearing in the Daily Express. The article declares the Italian dictator wants "to secure a sphere of influence on the coast of Turkey which had been promised to Italy in 1915 by the famous secret pact of London which came to light in 1919 to trouble the peace delegates at the Versailles conference. The signatories to this pact were Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy."

## STRIKE HITS BRITAIN, SAY SAILORS

### I. W. W. Seamen Refuse to Man Scab Ships

By GORDON CASCADEN.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

**BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.**—Members of Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World arriving here on ships sailing from the British Isles paint dark pictures of industrial conditions resulting from the determination of Britain's industrial czars to starve the striking miners into submission.

"Many great industries are shut down completely," a "wobbly" sailor declared on his arrival here today on a United States' shipping board steamship which carried general cargo to and from an English port. "Other industries are working a few days a week only."

#### Trade Losses Enormous.

"Manufacturers are bewailing the fact that foreign firms are getting their orders. Great shipbuilding and other plants are practically at a standstill."

"Despite the dismal, black, foggy days of the beastly English climate most places are going without fuel."

#### Government Offices Cold.

"Even government offices are without it. The strike might cease today but England would continue practically featureless for weeks afterward."

"I was ill in a hospital where hospital clothing was changed at least once a week and often twice if visitors called to see us. Soon we were told that we must wear the same suit for three and four weeks. These hospital had little coal to heat hot water to wash clothes. At first we were permitted to take a bath every day but before I left we considered ourselves lucky if we got that privilege once in two weeks."

#### M. T. W. Shows Solidarity.

True to its principles, the M. T. W. is doing all possible to keep men from sailing out of the United States on scab coal boats. In every section of the world its members are spreading the word for all seamen to refuse to man boats carrying coal to the British Isles or to ports of other countries which got their supply from Britain before the strike.

An I. W. W. sailor was offered a job on the bridge of the Sudawsonco, the first United States ship to carry a full cargo of scab coal out of Hampton Roads, the premier scab coal shipping port of the world.

#### I. W. W. Seamen Won't Scab.

Altho this "wobbly" had been out of a job all summer he indignantly refused to scab when asked to go over to Newark to join the crew that was to man this transmarine liner.

Nine I. W. W.'s quit ship which called at Baltimore yesterday following a rumor that she was to carry scab coal to England. This boat, however, sailed for Cuba with general cargo, after several hours' delay in which she obtained another full crew.

"Wobblies" are quitting many ships both here and in Norfolk because they refuse to scab on Britain's miners.

## OUT OF ORDER



## CALIF. STEEL WORKERS PULL STRIKE ON CUT

### Call on A. F. of L. for Organization Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**PITTSBURGH, Cal., Oct. 10.**—When the wire drawers at the Pittsburgh plant of the Columbia Steel corporation blew the whistle, all the men in the department shut down the machinery in protest against the wage cut of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day the company was trying to force upon them.

**Wire Drawers Start Strike.** Forty wire drawers went out and about 200 men were laid off.

The company at once began a campaign to break the strike, evicting nine workers who lived in the company-owned hotel when they refused to report for work.

#### Ask A. F. of L. for Organization.

There are over 1,200 men in the plant. The other departments received wage cuts, or "wage adjustments" recently.

The strikers are calling upon the American Federation of Labor to organize these metal workers.

#### Call For "Ma's" Resignation.

**AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.**—The resolution introduced in the house of the special session of the Texas legislature late yesterday asking the immediate resignation of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, governor of Texas was to be taken up for consideration in the house today. The resolution is intended as a concurrent one for action in both houses.

## JAILED CLOAKMAKERS SEND LABOR MESSAGE THRU DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.**—We, the striking cloak makers, having been committed to the Tombs prison for our just fight against our oppressors, the bosses, desire to express thru our beloved paper, THE DAILY WORKER, our protest against the brutality of the New York police and also against the judges that serve so well the interests of the capitalists.

We want to tell them that they will not succeed in their attempt to break our ranks and we will fight until victory is with us. Long live the solidarity of the working class!

The committed cloak makers in the Tombs prison.

## ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN HAD RIGHT TO NIP

**NEW YORK, Oct. 10.**—Upholding the property of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, attending the champagne dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Oct. 30, 1921, at which he returned checks for the \$7,000,000 American Metals claim to Richard Merton, German industrialist, Colonel William Rand, counsel for Miller denied the conspiracy charge in continuation today of his summation to the jury at the trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general.

## SHANGHAI NEAR CAPTURE; CANTON ARMY SWEEPS IN

### Britain Plans Armed Intervention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

**SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.**—Chinese student and labor bodies are preparing a gigantic celebration of the sweeping victories of the Cantonese national revolutionary armies which are advancing toward Shanghai down the Yangtze. The foreign settlements where are concentrated the forces of imperialism, are alarmed at the prospects of the capture of Shanghai, which is feared may be made by local Chinese even before the Cantonese reach the city.

#### Shanghai Chinese May Revolt.

The Shanghai Chinese are overjoyed at the reports that Wuchang and Kukiang, even a more important point down the river from Hankow, have fallen before the Cantonese, and the imperialist powers in Shanghai have called out all police reserves and special armed forces in fear of a united labor and student revolt, altho this city is supposed to be controlled by General Sun Chuan-fang, who has been fighting the advance of the Canton troops.

#### Troops Go Over to Cantonese.

Reports are that Wuchang, where Wu Pei-fu's troops were besieged for more than a month, fell to the Cantonese on terms whereby the troops join the Canton armies. Kukiang also was evacuated by the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, probably by troop desertions. Sun has been unable to control (Continued on page 2.)

## GREEN SEEKS ALIBI FOR GIVING EDDY FLOOR AT A. F. OF L. MEET

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

**DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.**—Five officials of the American Federation of Labor were addressing audiences in local churches today, as the guests of dollar-subsidized religion, while the bitter controversy still raged as to whether Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had broken away from an alleged gag that President Green claims was imposed upon him here last Thursday before he was allowed to take the platform and tell of his recent trip to Europe, which included a visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.

#### Open Shops Relent—A Little

Altho the local Y. M. C. A. was closed against President Green, hardboiled capitalism locally relented sufficiently to make it possible for Green, Frank L. Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Robert M. Fechner, of the Machinists' Union; and James Wilson, of the patternmakers, to address audiences in churches.

Even two addresses by Albert F. Coyle, of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, before two churches were announced to the A. F. of L., altho the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not affiliated to that body. The labor addresses were arranged by the Federated Churches of Christ of America, a buffer institution between the class-conscious workers and mammoth religion.

#### Free Speech, But Not Too Free!

While enjoying this semblance of free speech at the hands of the employers' religion, the A. F. of L. officials continue to let loose new attacks against Eddy's attempt to tell the delegates a little of the truth about the Soviet Union.

President Green still persists that he merely invited Eddy to address the convention on the former's ouster from the Y. M. C. A. because it had received huge sums of money for its building program from open shop interests and did not want to endanger these sources of income.

Contributions to the Y. M. C. A. building fund made public today include the following: Henry Ford, \$700,000; Edsel Ford, \$750,000; Fisher Brothers (auto body manufacturers), \$500,000; S. E. Kresge (6 and 10 cent store king), \$500,000; Mrs. Hannan (Hannan Real Estate Exchange), \$500,000. Other large employers, all hostile to union labor, also contributed huge sums.

#### Green's Alibi Weak.

That President Green, however, had no reference to his clash with dollar-subsidized Y. M. C. A. is clearly shown by the nature of his remarks in presenting Eddy to the convention.

These remarks were fully reported in Saturday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER, and show that Green boasted of the free speech privilege that he was according to Dr. Eddy. Surely Dr. Eddy needed the enjoyment of no free speech right to defend Green against those who were attacking him. Nevertheless, Green is rallying all his friends to support him in his alibi. Dr. Eddy has wired his version of the whole affair to Detroit as follows:

#### Eddy's Statement.

"I was asked by certain labor leaders to go to Detroit and speak at the American Federation of Labor convention on conditions in Russia. Mr. Green, president of the federation, asked me before the meeting not to refer to the question of the present government in Russia as it was a controversial question before the convention (Continued on page 2.)"

## RESOLUTION FOR FIVE-DAY PLAN IS WEAK

### "Progressive Shortening" Sole Demand

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

**DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.**—Vice Presidents James Duncan and Matthew Woll are whipping together the report of the resolutions committee that goes to the American Federation of Labor convention here today as a special order of business at the opening of the afternoon's session.

Chief among the resolutions are those demanding recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, opposing the league of nations, the world court and the so-called international labor office attached to the league, seeking an investigation of the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, attacking race discrimination in the unions, opposing Citizens' Military Training Camps and rejecting the fascist theory of government.

"We expect our report to cover at least two days," announced Chairman Duncan, of the committee, "as there are several very important matters before it."

The convention adopted the report of the committee on shorter workday, which refused to take a definite stand for the five-day week, instead favoring a "progressive shortening of the work-week."

#### Cap Makers Demand 5-Day Week.

The demand for the five-day week came up in resolutions offered by the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' delegation.

Delegate Max Zuckerman spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report of the committee. He pointed out that the five-day week had already been won in some of the needle trades.

Delegate John P. Frey furnished elaborate statistics to show the increased per capita production of workers in different industries. The output per man in the General Motors Corporation, for instance, has (Continued on page 2.)

## ANOTHER NEGRO FALLS VICTIM TO ROPE AND BULLETS OF WHITE MOB

**DOVER, Tenn., Oct. 10.**—Herbert Bell, Negro, was taken from the county jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of seventy-five men, carried into the woods three miles from here, hanged to a tree and his body was riddled with bullets.

Bell was held on a charge of murder following the death of Rufus Joyner, farmer, of Clarksville, Tenn., several days ago. Yesterday in court at Clarksville, Sheriff Ellis was forced to draw his pistol to protect the Negro and his wife from spectators in the courtroom.

# Forward to the \$10,000 Mark Goal to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

As this statement is written the full returns of the appeal to raise \$5,000 of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the past week are not all in. The remittances on Monday will show how near to the \$5,000 total the contributions ran.

We can say now, however, that the response made during the week together with the funds that will reach THE DAILY WORKER Monday, have made it possible to meet the urgent debts due on Monday and save the situation for another week.

But this has not put THE DAILY WORKER out of danger. We told the party and the sympathizers with its work at the beginning of the campaign that \$10,000 must be raised within two weeks to carry THE DAILY WORKER thru. Our campaign, however, has been slow in getting under way. The total thus far has been:

Sept. 16—First week	\$ 339.50
Sept. 25—Second week	512.10
Oct. 25—Third week	1,380.83
Oct. 4—Monday	185.00

Oct. 5—Tuesday	374.50
Oct. 6—Wednesday	508.00
Oct. 7—Thursday	369.00
Oct. 8—Friday	314.05
Oct. 9—Saturday	265.75

Estimated for Monday, Oct. 11..... 1,500.00  
\$3,838.88  
\$5,338.88

If Monday's estimate is fulfilled we will still be short \$5,000 of the first \$10,000. Because of the slow returns at the beginning of the campaign, THE DAILY WORKER has been obliged to postpone obligations which were already long overdue. These have now accumulated so that the real crisis for THE DAILY WORKER will come during the present week.

We cannot postpone meeting the pressing obligations of THE DAILY WORKER any longer. We have exhausted the possibilities of doing that.

THIS FRANK STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE DAILY WORKER IS MADE TO THE PARTY MEMBERS

AND SYMPATHIZERS TO SHOW THE NEED OF PUSHING THE WORK OF COLLECTING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WITH EVEN GREATER ENERGY.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund last week were as large as for the previous three weeks. The amount raised during this week must be as large as for the previous four weeks.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT THE LATEST, WE MUST REACH THE \$10,000 MARK IN ORDER TO PULL THROUGH.

That means that the pace at which the collections and contributions are made must increase during this week at even a greater ratio than during last week. Those party units which have not gone into action must take up the work in earnest. Thus far about 10% of the party membership has responded. The remaining 90% must join the fight to raise THE DAILY WORKER fund.

THE PARTY, WITH THE HELP OF ITS SYMPATHIZERS, CAN MAKE THE \$10,000 MARK BY OCTOBER 18, IF IT GOES TO WORK IN EARNEST.

Mobilize every resource of the party. Let every member purchase a \$5.00 book of Keep THE DAILY WORKER certificates. Sell the coupons among the sympathizers with the party.

The campaign to Keep THE DAILY WORKER is now really on. The crisis of THE DAILY WORKER has awakened the party. Carry forward the work with greater energy.

LET US WRITE A VICTORY FOR OUR MOVEMENT THRU THE RAISING OF THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. LET US SHOW THAT OUR PARTY IS ALIVE TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND ABLE TO MEET THEM BY PUSHING THE TOTAL TO \$10,000 THIS WEEK.

THEN WE CAN TAKE A NEW BREATH AND GO FORWARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE \$50,000 FUND WITH THE CERTAINTY THAT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

WATCH THE REPORT OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE DAILY WORKER FROM DAY TO DAY. THEY WILL SHOW HOW HARD WE MUST PUSH FORWARD TO COMPLETE THE FIRST \$10,000 AND MAKE SURE WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.







# MOSCOW WARNS ANTI-SOVIET LIES PLANNED

## Beware of Stories of Soviet "Uprisings"

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—(By Mail)—The press of the Soviet Union publishes a report from Vienna. The report is from a reliable source and concerns the close co-operation between Bucharest and Warsaw for the purpose of organizing an anti-soviet campaign in the European and American press. Warsaw will take over the leadership of this campaign.

Made in Warsaw. Material is being fabricated in the Polish foreign ministry concerning an alleged movement of the opposition in the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. to bring about a change of government. The "documents" which are in preparation in Warsaw will be handed to the Rumanian government which will then publish them in the press.

According to a pre-arranged plan, this task will be carried out by the war ministry under the leadership of the one-time poet and present fascist Octavio Goga.

# HOPE CANADA MAY HALT U.S. IMPERIALISM

## Latin-Americans Have Illusion of Rivalry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Latin-American diplomats in Washington are eagerly watching the British imperial conference soon to meet in London, to see whether it will grant Canada permission to have a diplomatic representative in the American capital. The belief that if Canada wins this right she will take a seat also in the Pan-American Union, and then the beginning of the end of Washington's boss-ship of Latin America will be at hand.

Canadian Bankers in South. Canadian nationalists of the British variety complain that the influence of the United States is greater today in Canada than is the influence of Britain. French Canadian nationalists, on the other hand, insist that Canada must further loosen her bonds with the mother country.

Meanwhile the British-Canadian financial power, embodied especially in the Royal Bank of Canada, has invaded Cuba and other Latin-American republics in competition with Wall Street banks. In Cuba both the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada serve the American sugar trust, but their interests are not wholly identical.

The diplomats from Caribbean and South American countries are hopeful that if Canada breaks into the Pan-American Union the trade advantages that organization will stimulate the Canadians to establish an anti-Washington policy and program. If the two northern countries can be played off against each other, the Latins think, Latin American may get a chance.

When the Pan-American Union was first started, Canada was informally assured that a seat would be ready for her whenever she could persuade London to let her occupy it. Premier King is ready to demand permission.

# Parisian Women Carry Fight to Vote to People

PARIS, France, Oct. 10.—Disgusted with "promises" of politicians, the League for Immediate Suffrage is taking its fight for franchise for women direct to the people.

An intensive campaign is planned, by which every voter in France will be interviewed and urged to support action to give women the right to vote. It is planned to start such action at the next session of parliament next month.

# Queen Marie Offered Sum to Go in Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., October 10.—Queen Marie of Rumania may become the highest-paid actress in the movies! The Balkan monarch will be offered \$25,000 for one day's appearance in the role of the queen in "Resurrection," the motion picture adaptation of the Tolstoy classic.

A certified check for \$25,000 was placed today with the Hollywood chamber of commerce by Edwin Carew, Hollywood producer, and an invitation has been dispatched to the Rumanian legation at Washington for transmission to the queen.

# MISSIONARY SOCIETY PRESIDENT TELLS OF GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY RUSSIA, PRAISES GOVERNMENT

By MAX COHN. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Russia is the most stable state in Europe and is going to endure, in the opinion of Dr. F. W. Burnham, of St. Louis, president of the Interdenominational Missionary Society. He recently came back from an extended tour of Soviet Russia and was in close contact with conditions there.

"Industry is 90 per cent of pre-war, despite the loss of 10,000,000 men during the war, the terrible famines, civil war and the allied blockade," Dr. Burnham told the missionary conference body being held in this city. He said that one of the most impressive things in Russia was the thirst for knowledge, and how this desire was satisfied as rapidly as conditions would permit.

Thousands Study. Thousands of young men and women could be seen wending their way, not to movies or dances, but to huge halls where they were taught the sciences and economics. They had few books and were forced to take down notes as the teacher spoke. They are being trained to become experts in leading industry and education by means of western scientific knowledge.

Streets Are Safe. "One feels safer on the streets of Moscow alone at night than on the streets of St. Louis," he said. "There are no holdups because no one has more than the other."

The tales about the breakdown of industry, the pillaging of church treasures, the wholesale murder which were carried in American newspapers are all false, according to Dr. Burnham. As a missionary, Dr. Burnham stressed the attitude of the Soviet government toward the church. Although the party in power is atheistic, there are no restrictions against attending church. No one under 18 can be taught religion except by the parents.

When a schoolchild asks: "Is there a god?" the teacher says, "Wait till you grow older."

Great Youth Movement. Dr. Burnham also told about the great youth movement of Russia. There are 800,000 Communist youth, 600,000 Young Pioneers and 450,000 Young Leninists.

He told of boxcars being run from village to village for the purpose of teaching the peasants the world's knowledge. Maps were painted on the cars and an instructor would gather the whole population around him while he told them of other people and other lands.

Progressed Far, He Says. The activities of the youth of Russia and their devotion to their country exceeds anything Dr. Burnham has ever seen. The Russians are trying in the best way they know how to bring order and light into their lives. They have done much in the last eight years.

He added that train service is good. Trains are usually on time. He was delayed once for six hours on account of a washout, but for the same reason he was nine hours late getting to Peoria last night.

# Guatemalan Labor Supports Liberal Nicaraguan Revolt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Guatemala's Confederation of Labor has called William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to mediate in behalf of the Nicaraguan liberals who now are fighting to restore constitutional government and the liberties of labor in Nicaragua.

Green replied that he had already taken steps to help the Nicaraguan liberals and workers wisely present their case at the proper moment to the American state department. He expressed his hope of the early return of constitutional rule in Nicaragua.

# Australia Will Back Pan-Pacific Meeting

SYDNEY (FP)—At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress at Sydney, attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, J. S. Garden, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposal to hold a Pan-Pacific conference. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this 3 All-Australian Trades Union congress resolves: (1) To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations; (2) to attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Canton May 1 1927; (3) to issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations; (4) to send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions; (5) to accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as soon as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

It is stated that Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor, is hesitating to send even an observer to the Pan-Pacific labor conference, though United States labor is deeply involved in the fate of the Pacific.

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

# LANSBURY TELLS OF WONDER WORK IN SOVIET UNION

## Specially Pleased at Health Resorts

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—Mr. Lansbury, editor of the London Daily Herald, who spent the summer in the Caucasian health resorts, returned to Moscow and was interviewed by journalists about his impressions in Russia. Saw with His Own Eyes.

"I crossed in the train," he said, "4,000 versts from North to South and saw with my own eyes how peasants were working on the fields and workmen in factories and workshops. My general impression is this: laboring masses of the Soviet Union are intensely working every day, trying to build new forms of life. One can notice still that there is not enough of modern machinery, but this is the fault of the western countries."

"If the lazy gentlemen of London, in whose hands lies the fate of England, could have seen the heroic efforts of Soviet workers for the sake of reconstruction of their country, they would understand the silliness and narrow-mindedness of their policy towards the Soviet Union."

Workers Use Palatial Resorts. "The health resorts and houses of rest in the Soviet Union are the best in the world. I saw in my life many health resorts, but they are, as it was in old Russia, accessible only for millionaires. It is real joy to see that in Russia health resorts are used by workmen, by whose hands in fact they have been built. The treatment of patients is excellent and leaves nothing to be desired."

# Pravda Says Powers' Intervention In to China Leads to War

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Referring to the present political situation in China and rumors of a foreign intervention, Pravda, in a leading article, says:

"As it is known, Great Britain, if not to count Japan, is considered a 'most interested' power in China; she occupies the first place by her trade with China. English are in control of Chinese customs with English capital. Great Britain is one of the biggest creditors of China and has got the first violin in the Peking diplomatic corps."

"This dominating position of England is based on a series of treaties forcibly imposed upon China. It is not surprising, therefore, that the national revolutionary movement trying to overthrow all unequal treaties affects first of all and mostly England."

"But what to do? To declare war? It is not so simple as it was in 1841 and 1861. To organize a new crusade of all 'interested powers' as in 1900, when, under pretext of the suppression of the Boxer rebellion, the new chains were imposed upon China by the notorious Boxer protocol."

# British-Italian Pact No Threat to France Chamberlain Asserts

LONDON, October 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is quite vociferous in denial that the recent secret confab with Mussolini over the mutual problems of Italy and England have any hostility inherent in the subjects debated toward other European powers.

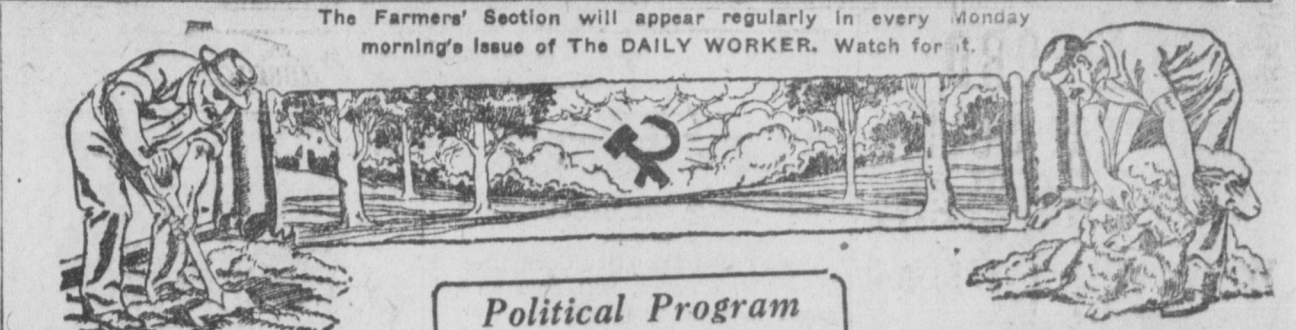
"I need hardly say," says Chamberlain, "that any such ideas show entire misconception of our relations with other countries and of our country's policies."

# Chile May Block U. S. Imperialistic Airplane Parade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—That Chile may block the plans of the United States department of war for its proposed military airplane "parade" of South America is the word announced here.

# Leningrad Tobacco Factories Produce 12 Billion Smokes

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Amongst the seven tobacco trusts in the U. S. S. R. the first place belongs to the Leningrad Tobacco Trust, which gives more than one-third of the whole production of tobacco. Owing to the enlargement of production and rational organization, the trust gave in this year 2,125,000 rubles of profit. Its turnover is more than doubled, having reached 48,000,000 rubles. The excise duties paid amounted to 22,000,000 rubles. The production of the trust is quickly growing, and for 1925-26 it will reach 12 milliards of cigarettes, or 4.5 per cent more than the whole production of all Petrograd factories before the war.



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

# JARDINE SLAPS ARMOUR CO. ON THE WRIST

## Company Charged with Mixing Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A sharp wrist slap has been administered by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago. He has cited the concern to appear and show cause why it should not be barred from trading in grain on all contract markets on charges that it has tried to manipulate the market price of grain on the Chicago market.

The grounds of the charges are that the Armour concern is alleged to have mixed a lot of rye screenings with No. 2 rye in a public warehouse, then had warehouse certificates made out showing this mixture to be all No. 2 rye, and finally reported this stuff as a part of the stock of No. 2 rye on hand for future delivery, thereby affecting the price of that grade by falsely reporting the supply.

## Accused of Mixing Grain.

Jardine's action was taken under the Grain Futures Trading Act, and curiously resembles some of the complaints made for many years in vain by farmers and farm organizations in the northwest which culminated in the formation of the non-partisan league. In the instance the Armour company is accused of mixing 5,000 bushels of screenings with the No. 2 grain.

Hearing of the complaint will take place Oct. 11 in Chicago before a referee in Room 717, Postal Telegraph Bldg.

## Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenantry evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.
2. The nationalization of the railroads, the mines, plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.
3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.
4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation, thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.
5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.
6. Fight against Wall Street - Dollar Diplomacy and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.
7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.
8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and participation of the farmers of Russia, who are an important factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

# FARM PROBLEM GOT SPEECHES FROM CONGRESS

## Lots of Talk But Very Little Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Senator Nye of North Dakota is issuing to voters a tabulation of the 273 speeches and groups of "remarks" on farm relief made in congress during the recent session of congress.

A very large proportion of the 14,000 pages of the Congressional Record printed during that session were devoted to this discussion of distress in American agriculture and what should or should not be done by the federal government about it.

Nye has also compiled a list of 10 books and magazine articles or reports dealing with the same question. "The farm problem," he says in a letter to his constituents, "is still the unfinished work, and will demand the first attention of the second session of the 69th congress, which will convene in December. Farm legislation is the paramount question now before the country."

## ARMOUR GRAIN CO. IS TRYING TO STALL OFF HEARING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Armour Company of Chicago went to the courts today in an attempt to prevent a hearing before a referee in Chicago on October 11 on charges made by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that the company had violated grain futures trading regulations.

# PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS ORGANIZE TO PROTECT DAIRY HERDS FROM "TUBERCULIN TEST" OF COMBINES

The T. B. test for cattle has been proven to be a fraud by the Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania. Louis Creamer, head of the above mentioned organization, at a spirited meeting and picnic of the F. P. A., where there were over 5,000 farmers who came from a radius of 50 miles around to Rocky Springs in Lancaster County on the 11th of September, told his fellow-farmers that the T. B. test for cattle was a move on the part of the big milk combines to drive the small milk dealers off the market and kill off the farmers' herds, thereby making a shortage of milk and giving them the control of the milk market. The Farmers' Protective Association has only been organized three months and has a membership of over 1,200. Each member pays \$5 to join which money is being held to make a test case of the T. B. and area in the County of Lancaster and Federal Court at W. D.

At this meeting and picnic there were several speakers, a few which came from nearby states, like Ohio, and who came for the express purpose of telling the farmers of Pennsylvania what they are going to do with the T. B. test in Ohio, and a few other men interested in the welfare of the farmer and his rights as a producer of the national wealth.

One was from the Philadelphia sanitary board and a few veterinarians that have refused to act under the new law and spoke and showed from a scientific point of view that the men that call themselves inspectors for the state sanitary boards know nothing in regard to T. B. in cattle.

For an example they cite that when they inject the serum under the tail of a cow and on the next day or two a swelling appears they say that she has the T. B. and has to go down. This does not prove anything, as the swelling can arise from the irritation. The speaker then went on and denounced the usurpation of the state powers for the interests of the big milk trusts, and the government in general, and issued a call for a new political party that will protect the interests of the producers and consumers.

Another one of the speakers was Dr. Murburger, editor of the Millersville Press, a weekly paper that is taking up the fight for the farmer.

In his talk he denounced the politics of the states and called for the support of the farmers to stand by him in case of the oppression that will naturally follow this movement.

Most of the farmers in Lancaster county subscribe to the Lancaster News-Journal, which did not take up the fight of the farmers, and they have for the most part revoked their subs and are subscribing for the Millersville Press.

During the speaking the speakers challenged any members of the state sanitary board and the mayor of Lancaster, who have been in the light on the side of the testing of cattle and for the trusts, to set the time, place and date to debate the question on whether or not the T. B. test for cattle is not a fraud, with the exception that the debate must provide for the public to attend. So far no one has dared to accept the challenge.

At Rocky Springs Park the entertainment was free for all the children that came.

doing the farmer a favor by buying milk that they do not need.

Well, that is the whole fight, and a damn serious fight, as most of these get along on the milk checks that they get, as even in the so-called "garden spot of the world" half of the farmers work on the half basis. Now they are killing their cows and skinning them on the milk price. All in the name of the public, and at the same time the price of milk has gone up here already because they called it "tuberculin tested" on their milk bottle caps, and all such bunk. You should see the milk—water-like—20 cents a quart. This is some showing for the farmer to make him think, and they are on the right road if they will just stick and combine with the city worker and carry on a general fight against capital and the profiteers in general.

They are speaking about marking their own milk in Lancaster and Philadelphia, which is the proper thing for the farmer to do—co-operative distribution of production. That will help us along on the organization of society on a sound basis for the benefit of those that produce, and not a small number of drones that have usurped the government power and keep the rest of the people slaving for their lust.

# Russians Peasants Seek Information on Great Britain

The following is a letter to the Peasants' Gazette, and forwarded to The DAILY WORKER, written by I. V. Bunin of the Ozerensky Village Council of the Tulskey Gubernia, Union of Soviet Russian Republics: To the Peasants' Gazette:

Please send my letter to any English paper that is supporting the workers' and peasants' movement.

When I read the paper before peasant audiences questions and discussions inevitably arise. They are interested in what is going on in England, and in events connected with the strike. I told them that letters may be sent abroad. They were very enthusiastic about it and asked me to write abroad requesting the English farmers to reply on the following points, which they are interested in:

Conditions in England, farmers' attitude towards the strike, farmers' conditions, land questions, schooling, taxation, conditions of miners and their families, army's sociological composition, its attitude, the farmers' ability to keep up correspondence on these subjects. Will the censor of the government allow it?

The Soviet peasants wish to inform their English comrades that they are now free from the property owners' oppression; that the land, forests and orchards belong to them now; that the late land owners' estates now have Soviet farms, schools and homes for homeless children and orphans; that they have the right to complain to the local government's representatives of any misadministration, and that for speaking their mind they are not imprisoned.

I. Bunin, Peasant Correspondent.



# Workers (Communist) Party

## WORKERS' SCHOOL PUTS STRESS ON ENGLISH CLASS

### Special Text Books Are Being Prepared

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—An important part of the Workers' School this year will be its classes in English. There will be classes in Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced English and in Public Speaking.

Such well-known English teachers as Carl Brodsky, Eli Jacobson, Sonia Ginsburg, Ray Bennet, Max Rock, Sonia Waldy, Pauline Rogers and Sonia Winett will be the instructors. Classes will be limited in size to twenty-five thus making it possible for each student to receive more individual instruction.

Evening Classes.

As many evening classes as are needed will be formed as well as an English class in the day time for night workers. From registrations already handed in, three elementary, two intermediate, one advanced English and one public speaking classes have been formed. Each class will have two sessions a week, each session being 1 hour and 15 minutes long. Foreign-speaking comrades and workers who wish to concentrate this year on English can do so by registering for two English classes.

Special Textbooks.

An interesting feature of the English classes this year will be the use of two new textbooks being prepared by the Workers' School. For years the workers and foreigners in this country have lacked a simple and interesting book that could be used as a basis for their learning how to read, how to express themselves, to spell and write correctly and yet not be full of capitalist propaganda and childish, non-sensical and dry in its nature. Themes based on the life of workers, containing vocabulary that workers must use, interesting and realistic in approach are the center around which the different lessons are based.

The instructors of English in the Workers' School, unlike those in the public or private schools, who are either hostile or indifferent to the struggle of the workers, are themselves members of the Workers (Communist) Party and a part of the labor movement and therefore interested in helping the students as much as possible.

Foreigners Should Enroll.

Every foreign-speaking worker who wishes to do his share of work in the American labor movement, and every foreign-speaking member of the Workers (Communist) Party should register for and take a class in English in the Workers' School. All English classes start the week of October 25.

Register today at the Workers' School headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, Room 35. For further information on the school, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director at the same address.

## Michigan District Convention Adopts Election Platform

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—The Michigan state convention of the Workers' Party was held in Detroit Saturday, Oct. 2, with delegates representing Wayne, Oakland, Kent, Genesee, Muskegon and Saginaw counties. The convention adopted the following platform:

Revision of workmen's compensation, workers injured in industrial accidents to be paid compensation equal to their wages; against the use of injunctions in labor disputes; all public work to be done by union labor; repeal of criminal syndicalism act; abolition of the state police; rigid enforcement of safety laws; for amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting child labor; against exploitation of prison labor; unemployment compensation; repeal of the 18th amendment; nationalization of the coal and iron mines and the other natural resources; nationalization of the railroads and means of transportation; for the McNary-Haugen bill providing relief for farmers.

The following candidates were nominated for the state offices for the coming election:

Governor, William Reynolds; secretary of state, Sarah Victor; state treasurer, Arnold Zeigler; attorney general, Cyril Lambkin; auditor general, Aaron M. Katz.

Mass meetings have been arranged in five different cities and noon-day meetings in front of the factories. The delegates to the convention were certain that thousands of workers would be reached with the Workers' Party propaganda and would register and vote for the Workers' Party candidates.

## Wolfe Has Successful Meeting in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—For the first time in several years the Workers' Party held a public mass meeting in the Seattle Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, District Organizer Aaron Fiskerman, who stated the aims and purposes of the Workers' Party and introduced the speaker, Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country.

The large attendance applauded the speaker repeatedly and gave him a good reception. A collection of \$60 was taken up for educational purposes.

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

## Section 6 Executive Holds Special Large Meeting on October 12

The Section Executive Committee of Section 6, Chicago, will hold an enlarged meeting Tuesday, October 12, at 3249 Beach Ave. Matters of great importance are to be taken up at this meeting and all nuclei executive committees as well as leading comrades of the party and the Young Workers League are requested to take note and attend. The executive committees of the nuclei should attend in a body. The meeting starts at 8 p. m.

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers' Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

## H. M. Wicks.

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

The rest of his tour follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.

COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Cronatin Hall.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m., Workers' Lyceum—45 Miller street.

AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Brant's Granish Hall.

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

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

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

EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23, NEW BRITTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.

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

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30, 8 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.

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

## Rebecca Grecht.

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

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 435 Rice St.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.

CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karls Hall.

VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausankote Hall.

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 28.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

## Milwaukee Nucleus Plans Benefit Dance for the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Central St. Nucleus No. 1, City of Milwaukee, will stage a social and dance for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER at Miller Hall, Eighth and State Street, 3rd floor, Sunday, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

An admission of 25 cents will be charged. Good music and lots of fun!

## Detroit to Celebrate Russian Anniversary

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—All Detroit organizations friendly to Soviet Russia are requested to keep Sunday afternoon, November 7, open for the greatest demonstration for Soviet Russia ever held in this city, the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, which will be celebrated in the Detroit Armory, corner Brush and Larned streets.

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

## WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS N. Y. POLICE TERROR

### Asks Socialists for a United Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In a telegram sent to the mayor, James G. Walker, the Workers (Communist) Party, thru Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor, denounces the New York police for their wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers.

The telegram declares that the New York police are lining up in the struggle on the side of the manufacturers against the cloakmakers who are struggling to maintain their union and fight against the introduction of sweatshop labor.

Ask United Labor Ticket.

The Workers (Communist) Party, in view of the necessity of unity of all forces of labor in support of the cloakmakers' fight against injunctions and police brutality, has invited the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the campaign, with one set of candidates backed by both parties. The invitation is, in part, as follows:

"Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

"Dear Comrades:—A vicious union-jack has been issued against the 40,000 striking cloakmakers in the city of New York. The courts, the police, the governor of New York state—the entire state machinery has been brutally thrown on the side of the manufacturers in order to break this strike of the brave cloakmakers who have continued to battle against the brutal attacks of the police.

A Vital Issue.

"This struggle affects the vital interests not only of these 40,000 cloakmakers but of the entire needle trades and, if the injunction is to go unchallenged and undefeated, the labor movement of this city, state and nation will suffer a severe setback.

"At this moment, more than ever before, the united power of the working class must be thrown in support of the cloakmakers and a mighty resistance must be put up against these officials who use their offices to intimidate workers and break strikes. At this time, more than ever, the workers must utilize their political power and put up an aggressive fight with all the strength at their command in order to hearten labor and give courage to these striking workers in their battle against great odds.

Program For United Action.

"We propose a common program and one set of candidates of the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party for one joint campaign on the issues: 1. Against injunctions; 2. Against interfering with the right to strike and picket; 3. Against wholesale arrests of striking workers as in the cloakmakers' strike, the furriers' strike; 4. Against all attempts to deny to labor the right of freedom of speech, press, assemblage and against such laws as persecution of foreign-born and criminal syndicalism laws, which are all intended to intimidate workers and prevent their union organization.

One Ticket And Joint Support.

"We believe that on this program a way can be found to agree upon one set of labor candidates backed by the two political parties of labor, in spite of the fact that election day is only several weeks off. This united campaign is even more necessary because the capitalists have put forward as their candidates the open shopper Mills and the arbitration and injunction 'friend of labor,' Al Smith.

"Governor Smith, who has sought to introduce compulsory arbitration in this strike and who is responsible for a commission which turned down the fundamental needs of the workers in this country, bears the chief responsibility for the injunction. Governor Smith is the boss of the democratic party and is responsible for the present city administration, which has already caused the arrest of several thousands of workers.

"Dist. Executive Committee No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party, Wm. W. Weinstein, Gen. Secy.

## Wolfe Has Successful Meeting in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—For the first time in several years the Workers' Party held a public mass meeting in the Seattle Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, District Organizer Aaron Fiskerman, who stated the aims and purposes of the Workers' Party and introduced the speaker, Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country.

The large attendance applauded the speaker repeatedly and gave him a good reception. A collection of \$60 was taken up for educational purposes.

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## WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary election, to be held on Sept. 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Hollenhaus.

Treasurer, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 19th Dist., Daniel C. Holder.

Secretary of State, Sarah Victor.

State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler.

Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin.

Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

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, 1st district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paranyak.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skritic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades.

Thirtieth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmitz.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Conard Forschner.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks.

Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie.

U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam.

Treasurer, Winifred A. Dwyer.

Auditor, Emma F. Hutchings.

Lieut. Governor, Max Lerner.

Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County

State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilford.

State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Fichter.

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, George M. 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. Frank.

Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

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

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

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, 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, 15th District, Julius Coddick.

Assembly, 17th 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, 23rd District, Fannie Wróshafsky.

Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie.

Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrazko.

Comptroller, John Gombos.

Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman.

Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

## Cleveland District Launches Workers' Education Classes

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—Classes in Communism, the history of the labor movement, and in English will start in Cleveland. Registration is now being taken. The class will begin on Sunday, Oct. 17 at 10:30 a. m. sharp.

A class in Communism will be conducted by Comrade I. Amter, the district secretary. The classes in Communism and in the history of the labor movement will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave., on the following days:

History of the Labor Movement and Communist Policies in the Trade Unions on Sunday mornings, beginning on Oct. 17, at 10:30 a. m. All nuclei and section industrial organizers must attend this class. Price of course, \$2, which must be raised by the nucleus. Any other comrades may also attend, upon payment of fee.

Communism on Fridays, beginning on October 22 at 8 p. m. All nuclei and section agitpops must attend this class. Price of course \$2, which must be raised by the nucleus.

Classes in English will be held as follows: Freiheit Hall, 5514 E. 116th street, on Monday and Thursday nights at 8 p. m.; Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain avenue, on Tuesday and Friday nights at 8 p. m.; South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair, on Wednesday nights at 8 p. m., and Sunday mornings at 10:30 a. m. Price of course \$2, and all comrades possible should enroll in these classes.

## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

## SUPERINTENDENT IS IN LEAGUE WITH CAPITALISTS

### Support "Pure" Press to Save Country

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 10.—A clean giveaway of the class nature of the Associated Press and 1,200 member newspapers, and of the tieup between religion and capitalism was divulged by E. T. Cutter, Chicago, superintendent of the central division of the Associated Press and one of the "big guns" in this service, at a meeting of Wisconsin newspapermen and the town bankers and business men here.

"Concerned" About Reds.

Cutter, whose favorite recreation is addressing conferences of Methodist preachers on the "service" of his institution, was quite concerned about what the "bolshheviks" might do to the country.

"If we are to save the country from the bolsheviks, it must be by a definite co-operative effort between the business world, the higher educational institutions, religion, and the press," he declared quite shamelessly.

Todles to Government.

The "non-partisan" nature of the Associated Press was extolled, immediately followed by the declaration that "during the war, there was not a thing that the government wanted the Associated Press to do that it did not do."

Cutter said frankly that "day after day, night after night, we printed publicly by the yard."

Even the business men present snickered when Cutter said he knew newspapermen who started work with the prayer: "Lord, show me Thy way that I may walk therein."

"Deserve Support."

He made an intelligent observation when he said that "there is no group that more deserves the support of the merchants than the newspapermen."

Cutter scared the wits out of the businessmen by quoting an unnamed author as saying:

"Unless there is a religious upheaval in this country within the next few years, it will be in the hands of the bolsheviks."

He immediately proposed a remedy, however. It was more support for the newspapers printing the "pure (capitalist) news" of the Associated Press.

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

True to old form (tho not merely to make it appear complicated) a few committees were elected, such as executive, membership, entertainment, and by-laws, also a secretary, treasurer, and last, but by no means least, a DAILY WORKER correspondent and publicity agent (that's me). To acquire prestige, the consensus of opinion was that the club should be made "exclusive." That is, we don't expect to have our club considered a kindergarten or a dumping ground for those about to kick in from old age, who, it was figured, would at best be only in the way. Hence an age limit was suggested.

The entertainment committee has plans for a "blowout" soon.



## CONDITIONS AUGUR FOR VICTORY OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA

BROOKINGS, S. D., Oct. 10.—The Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota is putting on full steam ahead, with almost certain prospects of electing the veteran warrior in the Farmer-Labor movement of this state, Tom Ayres, governor.

A state Farmer-Labor conference was held last Friday at Huron, at which 40 leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party took part, representing all sections of the state. The conference was also attended by Miss Lorraine Daley, who has just recovered from an illness lasting several months, and who made an inspiring address to the conference, notwithstanding her convalescence. The conference was also attended by the editor of the United Farmer, Alfred Knutson of Bismarck, N. D. The backbone of the Farmer-Labor movement of the state was present.

The conference outlined a campaign which will arouse the producing classes of the state to rally to the support of the Farmer-Labor Party. It subscribed to a campaign war chest and made arrangements to route veteran Farmer-Labor campaigners throughout the state.

Ayres Has Good Chance.

Tom Ayres stands a good chance of election, it is admitted by all political observers. The republican party is split in the state. Carl Gunderson, the present republican governor, is opposed by John Hipple as an independent candidate. He is editor of the Capital Journal, published at Pierre, and his candidacy signals the rupture in the republican ranks, since he was a strong pillar in the republican party.

The democrats are running William Bulow as their candidate, and he is slated to receive many votes of the lower strata of the republican bourgeoisie, owing to its disaffection with the state of things in the republican party.

This situation is very favorable for the Farmer-Labor Party, as Miss Lorraine Daley obtained 48,000 votes as a Farmer-Labor candidate for governor in 1923, with the capitalist forces united.

Farmers Suffer.

The economic position of the South Dakota farmers is calculated to contribute to the success of Tom Ayres. The mortgage indebtedness on the farms of the state has reached the stupendous sum of \$400,000,000, entailing an interest burden that many farmers are unable to bear. Tenantry in the state is steadily on the increase. According to the United States department of agriculture, 41.5 per cent of the farms in the state in 1925 were operated by tenants. Taxes have doubled during the last decade, while farm prices do not keep pace with the cost of the industrial products the farmer must buy.

Many Banks Close.

Over 250 state and national banks in South Dakota have closed their doors and 100,000 depositors in these banks have sustained a loss of over \$50,000,000, the deposits of the produ-

## Urges Organization to Bring Druggists From Slave Condition

By a Worker Correspondent.

Oct. 10 to Oct. 20 has been set aside as pharmacy week. Pharmacy week was inaugurated by one of the big wholesale drug supply houses, Johnson & Johnson. During this week, and before, millions will be spent in advertising, extolling the characters of the neighborhood druggists.

It will be pointed out that the druggist is one who has spent much time and money in learning his trade, and that the public should think more of them and patronize them more.

But they will not point out the slave conditions under which the druggist works. They work for a measly wage and are forced to work hours longer than those engaged in other trades.

The average druggist must work nine hours a day, Sundays, holidays, late at night, and receive about 50 cents an hour for his labor.

The young boys who work in the stores are even more exploited. Many work six or even seven hours a day after school for \$5 a week. I know of one, 13 years old, who works for \$2.50 a week.

If a druggist doesn't like his job and quits there are many others waiting to take his job, so the boss doesn't worry.

Organization is the only thing that will save the pharmacists. Think about this during pharmacy week.

## Form Booster Club for Daily Worker at Superior, Wisconsin

By ARNOLD J. RONN, Worker Correspondent.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 10.—Having read and received several appeals and being finally convinced that something ought to be done in a jiffy to raise money to keep THE DAILY WORKER in existence, a number of our "live-wire" comrades were stirred into action. A meeting was held and the result was the formation of a DAILY WORKER Booster Club. This club was not organized merely to assist in THE DAILY WORKER'S present drive for \$50,000. It was organized to furnish permanent relief by scaring up a bunch of subs, soliciting ads, selling literature, and so on.

To date only one meeting has been held—the one at which the club was organized. Present at this meeting were such authorities as Comrades Matti Tenhunen and John Miller, business and advertising managers, respectively, of the Finnish daily, Tyomies, and others.

True to old form (tho not merely to make it appear complicated) a few committees were elected, such as executive, membership, entertainment, and by-laws, also a secretary, treasurer, and last, but by no means least, a DAILY WORKER correspondent and publicity agent (that's me). To acquire prestige, the consensus of opinion was that the club should be made "exclusive." That is, we don't expect to have our club considered a kindergarten or a dumping ground for those about to kick in from old age, who, it was figured, would at best be only in the way. Hence an age limit was suggested.

The entertainment committee has plans for a "blowout" soon.

## "BLACK JACK" IS NAME OF BOSS BLOOD HOUND

By S. GLOBERMAN (Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 10.—Black Jack Jerome, where I first heard this name was at the 27th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held recently in Oakland.

Black Jack Jerome was mentioned at every session, and when the convention was over, the name Black Jack Jerome was still ringing in my ears. 'Who is Black Jack Jerome?' McDonald the president of the Building Trades Council of California, explained and described the notorious character.

Black Jack Jerome resides in San Francisco. He is the heart and soul of the chamber of commerce, the minion of the Industrial Builders' Association.

Black Jack Jerome is the blood hound of the exploiters against organized labor; during the carpenters' strike, which is still in progress, he organized a gang of underworld characters—equipped them with shot guns and were attacking the strikers.

Many victims have fallen by his orders. One of the strikers was killed on his way home at his own stairway. These violences were carried on until McDonald went to the mayor and warned him that unless the Black Jack Jerome band be denied the right to carry guns the strikers will arm themselves and meet violence with violence.

When Black Jack Jerome had seen that the mayor was not anxious to cooperate he organized a citizens committee of one hundred who offered their aid to the city authorities to stop the violence committed by the strikers.

However, McDonald, exclaimed that not Black Jack Jerome nor the citizens committee of one hundred would be able to crush the carpenter strike in order to introduce the American Plan Company Union within the building trades.

McDonald has also denounced the Supreme Court of the United States branding it as a tool of the California Builders' Association.

His speech was a ringing message which heralded in the hearts of four hundred delegates representing a hundred thousand organized workers throughout the state of California.

Cop Points Pistol at Running Striker But Fears to Shoot

By J. N., Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The other morning while going to my work I was a witness to the following tragicomic happening: Right off Sixth avenue and 40th street one scab window cleaner was in the way of receiving some justly-earned beating by a couple of strikers. The cop appears and the strikers take to their heels, cop and scabs after them. The strikers have been too fast to catch, so the "guardian of law" and capital pulls out his gun and points to the two fugitives, thinking to stop them. But they would not stop. Cop and scab, realizing their failure, mutter some insults—and that is all.

## Textile Industry of Soviet Union Doubles Last Year's Extension

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The building and repairing works in the textile industry surpass nearly twice as much the works of the last year. There will be spent over 110,000,000 rubles for this purpose.

The chief work consists of enlarging the old factories, building new ones, equipment with new machinery and construction of decent living quarters for workers.

## To Decide Government Ownership of Shipping

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—All hearings conducted by the U. S. shipping board on the issue of private or government ownership as a future policy for the American merchant marine, advocates of government ownership and operation will take part.

The hearings on future policy of ownership and operation were ordered by the Jones resolution adopted by congress at its recent session. The main discussion will take place in Washington but other hearings will be conducted in ten cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Detroit, Minneapolis, Denver and Portland, Ore.



Make it a weekly habit. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



Read it today and every day in THE DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page six.



# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## Window Cleaners Fight for Standards

By LEON PLATT  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The yearly agreement between the Protective Window Cleaners' Union and the Employers' Association of Window Cleaners expired on September 30. At the same day a general union membership meeting was held with a 100 per cent attendance to discuss the negotiations between the Employers Association and the union.

Among the new demands that the union put forward to the employer were featured a \$44 and 44-hour week, instead of \$40 and 45 hours as it prevails now. Although these demands are considered by the window cleaners modest, the employers refused even to discuss them with the labor representatives. This attitude of the employers, and their constant attempts to break the Window Cleaners' Union, served as a signal to the workers to strengthen their ranks and resist the offensive of the bosses to lower their standards of living. This was clearly demonstrated at their membership meeting, where all like one man decided to fight for their new demands and union. The challenge of the bosses was met by a declaration of an unanimous general strike, beginning October 1 of all window cleaners in New York City.

The Window Cleaners' Union, Not only is the work hard and tiresome, but the danger of it would justify a working week of less than 44 hours. The worker in the other branches of the building trades won a long time ago the demands the window cleaners put up now. The wages of the bricklayers, structural iron workers are \$14 to \$18 per day while window cleaners, whose work is more dangerous, get only a half of that.

In general, the window cleaners' job is the most dangerous. The worker has to stand on a space of 5 to 8 inches on the 80th floor and wash the windows. There is nothing that can assure his safety. The belt is attached to side screws which are often loose and unreliable and are the only things on which the man holds on. As a result of such risky work many window cleaners lose their life and

greater numbers are injured and crippled for life.

### The Bosses' Trick.

The window cleaners experienced many struggles with the bosses in their attempts to raise their standards. But since they organized themselves into a union and especially when a militant leadership was put into office, the window cleaners fought bravely their battles and succeeded to improve their conditions.

The employers, seeing that no force can break the determination and solidarity of the workers, attempted to split the ranks of the workers by spreading false rumors about their leadership, with the intention to confuse and sidetrack the workers. This was speedily and successfully checked at the membership meeting.

The state department of labor, thru its department of mediation and arbitration, offered to arbitrate their dispute with the bosses. But the workers felt that their demands are just and refused arbitration. The bosses took advantage of that and spread rumors among the workers that the union refused to meet them at a conference to negotiate the new demands. This trick and provocation met with complete failure, the solidarity of the workers is now stronger than ever. The fighting spirit of the workers and a militant, honest leadership assures the workers of victory and success in their struggle for better conditions.

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

## CAPPELLINI'S MAN REFUSES TO AID STRIKING MINERS

### Local President Charges Board with Non-Support

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 10.—Local 3076 of the U. M. W. of A. that struck when four members were discharged by a mine boss for having cigarettes in their possession—which the miners declare were planted—decided to return to work without having their demands acceded to by the bosses of the Glenn Alden Coal Co. The strikers wanted the men reinstated and the mine boss dismissed.

President Cappellini of District 1, ordered the miners to return to work saying that he would not allow any unauthorized strikes. He informed Thomas Burke, president of the local, that the strike must be called off. The grievances could be taken up by a committee of miners who would meet the operators. The question of discharging the mine boss, a notorious strikebreaker, was dropped by the board.

Board Member Spoke. A special meeting of the local was called at which a district board member was present. The miners flocked to the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting at which the strike decision was taken were read. Then the board member spoke.

He frankly told the miners that he would not stand for strikes over such "petty matters" as the discharge of union miners. He would never permit such a strike.

Miners Were Angry. When the board member got thru talking miners began to clamor for the floor. One speaker pointed an accusing finger at Cappellini's representative and demanded what good it would do the miners to have a person like him (the board member) representing them, suggesting that he would be more likely to help the boss than help the men.

President Burke of the local declared that the local committee never got any help from the district board. Operators Defended by Official.

The board member declared that the operators had a right to discharge anybody in the mine. The miners resented this, saying that even the laws of the capitalist state of Pennsylvania do not guarantee any such right to the owners. The faithful disciple of Cappellini replied that the operators had a right to do what they please with their employees.

President Burke then declared that since they had not only to fight the bosses but also the officials of the district, they would have to return to work, pending a settlement of their grievances, with the understanding that unless their fellow-workers were given back their jobs, that they would come out again.

## Philadelphia I. L. D. Plans Second Annual Ball for October 29

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense announces to its members and sympathizers that the second annual ball and hallowe'en party will be held on Friday evening, October 29, 1926. Everybody is asked to reserve this date and sympathetic organizations not to arrange any affairs on that date.

The ball will be held in one of the Philadelphia labor union centers, the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 808 Locust Street, formerly Musical Fund Hall.

Just a couple weeks ago, the Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense was called to action and demonstrated once more its value and need to the labor movement. It saved an Italian comrade who was arrested by United States immigration authorities and was to be shipped to Italy, where imprisonment, if not death, waited for him for sure.

The throwaways, the tickets and window cards for the ball are ready and can be secured from Secretary Lyman, or Organizer W. Trumbull, 521, York Avenue.

### Wages in Pottery Industry Low.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potteries, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,666 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were \$26.22, and for 6,557 women and girls they were \$13.27 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

# Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

## BIG CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT IN GOTHAM WILL BE READY FOR TENANTS EARLY IN NOVEMBER

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Early in November the first group of workers and their families will move into the big new co-operative apartment house they have built as the first unit of a co-operative colony in Bronx borough, New York City. About 1,100 persons will enter the spick-and-span, spacious rooms to enjoy the benefits of co-operative living under their organization, the United Workers' Co-operative.

Each of the 250 apartments, whether two-room, three-room or four-room, has at least two exposures so that cross ventilation and sunshine sometime of the day are assured. The apartment rooms and the 100 single ones are all larger than those of ordinary apartments, having more windows and higher ceilings. Great inner courtyards separate the different units of the building, which occupies only 45 per cent of the square block in which it is built. Neighboring apartments cover much more of the ground because their owners want the maximum returns by crowding. The workers' co-operative house faces Bronx Park on one side.

### Low Rental Rates.

The workers entering the new co-operative apartment pay in \$200 per room to help finance the building construction. When they are unable to pay the full rate the Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary owned by the United Workers' Co-operative, loans half the sum at 4 per cent, repayment at the rate of \$1 a week. Maintenance of rooms is to be \$13 per room per month, covering all charges, including \$2.50 allowed for paying off the \$1,200,000 building mortgage. Rental for other apartments in the district amounts to \$20 or \$25 per room per month. The maintenance charges may eventually go down to \$5 as the mortgage is paid off.

### No Industrial Ownership.

Residents may withdraw their payments if they leave the building, though all must agree to stay at least two years. New residents will pay in the same sums, but in no case will any resident ever own his apartment or be able to sell or sublet it as he would in other so-called co-operatives. This is a true co-operative apartment, the whole property remaining in the hands of the organization, and proceeds beyond expenses belong to the co-operative.

### To Get Women Out of Home.

Every member of the United Workers' Co-operative must be a worker, a member of the union if there is one in his trade. Every resident of the apartment house 18 or over must belong to the co-operative. Some of the most interesting features of the new apartment are designed to bring the

women out of their domestic activities into broader co-operative and labor action. There will be a co-operative restaurant, day nursery, kindergarten, gymnasium, music room, library, reception hall and auditorium, and electric laundry. The co-operative restaurant will aim to give such good food so cheaply that it will compete the housewife out of her kitchen—or kitchenette, as it is in most cases.

### To Spread Out.

The first apartment will be followed by two others, one ready next May, the other next October. A group of co-operative stores to serve the colony—and its neighbors—will be partly completed by spring. A co-operative bakery may be built later and the organization hopes to erect its own school where workers' children may go instead of to public school. A theater for the co-operators' use will be built and a swimming pool. Lots for the business structures are already owned by the organization. Purchase of land for a second colony is already proceeding.

### They Have a Doctor.

The interest of the builder, Barnett Brodsky, in the co-operative colony idea is a big factor in the progress of this particular venture. Brodsky, a successful New York builder, is allowing his service charge to be put into a three-year mortgage. He helped secure the necessary loan to commence building and has given much practical advice. One unusual feature of the apartment is the central electric meter, which reduces the cost about 45 per cent, allowing for an increased use of electricity by residents. A co-operative clinic, with Dr. B. Liber as physician, and dentists to be chosen—chiefly for preventive work—is another feature.

(A further article on the United Workers' Co-operative and its activities in "building a co-operative movement" among workers will follow in The DAILY WORKER next week.)

## Co-operators Make Big Success at Waukegan

There are few finer co-operative societies in the country than the Co-operative Trading company of Waukegan, Ill. The society was organized 15 years ago by a few Poles for the co-operative purchase of groceries. Today there are 1,000 members, many of them American, Swedish, German and of other nationalities; and the concern is operating two grocery and meat stores and a large milk plant. The members started the business with a capital of \$630. Today they have invested in the business nearly \$55,000 of share capital and savings deposits.

During 1925 the sales of all kinds of foodstuffs amounted to almost exactly half a million dollars, on which a "profit" or surplus of \$21,658 was made. This means that every member gets 6% paid back to him on his capital investment, and an additional 4% of the amount he spent with the co-operative.

The company has 38 employees and a dozen delivery rigs for distributing groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the increase in sales have averaged \$100,000 per year.

And the most interesting feature of this co-operative is the attention it gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employees, evening classes, summer picnics for the members, propaganda parades thru the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities—these are a few of the activities.

## Plan Huge Building Program for Moscow Workers' Apartments

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Moscow Soviet has applied to the Central Communist Bank for a long-term credit of 55 million roubles. The money will be spent on the building of houses and workers' apartments in Moscow.

LANSFORD, Pa.—(FP)—Delegates to Dist. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the checkoff system, expected when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that Pres. John L. Lewis be invited to meet the conciliation board and go over the checkoff. The checkoff is a system whereby union dues are deducted by the company from wages given to the local. It exists in the organized bituminous districts.

## SOVIET TRADE UNIONS TELL OF PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS IN GROWTH OF THE CO-OPERATIVES

The following article on workers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union is sent out by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union in their Trade Union Bulletin, and shows the participation of the labor unions of the workers' and peasants' republic in the co-operative movement.

### Workers' Cooperatives in the U. S. S. R.

Prior to the revolution the workers' cooperative movement was in an embryonic state and represented a negligible quantity, both from the point of view of membership and business turn-over. Since then the movement has developed on a large scale. Thus on Oct. 1, 1925, the workers' cooperatives had a membership of 3,666,763. This does not include the transport (the transport section has an autonomous standing) which on that date had a membership of 1,025,560 (including temporary workers.)

The total number of workers affiliated to the movement was therefore 4,692,263. The total trade union membership at that time was 7,800,000 (in round numbers); so that the percentage of trade-unionists organized in the cooperatives was 59.8. In the more industrial regions the percentage was much higher.

### Increase 100 Per Cent.

The turnover at the workers' co-operatives has been rapidly growing. While the annual turnover (exclusive of the transport sector) in 1923-24 was 648,146,000 rubles, that for 1924-25 was 1,231,355,000 rubles, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

The share capital of the workers' co-operatives (exclusive of transport) at the end of last year was nearly 15,000,000 rubles. The shares are rather small being equal on an average to a little over 4 rubles each.

On January 1, 1926, there was a total of 1,461 primary cooperatives with 13,044 stores in the country employing 92,580 persons (exclusive of industrial establishments).

An interesting question is how big a percentage of the workers' purchases is made thru the cooperatives. Here the picture varies in different parts of the country. In many of the industrial centers, for instance, the percentage is as high as 70 and 80, sometimes even going up to 100 per cent. In the less industrial sections the percentage is smaller. On the whole about 50 per cent of the goods and foodstuffs consumed by

the workers is supplied by the co-operatives. In a number of places the workers' cooperatives have developed to such an extent that they have completely replaced all private trade (Tula, etc.).

Aided by Government. The workers' cooperative movement continues to grow under favorable conditions of development. The government has granted the cooperatives a number of privileges in the form of reduced taxes, priority in the receipt of goods from the nationalized industry and easy terms of payment. The cooperatives are granted large credits both by the state and the cooperative banks. In addition interest-free loans have been granted to them on a number of occasions.

The movement constitutes a part of the general system of cooperation in U. S. S. R. but it enjoys a high degree of independence and is controlled by the Central Labor Section attached to the trade unions. The connection between the workers' cooperatives and the trade unions, however, is purely voluntary, though the unions naturally exert considerable influence over the cooperatives.

The cooperatives sell to their members both for cash and on credit. There are two forms of credit: short term credit, including food and other primary necessities, allowed between pay-days, and long term credits (up to six months), under which articles of general use (clothing, etc.) may be purchased.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Pres. Coolidge continues to maintain federal judges Ritchie and Reed and Dist. Atty. Shoup in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the senate judiciary committee last June forced him to withdraw their renomination.

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## 4,000 WORKERS ON PAPER BOXES STRIKE IN N. Y.

### Independent Union in Fight for Demands

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—(FP)—Four thousand paper box workers are striking in New York for a \$5 weekly wage increase, 44-hour week, time and a half overtime, double time Sunday pay. About 65 per cent of the workers are girls and women. Men do the scoring and cutting as well as driving paper box delivery wagons.

All are in the Paper Box Makers Union, an independent industrial union. Open shop workers are employed for long hours at as little as half the pay of union workers. Union shops have the 46-hour week at present.

### Cops and Dicks Fight Strikers.

The paper box industry is of considerable importance in New York, where great quantities of the boxes are used in both wholesale and retail trades, especially in garment industries and by department stores.

At least one detective agency is known to be attempting strike-breaking by supplying nonunion drivers and chauffeurs for manufacturers to deliver stock on hand. The agency gets \$10 a day per man. Police are acting as guards on the wagons.

May Reaffiliate. The union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign for several months. George Powers and Anthony Capraro are the organizers; Fred Calola, the union manager.

The union was at one time affiliated with the Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers International Union, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and hopes to again join this international.

## Benefit Movie Here Will Portray Passaic Millworkers Struggles

The historic struggle of the 16,000 unorganized textile workers against the inhuman exploitation by the mill bosses will be shown in Chicago, Oct. 29 at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, in pictures.

The picture commences with the time the worker leaves his home in Europe, obsessed with dreams of a new and better life here in America, and shows the horrible life of the workers in the hell holes of New Jersey.

The drama of the entire strike is portrayed; the call for the strike, the brutal attacks of the mill owned police; the huge mass meetings, the splendid relief activities; all this is shown. In short you will spend an evening in the front line trenches of American industrial warfare.

The Ashland Auditorium must be packed on October 29. Two performances will be shown, one at 7 and one at 9 o'clock. Come early.

The proceeds are to assist in purchasing necessities for the needy strikers and their families. To continue the strike, money must be sent to Passaic. By seeing this film you will not only enjoy an evening, but you will also assist in relieving the condition of the textile strikers.

### Here's an Opportunity to Help

NEW YORK—(FP)—Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed badly for the Passaic textile strikers and their families, declares the Intl. Workers Aid. The eight months' fight began in winter and is now wheeling around to winter again. Pickets are still braving wintry winds and policemen's clubs in this summer garments and ragged remnants of coats. Clothing collections may be left at Room 237, 700 Broadway, New York, or sent directly to the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee at 743 Main ave., Passaic, N. J.

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## A. F. OF L. NOW ON WATCH FOR FAKE LABORITES

### Daily Mail Hoax is Lesson

WASHINGTON—(FP)—President Green of the A. F. of L. has been put on his guard as to the British government's royal labor commission, which is soon to tour the industrial districts of the United States under guidance of the British ambassador. Green says the A. F. of L. accepts the invitation to co-operate in showing the visitors around, but does not hold itself responsible if they fail to visit plants where union men are employed. Ambassador Howard has also invited the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board to help in furnishing information.

American labor executives have learned a lesson as a consequence of their ready acceptance of the hospitality of the London Daily Mail's hand-picked delegation of trade unionists last March. By agreement with secretary Robt. Dissanman, German Metal Workers' union, president J. T. Brownlie of the British Amalgamated Engineering union and other representatives of European labor, European trade unionists visiting America in the future will not be received officially unless officially sent.

Brownlie explained to the executive board of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists and to executives of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor the true character of the Daily Mail "labor" commission. He said the men chosen by the foremost anti-labor newspaper in Britain to make the trip were reactionaries who happened to hold union cards because the places where they worked are unionized. On their return to England they were given a great banquet, at which the most notorious enemies of British labor were present. They made a report flattering to the biggest non-union shops in the United States. It glorified the "welfare" schemes of these anti-union corporations and praised the company unions.

"We were taken in by these fellows because they showed union cards," said Vice President Conlon of the Machinists. "After they left Washington to investigate industrial plants we discovered that they were being entertained by U. S. Steel and General Electric and many other concerns that are hostile to organized labor."

### Almost Unanimous

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The trial judge, the district attorney, his 3 assistants, the former of the jury, and 8 of the 9 living jurors in the Mooney and Billings preparedness parade bomb case will join in their plea for pardon when the hearing is held in Sacramento on Oct. 20. All these officials are convinced that both men were convicted on perjured testimony.

## WORKERS SUFFER IN CALIFORNIA COTTON FIELDS

### Low Wages and Horrible Conditions Prevail

WASHINGTON—(FP)—President Green of the A. F. of L. has been put on his guard as to the British government's royal labor commission, which is soon to tour the industrial districts of the United States under guidance of the British ambassador. Green says the A. F. of L. accepts the invitation to co-operate in showing the visitors around, but does not hold itself responsible if they fail to visit plants where union men are employed. Ambassador Howard has also invited the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board to help in furnishing information.

The pickers are usually paid from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds for picking. These are all desert valleys and are watered by irrigation methods. The air is dry, and the cotton is light and fluffy. An average picker, working from sun-up to sundown, earns about \$2.25 per day.

The picking is done mostly by Mexicans, Negroes, Indians, and poor whites (migratory workers) from Texas and Oklahoma.

### Live in Tents.

The ranch owners seldom furnish houses for the pickers; they usually provide tents. The workers eat and sleep on the ground. Health inspectors never visit the ranches to enforce sanitary regulations.

### Suffer from Cold.

Like most desert climates the days are warm the year around, but from September to March, the nights and mornings are intensely cold, usually below the freezing point. The pickers suffer from cold and exposure. In order to make weight one must pick very early.

The cotton is cold and wet with dew. Pickers frequently contract dew-poisoning; the fingers crack and split open; many workers are incapacitated from further picking for several days or weeks.

### All Unorganized.

The workers are nearly 100 per cent unorganized. The ranchers carefully encourage the fiction of social inequality. White workers refuse to pick in the same fields with Mexicans and Negroes.

The ranchers even flatter the Mexicans and Indians, and make them feel superior to Negroes. In this way they force all to work for less money and put up with very poor accommodations.

### California State Federation Meets.

OAKLAND, Cal.—(FP)—J. F. Dalton of the Los Angeles Typographical union was elected president California State Federation of Labor over Roe H. Baker of San Francisco, incumbent, and Paul Scharrenberg was re-elected secretary. The convention passed resolutions condemning capital punishment, calling for repeal of the criminal syndicalism act, favoring old-age pensions and the state water and power act, opposing comment by trial judges during criminal cases, and calling for legislation against the "hell ships" of the Alaska salmon packers. It also declared against the labor department of the league of nations.

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Business Manager

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## The Coal Miners—Shock Troops of the British Workingclass

The stern struggle of the British miners challenges the admiration of every working man and woman in the world.

After five months and a half of battle with starvation gnawing at the vitals of the miners and their families, these workers hurl back the lies of the capitalist class, the capitalist press and the treacherous reformist leadership by voting to pull out the maintenance men and continue the strike.

The vote of 767,000 to 42,000 for these propositions nails fast the lie that the miners are breaking ranks and going back to work in any considerable numbers.

That this action was taken after the Bournemouth Trade Union Congress, dominated by the same officials who deserted the miners, had refused to allow the question of the general strike or the miners' strike to be discussed, is doubly significant.

It means that the miners realize their responsibility to the rank and file of the labor movement, realize that they are the shock troops of the British working class and are going to fight without thought of surrender. The miners ask no quarter.

This unshakable determination of the miners changes the situation. British capitalism has staked all on a quick defeat of this workers' offensive. But the British ruling class and their agents in the labor movement underestimated the fighting spirit and the endurance of the coal diggers, their wives and children.

Last week the news came that 400 textile mills have reduced their working schedule to one week in three. Coal and other fuel is being rationed. Heavy industry is paying suicidal prices for coal. British coal markets are passing into the hands of German and American coal concerns.

In other British markets the customers refuse to wait longer for the commodities whose manufacture has been held up by the strike.

And the miners are not beaten. Not by several Irish miles. They are bruised and bleeding but they are choking the British lion to death.

The Russian trade unions have made it possible for the miners to fight as long as they have. From the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union has come the greater part of the financial relief sent to the coal fields. This, too, is a glorious record.

Contrasted with this is the shameful and shameful conduct of the Trade Union Congress leaders and those of Amsterdam. They have joined hands with the British government and if the miners are beaten they and they alone must take the blame.

But will the miners be beaten?

We do not think so. They may not win all their demands, but it is certain now that they will save their union and they have dealt their enemy, British imperialism, a blow from which it will never recover.

The courageous struggle of the miners has accelerated the decay of British capitalism and will make it possible and necessary for the British working class to select a leadership for the new great struggles of the near future which will give the labor movement a general staff that will not sound the call for retreat when the masses are in the midst of an onslaught on the fortresses of British imperialism.

## Cooking the Klan's Goose

It is generally and freely admitted that the political crowns on the heads of the G. O. P.-dom are not sitting any too pretty nowadays. In capitalist politics, victory is only a prelude to disaster.

Only a few short years ago there was great rejoicing in the G. O. P. camp because the old stalwarts of all that was most conservative in republicanism went out in Indiana. Today there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It seems that the Hoosier voters had as little to do with the election of Governor Jackson and his machine as J. P. Morgan had to do with winning the war. The job was done by D. C. Stephenson, protector of pure womanhood, defender of the Volstead law and half a dozen other worthy and laudable causes. But when the quilts were lifted Hoosierdom did not see much purity, or sobriety for that matter.

Now it will be told. Because in the G. O. P. of Indiana, there are worthy persons whose needs have not been satisfied. No matter how susceptible graft may be to the spreading-out process, there is a limit, and so the murder is coming out.

Concisely, the present government of Indiana owes its existence to that infernal organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. Stephenson, head of the K. K. K. at the time the present government got into power, is now serving a life term in prison for murdering a girl he had previously raped. The beneficiaries of Stephenson's klan influence are now willing that the ex-dragon should stew in his own juice. But unfortunately for the present officialdom, Stephenson was able to get in touch with a number of dissatisfied persons, with the result that some of the truth is being told and the governor of Indiana and the prosecutor are beating a retreat to shelter.

The K. K. K. represents fundamentally the rotting heart of capitalism. It is based on graft and corruption, just as capitalism is based on robbery. Klanism is passing, for the time being. But the mental types that fall for klanism are the types that get excited over a Coolidge interview on the value of religion.

## LENINGRAD WORKERS HEAR ZINOVIEV AND CONDEMN HIS FACTIONAL WORK

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Continuing their open defiance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party's resolution against unauthorized public meetings to discuss party policy, Trotsky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition against the policies of the Central Committee, addressed meetings of factory workers today.

Zinoviev spoke in Leningrad to a meeting of 2,000 workers and was frequently interrupted by shouts and whistling.

The press reports that Zinoviev was interrupted on a resolution condemning Zinoviev at the meeting. The resolution voted in favor.

## WHEN A MAN STRIKES IN PASSAIC!



As The N. Y. Graphic Sees The Frame-up Of Passaic Strikers

## From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE NINE.  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE gap between the unorganized semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the basic industry and the organized workers is growing wider—not only in the sense that the wages, working conditions and the extent of job control of the unorganized workers are less favorable, but the trade unions have lost a good deal of their former influence among them for two reasons in addition to those already cited.

First, because the trade union officialdom makes little if any attempt to reach these workers and in some cases actually displays a contempt for them.

Second, because the trade union officialdom, saturated in craft unionism and tied to the bosses by the machinery of the capitalist parties and a thousand bonds of worker-employer cooperation, is incapable of appealing to these workers who, when they engage in a conflict with the capitalists, know little of and care less for the internal politics of the trade union movement and its perennial jurisdictional conflicts, its craft divisions and obsolete machinery which acts as a brake on the struggles of its membership and the unorganized workers as well.

A CLASSIC example of the impotence of the present leadership was furnished recently by the strike of the motormen and switchmen employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

After many attempts on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers to get action from the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees, the trade union having jurisdiction over this industry, a conference was arranged. The strike itself was an inspiration to anyone except an old line trade union officer. The workers had broken with the company union, they had struck without any guarantee of support from any section of the labor movement, the New York police had been mobilized against them, but the strikers were the last to acknowledge that they had tackled too big a job without adequate preparation.

INSTEAD of taking charge of the strike and giving it organizational direction, placing it under the auspices of the recognized union and appealing to the labor movement for support, the official of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees first informed the strikers that they would have to be split up into separate local unions in accord with the sacred constitution and by-laws of his union.

The strikers quite naturally looked upon this proposal as a method of weakening the strike and particularly were they unable to understand the necessity of such procedure when they were at grips with one of the most powerful corporations in New York City.

To the trade union official the union as an institution, with all its rules and regulations, was paramount. To the unorganized strikers, the strike and the extension of the strike was the important thing.

The strikers were right and here is shown the fundamental difference between unorganized workers in motion and a trade union officialdom which thinks first of a "settlement" of "getting the men back to work."

THE same reverence for craft autonomy in a more aggravated form was largely responsible for the defeat of the steel strike in 1914-20. The officials of the national and international unions involved placed the question of their craft union rights above the question of winning the strike.

The same symptom of a malady fatal to the trade union movement in these days of huge concentrations of industrial capital, was evidenced in the strike of metal miners in Butte and other great metal mining camps in 1917-18.

Here the officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, confronted with the possibility of organizing decisive sections of the industry and regaining the ground lost in the previous ten years, insisted that the strikers must first go back to work, bring up their grievances thru the "regular union channels" and allow the executive board to pass upon them.

All this after a bitter struggle had been in progress for weeks.

A STILL more recent instance, is the elimination from the organization of the auto industry passed by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit of a provision postponing jurisdictional questions for the time being. The elimination of this provision practically nullifies the purport of the resolution as was no doubt intended.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely and a still more recent one, small in itself but important as representing a general tendency, has occurred in the strike of 100 Negro women working for a low wage confectionery concern in Chicago. These workers struck against

a wage cut and appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor for assistance in organizing and conducting their strike. A leading official of the Chicago Federation of Labor spoke to the meeting of strikers and in place of telling the workers what union they could and should join, stated that the question of organization should be postponed until the strike was settled.

The truth of the matter is that the trade union officialdom lives in deadly fear of a great influx of formerly unorganized workers into the trade unions. Their control of the trade union movement is made possible today by the slight changes in the personnel of the movement. They have to deal now only with organizations, large numbers of the members of which are victimized by the traditions of the past and who participate in varying degrees in the special privileges of the trade unions which skill, custom, strategic situation or support of the capitalist parties give.

THE trade union leadership does not want to, and cannot organize large masses of workers who can and must be organized. While these workers remain outside of the trade unions the officialdom has a comparatively easy time maintaining its control. While they retain control it is a herculean task to get the trade unions to launch genuine organizing campaigns and a still more difficult task to prevent these campaigns ending in defeat and disillusionment for the workers involved.

This is a vicious circle which the Communists and the left wing must break.

## MIKE GOLD ISSUES FERVENT CALL FOR THE MISSING LITERARY CRITIC

"AMERICA needs a critic," declares Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, in the October number of the magazine, which appeared today. He declares that most of our young writers turn to France for new ideas, but "young Americans can learn nothing from the 200-year-old bonlevardiers except to sit at sidewalk cafes and sip aperitifs, literarily."

"Mencken," Gold says, "is a salon-singer celebrating the 'freedom' of the artist, but is himself the best example of the fallacy of that dogma. He is popular, not for esthetic reasons, but because he has expressed the philosophy of our nouveau riches. He has rediscovered Nero's philosophy of feasting and futility. An idealist is not a good money-maker, and if he is to get on the band-wagon, to share some of the immense booty that is now circulating so freely here, he must cast overboard all his ideals. This renegadism Mencken has made seem the jolliest and most sophisticated of gestures."

Waldo Frank, Van Wyck Brooks, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman, Jos. Krutick, Edmund Wilson and V. F. Calverton are all rejected in turn by Gold as the great critic needed by the new generation of American writers. All are unequipped or have gone up blind alleys, he continues.

His article ends with the following apostrophe:

A Poet's Prayer.  
"O Life, send America a great literary critic. The generation of writers is going to seed again. Some of them started well but are beginning to live fat and high, and have forgotten the ardors of their generous youth. This generation of writers is

corrupted by all the money floating around everywhere. It is untalented able to believe in human progress any longer. It is unfashionable to work for a better world. It is unfashionable and unsophisticated to follow in the footsteps of Tolstol, of Dickens, Shelley, Blake, Burns, Whitman, Trotsky. Send us a critic. Send a giant who can shame our writers back to their task of civilizing America. Send a soldier who has studied history. Send a strong poet who loves the masses and their future. Send someone who doesn't give a damn about money. Send one who is not a pompous liberal, but a man of the street. Send no mystics—they give us Americans the willies. Send no coward. Send no pedant. Send us a man fit to stand up to skyscrapers. A man of art who can match the purposeful deeds of Henry Ford. Send us a joker in overalls. Send no saint. Send an artist. Send a scientist. Send a Bolshevik. Send a man."

Washington, Oct. 10.—Recommendations have been forwarded to the White House as to the location of the new tuberculosis hospital for victims of gas and other sufferings in the world war. The hospital will be built near Tucson, Ariz. In it will be gathered veterans who have been dragging out a miserable existence in other shelters where they testify the housing and attendance have been so had that they could not hope to regain health.

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## CHAPTER XI THE REBEL I

At Southern Pacific University the class lines were tacitly but effectively drawn, and in the ordinary course of events a man of Bunny's wealth, good looks and good manners, would have associated only with members of fraternities and sororities. If some Negro boy were to develop eloquence as a debater, or if some one taking a course in millinery or plumbing were to display fleetness as a hurdler, the hurdler might hurdle and the debater might debate, but they would not be invited to tea-parties or dances, nor be elected to prominence in the student organizations; such honors were reserved for tall Anglo-Saxons having regular features, and hair plastered straight back from their foreheads, and trousers pressed to a knife edge and never worn two days in succession.

But here was Bunny Ross, persisting in fooling with "dangerous thoughts," that made his friends angry. Of course, as anyone would have foreseen, there were "roughnecks" and "goats," anxious to break in where they were not wanted, and perfectly willing to pretend to think that our country ought not to intervene in Russia, if by so professing they could get to know one of the socially elite. So Bunny found himself on talking terms with various queer fish. For example, there was Peter Nagle, whose father was president of a "rationalist society," and who seemed to have one dominating desire in life—to blurt out in class that what was the matter with the world was superstition, and that mankind could never progress until they stopped believing in God. In a university all of whose faculty were required to be devout Methodists, you can imagine how popular this made him. Peter looked just as you would expect such a boor to look, with a large square head and a wide mouth full of teeth and a shock of yellow hair which he allowed to straggle round his ears and drop white specks onto his coat collar—his coat did not match his trousers, and he brought his lunch to the university tied with a strap!

And then there was Gregor Nikoliaeff. Gregor was all right, when you got to know him, but the trouble was, it was hard to know him, because his accent was peculiar and at critical moments in his talk he would forget the English word. He had jet black hair, and black eyes with a sombre frown above them—in short, he was the very picture of what the students called a "Bolshevik." As it happened, Gregor's father had belonged to one of the revolutionary parties whom the Bolsheviks were now sending to jail; but how could you explain that to a student body which dumped into one common garbage-can Socialists and Communists and Syndicalists and Anarchists, Communist-Anarchists and Anarchist-Syndicalists, Social Revolutionaries and Social Democrats, Populists, Progressives, Single-Taxers, Non-partisan Leaguers, Pacifists, Pragmatists, Altruists, Vegetarians, Anti-vivisectionists and opponents of capital punishment.

Also there was Rachel Menzies, who belonged to a people that had been chosen by the Lord, but not by the aforesaid student body. Rachel was rather good-looking, though in a dark, foreign way; she was short—what feminine enemies would have called "dumpy"—and made no pretense at finery, but came to the university in black cotton stockings and a shirt-waist that did not match her skirt. There was a rumor that her father worked in a clothing factory, and her brother was pressing students' pants for an education.

And here was the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field, letting himself be seen in public with these people, and even trying to introduce them to his fraternity brothers; excusing himself by saying that they believed in "free speech." As if it were not obvious that they would, having everything to gain and nothing to lose! Proletarians of all universities unite!

Poor Bunny got it from both sides. "Look here," said Donald Burns, president of the sophomore class, "don't you introduce me to any more of your Yid fairies." And then, "Look here," said Rachel Menzies, "don't you introduce me to any more of your male fashion-plates." Bunny protested, he had the idea that all kinds of people ought to know one another; but Rachel informed him that she thought too much of herself. "Probably you've never been snubbed in your life, Mr. Ross, but we Jews learn the lesson early in our lives—not to go where we aren't wanted."

Said Bunny, "But Miss Menzies, if you believe in ideas, you've got to teach people—"

"Thank you," she said; "I believe in my ideas, but not enough to teach Donald Burns."

"But how can you tell?" Bunny protested. "You're teaching me, and I don't belong to the working class." He had learned that this girl was a member of the Socialist party, and it was "class consciousness," as well as Jewish consciousness.

Rachel insisted that Bunny was one person in a million, capable of believing what was contrary to his economic interests. But Bunny had no awareness of anything extraordinary about himself. Instead of being a conspicuous and shining leader, as his high destiny directed, he was always looking for some one he could lean to, some one who was positive, and whom he could trust. He found some of this in Henrietta Ashleigh, who knew exactly what was proper; and he found some more of it in Rachel Menzies, who knew exactly what was true, and said it with energy and frankness that were like flashes of lightning in the twilight of Southern Pacific culture.

The only trouble was, the contradiction between his two authorities; it appeared almost as if what was true was not proper and what was proper was not true! For Henrietta considered Rachel an impossible person, and was cold as a corpse in her presence; while Rachel's idea of being insulting was to tell Bunny that it was with Henrietta he really belonged, his Creator had made him to take her to church.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## N. Y. PARTY SECTIONS MEET ON TUESDAY

On Tuesday October 12th there will be held Section Membership Meetings thruout the city called by the District Executive Committee to mobilize the membership for one of the most important campaigns of the party.

The District Executive Committee will have a representative at all these meetings and a Roll Call will be taken.

The Meetings on Tuesday October 12th are as follows:

- Sec. 1—Will have no meeting since they met on October 8th.
- Sec. 2—66 E. 4th St. (Manhattan Lyceum) at 6 p. m.
- Sec. 3—At 301 W. 29th St. at 6 p. m.
- Sec. 4—At 81 E. 110th St. at 8 p. m.
- Sec. 5—At 1347 Boston Road, at 8 p. m.
- Sec. 6—At 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, at 6 p. m.
- Sec. 7—At 760 S. 40th St., at 8 p. m.

All other party meetings are called off for this night. Members who have not attended meetings for some time or who are not properly attached should come to these meetings and get straight with the party.