

RYKOFF GIVES OPTIMISTIC REPORT TO COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET INDUSTRY

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)
MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—An optimistic picture of Soviet industry was painted by Alexis Rykoff, chairman of the All-Soviet Council of Commissioners, rendering a report on the economic condition of Soviet Russia before the Communist Party conference. The industries of the Soviet Union made a profit of 500,000,000 roubles (\$250,000,000) during the fiscal year just closed, Rykoff declared. The report of Rykoff may have a direct bearing on discussions regarding recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, if this question is brought up in the party conference. In the light of the optimistic report it is not anticipated that those who favor concessions to secure the recognition of the United States will make a great deal of headway.

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NO RIGHT TO STRIKE IN AMERICA!

Current Events
 By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Too much perfume spoiled the marital relations of the Countess Cowley, formerly an American actress. Perhaps the count rubbed it on thick, as a counter move against halitosis, and perhaps if he forgot his pride sufficiently to make a clean mouth of it to the countess he might not be as he is today. On the other hand, a witness stated that the countess's gentleman friend followed a bottle of whiskey as the little lamb used to follow Mary. All in all, the doings of the British aristocracy have not lost anything in plausibility with the passing of centuries.

Much excitement and indignation reigned in the house of commons when a labor member charged that drinking facilities in the house were so perfect that honorable members could not resist the temptation to overindulge. Honorable members of all parties were excited and a unanimous vote whitewashed the august assembly. Still none dared "call" the accuser, for the very good reason that he was speaking the truth.

Perhaps the house of commons is the only place in Great Britain where bootlegging is indulged in. The liquor laws compel establishments that engage in the sale of spirituous beverages to close between the hours of 3 p. m. and 5 or 5:30 p. m., depending on the district. But in the house of commons an honorable member can have his little nip in a coffee cup during the prohibited hours and nobody seemed to care until this particular member got excited over it. How a teetotaler managed to get elected to the British parliament is one of the mysteries of modern times!

Donald Day, the Chicago Tribune's chief liar on the continent of Europe, had machine guns turned on the delegates to the Russian Communist Party conference in some Moscow theater. Junius Wood, the reliable Chicago Daily News reporter, sends a different story. The conference is several times more orderly than any capitalist convention held in the United States and Wood is able to send a story of the congress as he sees it. The Tribune man is in Riga kicking in the counter-revolutionary rat holes for his misinformation. Anybody who reads the Chicago Tribune (Continued on page 2.)

DENOUNCE ULTRA-LEFT TENDENCIES AS OBSTACLE TO CONTACT WITH THE LEFTWARD MOVING MASSES OF LABOR

By JOHN PEPPER
 (Special Cablegram to The DAILY WORKER.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 28.—In the discussion following Nicolaï Bukharin's report, in which Manuilsky, Losovsky and Pepper took part, emphasis was laid upon the full agreement with the reporters' fundamental propositions. Manuilsky pointed out that the main task of the Comintern was the struggle to destroy the pacifist illusions. Pepper, analyzing the ultra-left currents that have arisen within the labor movement since the existence of the Comintern, pointed out that the present (Continued on page 2.)

COOLIDGE MAY LOSE HIS GRIP ON U. S. SENATE

Booze and Slush Are Main Issues

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—As the day on which the great American voter casts his ballot for his representatives, if he is a capitalist, and for his misrepresentatives if he is a worker, approaches, there is considerable difference of opinion whether Coolidge will have a safe majority in the senate for the remaining two years of his term. The original issues that differentiated democrats from republicans are fast disappearing so that in this election campaign we find a perfect mulligan with large chunks of democracy in the elephant's stall and equally large chunks of republicanism sustaining the jackass. Little has been heard of the tariff in this campaign, except that the republicans have rendered lip service to their old standby. Party lines are down more than ever and outside of the solid south it is a wise democrat or republican that can tell his own emblem. In the south the chronic parties die, but they never surrender their political views. They haven't any. The Spiritual Revival. But for the liquor issue the present campaign would be as dead as a bar. (Continued on page 2.)

HAPGOOD MAKES HOT REPLY TO JOHN L. LEWIS

Never Received Letter Lewis Stole

(Federated Press)
GALLITZIN, Pa., Oct. 28.—In a statement issued here and sent to the press, Powers Hapgood, member of Local Union 1056, United Mine Workers of America, candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, replies to the statements made by President Lewis at the A. F. of L. convention during the course of which he read a letter from Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal to Hapgood. Hapgood's statement cites the fact that he never received such a letter and raises the question of how Lewis secured possession of it. He also deals with the problems of the United Mine Workers' Union and offers to debate any official or member of the union on the questions at issue in the present election campaign, in the union. The letter follows: Gallitzin, Pa., Oct. 20, 1926. To the Officers and Members of District 2, United Mine Workers of America. Dear Brothers: During the past two weeks the capitalist newspapers have been printing long articles pertaining to an alleged "Red Plot" to capture the United Mine Workers of America and the American trade union movement in general. Inasmuch as my name has figured somewhat in this publicity on account of a letter addressed to me which was published in full in certain papers and referred to in others and because this has caused good friends of mine to be severely criticized, I take this opportunity to answer the various charges made against us and to explain the whole situation. In the first place, the letter which has been the cause of all this publicity has never reached me. The first I knew of its existence was when it was made public by President Lewis in Detroit and then I saw it published in full in the New York Times. I do not know whether President Lewis got this letter by theft, or by getting someone else to steal it, or whether he just found it, but I am told that he has openly boasted at Detroit that he has the original copy of this letter which I have never seen and he has made no attempt to turn it over to me. Issues in the Union. As far as the contents of this letter are concerned, I have nothing to hide. The only harm that can come of having it made public is when President Lewis and the editors of capitalist owned papers talk about certain phrases of it and purposely give an untruthful impression of it. This letter was written to me by Albert Coyle, the editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, because we are personal friends, and, as personal friends usually do, we have always talked frankly about things in which we are interested. His interests are not just confined to the Engineers' Journal but cover a wide range in the co-operative, labor party, and trade union movements, and he was in no way (Continued on page 5.)

SEN. JIM WATSON PROVEN MEMBER KU KLUX KLAN

Hoosier Is Hooked Up With Imperial Office

BULLETIN.
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
FEDERAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—Sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan for the vice-presidential nomination in 1924 and hailed as its potential candidate for the presidency in 1928, Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, was identified this afternoon as a sworn member of the secret Imperial Council of the Invisible Empire in a new sensation developing at the slush fund inquiry into Indiana's senatorial campaign. This testimony was given Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, by Wm. M. Rogers, of Indianapolis, who declared Watson had shown him a card of membership in the Klan's highest and most secretive organization. Rogers swore he, too, was a member of the Imperial Council and that Watson's card matched his own. This came in the fact of Watson's recent denial of membership in the Klan, but Rogers explained that this Imperial order of the masters' organization was maintained solely for important political personages who desired that their Klan membership should be kept secret. FEDERAL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A new story of a political deal by which the Ku Klux Klan of Indiana endorsed Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, for the vice-presidency in 1924 because the Hoosier senator had aided the Klan to seat Senator Earle B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, was told today by George Meyers, former Klan organizer, before Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, at the resumption of the slush fund inquiry into the Indiana senatorial campaign. Deeper into the Mire. Sweeping Watson deeper than ever into the political machinations of the Klan, Meyers said leaders of the hood- (Continued on page 2.)

American Labor Will Not Surrender Strike Weapon

THE text of the supreme court decision in the Dorchy case shows that the American labor movement has not won the right to strike. It gives the courts, or such other bodies as may be set up from time to time, the power to determine what strikes are justified and what strikes are criminal offenses. The far-reaching effects of this decision upon the whole labor movement may be gathered from one of its paragraphs which states: The right to carry on a business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted. The question of violence on the part of the strikers does not enter into the matter, says Judge Brandeis, the pet of the liberal elements, who wrote the decision. This is, of course, of great value to the enemies of labor who hitherto have generally based their case against strikes, and strikers upon alleged acts of violence for which some form of proof had to be submitted. The capitalists of America have forged a new weapon with which to strike at labor. The right to strike becomes now a matter of "justification" and the capitalist courts are empowered to determine this question. It is interesting and instructive to note that the workers who made the fight against the Kansas Industrial Court—Alex Howat and August Dorchy—were expelled from the United Mine Workers' Union by President John L. Lewis because he, too, claimed that the strike was "illegal." President Lewis finds himself in complete agreement with the supreme court and the enemies of labor, whose instrument it is. What must the answer of the labor movement be to the threat to its elementary rights contained in the Dorchy decision? It must state in uncompromising terms that it will not recognize such a decision and will not obey any legislation enacted or any special bodies set up to carry out this decision. The American trade union movement and the whole workingclass must recognize that an attempt is being made to wrest the strike weapon from its grasp and determine resolutely to keep it, use it and broaden its purposes to include such political objectives as the nullification of the Dorchy decision.

INDICTMENTS CHARGING MURDER MADE AGAINST FRISCO UNIONISTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The grand jury early today returned indictments charging murder against eight men, including Archibald Mooney, vice-president and Pacific coast organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Paul Clifford, business agent of Local No. 483, Carpenters' Union. The indictments were the outgrowth of the death of Campbell, scab carpenter. The carpenters' strike in San Francisco has been a long drawn out struggle with the strikers standing firm against armies of scabs and strikebreakers imported by the builders' association.

U. S. SUPREME COURT HITS AT LABOR UNIONS

Industrial Court Law of Kansas Upheld

By LAURENCE TODD
 (Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Labor in America has no right to strike, says the federal supreme court. Neither the common law nor the fourteenth amendment to the constitution confers such a right upon the workers. Therefore the courts of Kansas had a right to punish August Dorchy, vice-president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, for calling an illegal strike against the George H. Mackie Fuel Co. "Liberal" Judges Join Reaction. Decision to this effect was made by the federal supreme court Oct. 25. Justice Brandeis reading the opinion. Inasmuch as Brandeis and Holmes are the two members of the court who most often take the side of the workers, this opinion has created much surprise. As set forth by Brandeis in his opinion, the Dorchy case was this: Alex. Howat and Dorchy, as district president and vice-president respectively, acting under authority of their executive board, called a strike on Feb. 3, 1921, at the Mackie mine in order to force the company to pay to a union member, formerly employed there, the sum of \$130 which he claimed to be due him in increased rate of pay. The wage scale at the mine required an increase of \$1.35 a day after a miner passed the age of 19. This man, Mishmash by name, claimed the higher rate by producing evidence of his age, while the company offered conflicting evidence that he was a year younger than he stated. Industrial Court Forbids Strike. The state industrial court forbade the union to call a strike for collection of the disputed claim. After the strike took place the claim was paid and the union officers were prosecuted and convicted of calling an illegal strike. Orderly Strikes Illegal. "The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value," says Brandeis. "To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted. To collect a stale claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose. In the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary, each party to a disputed claim may insist that it be determined only by a court. To enforce payment by a strike is certainly coercion. Strikes Are Crimes. "The legislature may make such action punishable criminally as extortion or otherwise. And it may subject to punishment him who uses the power or influence incident to his office in a union to order the strike." The walkout in this case was ordered only after the district executive board of the union announced that the Mishmash claim has been approved by the joint board of miners and operators, and that the company had refused to pay. Brandeis states that there was no evidence that the claim had been submitted to arbitration or that any contract existed under which it could be so settled. It was two years old when the strike occurred. A Threat Against All Unions. By its latest action the federal supreme court has given a shock to American Federation of Labor officials who believed that the Kansas Industrial Court law was dead. The decision in the Dorchy case not only fixes a fine and imprisonment upon the coal miners' leader but it revives the industrial court as a threat to the right of the workers to withhold their labor power.

Stop Deportation of Sormenti!

The arrest of Eneas Sormenti, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, for deportation to Italy brings sharply into the foreground again an issue of tremendous and growing importance—the right of asylum for political refugees from the White Terror governments of Europe. Turning its back on the traditional policy of America, the Coolidge administration has been following a systematic policy of rounding up Italian workers who have fled to America from the bloody Mussolini regime and instituting deportation proceedings against them. Acting in partnership with the representatives of the Fascist government, and on information furnished by them, the Department of Justice has been arresting the active workers in the Anti-Fascist movement amongst the Italian population in America. The American partners of Mussolini hope to deal a death blow to this powerful movement by delivering Comrade Sormenti up to the vengeance of the Italian murder regime. This is no ordinary case of deportation. The deportation of an antagonist of Fascism to Mussolini's Italy means a deliberate sentence to death. International Labor Defense declares full solidarity with Sormenti and the other figures against Fascism in America, and summons all class conscious workers to the fight to preserve for them the right of asylum in America. The issues involved in this case are a matter of particularly great concern to organized labor. The dictatorship of Mussolini has destroyed the organized workers' movement of Italy by violence and murder. The deportation of those who have escaped from Italy to carry on the struggle against Fascism abroad and to expose it before the world, is a direct blow against the right of labor organizations in every country. The organized workers of America must demand that the Coolidge government shall halt these deportation plans and cease to act as the bloodhound of Mussolini. Legal and moral support for Sormenti and his co-workers is support for the elementary rights and principles of the labor movement and should be put on the agenda of all workers' meetings. Legal support reinforced by the most wide-spread agitation in this case is a pressing duty of the labor movement. Stop the deportation of Sormenti! Defend the right of asylum for political refugees! INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE James P. Cannon, Secretary.

MEMORIES OF HOME!



QUIZ EXPOSES KLAN DEAL TO ELECT WATSON

Hoosier Senator Goes Deeper Into Soup

(Continued from page 1)

ed organization had ordered the endorsement of the Indiana senator because "the klan was under an obligation to him."

Meyers also drew the name of William F. Zumburn, general counsel of the klan, into the inquiry. Zumburn's duties in Washington, he said, consisted partly of exacting legislation favorable to the klan and "partly in seating senators."

To Consult Wizard

Another amazing story of klan activities was told by James V. Bolen, former klan secretary of the state of Indiana, who declared a delegation of klanmen took the mayors of Indianapolis and Evansville to Washington to get the approval of imperial Wizard Hiram W. Evans on local appointments. The trip was taken on klan funds, he added, chiefly to get Evans to approve the appointment of Charles J. Orison, a democrat, as corporation counsel of Indianapolis by Mayor John L. Duvall, a republican. Duvall was one of the party.

The same trip also was described by Meyers, who said the klanmen met in the office of Senator Watson while in Washington.

Bolen told of a second visit to Washington by Indiana klan leaders for the purpose of ousting Walter F. Bossert as grand dragon because the latter "would not go down the line for Watson." The witness confirmed the testimony of Ralph B. Bradford, a former Crown Point, Ind., klanman, that Watson had attended a session of klan leaders at Washington, over the ousting of Bradford.

Meyers, now attached to the office of the secretary of state in Indiana, said he worked as an organizer for the klan in Indiana and Minnesota. He was a "knighthawk" and "trouble-shooter" for the klan.

TWO SHOWINGS OF PASSAIC STRIKE PICTURE TONIGHT

Coming to Chicago after many showings in eastern cities, the film story of the Passaic textile strike will be shown at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Sts., tonight. The exhibition of this graphic and stirring picture of the brave battle of the New Jersey mill workers has attracted much interest among Chicago workers.

The film will be in the city but one day. There will be two showings this evening, one at 7 p. m. and the other at 9 p. m. All the proceeds of the performance will go to the milk and bread fund of the strikers. The admission charge is 50 cents.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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for authentic foreign news should have his head examined.

THERE was a free tag day in Chicago yesterday. Girls natively dressed were giving away navy-day tags free. Admirals, rear-admirals (so-called because they are usually to be found sitting in swivel chairs), boasted of the strength of the navy before rotary clubs and chambers of commerce. Excessively enthusiastic big-navy men rallied against the Washington conference and pulled the British lion's tail and the Mikado's mustache. The American navy was crippled by British diplomacy, they said.

AND William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor did his bit to help the big navy popularization plan of the American imperialists. The keel of a new cruiser was laid in honor of "Teddy" Roosevelt yesterday, the anniversary of "terrible Teddy's" birthday. Green agreed to drive the first rivet into the keel. When will the American working class drive a spike into Green's political career? American labor is officially in a united front with the most reactionary section of American capitalism.

THERE are some people, well-intentioned liberals, who believe that the officials of the A. F. of L. formulate national and international policies independently of any consideration of the policies of the government which is the executive committee of the American capitalist class as a whole, with particular regard for the at-the-time-dominant wing. The Mexican question is a case in point. Gompers, ostentatiously, took the Mexican labor movement under his wing at the same time that American capitalism substituted a policy of cautious diplomacy for the mailed fist.

WALL STREET was out for hegemony over South America and the function of the A. F. of L. was to act as an auxiliary to Wall Street. Gompers coddled the Mexican labor leaders, got them to denounce Communists and to expel a few Communists from the federation. But somehow or other Wall Street did not fare as well as it expected. There was trouble over the mineral and land laws. Trouble developed with the church. The U. S. government resumed its threatening attitude and now we find the A. F. of L. looking coldly on the Mexican government and unofficially threatening to withdraw from the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which the Mexican labor movement is the second biggest chunk.

NOW that our state department is unofficially charging Calles with trying to organize a Latin-American bloc against American imperialism, all those signs are worthy of serious consideration. Intervention in Mexico is not out of the question. And with William Green, driving the first rivet in an American warship there is little hope that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will raise any serious objection to a southern march of American troops and navies.

Fight Obstacles to Contact With Masses Moving to Leftward

(Continued from page 1)

day ultra-left is unlike the left of 1921 who, as pointed out by Lenin, were distinguished by their revolutionary impatience. Today, on the contrary, the ultra-left is distinguished by its defeatist lack of faith in the might of the proletarian revolution. These ultra-left tendencies must be crushed since their activity prevents the Communist parties from finding contact with the leftward moving masses of workers.

Losovsky stressed the huge part played by America in the breakdown of European capitalism, remarking upon the role played by Germany as America's agent. In contrast to America the official labor movement in the Pacific countries, for instance in Australia, is being revolutionized. It is no mere chance that the question of calling a Pacific trade union congress was brought up by the Australian trade unions. The new labor movement developing in the semi-colonial countries makes acute the question of the unity of the labor movement and the creation of a new international.

To ensure the stabilization of socialism in the U. S. S. R., he pointed out, it is first of all necessary to ensure the stabilization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Raskolnikoff pointed to the immense world importance of the events in China.

After Bukharin's concluding speech, emphasizing the importance of carrying on a struggle against bourgeois pacifism, the necessity of carrying on work within the trade unions, and the concentration of energy in the struggle against trust capital, the conference unanimously, with no abstaining votes, passed a resolution approving the principles of the policy of the delegation of the All-Union Communist Party and its work within the Communist International, binding the delegates to continue the resolute ideological struggle against anti-Leninist tendencies within the Communist workers' organizations, being in a larger or smaller measure at one with the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have, in the persons of the more consistent groups, already clearly passed towards the counter-revolutionary camp, instructing the delegation of the All-Union Communist Party to carry on within the Comintern such a line towards the further bolshevization of the Communist parties as to preclude the theory and practice of the so-called freedom of fractions and groupings, resolutely condemning the factional anti-Leninist work of the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party within the Comintern, fully adhering to the decisions of the brother parties and the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission on relieving Zinoviev of work in the Communist International.

The conference also adopted an address in reply to yesterday's address of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany wherein the conference pointed out that the defeatist ideology that has appeared and taken shape among separate groups of Communists is but a small passing episode in the victorious development of the Communist International.

Canadian Plutes Bow to Royalty As More Protests Mar Journey

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 28.—Much the same pomp attended Queen Marie's reception in Montreal that has been accorded her in other cities of America, marred, however, by Prince Nicholas' thoughtlessness in becoming preoccupied with the railroad yards to such an extent as to miss an important function at which he was to have been presented with a gold-headed cane.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28.—The Ukrainian community of Manitoba has lodged a vigorous protest with the provincial government against official preparations going forward to welcome Queen Marie to Winnipeg.

Last Hike of Season for N. Y. Young Worker

The last hike of the season arranged by the Young Workers' League will take place Sunday, October 31, at 10 o'clock sharp. All will meet at 108 East 17th street and from there will go to Palham Bay Park. There a discussion will be had on Frank Little, and the open air will be enjoyed.

COOLIDGE MAY LOSE HIS GRIP ON U. S. SENATE

Booze and Slush Are Main Issues

(Continued from page 1)

rel of pickled herring. Booze has supplied the motive power in this battle for "personal liberty" provided liberty is taken to mean only the right of the free American citizen to guzzle his booze without the probability of a stoolpigeon holding him up for ransom and confiscating his liquor to boot. Free speech, free press or a free right to strike has nothing to do with liberty!

"Republicanism and Prosperity" is the slogan of the republicans, but the democrats are equally positive that the goddess of plenty is at least as much at home with a democratic administration as with a republican one. The democrats are "viewing with alarm" the rather odoriferous record of the republican party since the election of Harding while Coolidge came out at the tenth hour with a speech in favor of maintaining wages "at the present high level" in an effort to catch the vote of the better paid skilled workers.

G. O. P. Hit Hard.

The republicans have been hit hard by the slush fund investigations. Illinois and Pennsylvania are outstanding political cesspools in the matter of slush funds. The senate slush investigation committee was under the chairmanship of Senator James R. Reed of Missouri and he made good use of his powers, so much so that in all probability he is a likely candidate for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket, particularly if fortune favors the democrats next Tuesday. Reed is a wet, middle westerner and almost a southerner, a protestant who is on good terms with the Catholics. He is not friendly to labor, yet makes his attacks on "big business" acid and frequent enough to fool the glib working class into the belief that Reed must be their friend because he attacks the Wall Street demon.

In all probability Frank L. Smith will be elected in Illinois, the entirely surrounded by slush, and is a dry supported by wets. But even insull slush funds are no barrier to election provided the boys "go down the line" for the regular candidate as the klan boys say. The native sons of southern Illinois will vote for Smith because he is not a Catholic and because they believe "that the stuff they manufacture in the kitchen has anything that could be gotten out of a regular distillery beaten by several stews."

Two Insull Pets.

George E. Brennan, an Insull pet, will most likely pull the vote in the industrial sections. Brennan is the favorite of big business in Illinois since they know there is no chance of electing Magill, the dry gentleman who is supported by Julius Rosenwald, multimillionaire mail-order magnate. Brennan is a more disciplined tool of big business than Frank L. Smith. The latter is in with the gang of political burglars headed by Len Small that the big fellows have been trying to get rid of for several years.

In all probability Smith will be elected, but it is not at all likely that he will be seated. But his machine will not lose. Small can appoint another member of the gang to take Smith's place, or he can resign the governorship and take the seat for himself.

Lost by The Wayside.

Parley Parker Christianson's candidacy on some sort of progressive platform has apparently fallen by the wayside. The Christianson had close connection with the labor movement and was once candidate for national president on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket the officials of the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor endorsed Frank L. Smith, the Insull candidate and ignored Christianson. Then the latter made the mistake of not raising any working-class issues but undertook to purify politics, a task which Hugh Magill, the mail-order candidate is better fitted for. The working class has no interest in "purifying" the stinking cesspool of capitalism. Let the capitalists hire their own scavengers. And ambitious reformers should not make the mistake of being too respectable.

So much for Illinois, except to say that the labor fakery are either supporting Brennan or Smith.

Slush Without End.

In Pennsylvania Vare is almost certain to be elected but almost certain not to be seated. Vare spent about \$600,000 to win in the primaries. Senator Pepper, one of his opponents spent twice as much and the dry hypocritical reformer, Pinchot spent half as much as Vare.

William B. Wilson, scab-mine owner, former secretary of labor and red baiter, is running on the democratic ticket against Vare. Wilson has been endorsed by the officials of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor of which the socialist, James Maurer, is president.

The only workingclass ticket in the field in Pennsylvania are the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party. The workers of the greatest industrial state in the country will

Officials of Labor Show Their First Concern Is with Old Party Politics

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THE present congressional campaign has again revealed many outstanding officials of labor as being old party politicians first, and secondly, or not at all, concerned with the actual problems of the working class.

This is the only explanation for the fact that President William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, shouts democrat, while the heads of the various railroad brotherhoods are yelling republican in the present senatorial struggle in Ohio.

Under the tutelage of Samuel Gompers, the A. F. of L. always trailed the donkey in its political aspirations. The democratic middle class politicians were willing to listen to Gompers, at greater length than the politicians of great capitalism in the republican national conventions, that Gompers habitually attended. William Green has the additional incentive, however, of having always been an Ohio democrat. Instead of developing the independent political power of the workers, as he was repeatedly ordered to do by numerous conventions of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he rose to the position of international secretary-treasurer, Green kept glued to the donkey's tail, had himself elected democratic state senator from his home town of Coshocton, and so loyal were his services on behalf of the ruling class of the state that he was "lifted" to the presidency of the state senate. Green, therefore, in order to maintain his political alliances in Ohio, issues a letter endorsing the candidacy of Atlee Pomerene, the democratic candidate for United States senator.

This Pomerene, who has an anti-labor record already in the United States senate, is denounced by the railroad brotherhoods as "positively dangerous." The railroad officials ask how any worker can vote for a man whose prejudices against the labor movement are so intense and personal as Pomerene's seem to be. In the senate, Pomerene was just as loyal to the railroad corporation interests as Kellogg and Poindexter, the former now secretary of state in Coolidge's cabinet.

But the railroad brotherhoods offer in place of Pomerene, none other than the republican, Senator Frank B. Willis, candidate for reelection, who is attacked by the A. F. of L. officials.

The railroad outfit is closely tied up to the republican crowd. The infamous Watson-Parker bill was sponsored jointly in the house and senate by these two reactionary republicans, Senator Watson and Re-

presentative Parker. W. N. Doak, legislative agent in Washington of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, likes Willis, because it is claimed he is a White House favorite, which means that he stands in well with the Coolidge gang.

Senator Willis is denounced by the A. F. of L. officials because of his hostility to the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law. As Ohio governor he signed the Gallagher Bill, which repealed the mine run law which the Ohio miners advocated and for which they had fought for 25 years. So that's Willis.

Thus the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, clashing with the nonpartisan policy of the railroad brotherhoods, effectively cancel each other. Labor's vote is thus neutralized on the advice of the old party politicians in leading places in the labor movement. No greater service could be rendered the anti-labor capitalist interests.

But this isn't all. Laurence Todd, the Federated Press correspondent at Washington, reports that the International Association of Machinists has refused to take sides as between the "two bad political eggs in Ohio, and that President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was likewise loath to find any difference between them." Yet these same neutrality politicians become highly indignant at the indifferent attitude that workers display toward the electoral struggle. They do not come out for labor's own party. They are just a dead weight in the class fight.

Great masses of workers in Ohio will not be deceived by this "nonpartisan" spectacle presented to them by the officialdom as workers' political action. They must inevitably come to the conclusion that all so-called "friends" as well as "enemies" in the employers' political organizations are equally black foes of the workingclass.

Evidence of the awakening of Ohio labor is seen in the renewed efforts in that state toward the building of the Labor Party.

The struggle for independent political action in Ohio, developing during this campaign in spite of the betrayal of the officialdom, must be redoubled after the election day has passed, when the so-called "nonpartisanism" no matter which way the election goes, will be thoroughly discredited.

Ohio labor, through the great industries of that state, can well set an example to the workers of the land in the crystallization of the demand for independent political action of the workers thru their own Labor Party.

In the field that Coolidge issued an appeal in his behalf. Butler is as reactionary a candidate as ever stood on the senate floor. Walsh is a conservative Catholic and a willing tool of Cardinal O'Connell, the man who was chiefly responsible for defeating the anti-child labor law in Massachusetts. Walsh has a sporting chance but the odds are in favor of Butler.

K. K. K. in Indiana.

In Indiana the odium attached to the Ku Klux Klan may dynamite the two republican senators out of office and give the democrats their chance. The Reed investigation may help some. Political veterans are not optimistic. They know that Jim Watson has a goodly crop of ballot counters and feel that he would be an awful fool if he did not advise his help to count right. No section of labor has a ticket in the field in the Hoosier state.

In Minnesota the prospects for the farmer-labor candidate Magnus Johnson are gloomy. The reactionary fakery who gained control of the organization have been busy making deals with the republicans and democrats. The official organ of the party has accepted advertisements from both capitalist parties. The state campaign manager, William McEwen is a chamber of commerce man and big business booster. Others of like ilk are now running the Farmer-Labor Association. They have no more business in a workingclass organization than has Judge Elbert H. Gary.

The Minneapolis Tribune carried a sensational story last week of a deal between Congressman O. J. Kvale, of the seventh district and the state democratic committee, which would give democratic support to farmer-labor candidates provided they supported the program of the democrats in the house. Kvale is said to have urged his associates on the ticket to follow his example, but only Kvale committed himself in writing, according to the Tribune which publishes have been written by Kvale to C. A. Quist, chairman of the democratic state committee.

Mr. Kvale, in his letter to Quist,

assured you and the democratic state central committee of my co-operation in every way possible. That co-operation will receive its inspiration from the common cause, which we espouse. You know that for all these years I have fought the republican machine as consistently and persistently as the truest democrat, to say the least. You know that that opposition will continue, and we both know that in the seventh district our joint efforts have been successful against that machine up to this time. I am hoping that it can continue and be strengthened by a closer co-partnership."

Non-Partisans Join Dems.

"Mr. Oldfield has told you," the letter continued, "how closely I have been identified with the democratic organization and its work in Washington. If re-elected, I look to continue that as the most effective protest against the party policies of the republican party. I shall be glad to co-operate in every possible way in the election of anti-republican candidates to congress, who espouse progressive principles, regardless of the technical label under which they run. It is principles that matter."

Replying to Kvale, Quist reminds him that the Non-Partisan league, which has been "mainly responsible for your election to congress, has formally expressed affiliation with the democratic party in Minnesota."

CHICAGO LABOR TO HONOR DEBS' MEMORY OCT. 30

I. L. D. Holds Memorials Thruout Country

Wide interest is being aroused among the workers of Chicago, who hailed Debs scores of years ago after the great Pullman strike, and who have cheered him at dozens of meetings, in the Debs memorial meeting which will be held at the Temple Hall, Marshallfield and Van Buren, on Saturday, October 30, 1926, at 8 p. m., to pay tribute to the departed labor fighter and revolutionary.

At this meeting the role of Eugene V. Debs in the American labor movement, his work in shaping its course and destiny and traditions will be spoken of by the speakers who were his friends and who worked with him in the labor movement when Eugene Debs was at the height of his powers.

Cannon and Chaplin to Talk

James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, on the national committee of which Debs served since the inception of the organization, will be the main speaker. Ralph Chaplin, who served his term in Leavenworth as a class war prisoner, and is famous as the I. W. W. poet, will also speak. Hyman Schneid, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will speak, as will Carl Haessler, who is editor of the Federated Press and former class war prisoner. Matilda Kalousek, secretary of the Czechoslovak section of I. L. D., will speak in her native tongue.

Admission to this meeting will be free, and it is intended to start off the I. L. D. "Debs Enrollment Campaign" of organization at this meeting.

Boston Pays Tribute

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The militant workers of Boston will gather to pay tribute to the rebel life of Eugene V. Debs, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock in Tremont Temple, Lorimer Hall. The meeting is being held under the auspices of International Labor Defense and will be addressed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., who is touring the east in a series of meetings arranged for the memory of "Gene Debs. In addition to Cannon, there will be a number of local speakers from various organizations who will join in paying their respects to the deceased warrior. Admission is free.

Detroit Debs Meeting

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—The Armory, at Brush and Larned streets, one of the largest assembly halls in the city, will be the scene of an impressive Debs memorial meeting arranged by International Labor Defense. James P. Cannon, secretary of I. L. D.; Frank Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Dennis Batt, editor of the Detroit Labor News, will speak on the life and work of Debs under the chairmanship of Maurice Sugar, the noted labor attorney. The meeting takes place Sunday, October 31, at 8 p. m.

said in part: "I want in this letter to assure you and the democratic state central committee of my co-operation in every way possible. That co-operation will receive its inspiration from the common cause, which we espouse. You know that for all these years I have fought the republican machine as consistently and persistently as the truest democrat, to say the least. You know that that opposition will continue, and we both know that in the seventh district our joint efforts have been successful against that machine up to this time. I am hoping that it can continue and be strengthened by a closer co-partnership."

Replying to Kvale, Quist reminds him that the Non-Partisan league, which has been "mainly responsible for your election to congress, has formally expressed affiliation with the democratic party in Minnesota."

Halloween Ball Will Be Given in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—A great Halloween ball is to be held by the Workers' Party local, Buffalo, in Cairo Hall, Teck Theater building, on Saturday, October 30, at 8 p. m.

Spectacular costumes and masked groups, enjoyable dancing to the music of the best procurable union orchestra, delicious refreshments, and congenial company all make this an occasion not to be missed by any worker or radical living within riding distance of Buffalo.

DETROIT! DETROIT!

DEBS MEMORIAL MEETING

at the

ARMORY

Brush and Larned Streets

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1926, at 8 P. M.

WITH

JAMES P. CANNON
Secretary, International Labor Defense

FRANK MARTEL
President, Detroit Federation of Labor

DENNIS BATT
Editor, The Detroit Labor News

MAURICE SUGAR, Chairman

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

TONIGHT—SEE—IN CHICAGO

A Stirring, Thrilling, Thought-Provoking Movie of the Long Battle of the Exploited Textile Workers for a Living Wage and a Union

Tonight

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1926

Two Performances beginning with 7 and 9 P. M., at the

ASHLAND BOULEVARD AUDITORIUM—Van Buren & Ashland

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

KELLOGG SENDS SECRET THREAT TO NICARAGUANS

Ignores Treaty to Aid Dictator Chamorro

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary of State Kellogg refuses as yet to make public the instructions he sent to Corinto, Nicaragua, to the American minister, who has tried to mediate between the Chamorro military dictatorship and the rebel liberal forces, who demand that Vice-President Sacasa be returned to power in accordance with the decision at the last election in the republic.

Reports from Corinto are that Kellogg warned the liberals that they must not receive further shipments of arms from Mexico. The liberals broke up the party, saying that without supplies of war materials they could not restore constitutional government.

Ignore Treaty Obligations

Kellogg and President Coolidge are caught between their solemn treaty obligations to refuse recognition to the Chamorro regime—because it is based on a military seizure of power—and their anxiety lest the liberals shall co-operate with Mexico in extending the moral leadership of radical Mexico to the southward.

If Chamorro carries out his scheme of appointing Adolfo Diaz, former dictator, to the presidential office, the liberals and the Mexican adherents of their cause will fight on.

Restore Constitution With Guns

Kellogg cannot fairly refuse recognition of Sacasa's government if it is finally established, because it is the restoration of a constitutional authority which was recognized by the United States before Chamorro's coup.

Belgium "Stabilizes" Coin by Borrowing a Sum of \$150,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Belgian franc disappeared from the list of foreign exchange quotations today, and in its place appeared the new form of Belgian currency used exclusively in foreign trade—the belga. This is in accordance with the new stabilization plan, made possible through the sale in the international markets of \$100,000,000 of new thirty-year 7 per cent, Belgian government bonds, of which \$50,000,000 is offered in America today at 94.

The Belgian franc, to be used hereafter only in Belgian domestic trade, has been stabilized at 174.3 to the British pound and 36 to the American dollar. This is equivalent to 2.73 cents for the franc, or about one-seventh of its pre-war value.

The new belga, quoted for the first time today at 13.88 cents for demand and 13.90 cents for cables, is equal in value to five paper francs, and with a definite gold equivalent of .209211 grams. Belgium's money, which has been subject to wide fluctuation since the German invasion of the country in 1914, now has the support of the leading banks in Europe and America, making it for the first time in twelve years a proper medium for the transaction of international trade.

International Review

Italy's Play for Syria and Syria's Revolt

The furious pace at which Italian imperialism is developing is again indicated by the report, reliably given in the Journal de Geneve, a paper close to the league of nations' affairs, that the approaching conversations of the French foreign minister, Briand, with Mussolini will take up the question of transferring the mandate over Syria, given to France in 1920, to Italy. In return Italy is to renounce all claims to Morocco and Tunis, the north African reserve of French imperialism.

Whether or not Italy secures the mandate over Syria, it is certain that the Italian-inspired demand of Spain for Tangiers has thrown France into a frenzy of fear at the prospect of a loss of position in the Mediterranean and a strengthened rival in north Africa. The tremendous reserve of human power for its army—which is now the largest in Europe, if not in the world—that is afforded by the 35,000,000 inhabitants of French colonies in north Africa, who gave 750,000 colored troops to France in the world war and who compose an ever greater proportion of its armed troops, is not a light matter for France. And, in addition, there is the wealth of mineral resources, especially in Morocco, to be considered.

It would not, therefore, be improbable that France would think of handing Syria to Italy in return for other assurances. This is all the more possible when the continued development of the revolutionary movement in Syria is held in mind. French policies in Syria have been anything but successful. The rebellion of the Djebel Druze is by no means liquidated. The former high-commissioner, M. de Jouvenel, has been recalled, and another French colonial dictator, M. Ponsot, put in his place. And still the rebels continue to harass the French quite successfully.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS IN REICHSTAG REOPEN CASE OF MONARCHIST PROPERTY

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 28.—The Communists, who stubbornly fought the Hohenzollern property settlement bill in the Prussian diet, have presented a motion that the bill should be referred back to the diet for reconsideration. They take the ground that it had been debated on incomplete and faulty information.

MUSSOLINI NOT TO CHANGE THE ITALIAN SENATE

300 Fascists to Rule the Chamber of Deputies

ROME, Oct. 28.—Facing opposition by the big industrialists and royalists to the scheme proposed by his aid, Rossoni, to abolish the present Italian senate and create a new one by appointing selected members of fascist labor unions and employers' organizations, Mussolini has decided to leave the senate as it is for the present and carry out the idea principally in the lower house—the chamber of deputies.

By this plan 300 members of the chamber of deputies will be chosen from among fascist labor leaders and employers' corporations. The rest of the deputies, below 50 per cent, would, under the dictator's scheme, be elected on a ballot with two lists, the fascist party and the opposition, with the usual terrorism of any who dared run on or vote for the opposition.

Rossoni, a renegade anarcho-syndicalist, is now secretary of corporations, the office binding fascist labor unions to the employers. His plan was not approved by the industrialists and Mussolini because it was felt that inexperienced men could not take over the senate. Mussolini aims to appoint selected ones to the senate after they have shown themselves strongly fascist in the chamber.

Berlin Coal Famine Shows German Unions as Strike Breakers

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Berlin is threatened with a coal shortage due to the British miners' strike. Because of the large coal shipments to England the great reserves dumped in the Ruhr are entirely gone.

Shipments to Berlin do not exceed the daily demand, and as the mine owners are using heavy rail shipments to the harbors for exports to hold their new markets, there is a coal shortage for Berlin.

To relieve the shortage, plans are being made to buy from Poland large quantities of Upper Silesian surplus coal.

The coal famine exposes the falsity of the claims made by the reformist Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions that little coal was going from Germany to England and that German unions were not, therefore, helping to break the British strike.

In the regions of Aleppo, Baalbeck and Djebel Druze, the French have suffered sharp defeats, and the hospitals of Damas and Liban are filled with the wounded. Near Baalbeck, Tewfik Bey Haidar, reported dead by official French communiques, has reappeared at the head of the insurgents. It is reported further that in the battle of Aere, in Djebel Druze, a number of Moroccan soldiers in the troops commanded by Colonel Kalah, went over to the rebels and presented a united front with them against French imperialism.

Still further, a congress was recently held in El-Azrav which elected a national government. All the rebel groups pledged themselves to a single leadership and the army is being reorganized, trained, improved and augmented daily under the able direction of Raschid Back Falk, who led the insurgents at Aere. Raschid Back Falk, the commanding general of the national army, is a former governor of Aleppo.

ITALY is quite anxious to secure control over Syria for a number of reasons. The absence of grains, cereals, potatoes and other necessities, the substantial import of which has resulted in a passive trade balance for Italy, can be largely overcome by Syria, which produces these necessities in great quantities. Italy also desires a country where it can dump emigrants. It wants, furthermore, the heightening of its prestige in the Mediterranean. It wants a base in Asia Minor for a possible onslaught against Turkey. And in securing Syria it will, paradoxically, get greater support from Great Britain in its imperialist adventures by further threatening Great Britain's domination of the Mediterranean and the route to China and Asia; Syria faces the British base, Cyprus Island, on the east, as the Italian dominated Dodecanese Islands face it on the west.

—Max Shachtman.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND FIRST CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE, TONIGHT

Chicago workers who want to do some intensive study in the technique of worker correspondence should not fail to attend the first meeting of the Worker Correspondence Class, Friday night, Oct. 29, in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, third floor, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, at 8 o'clock.

The class is open to all workers anxious to receive instruction on preparing shop news for the labor press.

Take Up All Phases.

All phases of worker correspondence will be developed, including journalism technique, news gathering methods, objective of the labor press, English grammar, shop papers, wall papers, and living newspapers.

The class will be under the general direction of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER. He will be assisted by Harry Kletzky, who supervises the Worker Correspondence section The DAILY WORKER. Lectures will be given by members of the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, including William F. Dunne, T. J. O'Flaherty, Harrison George and Thurber Lewis. Jay Lovestone, M. A. Stolar and Nancy Markoff are scheduled to give talks from time to time.

Meet Each Week.

The classes will meet each week on Friday nights. Students are promised a full year of interesting discussion and study, as in the class they will be dealing with one of the most vital factors of the labor movement—the labor press and labor publicity.

Practical experience in editing will be given as the students will edit, as well as write for The American Worker Correspondent, the publication of the worker writers of The DAILY WORKER.

COME FRIDAY NIGHT. READY FOR WORK.

THREE PRIZES OFFERED WORKING CLASS WRITERS FOR BEST NEWS STORIES

Three splendid books will be given as prizes to the workers who send in the best worker correspondent stories between now and Nov. 3.

The first prize will be an intensely interesting and important book by Friedrich Engels, "The Peasant War in Germany." This is just off the press and is a classic in its first American publication. Who will be the worker correspondent to get this fine book?

The second prize will be that famous collection of vivid Red Cartoons. There are over seventy cartoons by seventeen leading proletarian artists.

For the third prize, the board-bound edition of the famous Russell-Nearing Debate has been selected. Bertrand Russell is known as an "intellectual giant" of England, and Scott Nearing has one of the keenest minds in America. It is a book worth having.

The prizes will be awarded Thursday, Nov. 3. Send in that story now that you have been thinking about. It may win a prize—and, anyway, your fellow workers want to read it!

Behind the Scenes in Canada

By F. O. K.

(Worker Correspondent.)

EDMONTON, Alta., Can., Oct. 20.—I read your paper and I enjoy the straightforward manner in which you deal with human problems and I thought that you might be interested to know a bit of the rottenness that is permeating Alberta's affairs. The population here is something around 67,000 people and there is not nearly enough work for those that live here, and certainly less for the outsiders, other Canadians, Americans and foreigners.

There is almost no manufacturing here and the town is kept alive by the provincial farmers. There is a large foreign population here and in this province, and a great many more are coming. Most of these people are unable to read or write other than their own language.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is of course getting a large sum for transporting these people and with them—the C. P. R.—I suppose the thought is: Why worry about Alberta's troubles concerning immigration. The unfortunate foreigners have been misled by glowing accounts of the wonderful opportunities in Canada, which they find is the worst kind of "bunk" when they reach "Fair Alberta." They are standing around the streets here in destitution.

One of them was recently offering his prayer beads to the public for the price of a meal. A large crowd of men have been lured to Alberta to work in the harvest at fabulous prices, and these, too, have been betrayed. There has been much bad weather, so that men could not work and during these delays the farmers—in many cases—have refused to feed their help. These men, then, have been obliged to go to the nearest town and pay \$1.00 for a bed and 40 cents per meal. When these harvest hands become absolutely impoverished they are driven out of town or thrown in jail. Only recently two of these harvest workers were passing thru Edmonton and they loitered a bit. Before they had been in town two hours they were arrested for vagrancy and given six weeks at Fort Saskatchewan, a provincial prison twenty miles from Edmonton.

I AM told by men that served there that the place is unspeakable. Men are lashed there and then salt is rubbed into their wounds. In fact, I am led to believe that this prison is much like the one known as Peter Paul in Russia in the time of the czar. A judge here, or a police magistrate, is absolute in their decisions under what is known as the British North-American Act. This act is a relic of British tyranny that is being denounced by all progressive people.

One is denied a trial by jury and they are not even allowed to plead their own cases. The mere matter of becoming a British subject is of no earthly use to the foreigner or the American if he falls into the law. He will certainly be insulted by all that has to do with the court and in most cases "treated rough." If the "British subject" becomes old and impoverished and physically broken in Canada he is obliged to ask those in authority for succor. In such case every available effort will be used to pass the applicant on. It certainly does not mean that because one has become a British subject that he may appeal

at any place on British territory for justice, food, clothing, etc.

HE WILL be obliged to go where he has lived, or where he "went broke." He may be hundreds of miles from where he became a subject, and if he has not the means of transportation he is certainly more out of luck, because it will not be given to him. If he is able to reach his province or district he is even then in most cases more "out of luck." There are a great many in the employ of the government to "sticker" these appeals.

They put the applicant to a quiz. How old is he? Has he any property? Any relations? etc., etc. He is then directed to a public clinic. There he is obliged to inform the entire house just why he is there. He is told to get on a table and be examined by a "bunch" of students. He is ordered and not requested. He is told to submit to positions of nudity merely to gratify their curiosity. If he has any spirit and protests then he is "framed." He will have to go before many of these government agents and they all stand in together to matter what kinds of enormities are perpetrated and his protests will be phoned to the next office and some "blockings" will be resorted to.

HE WILL eventually be directed to a Salvation Army rooming house. If he has any change he will have to use it there for his room. If he is fed the public does it, certainly not the Salvation Army. It is a trick of the Salvation Army to wait or even force one on the rocks and then do a bit of spectacular work before the public and term it "uplift." Know this, that the Salvation Army on the street corner is certainly not the Salvation Army behind the scenes. You will hardly believe the cold-blooded work resorted to there. Men are bawled out by these "officers" in a nifty uniform, sneered at, treated as an inferior, not associated with more than is absolutely necessary. Many are in rags, elbows and knees out, etc.

The Salvation Army sends a nifty motor car around the city to beg old clothes. These clothes are sold again in a Salvation Army store and not given to unfortunate people. And please, reader, do not doubt this Statement because it is quite true and all Edmonton knows it. When the stage will stand the setting a religious farce is "pulled off" in order to keep up the bluff. No one, however, is misled by these Salvation Army dumps. It is just the "boob" public that falls for their work. They keep a bunch of girls begging on the streets to obtain the price of a new uniform and a new motor car for these sky pilots.

The suffering public does not want to go to the Salvation Army and this is just why the law forces this act, because they hold that the indigent citizen will resort to any measure to try to "carry on" rather than go to any other force that they have in their Salvation Army "house," hotel or any line of fakes.

Bank President a Suicide. TOLEDO, Ia., Oct. 28.—The doors of the First National Bank here have been closed pending receipt of instructions from the federal banking department, following the suicide of William A. Dexter, president of the institution. The decision to close the bank was made by directors.

The best way—subscribe today.

PROGRESSIVES IN DISTRICT NINE WORRY J. LEWIS

Golden Tries to Stop Brennan Meeting

(By Worker Correspondent) SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Lewis machine in this locality is worried over the progress made by the propaganda of the progressives who are supporting the national ticket in the United Mine Workers of America behind the candidacy of John Brophy, William Brennan and William Stevenson.

Golden with Lewis.

This region is known as District 9 of the U. M. W. of A., of which Christ Golden is president. We decided to hold a meeting on October 23 in order to give the miners an opportunity to hear representatives of the opposition to John L. Lewis present their program. William J. Brennan, of Scranton, candidate for secretary-treasurer, was scheduled to appear, in addition to a speaker in the Polish language.

When news of the meeting reached the district office President Golden notified the superintendent of schools that the use of the school hall should be denied the progressives. The superintendent, being a political hack, obeyed Golden's instructions and the meeting could not be held on that day.

The Meeting Was Held.

But on the following day the meeting was held in another part of the town and in a public school. Brennan spoke and so did a Polish speaker. The speakers presented the program of the progressive ticket, the high spots of which are the organization of the unorganized, the nationalization of the mining industry, solidarity between the bituminous and anthracite miners, a labor party and the restoration to membership in the union of all those who were expelled illegally by the bureaucracy.

The miners present at the meeting received the speech with enthusiasm and promised to work hard until election day to carry this message to every member of the union in this district.

To Distribute Papers.

We are actively working to distribute the "Coal Miner," national organ of the progressives, which we expect here this week, and the Polish weekly, "Trybuna Robotnicza," which is rendering valuable service to the progressive cause.

Under the slogan, "Save the Union," the progressives here aim to line up this section 100 per cent behind the Brophy ticket.

Denver Dedicates New Lyceum Building With Daily Worker Banquet

By a Worker Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Members of the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers League, their friends and families attended a banquet on Sunday evening, October 24, in the banquet hall of the newly erected Labor Lyceum.

A number of the comrades present made speeches urging everyone to do all in their power to help The DAILY WORKER in its present financial difficulty.

Wm. Dietrich, candidate for governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, was the toastmaster. Comrade L. Tuschmann, president of the Labor Union Association, made a stirring plea in Yiddish, urging all the Jewish comrades to come to the rescue of The DAILY WORKER even though they are continually supporting The Daily Freiheit.

Members of the Young Workers League were of great service in serving the banqueters.

The banquet was started by the audience singing "The International." At the conclusion of the banquet a number of Jewish and Russian comrades sang Russian songs until a late hour.

The net proceeds which will amount to about \$60.00 will be sent to the national office immediately. One-fourth will go to The Young Worker and the other three-fourths will go to The DAILY WORKER.

TONIGHT. 8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins. 8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Crossaint, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan, Will Resister. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

Nov. 6

SPECIAL 12 PAGE ISSUE



ON Saturday November 6, a special 12 page issue will be issued on the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The regular news section will contain six pages—the Magazine Supplement will be enlarged to 12 pages.

A SPECIAL PRICE

Only 2 Cents a copy (for bundle orders) is being made to arrange for the widest possible distribution.

EVERYWHERE NOV. 6

The printing arrangements made for this number will allow it to reach EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY ON PUBLICATION DATE! Be sure to get a bundle for your meeting.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

will contains articles

ON RUSSIAN Trade Unions Culture Youth Women Poetry Socialist Industry Communist Party

by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER SCHACHNO EPSTEIN (Editor Jewish Daily Freiheit) V. F. CALVERTON SOSNOVSKY MAX BEDACHT and a feature by a Russian economic expert.

Two Letters—A Story—by M. J. Olgin

These regular and ever more popular, regular features will be included:

Movies - Sports - Day by Day - Farmers - In the Public Eye - Tiny Worker - Week in Cartoons.

Art work, cartoons and decorations by K. A. SUVANTO - JERGER VOSE - HAY BALES and Special Russian Prints and Drawings by Russian artists



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Workers (Communist) Party

COMMUNISTS ASK WORKERS TO QUIT THE OLD PARTIES

Urge Need of Action by Labor As Class

"It is significant that the Workers (Communist) Party is holding the only mass meeting in this congressional campaign in Chicago, in which workers are urged to turn against the two old capitalist parties," declared J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator from Illinois, speaking at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. "I have not heard of a single other gathering being held by any organization even claiming to espouse working class political action in this campaign.

"This condition helps emphasize the fact that the pre-war organizations that claimed to have a revolutionary basis have been practically liquidated. They are quickly disappearing."

Reviews Role of Debs.
Engdahl reviewed the role of Eugene V. Debs in the labor movement during the last half century and showed why the Workers (Communist) Party had fallen heir to the best that Debs had stood for in the pre-war labor movement. Engdahl predicted that 1928 will see an effective crystallization for independent political action of the workers in Chicago.

Other speakers were Jay Lovestone, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and Sam Darcy, secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Lovestone reviewed the role of the Workers (Communist) Party in the American labor movement, declaring that workers were coming to know the Communists as "the man who is out giving the boss hell at the right time."

Blaze Trail for 5-Day Week

Lovestone showed that the New York furriers, under Communist leadership, were the trail blazers for the five-day week, winning the shorter work-week thru the power of their own organization, combating not only the employers but the yellow socialist Forward elements and the Green officialdom in the American Federation of Labor.

"Our Communist Party is the steel rod of the American working class," said Lovestone. "The working class in this country is slow in getting started, but once it gets started in the fight for its own interests, it can be expected to move forward rapidly."

Darcy pointed out the strenuous efforts being made by the employing interests to win the workingclass youth, numbering 11 millions under 25 years of age.

Fear Workingclass Youth

"The master class knows that the youth constitutes the fighting section of the working class," said Darcy. "It therefore exerts every effort to win the youth workers against the workingclass."

Darcy pointed out that 750,000 members were organized in the Young Men's Christian Association. He also reviewed the whole list of organizations brought into existence to lure the youth worker away from their class interests.

Engdahl Speaks Sunday

Engdahl will speak Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the campaign meeting organized by the Greek Workers' Club, to be held at 768 W. Van Buren Street.

A Splendid New Book—

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY—

By Friedrich Engels
Translation by MOISSAYE OLGIN

HERE is a splendid work that is now available to American readers. A study of the peasant revolts and their relation to the reformation. The contrasting figures of Thomas Muenzer, rebel leader and Martin Luther. Here is history written by a great writer and thinker presented in most interesting form for every worker.

Just Off The Press
Cloth \$1.50

Read Also These New Publications

- LEFT WING UNIONISM— By D. J. Saposs Cloth \$1.00
- SELECTED ESSAYS— By Karl Marx Cloth \$1.75
- MARXIAN ECONOMIC HANDBOOK— By W. H. Emmett Cloth \$3.25

PERSISTENT WORK BRINGS RESULTS IN ESTABLISHING STRONG NUCLEI

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The life of our Factory District Nucleus, the only one located in the Bronx, New York City, in Sub-section 5-B, is a good example of the statement that tireless and persistent work will bring immediate results.

Our F. D. N. was organized about seven months ago. On paper it had sixteen members, but for some reason or other we could not make these members function. We could get more than three members to a meeting at a time.

Nevertheless, we were not discouraged and kept up the work. The absent members were sent registered letters and visited personally until they were finally impressed that the first duty of every party member is to attend the unit meeting regularly. After that the attendance was very good.

All Are Union Members.

All members of our F. D. N. belong to the unions of their trade and also to the fractions. The activity of the comrades in the unions is the major subject for discussion at our unit meetings. Quite often a comrade is reprimanded if his behavior and his activity in his union warrants it.

Activity Well Planned.
Our factory work is still in the stage of discussion, but a practical plan of proceeding with the work is already mapped out. On all the campaigns conducted by the party, such as aid for the British miners, membership drive, Passaic strike, etc., the comrades were given detailed instructions how to proceed with this work in their shops and also in their respective unions. The comrades at the successive meetings were requested to report how these instructions were carried out, which quite often led to lively discussions.

As a result of the instructions our F. D. N. collected for the I. L. D. \$15. obtained subscriptions to the Labor Defender, \$14.

Aid Our Paper.
Great efforts were stressed to aid and spread the DAILY WORKER. Our nucleus obtained subscriptions for it for the sum of \$100 and collected about \$20 for the campaign.

When the summer encampment was held our nucleus sold tickets for the sum of \$60. When the furriers were out on strike, upon the initiative of a member of our unit, the branch of Workers' Circle, of which he is a member, donated \$50 dollars for the striking furriers. Our nucleus collected about \$160 for the Passaic strike and four bundles of clothing.

Individually the members of our unit collected for the British miners about \$30, but the effort to have their respective unions contribute to that worthy cause fell thru, due to the opposition of the reactionary leaders of these unions. How much an individual comrade can accomplish if he puts his heart and soul to it can be seen from the fact that a good deal of the above given figures were collected thru the initiative and effort of a single comrade.

The greatest amount of the given contributions and collections were gathered among the workers of the Mt. Vernon Fur Dressing Co., 3743 Bronxwood avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a shop employing about 80 workers.

At the last meeting we made the first step in the \$50,000 campaign conducted by The DAILY WORKER. Our unit collected \$40 in cash and the rest pledged to bring the \$5, which each member was taxed, to the next meeting.

In general our meetings are interesting and participations and discussions are not limited to a few so-called leaders. In order to keep up this life and interest and also to exchange information that other party units may profit by our experience, we have decided from time to time to send articles to The DAILY WORKER describing the life and work of our unit. This duty of a worker correspondent was not assigned to one comrade in particular, but it was decided that each member of the unit should have an opportunity to perform this work, and this article is the first attempt to carry the adopted decision thru.

Wicks Speaks at Last Pittsburgh Election Rally on Oct. 31st.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—The last Pittsburgh election rally in the Pennsylvania campaign will be held on Sunday, Oct. 31 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street. H. M. Wicks, Workers Party candidate for governor, and Parthena Hills, candidate for lieutenant governor, and M. J. Jenkins, candidate for secretary of internal affairs, will be the speakers. A musical program is also in preparation. The meeting is under the auspices of Street Nucleus No. 3 of the Pittsburgh party.

A Correction.
The DAILY WORKER Monday, Oct. 25, carried a news item about a Workers' Party city conference to be held in Pittsburgh Oct. 29. Due to unforeseen reasons, a serious error was made in the figures quoted dealing with the attendance of meetings. It should be "out of 148 members on an average 83 members attend meetings," and not 23 as published in The DAILY WORKER.

The Drive

For \$50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—October 28.

CALIFORNIA—	James Moran, Darwin	3.00
Jim McGrady, Oakland	5.00	
J. Sturtevant, Oakland	5.00	
ILLINOIS—	Sam Blain, Chicago	1.00
S. Starovetsky, Chicago	1.00	
Albert M. Firay, River Forest	10.00	
INDIANA—	So. Slavic Educational Club, East Chicago	10.00
MICHIGAN—	Street Nuc. 3, Sec. 2, Detroit	5.00
N. Bolinoff	5.00	
J. Ganoff	5.00	
S. Ganoff	5.00	
J. Halson	5.00	
S. Kiss	5.00	
G. Deheff	5.00	
Shop Nuc. 3, Detroit	2.00	
P. Carroll, Detroit	3.00	
Alma Michelson, Detroit	5.00	
J. Moseiko, Detroit	5.00	
S. Nonen, Detroit	1.00	
John H. Reynolds, Detroit	5.00	
MINNESOTA—	William Block, Minneapolis	1.00
William Carr, Minneapolis	1.00	
Gust Erikson, Minneapolis	1.00	
M. Kimberg, St. Paul	2.00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE—	C. Nivala, Enfield	5.00
NEW JERSEY—	Anton German, Perth Amboy	5.00
John Nagy, Perth Amboy	5.00	
Charles Nemeroff, Perth Amboy	1.25	
Paula, Perth Amboy	5.00	
James Szepesi, Perth Amboy	5.00	
Peter Turk, Perth Amboy	5.00	
NEW YORK—	A. Chubny, Hudson	10.00
NEW YORK CITY—	Special collection	500.00
St. Nuc. 6B, Section 9	10.00	
A. Paul	25.00	
Joe Ablovsky	1.00	
Bertha Abraham	5.00	
V. Abraham	5.00	
S. B. Adur	1.00	
N. Alfrovitch	1.00	
Edward Arnold	1.00	
Philip Aronberg	5.00	
A. Aronowitz	1.00	
Paula Berk	1.00	
Rissie Auerbach	1.00	
John J. Ballam	2.00	
Samuel Barufkin	1.00	
Leah Basky	1.00	
L. Becker	1.00	
Ray E. Bennett	1.00	
Soi Benstock	5.00	
Paula Berk	1.00	
Julius Bezozo	5.00	
Freida Binbaum	1.00	
Sonia Blume	5.00	
R. Brody	1.00	
S. Brody	1.00	
Chas. Brendel	5.00	
D. Brody	1.00	
Sam Brown	1.00	
Anthony Capell	1.00	
John Carras	2.00	
Sonia Chafetz	1.00	
Sam Chafetz	5.00	
S. Ciproni	5.00	
H. Coblentz	2.00	
Israel Cohen	5.00	
S. Cohen	5.00	
Leah Cooper	5.00	
Mollie Cutler	2.00	
Mary Deutch	1.00	
W. Deutch	1.00	
E. Deutch	1.00	
Sarah Dressman	2.00	
Minnie Drosnin	5.00	
Anna Dunaoff	5.00	
Leo Dunaoff	1.00	
Joseph Feldman	2.00	
A. Finneberg	5.00	
Nathan Fishman	5.00	
Leo Fishman	1.00	
Julius Fieles	5.00	
Irwin Franklin	10.00	
Jack Friedman	1.00	
Sam Friedman	1.00	
Max Friskoff	1.00	
Esther Gamberg	1.00	
Olga Garshin	5.00	
Joseph Geller	1.00	
Kate Gitlow	1.00	
L. A. Gitlow	1.00	
Louis Glouberman	2.00	
Joseph Goodman	3.00	
S. Gojnick	1.00	
Max Goodman	2.00	
Celia Gostinsky	5.00	
Joseph Gostinsky	5.00	
Rose Grossman	1.00	
J. Graitzer	1.00	
S. Halpern	5.00	
L. Halpern	2.00	
S. Haxim	1.00	
Bessie Helfand	1.00	
Mary Helfand	5.00	
M. Hertz	1.00	
Joseph Highkin	1.00	
Leo Hofbauer	5.00	
Bessie Israel	1.00	
Alexander Ivanoff	5.00	
F. Jacobson	1.00	
Ed. Jacobson	1.00	
J. Josephson	14.00	
N. Keilmansky	10.00	
S. Keilmansky	1.00	
I. Katz	1.00	
S. Katz	1.00	
Max Kitzes	30.00	
Pearl Kleiman	3.00	
L. Klein	1.00	
B. Kolenberg	1.00	
Kornoff	4.00	
Joseph Kozachoff	1.00	
S. Laskin	2.00	
J. Leblin	1.00	
E. Lickcy	25.00	
Meyer Loonin	1.00	
S. Lokenul	30.00	
Benjamin Malinax	5.00	
Max Manes	1.00	
M. Martini	1.00	
Joe Maugerl	5.00	
Vencel Mazenek	1.00	
Wenel Mazenek	5.00	
S. Melamed	2.00	
Saul Meltzer	3.00	
S. Merins	5.00	
Isaac Miller	1.00	
J. Mingel	10.00	
Algin Mirin	1.00	
M. Mislig	5.00	
A. Moss	2.00	
Estrie Meyers	1.00	
S. Nadler	1.00	
J. Nakonechey	2.00	
E. Nason	1.00	
S. Newman	1.00	
Pauline Olshen	5.00	
A. P.	10.00	
J. Perilla	5.00	
Sarah Poelker	1.00	
George Primoff	1.00	
L. Prusela	1.00	
E. R.	5.00	
Rabin	1.00	
K. Radiz	1.00	
R. Ragozin	10.00	
J. Raport	1.00	
D. Rappaport	1.00	
Mary J. Reuben	1.25	
J. Rosen	3.00	
A. Rosenberg	1.00	
Elyse Rosenberg	1.00	
Anna Rosenblatt	16.00	
M. Rosenblatt	4.00	
Morris Rosenblatt	1.00	
D. Ross	1.00	
R. Saperstein	2.00	
M. Schmidt	5.00	
Rose Schurman	10.00	
E. Shapira	5.00	
Pauline Schulman	5.00	
Schwartz	1.00	
Chas. Schwartz	1.00	
Chas. Schwartz	2.00	
Leo Schwartz	5.00	
S. Seonberman	1.00	
Louis Shador	5.00	
H. Shapiro	2.00	
Jennie Shapira	1.00	
S. Shoyet	1.00	
Abie Siegel	5.00	
Hannah Siegel	5.00	
Chas. Simons	1.00	
Ruth Similefsky	1.00	
Harry Skirnick	1.00	
A. Smith	25.00	
C. Socov	5.00	
Bertha Sondon	5.00	
Sam Soroff	1.00	
S. Souliouanis	1.00	
M. Spangin	4.00	
C. Stern	2.00	
F. Stern	1.00	
R. E. Steuben	1.00	
Martin Stone	2.00	
A. L. Suskin	1.00	
M. E. Tafa	1.00	
G. Turick	5.00	
J. Urdus	1.00	
Margaret Urdus	1.00	
A. Urbanis	1.00	
Fanny Uterman	5.00	
J. Utkus	1.00	
Alfred Waskel	5.00	
Max Weidman	1.00	
Jennie Weidstein	2.00	
Milton Welch	1.00	
D. W. Weinstein	1.00	
Welsberg	5.00	
Albert Welbord	5.00	
Frances R. Wildhorn	5.00	
Ella Wolfe	1.00	
E. Wolnetz	1.00	
M. Zablou	1.00	
Zlot	1.25	
Horvath Zukowsky	1.00	
Minnie Zurov	1.00	
Ellen Kusma, Staten Island	5.00	
OREGON—	Astoria Oregon Workers Party	30.00
PENNSYLVANIA—	M. Malch, Ashtabuga	10.00
J. Urban, Braddock	8.25	
Siegfried Field, Philadelphia	5.00	
C. Bagdadian, Pittsburgh	15.00	
M. Bagdadian, Pittsburgh	5.00	
L. Fleitch, Pittsburgh	5.00	
J. Gullin, Pittsburgh	5.00	
Liza Jaffe, Pittsburgh	10.00	
L. Lansden, Pittsburgh	5.00	
G. J. Meyer, Pittsburgh	5.00	
Margaret Nenonen, Pittsburgh	5.00	
Wm. Schmidt, Pittsburgh	5.00	
S. Smith's Pittsburgh	5.00	
WISCONSIN—	Kasun, West Allis	5.00
CALIFORNIA—	Adams Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco	1.00
Dolghy, San Francisco	5.00	
W. Helenus, Shop Nucleus 11, San Francisco	5.00	
D. Lampla, San Francisco	5.75	
J. Laive, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco	5.00	
F. Polk, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco	2.25	
M. Sornunen, Shop Nuc. 11, San Francisco	5.00	
I. Dovsky, San Francisco	5.00	
Mary R. Rodick, Santa Barbara	5.00	
John Auer, Ukiah, Calif.	5.00	
COLORADO—	Byron Andrews, Denver	5.00
E. McCormack, Denver	5.00	
ILLINOIS—	Jacob Martinson, Chicago	5.00
Millman, Chicago	1.00	
E. M. T. Chicago	1.00	
Street Nucleus 9, Cicero	1.00	
Dlouby	2.00	
F. H. Gruener	2.00	
Mrs. Lajek	1.00	
Marek	1.00	
Mrs. Parizen	1.00	
Pinta	2.00	
Valmi	1.00	
NEBRASKA—	A. Forman, Omaha	2.00
W. Janisch, Omaha	3.00	
W. Patton, Omaha	5.00	
A. Pichler, Omaha	5.00	
J. Rovinsky, Omaha	1.50	
E. Vaks, Omaha	1.50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE—	Finns Women's Sewing Circle, Enfield	25.00
NEW JERSEY—	E. Demetro, Elizabeth	2.00
NEW YORK—	Paul Ditrionovich, Endicott	1.00
Joseph Galeocy, Endicott	1.00	
Anthony Koebel, Endicott	2.00	
E. M. T. Endicott	1.00	
Machnook, Endicott	1.00	
Charles Olistena, Endicott	1.50	
Arthur Panaski, Endicott	2.00	
Stepasak, Endicott	5.00	
Ed. Stokolas, Endicott	1.00	
NORTH DAKOTA—	Edward Trepton, Hanks	3.00
OHIO—	D. Kosin, Cleveland	5.00
J. Kosin, Cleveland	5.00	
Elias Moschianes, Cleveland	10.00	
WEST VIRGINIA—	John Casin, Red Jacket	5.00

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

SHOW THAT CARELESSNESS DOES NOT CAUSE YOUTH ACCIDENTS IN MINES

BY A YOUNG MINER.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In the mines nearly every day somebody gets hurt. And most of these "accidents" occur to young miners. Even the youth are in a minority in the mines, they suffer the most accidents. Why? Because they have the most dangerous jobs. Yet the miners and even sometimes the operators claim that most of the accidents that occur are preventable.

I was talking to some coal miners just today and I pointed out this fact. These miners answered me, "Well, that is because the youth is careless and reckless." "Well," they say, "look at this state of Illinois. We have state laws for their protection. One law says that no car shall be coupled or uncoupled without bringing the motor to a stop. But there are damn few cars that are coupled or uncoupled in the state with the motors at a perfect stop and it is on these jobs that most of the accidents occur."

Well that may be so, but anyone who says that these boys deliberately couple and uncouple the "cars on the fly" or haul greater loads than is safe for them, without the company expecting them to work that way, has the facts all "balled up."

Take an instance. In one of the Peabody mines around Taylorville where the boys decided they would live up to state laws on coupling and uncoupling cars. What happened? The first day they brought up 1,200 tons less, the second day 1,800 tons less, until they were bringing up actually 2,200 tons less than they would have in risking their lives and breaking the state laws. What did the company do? Put on more motors and men! Hell no! That costs money. They shut the mine down, threw every man out of work and thru their stool pigeons spread the news around that the mines would open up if the boys would agree to risk their lives by working as they had done before, that is, to break the state laws. The boys had no other recourse, they agreed, and Peabody opened up the mine again.

Well this is only one instance and I will bet my next week's wages that there are many more such cases. What the hell do you think the operators care how much we risk our lives, as long as dollars come their way. Safety is alright—and the operators do deliver plenty of lectures on it—but when it costs money and will cause a little shrink in their profits, that's no good. And I have yet to meet a miner that can point to a single benefit that the miners received without putting up a fight for it. That's what the union is for.

The young miners who want to safeguard themselves, who don't want to swell the figures of the killed and crippled miners, should attend their union meetings, bring up these questions. If the young miners don't fight to safeguard their own lives, they can wait 'till hell freezes over before the company will.

Boston Youth to Hold Election Rallies

By a Young Worker Correspondent.
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Great interest is shown by the working youth of Boston at the special propaganda campaign open meetings arranged by the district committee of the league in connection with the state election campaign.

Big crowds of young people are eagerly listening to our speakers for they feel that it's their issue. It is about them that we are talking. The necessity for the working youth to participate in political life and organization is clearly pointed out; the right to vote and hold office for youth of 18 and over; the need for the working youth to help to elect workers' candidates; to organize in the trade unions and to join the Young Workers (Communist) League in order to free the workers from the capitalist yoke, is being explained to the working youth.

The league slogans are accepted with much enthusiasm and favor. At these meetings placards bearing the league slogans such as—the abolition of child labor; a minimum wage for all young workers; the abolition of compulsory military training in the schools and colleges and the liquidation of militaristic institutions; working youth organize politically and economically; join your trade unions; join the Young Workers League; the right to vote and hold office for youth of 18 and over—are being carried, literature sold, leaflets distributed and contact with the American youth made and applications for the Y. W. L. passed out.

The league of this district is holding these meetings everywhere in the city and district. The working youth feels that the Y. W. L. is really the organization that champions their cause.

Kenosha Will Have Celebration in Honor of Russian Revolution

The workers of Kenosha, Wis., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 3 p. m. at the German-American Home, 605 Grand Ave. There will be an interesting program in which the well-known Chicago soprano, Manya Maller, and also the Russian folk dancer, A. Kotoff, the conductor of the Russian Workers' Chorus of Chicago, G. Grigoriev and others will participate. The principal speaker in English will be Alexander Bittelman, member of the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party. There will also be a Russian speaker. Stereopticon pictures of the revolution will be shown. Dancing will follow the program.

Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance November 14

A concert and dance will be given by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs on Sunday, Nov. 14, at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee, Emma and Noble Sts., beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the doors 65 cents. Tickets are for sale at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. and at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

WEISBORD TOUR ON PASSAIC IS NOW UNDER WAY

Strike Leader's Trip A Party Opportunity

Great enthusiasm has been evoked all over the country by the tour of Albert Weisbord, who is speaking on "The Passaic Strike, What It Means to the American Workers."

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

CAMPAIGN FOR GOTHAM STRIKE STARTS MONDAY

All Chicago Unions to Aid in Drive

An intensive campaign among all labor organizations in Chicago to raise funds for the aid of the New York cloakmakers now on strike will start Monday, it was announced by members of the Chicago conference of the New York strike.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is taking a leading part in the campaign and is urging all affiliated union organizations to contribute to the strike fund.

Each union in the city will be visited by a delegation, it is planned, and asked to contribute funds.

Endorsed By A. F. of L.

The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the fight that the Gotham garment workers are waging and called on all state and local bodies to assist financially.

Forty thousand members of the New York needle trades are engaged in the fight for better working conditions. Their principal demand is the 40-hour week. The injunction has been used mercilessly against the workers, and a fight against this misuse of judicial power is combined with the fight for better conditions.

The strike is now in its fifteenth week.

Fight Against Sweatshop.

The cloakmakers are fighting against a threatened revival of the old sweatshop system, declares a statement issued by the international union this week.

"For fifteen weeks 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York have been on strike," the statement reads. "They are fighting against the threatened revival of the notorious sweatshop system which in the past has disgraced the industry and kept the workers in a condition of indescribable misery and oppression."

"In this struggle the organized employers have brought to bear the whole weight of their combined wealth, power and influence to crush the aspirations of the workers toward human existence."

Arrest Pickets.

"They have been causing the daily arrest of hundreds of peaceful workers; they are attempting to poison the minds of the public against us by systematic press publications of lying statements about alleged lawlessness within our ranks, and have not hesitated to hire alleged gangsters with known criminal records to beat up and shoot up the strikers on the picket line."

Drastic Injunction.

"As a climax of their campaign of terror and repression they have secured an injunction against our union so sweeping in scope, drastic in effect, and reckless in its provisions as to make it unique in the history of labor jurisprudence."

"The strike has resolved itself into a finish fight in which the employers base their whole hope on their ability to starve the workers into submission. The workers must be given immediate relief to enable them to continue their heroic fight to victory."

Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

- Die Oekonomie des Rentners, Bucharin—Cloth \$1.00
- Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth75
- Komm. Internationale
- Heft 5-650
- Heft 740
- Heft 840
- Heft 115
- Heft 215
- Grundriss der Wirtschaftsgeographie (Paper)75
- (Cloth) 1.00
- Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa15
- Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper)50
- (Cloth)75

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1125 WASHINGTON BLDG CHICAGO, ILL.

"Labor" and the Dempsey-Tunney Fight

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

"LABOR," the official organ of the "Associated Recognized Standard Railroad Labor Organizations," in its issue for October 2, devoted its leading editorial to the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

It may occasion surprise to some to know that in an editorial on a subject which on the surface has no class angle, the editors of "Labor" expose their loyalty to the great capitalist interests of America who foment war and for whose interests wars are fought.

YET the following quotation leaves no doubt that the official group whose viewpoint "Labor" expresses look upon American participation in the world war in exactly the same manner as do the professional patriots:

"It was a most satisfactory fight. Of the 115,000,000 people in the United States, at least 114,900,000 seemed to have wanted Tunney to win. The reason is clear. When Dempsey stayed out of the war he damned himself. The American people will not forgive a slacker, and when the slacker is a professional fighter his absence from the line is infuriating."

"Dempsey posed for his picture as a navy-yard worker—in patent leather shoes—when the marines were stopping the kaiser's finest in the middle of the ring in Chateau Thierry, and other Yanks were disobeying orders to storm back the positions they had lost in an unexpected thrust. Nuff sed."

"There is a reason to believe that Tunney will be a satisfactory champion. He did his 'bit' overseas, like any other marine, and his cool nerve in coming to the fight by airplane is a touch that the world appreciates."

THE similarity between this sickening "100 per cent Americanism" drool and the praise of Tunney the

patriot in the capitalist press is obvious, but its sinister character becomes plainer when it is recalled that Tunney has been commissioned a lieutenant in the marines and is being used to stimulate recruiting in the most useful arm of American imperialism.

WHY is "Labor" for Tunney as against Dempsey?

Principally for the reason that it gives. He was one of those who was fooled by the professional patriots, among whom must be included the professional labor leaders who control "Labor" and who urged full and unquestioning support of the most uncalled-for and biggest murderous adventure in which American imperialism has yet engaged—the entry into the world war to protect Morgan's millions loaned to the allies.

WE hold no brief for Dempsey, but it cannot be said of him that he allowed himself to be used by the agents of the war-mongers to fool thousands of young workers into believing that modern war is in defense of democracy when waged by the United States or is anything else than a method of continuing the competition inherent in capitalist production and exchange.

What business has "Labor," which is supported by thousands of workers, boosting the game of the war-mongers and the war department by trying to picture Tunney as an ideal type of young manhood simply because he served the lords of finance and industry and is still serving them?

THE duty of a real labor paper is to expose the war schemes of the bosses and their agents, to urge the workers to not allow themselves to be deceived by them and to organize the workers for resistance to all forms of imperialist war—not to fall in and outdo the paid war propagandists of the capitalist press as the editors of "Labor" have succeeded in doing.

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

Compensation Law to Go Before Missouri Voters in November

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—(FP)—Aid of the Workers Health Bureau has been offered the Missouri State Federation of Labor in its campaign for the adoption of a Workmen's Compensation law to voters in the November referendum.

Missouri labor has been fighting for this law for the past 11 years, says the Workers Health Bureau. "Since 1921 a Workmen's Compensation law has been adopted by the Missouri legislature three times."

"Each time the employing interests and damage suit lawyers have succeeded in calling for a referendum and have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars to influence non-industrial voters of the state to defeat the law, thus leaving the workers entirely unprotected when inquiry or death occurs from accidents or occupational diseases."

Seattle Fellowship Protests Imperialist Policies of America

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—The Seattle Fellowship, in a letter to President Coolidge, protests against postponing Filipino independence, against intimidating China with American gunboats, against enslaving Haiti and against refusing to recognize Russia.

The Rev. Sydney Strong is a leading spirit in the fellowship.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

Powers Hapgood Replies to John L. Lewis

(Continued from page 1)

concerned in the unfortunate dispute between the brotherhood and the miners' union. For that reason he wrote this personal letter to me, suggesting that miners who are interested in progressive principles, such as a labor party, nationalization of the mines, organization of the unorganized, and in the candidacy of any individuals pledged to those principles, should start a weekly paper of their own along the lines of the Illinois Miner, as they are not able to get their views expressed in the United Mine Workers' Journal by its editor Ellis Searles. He also suggested that I should be the editor of this paper and spoke of ways to raise money to start it.

The "Red Plot"

As far as I am concerned, I did not want to be the editor of such a paper and would have so replied to the letter had I ever received it and had the opportunity of replying. Even if I had received it I cannot see how the mere receiving of a letter from a friend should cause people to believe I am part of a "Red Plot," even tho that friend may be interested in getting a delegation of trade union leaders to go to Russia to find out the true facts. Had the letter been written by me instead of to me, it might have been different, but I think the fair minded coal miners can see that I am in no way responsible for mail that is stolen from me.

Another thing by which certain people are trying to prove that I am a part of a "Red Plot" is the fact that I have been in Soviet Russia. Yes, I have been there and have earned my living with a pick and shovel underground in a Soviet coal mine. Furthermore I have told the truth about my experiences there since I have been back in this country. That is the thing that hurts the capitalists and those reactionary labor leaders who take their side. If I had told lies about what I had seen and had gone along with them on their band wagon, I would not now be attacked as part of a "Red Plot."

What He Saw in Russia.

In order to make this point clear let me tell a few of the things that I saw there with my own eyes. When I was working in the mines of the Soviet government, my fellow workers and I were working six hours a day from bank to bank and we only had to work twenty shifts a month. In wet or otherwise bad places the day was reduced to five or even four hours from bank to bank. The workers enjoyed a month's vacation a year with full pay. In case of sickness or accident, when a worker was unable to work, he was given his full pay and all his medical attention free during the time he was off, unless he was so sick that he had to live in the hospital, in which case he of course had no living expenses and in addition received seventy-five per cent of his regular wage if he was married and fifty per cent if he was single.

Wages and Cost of Living.

Wages were higher in relation to the cost of living than in other European countries in which I dug

my card, in a vain attempt to find some period in which I failed to pay dues. Altho they should know full well that a man of my interest in the labor movement would not fall on such a small thing as dues, they are not discouraged. My mail is intercepted by some unknown criminal. Everything is being done to "get something" on me in order to get rid of me the way they have others who have conscientiously fought for decent conditions for the workers. Just as the gunmen and the deputy sheriffs of the coal operators in Somerset county by bullets and arrests failed in their attempt to drive me away from the fight for better conditions in 1922 when I was an organizer, so now I wish to state that I will not be discouraged by any persecution my friends and I may receive at the hands of either the coal operators or our international officials. No matter what happens I expect to lead my entire life in the front lines of the struggle for better living and working conditions for the great mass of people.

Activities of Lewis Appointees.

The appointees of President Lewis will probably continue to go from local to local or among the members of our union in this district and very possibly will have more to say about "Red Plots" with which they will attempt to connect my name. It is unfortunate that I am working in the mines at Gallitzin for a living at the present time and that I can't spend all my time at meetings the way they can. I have been invited to speak quite frequently at meetings in various districts of late, however, and the miners have raised money to pay my expenses. In case any local in this district would like to hear both sides and wishes to arrange a debate between me and any representative of the international officers, I will be glad to accept if they can arrange to pay my expenses, as the international union is paying not only the expenses but also wages to the men who have helped create this misunderstanding.

Who Pays?

In case the international organizers charge, as some of them no doubt will, that the cost of this communication is being financed by "Bolshevik gold" I wish to state that its cost is approximately fifteen dollars and that I am paying it myself out of my wages earned in the mine at Gallitzin.

Cites Persecution in Union.

In the struggle for better conditions in this country I have taken part in those progressive movements which are adapted to the conditions in our country. I am not now, and never have been, a member of the Communist Party, because I have not been convinced of the necessity of all their methods. In spite of the fact that I am not a member, however, I can't stand for all the deliberate and malicious lies that have been told not only by the capitalists but also by some of our own leaders about them and the country where they have established remarkably good conditions for the workers. Because I will not be part of this unwarranted persecution on some of the best fighters for good conditions we have in the trade union movement, and because I have criticized the international officers for not having aggressive enough policies to prevent the terrific loss of membership in the outlying districts in the past few years, I am now having the age turned on me. Appointees of President Lewis are going from local to local, wherever I have had

my card, in a vain attempt to find some period in which I failed to pay dues. Altho they should know full well that a man of my interest in the labor movement would not fall on such a small thing as dues, they are not discouraged. My mail is intercepted by some unknown criminal. Everything is being done to "get something" on me in order to get rid of me the way they have others who have conscientiously fought for decent conditions for the workers. Just as the gunmen and the deputy sheriffs of the coal operators in Somerset county by bullets and arrests failed in their attempt to drive me away from the fight for better conditions in 1922 when I was an organizer, so now I wish to state that I will not be discouraged by any persecution my friends and I may receive at the hands of either the coal operators or our international officials. No matter what happens I expect to lead my entire life in the front lines of the struggle for better living and working conditions for the great mass of people.

The appointees of President Lewis will probably continue to go from local to local or among the members of our union in this district and very possibly will have more to say about "Red Plots" with which they will attempt to connect my name. It is unfortunate that I am working in the mines at Gallitzin for a living at the present time and that I can't spend all my time at meetings the way they can. I have been invited to speak quite frequently at meetings in various districts of late, however, and the miners have raised money to pay my expenses. In case any local in this district would like to hear both sides and wishes to arrange a debate between me and any representative of the international officers, I will be glad to accept if they can arrange to pay my expenses, as the international union is paying not only the expenses but also wages to the men who have helped create this misunderstanding.

In case the international organizers charge, as some of them no doubt will, that the cost of this communication is being financed by "Bolshevik gold" I wish to state that its cost is approximately fifteen dollars and that I am paying it myself out of my wages earned in the mine at Gallitzin.

With every good wish for the welfare of our union, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
Powers Hapgood.

FIVE NEW PITS OPEN IN PENN. ON UNION TERMS

MONESSEN, Pa., Oct. 28.—Two of the most important announcements for years in this district were made when it was learned that the Ella mine and the Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company would resume operations this week under the Jacksonville wage agreement, giving employment to approximately 650 men, and also the announcement that increased orders at local industries had necessitated an urgent call for workmen.

Request for Men.

R. B. Tewrom, in charge of the board of trade employment bureau at Monessen received a request for 100 men to report to work, but he was unable to fill the order at once.

The Naomi mine of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company has been closed for two years. It is located a short distance below Fayette City, and when running full gives employment to 350 men. Workmen have been engaged for the past week getting the mine in shape for the resumption, and it is expected that the first coal will be mined today.

Closed for Long Time.

The Ella mine, located about a mile below Webster, has been closed for two years and four months and hopes had been given up that it would ever resume, and the announcement that by the latter part of this week coal would be mined was the most welcome announcement to the residents not only of Webster but the entire upper Monongahela valley. Three hundred men will find employment at this mine.

With the resumption of these two mines the Hillman Coal & Coke Company will have five plants now open under the Jacksonville wage scale. Last week the Ontario and Soudan mines reopened and Monday the Gibson mine near Bentleyville resumed operations.

NOTORIOUS BOSS OF DANBURY FAME IS NOW BANKRUPT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The man who played the part of a pioneer labor union-smasher twenty years ago in Danbury, Conn., when the striking haters of that city were forced to pay him \$240,000 as the result of one of the most notorious of all anti-labor court decisions, is now in his 74th year, blind and all but broke.

Twenty years ago this man, Dietrich E. Loewe, was hailed by the bosses of the land as their champion. He practiced the worst kind of exploitation and labor-baiting. Now the irony of fate finds the old slave-driver, 74 years of age, a bankrupt with these same bosses none too willing to give him a helping financial hand.

Workers Glad.

It is needless to say that the haters of Danbury are rejoiced. In 1906 the haters had a union and were conducting a successful strike for better conditions and more wages. Loewe went to the courts and there secured a judgment against the union and every member of it for \$240,000 "damages" to his business because the men refused to work. He collected every cent of it. He attached the houses, bank accounts and personal property of the members of the union and, without regard for their condition or that of their wives and children, exacted the full amount.

Supreme Court Upholds Him.

The labor movement was aroused and came to the support of the men. The fight was carried to the supreme court of the United States and those lackeys of the bosses promptly sustained the decision of the lower courts. Now Loewe himself is at the mercy of creditors. This looks very much like "divine justice," but it isn't. It was simply a case of Loewe having the support of his fellow capitalists in his war on the workers while he himself was unable to survive the competitive war between capitalists.

Chicago I. L. D. Now Planning Xmas Party For Class Prisoners

Plans for a Christmas party for class-war prisoners are already being made by the Chicago local of the International Labor Defense.

A hall has already been engaged for the affair, with accommodations for a buffet. A one-act sketch is in preparation, which will depict the contrast between the worker "on the inside" and the worker on the outside during Christmas celebration.

Branches are being visited for contributions toward gift packages for the prisoners. Each branch will be assigned the name of a prisoner and his dependents, if any exist.

Illinois Mine to Reopen.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Salline County Coal Corporation will reopen its mine No. 4 Thursday, it was announced here today. The mine, which has been idle eight months, employs 400 men.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"I wish you would tell me how to get Charlie to study some. I can't get him to do anything but play and make love to the girls."

Bunny wanted to say, "Try cutting off his allowance," but he realized that that would be one of those "horrid" things for which Bertie was always rebuking him. So he said, "It's quite a problem"—in the style of a diplomat or politician.

"The young people are too much of a problem for me," said Charlie's mother. "They want to race about all day, and they just insist on dragging you with them, and it's getting to be more than I can stand." So then Bunny was sorry for Charlie's mother—he had supposed that she did all this "gadding" because she enjoyed it. To look at her, she was a nautical maid, plump but shapely, clad in spotless white and blue, with fluffy brown hair that the breeze was always blowing into her bright blue eyes. Bunny stole a glance now and then, and judged that the surgical operations upon her face must have been successes, for he saw no trace of them.

"I've devoted my whole life to that boy," the nautical maid was saying, "and he doesn't appreciate it a bit. The more you do for people the more they take it as a matter of course. This afternoon I think I'll go on strike! Will you back me up?"

So when the golfing expedition was setting out, Charlie announced, in a tone loud enough for the whole company, "Mum'sie's not going—she's got a crush on Bunny!" At which they all laughed merrily, and trooped down the ladder, secretly relieved to be rid of one of the old folks, who insisted on "tagging along," and trying to pretend to be one of the crowd, when it was perfectly evident that they were not and could not.

IX

So Bunny and Mrs. Norman sat on the deck of the "Siren," in two big canvas chairs under a striped canvas awning, and sipped fruit juices and chatted about many things. She wanted to know about his life, and his family; Bunny, having heard something about the ways of "mum'sies," guessed that she was investigating Bertie as a possible daughter-in-law, so he mentioned all the nice things he could. Assuming that she would not be entirely indifferent to practical matters, he told about the Ross tract, how he and Dad had discovered it, and how the wells continued to flow. And Mrs. Norman said, "Oh, money, money, always money! We all of us have too much, and don't know how to buy happiness with it!"

She went on to reveal that she was Theosophist, and how there was a great mahatma coming, and we were all going to learn to live on a different astral plane. She had noticed that Bunny, when he stood against a dark background at night, had a very decided golden aura—had anyone ever mentioned it to him? It meant that he had a spiritual nature, and was destined for higher things.

Then she began to ask about his ideas; she had heard nothing about his "disgrace" at the university, apparently, and he gave her just a hint as to his conviction that there was something wrong with our social order, the world's distribution of wealth. The nautical maid, leaning back among her silken cushions, replied, "Oh, but that's all material! And it seems to me we're too much slaves to material things already; our happiness lies in learning to rise above them."

That was a large question, and Bunny dodged it, and presently Mrs. Norman was talking about herself. Her life was very unhappy. She had married when she was very young, too young to know what she was doing, except obeying her parents. Her husband had been a bad man, he had kept mistresses and treated her cruelly. She had devoted her life to her son, but it all seemed a disappointment, the more you gave to people the more they know about love, he wasn't capable of unselfishness. What did Bunny think about love?

This was another large question; and again Bunny ducked. He said he didn't know what to think, he saw that people made themselves unhappy, and he was waiting, trying to learn more about the matter. So Mrs. Norman proceeded to tell him more. The dream of love, a really true and great love, never died in the soul of a man or woman; they might become cynical, and say they didn't believe in it, but they were always unhappy, and secretly hoping and waiting, because really, love was the greatest thing in the world. It made Mrs. Norman happy to know that among the loud and noisy generation there was one young man who was not making himself cheap.

The loud and noisy generation came back to the "Siren" and cut off these intimacies. Charlie's "mum'sie" went below, and when she reappeared, it was in the dining-saloon, with painted panels of Watteau nymphs and shepherds, and seventeenth-century ladies reclining to the lascivious pleasing of a lute. The hostess was no longer the nautical maid, but instead a great lady of golden hair, and snowy bosom and shoulders, and a gleam of pearls. It was striking transformation, and Bunny, who had watched Aunt Emma at work, ought to have understood but his mind had been on other matters.

Mrs. Norman had the young oil-man next to her at table; and when they danced, she asked him would he dance with her—these horrid young fellows neglected their hostess quite shamelessly. They danced, and Bunny discovered that she was a good dancer, and she said that he was an exquisite dancer, she just adored it, and would he dance some more with her? Bunny was willing; there was no one else he particularly wanted to dance with. She had a faint elusive perfume, and he might have learned about that also from Aunt Emma, but he had the vague impression that women somehow naturally smelled that way, and it was very sweet of them. The steel-widow's bosom was bare most of the way, and her back was bare all the way, down to where he put his hand.

Charlie teased them; and the rest of the company giggled. But next morning, when they took a long walk about the deck, Bunny realized that it took these young people less than twenty-four hours to get used to anything, and after that it was a bore. So he sat with Mrs. Norman, and drove with her, and danced with her, and played golf with her, while Charlie did all these things with Bertie, and it suited at least three of them completely.

(To be continued.)

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The British Miners Can Win!

What the rulers of Great Britain look upon as the next move against the working class and their organizations if the defeat of the miners can be secured is indicated by proposals contained in a resolution adopted at the Scarborough conference of the tory party.

The resolution urges legislation to:
Make illegal any strike called without a secret ballot of the members of the trade union affected.

Make mass picketing and the picketing of a private residence illegal.
Make the audit of the national accounts of all trade unions compulsory under the supervision of a certified accountant.

Such measures, if enacted and enforced—and the manner in which the emergency powers act has been administered during the strike leaves no doubt of the intentions of the government—would make of the unions semi-official instruments of the government and place them in about the same positions as were the Russian trade unions under the czar.

The British labor movement will not stand for such oppressive measures unless its power of resistance has been broken. This is the first requirement for the success of the capitalist scheme.

With the knowledge that the rulers of Britain are getting ready for this kind of an attack, part of the general offensive against the working class, the struggle of the miners becomes for the labor movement a decisive action—truly a life and death struggle.

If the miners can be defeated British capitalism feels sure that the morale of the whole working class will be weakened sufficiently to permit it to consolidate its victory by the enactment of laws and the setting up of special suppressive apparatus which will make concerted action by the trade union movement a crime and which can be dealt with as such by the state.

The miners are holding the first line of defense for the whole British labor movement. More than that, a defeat of the miners will strengthen the capitalist class the world over and certainly will not be without its effect on the struggle which the American coal miners face next spring.

But the stern resistance of the miners has astounded the world and aroused the admiration of the whole working class. For almost six months, suffering the most bitter privation, they have refused to be driven back to the pits.

British industry is at the lowest ebb in its history and the markets of British capitalism are being grabbed by greedy competitors. The miners, alone except for the generous donations of the Russian trade unions and the small contributions from the labor movements in capitalist countries, are beating the British ruling class.

Six months have passed since the leaders of the British labor movement brought about the desertion of the miners, but the miners are still fighting.

They must be given the financial aid that will enable them to make the last effort needed for victory.

There is at present no other cause which should be allowed to come between the British miners and the financial relief they need.

President Green Wants a Big Navy

From time to time we receive complaint that we are too insistent or emphatic in connecting the leadership of the American Federation of Labor with American imperialism and some of our critics appear to think that we sometimes draw conclusions in this connection which the evidence does not warrant.

It is not necessary for us to answer such criticism because President William Green has done it for us.

On Navy Day, President Green drove a spike in the keel of the new light cruiser Pensacola in Brooklyn navy yard and made a speech, the outstanding point of which was featured by the big capitalist press services. He said:

The American Federation of Labor is in favor of a strong navy for preserving the peace of the world.

This is exactly the reason all capitalist war-mongers give for big armies and navies. The inference is that all peaceful persons go out and buy a gun when they want to begin a hunt for the dove of peace.

Navies are particularly the instruments of imperialist nations. They are expensive instruments and small nations can rarely afford them. They are also particularly imperialist instruments of aggression against colonial peoples and the "light cruiser" Pensacola will be mentioned one of these days in dispatches relating some act of "pacification" directed against some of the countries of Latin-America.

Imperialistic labor leaders are no figment of the imagination.

PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS LABOR

LEADERS OF STATE LABOR MOVEMENT CONTINUE TO THE RIGHT AT HIGH SPEED

By ARNE SWABECK.
ARTICLE ONE.

TO what degree has labor shared in the "prosperity" of the last few years and what has its leadership done to take advantage of the favorable situation presented?

These are two very pertinent questions to the workers and as far as the state of Illinois is concerned, presents an interesting picture containing valuable lessons for those willing to learn.

While the leadership of organized labor should be the first to sum up the experiences of the movement and draw the proper conclusions, the various labor gatherings held during these years show an almost persistent evasion of labor's vital problems. The last Illinois State Federation of Labor convention was no exception. It was not only more reactionary than its predecessors, but made no attempts whatever to deal with the actual needs of labor.

The losses suffered in membership, in working conditions, and in organizational positions, particularly in the basic industries, during this "prosperity" period have caused no comment from the labor leadership; not to speak of the failures to bring forward any aggressive measures to change the tide.

Survey of Conditions.

WHAT are the conditions of labor in the various industries within the state of Illinois? A brief survey without giving detailed statistics will give sufficient food for thought.

The building trades workers are undoubtedly those who have been most favored by the "prosperity" period and its tremendous building boom. Their unions have gained in membership and they have gained wage increases in rapid succession. The open-shop forces, as particularly represented by the Chicago "citizens' committee," have been temporarily defeated. This may be said, however, to be mainly due to the great demand for skilled building mechanics created by the boom, and also due to the conditions of the industry which despite the centralization of capital yet leaves room for craft unions to function and to deliver the goods for their members. Nevertheless, the building corporations and bankers are merely biding their time waiting for the slack season to renew the attack. The building trades unions, meanwhile, have failed to exert the necessary effort to establish union shop conditions and to unify their ranks. Unless the necessary measures are taken, they will be in no stronger position organizationally than before the boom.

The printing trades, the clothing workers, and various other organized miscellaneous trades have been able to hold their own and in some degree strengthen their positions.

Transportation Workers.

THE workers in the transportation industry, a very important section of the labor movement in Illinois, have gained some almost invisible wage increases, but, of course, become subject to the provisions of the Watson-Parker bill with its abolishment of strikes and the established anti-

labor board of mediation. The shop crafts on the other hand have been almost completely shot to pieces since the 1922 strike. They have suffered wage decreases and the remnants of their unions more or less become subject to the B. & O. plan making the workers more effective objects of exploitation.

The workers in the food industry, taking in the big packing house plants at Chicago and East St. Louis, have lost practically every vestige of organization. The union once existing, embracing all the workers, has collapsed. The company unions now rule supreme in Chicago plants. These company unions were installed to engineer wage cuts and have done so successfully. The company union in the Armour plant recently suggested the restoration of the 12- and 14-hour workday. At present the plant operates on the 10-hour basis, the average wage being \$27 a week for male workers. During the last few weeks, a new method has been inaugurated of eliminating all older workers who may have any claims on the so-called compensation institutions of the company, while a new schedule of further wage cutting is starting.

In the Metal Industry.
In the metal industry, a few of the more skilled crafts have been able to maintain a degree of organization, however, with loss of many members. Some of them have gained small wage increases; but for the big bulk of the workers in the many great manufacturing plants, organization does not exist save for the company unions operating against the workers. For them "prosperity" has meant wage cuts in various forms, particularly in

piece work rates. While these are some of the most exploited workers it makes the situation no better to note that in the steel mills of Madison and Granite City, Ill., laborers belonging to the steel workers' union receive only 37 cents an hour.

Many Illinois coal mines have suspended operation for long intervals, some permanently, due to the advance of the open-shop coal mining with no efforts to organize the unorganized territory. As for the union itself, its leadership has become so infested with graft and corruption that there is great danger of its complete paralysis. The sell-out of Farmington to the Peabody Coal Company is by no means accidental. The coal operators are as actively as possible pushing open-shop conditions. If a coal miner leaves his underground job a few minutes ahead of time, an investigation is made and if it is found he could do other work, he is fired. It has become an almost established system, that coal miners are always cheated on weight with the union doing little or nothing to redress the grievances of the miners.

Lately, however, a revival of the progressive movement is taking place within the union, starting through the state and bringing some real rays of hope for more militancy in the future. There are, of course, signs of similar activities within the unions in other industries. Some having already brought results in a measure by increasing the ranks of the individual unions and bringing a new and better spirit to the rank and file-workers, but that is entirely due to the activities of progressive elements.
(Continued tomorrow.)

An Upheaval Against K K K Republican Party in the State of Indiana

By B. BORISOFF.

Crude, vulgar, clownish and brazen in the manner in which the K. K. K. republican party is conducting its campaign in the state of Indiana.

In Gary the K. K. K. republican party held two great rallies. One of them in the heart of the Negro settlement, another in the white neighborhood.

I went to the first one, and the impression I carried away is set forth in the introductory lines. I wish to add that the manner in which the meeting was run and issues presented was an insult to the intelligence of the audience, composed largely of colored people.

The "Honorable" Was Doing His Best.
The "honorable" Perry W. Howard, special assistant attorney-general, colored, was the main speaker of the evening.

Upon him it fell to swing the vote of the Negro masses in favor of the G. O. P.

His was the keynote speech. The "honorable" Howard did his best to deliver the goods, but failed completely. He lacks that oratorical talent and personal attraction which sometimes make up for the lack of convincing arguments. He possesses no originality. His speech is stereotyped. At first a few jokes to win the good graces of the audience—then to the main task of enlisting the republican party and its candidates.

He did not come to lend advice to the voters of Lake county, he said. "They need none. They are inherent republican, republican-born, republican-freed."

The Republican Party Passed Good Amendments.
He said the republican party has done everything for the Negro—rendered him public, civic, and every other kind of recognition.

"The republican party gave the Negro the famous amendments to the constitution, the 13th, the 14th, and the 15th."

Long May Wall Street Reign!
"Every enactment in favor of the Negro was by the republican party,

Every enactment against—by the democratic party.

"Filibustering against the anti-lynching bill, maintaining disfranchisement, segregation, oppression of the Negro—such is the record of the democratic party.

"There is no difference between a southern and a northern democrat. They will all abide by the caucus of the party, and the decisions are always against the Negro."

"Therefore—vote republican."

The K. K. K. Helps the Negro, Claims the "Honorable."

Then came the delicate question of the K. K. K. "Honorable" Mr. Howard did not for a moment deny the connection of the republican party with the K. K. K. He did not say a bad word about the K. K. K. In fact, he tried to produce the impression that the existence of the K. K. K. was beneficial to the colored people.

"For what was the K. K. K. after all. It was a result of rivalry between two groups of white people. Let them quarrel among themselves, and let us take advantage of the quarrel in order to better our conditions."

And the "honorable" related how nicely the K. K. K. of Mississippi was "standing behind him." Conclusion—"Forget about the K. K. K.! Quit talking about the K. K. K.! It is a division among white people and an opportunity for us to take advantage," he concluded.

Doesn't Care Whether Watson is a Klansman.
Then came this peerless statement: "I do not care whether Watson is a klansman. I do not care whether Robinson is a klansman. I do not care whether either of them is a klansman. If Watson is a member of the K. K. K., if Robinson is a member of the K. K. K., then that is no more than you would do, if you were candidate for election, in order to be elected."

The "honorable" Mr. Howard then attained the climax of his speech when in a loud voice he proclaimed:
Long May Wall Street Reign!
"It will be mighty cold in Gary during the winter time and without a

job. For many mills will close if democrats take control.

"They talk about plutocrats—I hope that plutocrats, the rich, will always control this country. Let capital control the land, for we were raised by capital, educated by capital, and kept alive by capital. Long let capital reign over this country!"

The rest of the "honorable's" talk was in the same vein, closing with an appeal to vote republican and thus honor the "mother and the father who were so loyal to the G. O. P."

Enter Clowns.

The next speaker, a Negro woman-politician, made an appeal to elect 100 per cent American citizens who will look out for the interests of the Negro.

She was followed by another "honorable," Mr. W. C. Tueston, a candidate for a judicial position, and J. Finley, the grand exalted ruler of the Elks. These two acted as clowns and occupied the remaining time of the meeting. None of the white candidates spoke, although they were all seated on the stage—a beautiful array of klansmen and near-klansmen, including a Jewish politician to complete the picture of "harmony."

What Was the Sentiment of the Audience?

Every time the speaker would denounce lynchings, segregation, disfranchisement and other forms of oppression to which the Negro is subjected, and when the speakers would demand equality, justice and full rights for the race the audience would respond with loud applause.

But the response to the praises of the republican party was luke warm. The Negro of today is not satisfied with the fact that the republican party passes good-sounding amendments to the constitution. He wants the enforcement of these amendments.

They are not satisfied with the denouncing of the democratic party for lynchings, segregation, etc. They want the ruling republican party to stop segregation of the Negro and discrimination against him in Indiana and

other northern states, and to give him protection and full rights in the south.

Negroes Are Segregated in Gary and Throughout Indiana.

And when the rule of capital, of Wall Street, and of plutocrats is eulogized, the Negro workers of the Steel City can't become enthusiastic, for they face the brutal exploitation of the steel trust every day of their lives.

A Big Political Upheaval.

The republican party is faced with a great upheaval of the masses, including both workers and farmers in Indiana, and especially the Negroes. It will lose thousands of votes. Thousands will cast their votes for the democratic party as a protest against the disgusting K. K. K.-republican rule. Thousands will not vote at all. But neither action is a right solution of the political problem facing the workers and poor farmers. The right solution is the building of a labor party. We have two years to do it in. Let's do it!

Scheme to Sell Dawes Plan Bonds Given Up; British Opposed Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The plan of European statesmen to market \$100,000,000 of Dawes plan bonds in the United States, and to pay France the major share of the proceeds as advance reparations payments to aid her to stabilize the franc, has been dropped, it is reported here.

Opposition from Great Britain was the reason given for the plan falling thru. Germany hoped, by this means, to pay France to withdraw her occupation forces from German territory.

Body Found in Illinois Creek.

ELDORADO, Ill., Oct. 27.—The unidentified body of a man about 30 years old, who, police believe, may be another victim of the Shelton-Berger gang warfare, was found in a creek one mile northeast of Equality on State Highway No. 13.

PLAN WORK FOR FILIPINO MEET HERE DEC. 17-19

Many Organizations to Take Part

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The conference for Filipino Independence which will meet here December 17-19 will have represented eleven kinds of social, labor, racial and national organizations as follows:

1. Organizations of Filipinos throughout the United States.
2. Political parties.
3. Labor unions.
4. Pacifist organizations.
5. Student and other anti-military organizations.
6. Negro organizations.
7. Workmen's benefit societies, and other labor organizations.
8. Legislative committees, civil liberties organizations, etc.
9. Labor, liberal and pacifist journals.
10. Prominent individuals who have taken an active part in the struggle for Filipino independence.
11. Filipino Independence Commission at Washington.

Order of Business.

The order of business of the conference as now arranged by the committee in charge is as follows:

ONE—Philippines and American Imperialism.

a) Why is America in the Philippines (trade benefits, rubber, etc.)?

b) History of American rule.

c) Place of Philippines in developing American Empire.

d) Philippines as a source of future conflicts.

TWO—Do the Philippines Want Independence?

a) Official acts of Filipino legislature, results of popular election.

b) Sweep of the organized Filipino independence movement.

THREE—Civil Liberties and the regime of General Wood.

FOUR—Significance of the Thompson Mission.

FIVE—What is to be done?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Campaign funds of the wets and drys became the subject of controversy today with the filing of the pre-election expense statement of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The wets' report was denounced by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, as "a camouflage" to cover up widespread operations. G. C. Hinckey, secretary of the wet organization, retorted that Wheeler's organization had failed to comply with the Corrupt Practices Act in accounting for its funds.

Contributions which totalled \$275,445.55 on October 16 were reported by the anti-Volstead act body, with expenditures of \$215,870.29.

Wets Spend Lots of Dough to Restore old Barleycorn to Throne

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Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, F. P.

The open season now is open when candidates is all a-hoppin, that printed ballots by the yard will help 'em find a fat pie-card. Joe Doe and Richard Roe will stage a phoney battle with fake rage, and each will be the people's friend and peddle pledges without end.

Now if your principles is dry, you'll get a good Volstead lie; and if your gullet you would wet, they'll promise you the booze, you bet.

Then Doe and Roe will tell the rich they'll be their friends through every last ditch; and tell the working-class they stand to help to unionize the land.

One old line party puts up Doe; the other ballyhoos for Roe.

If you can vote no better way, you may as well, election day, just eat the ballot in the booth and with the pencil pick your tooth.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(ARTICLE I.—Foreword.)

THE DAILY WORKER is presenting to its readers a series of articles by William Z. Foster on one of the most vital subjects of the labor movement—Strike Strategy. The following article is the foreword and first of this series, which we believe no militant worker can afford to miss. The scarcity of literature on this important subject and the experience of Foster in the labor movement are enough to recommend these articles to any worker. Especially should they be placed in the hands of every progressive trade unionist. The ideas they contain must become the property of the working class, a weapon in their struggle. THE DAILY WORKER hopes its readers will aid this by intensified efforts at getting subscriptions and additional distribution.

THE reactionary officialdom of the trade unions travels constantly to the right. In following out its policy of "co-operation" with the employers, through the B. & O. plan, trade union capitalism, etc., it is rapidly casting aside even the last semblances of struggle against the employers. Consequently, the masses of workers, abandoned and betrayed by their old leadership, are being compelled to turn more and more to the left wing in the unions for leadership in their inevitable class warfare against the employers.

A whole series of strikes (Passaic, Furriers, I. L. G. W. U., etc.) and of opposition movements in the unions (Machinists, Miners, etc.) indicates this tendency. As a result, the left wing has an urgent need to acquaint itself with the principles and practices of strike strategy, of the science of effective struggle by the trade unions.

The general question of strike strategy has received but little concentrated attention until within the last few years, that is, since the formation of the Red International of Labor Unions. Prior to that time the reformist trade union leaders, whose attention was fastened, not on making an effective fight against the employers, but on coming to agreement with them, gave very little thought to the development of a scientific strike strategy. In fact, the first real discussion ever held on the matter in an international labor gathering took place in the 1924 congress of the R. I. L. U.

The question is highly complex. There is very little literature upon it in this or any other country. This pamphlet, which is a companion volume to my booklet entitled, "Organize the Unorganized," is a modest beginning of such a literature in this country. It should be followed by more elaborate and detailed studies.

At the R. I. L. U. 1924 congress, Losovsky defined the three elements of policy, strategy and tactics as follows:

"Policy lays down within the limits of the pro-

gram the basic direction which the class must follow in order that its fighting capacity may be enhanced and in order to prepare it for the overthrow of the other class. Strategy determines the direction of the operation and the choice of the point to be attacked as part of the achievement of the chosen aim. Tactics provide the answer as to how to direct the battle at definite sections of the front."

In the present work this distinction is not made. The three elements of the subject are covered under the general head of strike strategy. The pamphlet is somewhat comprehensive, dealing with various aspects of the left wing trade union program, but all linked up with the central question of how to wage strikes successfully.

Strike strategy varies widely from country to country and period to period. Its specific character depends upon the degree of economic development and of the sharpness of the class struggle in a given situation. The strike strategy necessary in a country in a revolutionary crisis differs very materially from that required in one with a flourishing and expanding capitalism. The strike strategy herein sketched is that best calculated to defend and advance the interests of the working class under present-day conditions in the United States.

Today, capitalism in the United States is strong and

growing. It is able to furnish work for the masses; it can concede such conditions to the upper layers of the working class, the skilled workers, as to keep them pretty well contented with the present capitalist order of society. But this is a passing phase. Just as British capitalism, which was also once powerful and able to still the demands of the skilled workers with concessions, is now on the decline, so will American capitalism, however strong it may be now, go the same way downward because of the contradictions inherent in capitalist production and distribution.

The industries will shut down, great masses of workers will become chronically unemployed, their standards of living will be reduced; the concessions won from or given by the employers in the present period will then prove illusory and be swept away. The workers will be compelled to turn against capitalism, to organize their forces to put an end to the capitalist system and to establish the new proletarian order of society.

In the bitter struggles of that inevitable era the strike strategy will have to be quite different from and will be based upon a far more militant offensive than that possible in the workers' fight today. It is not within the province of this booklet to detail the strategy of those critical times, but to lay out practical lines for the conduct of our strike struggles now.

Chicago, October 20, 1926.