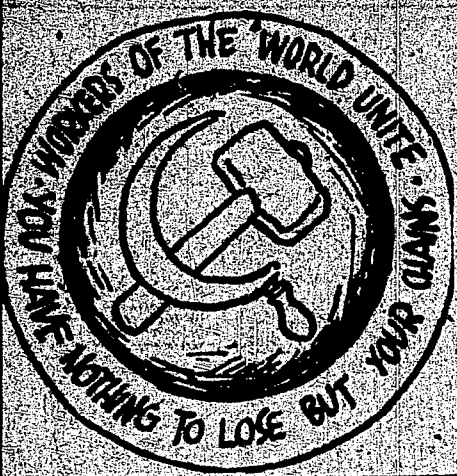




Chicago Comes to the Front in Nation-wide Drive for The Daily Worker—See Page 4

THE WORKER

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Bosses Dine and Wine Lewis REACTIONARY MINERS' OFFICIALS JOIN HANDS WITH CIVIC FEDERATIONISTS

Nova Scotia Coal Miners Find Law Is "Queer Thing"

(Special to "The Worker")

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—John Lewisaped the worst practices of the labor hating bosses of this continent when he entered the capitalist courts of Nova Scotia to secure an injunction against the officers of District 26, which would prevent them from functioning as officers of the United Mine Workers in that field. At the hearing on the injunction application Barrett, the appointee of Lewis, produced an affidavit from D. H. McDougall, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation showing that Lewis had advised Roy Wolvin, president of the corporation, that he was deposing the district officers and revoking the charter of District 26 and asking the co-operation of the officials of Besco to carry out his plan. The affidavit also shows that since that time McDougall has only dealt with Barrett and the provisional officers as requested by Lewis.

In the decision handed down by Judge Chisholm on August 13th it is held that while Lewis had power to depose officers he has no power under the international constitution to appoint provisional officers in any district. This left the district in the position of having no officers to carry on the union business and the only way in which officers could be placed in power was by means of a district election. The locals carried out these things and demanded that district elections be arranged for so that the situation could be cleared up.

However the miners of Nova Scotia are learning that the law is a "queer thing." When the order to carry the decision on the injunction into effect pending the trial in October was issued it was found to merely consist of an order restraining the district officers from functioning as officers in any capacity. When it was pointed out to the judge that he had neglected to incorporate his decision regarding Lewis having no power to appoint provisional officers in the district in his order he remarked that he had merely used the statement on this point "in the course of my reasoning." So Lewis gets his injunction against the officers of the district and the provisional officers are in power. The trial in October will not change this state of affairs.

Instead of arranging for a district election as the locals have asked Lewis has sent a circular to the locals instructing them to pay the district per capita to the provisional officers and to "recognize" them. The circular shows that unless the locals



Chained to Slavery by the Capitalist Class

THIRTY MILLION SLAVES!

The working class of America—30,000,000 wage-workers—is bound by the prostitute capitalist press to the stake of servitude, of slavery, to the great industrial kings and financial czars. Conscripted they are shipped like cattle around the world to fight and die for bankers; betrayed by reactionary labor leaders they are tricked into "patriotic" acceptance of low wages when labor is needed; then—when millions are unemployed and starving—their unions are smashed by troops and courts while kept divided and helpless. Unionism is sold and delivered by Gompers. Strikes are broken, union members shot down, beaten and cowed by gunmen, soldiery, judges! Unchallenged, the capitalist press in every struggle pours its poison into the brains of the workers, teaching submission, fighting labor openly or tricking it with fine words into fresh miseries.

This Must Stop!

Only a Communist program can unchain the hands of labor and lead it to battle and victory—only a Communist daily paper will tear the ropes and shackles that hold 30,000,000 workers in bondage!—On page 2 is a pledge for shares in a Communist daily paper—THE DAILY WORKER—Send it in!

Unchain the Hands of Labor!



Chained to Slavery by the Capitalist Class



What Are You Doing For The Daily Worker?

Years Ago Coal Diggers in Convention Ordered Mitchell to Quit These Open Shoppers

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—At the sumptuous Lawyers' Club of New York, the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers were wined and dined the other night by the powerful employers for their loyal service rendered to the owning class.

In appreciation of their surrender of the check-off to the coal mine owners, and in consideration of their remarkable "red exposure," the National Civic Federation honored President John L. Lewis, Vice-President Phil Murray and Editor Ellis Searles of the United Mine Workers. The gorgeous dinner party was ostensibly arranged by the unscrupulous, bitter enemy of labor in honor of T. W. Ashforth, President of the Employers' Federation of Victoria, Australia. Mr. Ashforth is a notorious foe of the Australian organized labor movement and has been responsible for breaking many strikes.

Big Step Backward for Miners

While the capitalist press was busy setting up lying story Number Five of the anti-red serial copied from the files of the Department of Justice in Washington and Pittsburgh for Max Searling by the renowned renegade Socialist editor of the New York Call, Chester M. Wright, Messrs. Lewis, Murray and Searles were feverishly at work pushing the United Mine Workers back twenty years.

It is nothing new for our high-priced reactionary labor leaders to labor and sleep in the same political beds with the most dangerous enemies of labor. But not since the wealthy John Mitchell was officially stopped by the union from having any dealings with the National Civic Federation, has a single official of the United Mine Workers ever dared even to flirt with this outfit of infamous strikebreakers. Consequently, this treacherous performance of Lewis, Murray, and Searles, who is not even a member of the union, in speaking for the miners' organization, is a most outrageous act. It is a deliberate attempt to bring the United Mine Workers by its black leadership.

A Company of Select Strikebreakers. This little "gathering" was organized for the most elite of society folk. The general public and workers were especially kept out from this underground party tendered to John L. Lewis by his employing class friends. Only twenty-five persons were invited to honor strikebreaker Ashforth. Yet, a perusal of some of these "chosen" people of American finance and industry tells many a malodorous tale to the mine workers. Among those present was Walter Douglas, general manager of Phelps, Dodge and Co., president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation and director in numerous allied concerns. For years Mr. Douglas has been associated as chemist and engineer with such corporations as the Prescott Mining Co., the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co., the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., and the Detroit Copper Mining Co., and these firms have an unenviable record of mistreatment of their workers. Mr. Douglas is also the ex-president of the American Mining Congress. It was on October 17, 1922, that this congress bitterly assailed the miners in a brazen strike-breaking resolution proposed by its Vice-President, Charles Maurer.

Another associate of this Mr. Douglas, now friend of Lewis, is one J. G. Bradley, president of the Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia. It was this Mr. Bradley who, proposed at the 1922 sessions of the congress a resolution reading in part: "There are times when the use of the rifle is advisable and when people should be sent to the kingdom to come." Indeed, the miners might well ask Mr. Lewis and his agents whether it is for their nonbooming with such friends of the hangmen of labor that they are drawing their fancy salaries from the United Mine Workers. Seated alongside of Mr. Douglas and near Phil Murray was the multimillionaire Nicholas F. Brady of 80 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Brady is a director of about ninety huge corporations and there is practically no important industry in the country in which Mr. Brady is not interested. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., a corporation which has recently broken a strike of its employees fighting for the right to organize. He is a director of such anti-union corporations as the United States Rubber Co., the National Gas Co., and the Consolidated Gas Co. of John D. Rockefeller of Ludlow Massacre notoriety. Mr. Brady is also president of such powerful unflinching concerns as the New York Edison Co., the Brooklyn Edison Co., the United Electric Light & Power Co., and the Municipal Gas Co. of Albany, New York.

The Friends of Mussolini. Prominent among the guests was the world-renowned banker, Willis H. Booth, president of the International Chamber of Commerce. At the last world congress of this body held in Rome, Mr. Booth was particularly friendly with the tyrant Mussolini who is responsible for the arrest and murder of more trade unionists and the breaking up of more labor unions than any other strikebreaker in the world. Willis H. Booth is vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Co. of Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, the Hotpoint Electric Heating Co., and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Little need times when the use of the rifle is ad-

(Continued on page 2.)

2,500 New York Pressmen Stop Publication of Daily Papers; Major Berry Is Herding Scabs

By H. M. WICKS

(Special to "The Worker.")

NEW YORK CITY.—On the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, the population of New York awoke to find the news stands swept clean of all the great metropolitan dailies. This was the result of a decree of the 2,500 workers in the press rooms of the newspapers who had voted for a strike at midnight on Monday.

The publishers were caught unawares and were stunned at the quick action of the pressmen, for they had full confidence in the ability of the servile hunk of capitalism, the notorious strike breaking, scab-herding commander of the American Legion, apostle of American Fascism and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Major George L. Berry, to force the men to remain on the job thru his campaign of terrorism.

The members of Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25, affiliated with the International, met at 8 o'clock on Monday night in regular monthly meeting at Beethoven Hall, expecting to hear a report from George L. Berry and the Board of Directors of the International Union who had arbitrarily taken charge of negotiations that he be found and brought to the meeting to report. A committee was dispatched to his elegant suite of rooms at the ultra-exclusive Waldorf-Astoria, but Berry was "out" and could not be found.

The members of the Board of Directors also remained away from the meeting. A communication from this Board was read to the members that was far from satisfactory, inasmuch as it left conditions in the press rooms practically as they had been for the past year and a half under the terms of the Manton award.

It was plain that the rank and file were again being betrayed by their international officers, who had helped the publishers enforce the odious terms of the award of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton which became operative on March 1, 1922. The Manton award was the culmination of a struggle which began in 1921 when the publishers took advantage of the depression in the printing industry and attempted to destroy union conditions in the press rooms. The local

union was finally forced into arbitration and Federal Judge Manton was selected as the arbitrator. When the decision was finally handed down it was so drastic in its provisions that it practically destroyed the achievements of thirty years' struggle for unionism in the press rooms of the city. The union had lost every point contested. Judge Manton, in his decision, used the precise words of the publishers while efforts at conciliation were being made a few months before.

When the interpretation of the award was later in dispute the publishers arrogantly told the pressmen that they were the only ones capable of interpreting the document. "We ought to know what it means," they boasted. "We wrote it!"

Under this decision the hours of work were increased ten hours per week. The part of the award most stubbornly contested by the pressmen was the clause to the effect that the workmen's time was at the disposal of the publisher. Because of irregular demands for workmen in the pressrooms the Manton award decreed that the employers could call the workers at any time it was thought necessary. The publisher was given the privilege to order the men to report for work at seven a. m. one day, at nine p. m. another day or at twelve o'clock noon, or midnight. Under such conditions it was impossible for the pressmen to make any arrangements to be with their families one day in advance, since they were virtual slaves constantly at the call of their masters. In addition to this drastic clause which was viciously enforced against the pressmen, there was another (Continued on Page Two)

SAM GOMPERS AND HIS FRIENDS READY TO OPEN ANNUAL A. F. OF L. CIRCUS AT PORTLAND

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

This issue of "The Worker" goes to press as the reactionary clans of Sam Gompers are gathering for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Portland, Oregon.

In fact, the kept press is telling us, a week before Oct. 1, that the red leaders, exhausted from fighting the radicals, are already in the east metropolis, getting up steam in the old steam roller. It's a hard job for the paunchy parasites in labor's officialdom to cross the continent, all or part, without getting exhausted. So they must needs have time to recover for the strenuous days ahead.

That Sam Gompers has been busy these past few months in preparing for this American Federation of Labor convention has been very apparent.

This was first shown in his war against the central labor bodies in Seattle, Wash., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., and Detroit, Mich. to mention a few. The officials of these city federations have stood out against Gompers, with the exception of Chicago, where

President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Noels deserted the militants at the time of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention in July. Gompers put all his cards on the table at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention, and in the series of six articles attacking the whole progressive labor movement, issued under the name of Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, but reputed to have been written by Chester M. Wright, Gompers' own anti-radical propaganda expert.

The Gompers' program at Portland may be summed up as follows: Against amalgamation, against the

labor party, against the recognition of Soviet Russia, against the class war prisoners, against the organization of the unorganized, against the protection of the foreign born, in favor of the fascist American Legion, in favor of the black capitalist League of Nations, in favor of the imperialist world court, in favor of the isolation, however, of the American workers from the world labor movement.

This was Gompers' position at the Decatur convention of the Illinois Federation. It is the position for which he has been circulating his propaganda all during this past year. Gompers has exerted strenuous ef-

forts in his fight against the recognition of Soviet Russia. He will no doubt bring up his questionnaire handed to Senators Ladd and King, before they left for Soviet Russia. He will, no doubt, fail to mention the answers supplied so ably by Senator Brookhart, of Iowa. Instead he will produce his correspondence with the anti-Soviet U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, giving Harding's anti-Bolshevik policy now being followed by Me-Too Coolidge.

We are told that the Gompers' officialdom, or part of it, will stop off at Seattle, Wash., in an effort to administer the knock out drops there so meekly taken by Fitzpatrick and

Noels. So far the Seattle workers have stood by their guns nobly, and will no doubt fight it out to the end. The crown prince of the Gompers' regime, Matthew Woll, showed at Decatur what attitude would be taken on the question of amalgamation. It will be argued that the Gompers' regime has always stood for amalgamation, albeit federation, or departmentalizing the A. F. of L. Several little tent attractions are going on preliminary to the opening of the big show. They are called the meetings of the building trades department, union label department, metal trades department, mining department, etc., etc., little talk fests

once a year, like the alliance forced upon the needle workers. It will be argued that this is as fast as the workers can go, to move faster would be surrendering to the dictates of Moscow. If it is "Amalgamation or Annihilation" Gompers will take annihilation. Then there is the annual gathering of the Association of Labor Editors, now under way. These editors will be warned not to publish anything sent out in the press services of the Workers Party, Friends of Soviet Russia, American Civil Liberties' Union, League for Industrial Democracy, Labor Defense Council, or other organization that has an eye to the welfare of the working class.

Present indications are that the A. F. of L. convention at Portland will be a self-annihilation feast for Gompers and his friends. This will be so, since every international officialdom in the A. F. of L. is anti-progressive. The A. F. of L. convention will not be a real working body until the rank and file have become masters in the unions and elect delegates responsible to them to sit in these gatherings. If the masses of organized workers in the United States will resolve this year to make their influence felt in future A. F. of L. conventions, they can preserve their good humor by accepting Gompers' circus at Portland as a passing phenomena in the American labor movement.

The Portland show is due to last two weeks. It will be covered in detail in these columns. In addition to the special reports of the Federated Press, we will have the personal observations of William F. Dunne, formerly labor editor of "The Worker," who is going to Portland as the delegate of the Butte, Mont., workers. Let the workers of the United States study these reports and profit by them.

Come with the Crowd!

AMALGAMATION DANCE

T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Section

MUSIC by

SOL WAGNER

in Person and His 10 Society Syncopators

Dancing till 1 A. M.

Tickets 50 cents

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland Blvd.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 29, 8 P. M.

Bosses Wine and Dine John Lewis in New York City

(Continued from Page One)

It is said about the labor-hating United States Chamber of Commerce, that it is the fact that the Chamber voted not to employ union labor in the construction of its new building in Washington. Mr. Booth is also treasurer of the Edison Electric Appliance Co., and is president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast—an organization which has for years been one of the driving forces behind every open-shop drive on the Coast.

Rubbing elbows with Mr. Seales was Lewis L. Pierson, member of the hidebound reactionary Union League and Bankers' Clubs, formerly cashier, vice-president, and president of the New York National Exchange Bank, president of the Irving National Exchange Bank, chairman of the board of directors of the Living National Bank, director of the Merchants' Bank, director of the Electric Bond and Share Co., National Foreign Trade Council, member of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and advisory board of the National Federation of Construction Industries, and formerly president of the New York State Bankers' Association and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association.

Lewis Elbows Bankers.

Near Mr. Lewis sat Geo. E. Roberts of 55 Wall Street, New York City, formerly president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and now vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, the most powerful bank in the world today and the clearing house of the United States and Morgan interests.

The millionaire labor-baiting congressman from New York, Ogden L. Mills, sat next to Mr. Roberts. Mr. Mills is a director of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, one of the die-hard enemies of the striking redway shopmen. He is also a director of the Atlantic Steamship Co., which has bitterly resisted even the slightest effort of the seamen to improve their conditions. In the Lackawanna Steel Co., a sworn enemy of organized labor, the largest of its kind in the world, the black New York Tribune, the anti-union Continental Paper Bag Co., the York Haven Paper Co., the Grex Carpet Co., the Shredded Wheat Co., and the New York Trust Co., Mr. Mills holds directorship or trusteeships.

Congressman Mills' Washington record is an unbroken series of blows against the workingmen. He has consistently voted for the most reactionary measures and against progressive ones. Mills has vigorously applauded Harding's speech against the striking miners and the striking shopmen in 1922.

Among the lesser lights in this galaxy of enemies of labor were to be seen such reputed open-shopers as K. Hall, Versey S. Straus, John McDowell, A. P. Nevin, E. P. Willis, Lorillard Spencer, and Archibald Stevenson of New York's Lusk Committee notoriety.

Vicious Trade Against Workers.

Mr. Ashforth told his listeners that Australian labor was terribly handicapped because it was pursuing a policy of independent political action. He exhorted John Lewis and Murray and Seales to do their best to help American labor to avoid the pitfalls of a separate political party of the workers and farmers.

Seales was the chief entertainer of the night. He ranted against the "reds" in a most offhand fashion and denounced Soviet Russia to the great satisfaction of every enemy of labor in the parlor. In his tirade against the recognition of the Soviet Republic of the Russian workers and farmers, Seales was supported by a Col. Matthews who is reported to have had considerable difficulty smuggling diamonds out of Soviet Russia while he was there attached to Hoover's American Relief Administration.

This conference and dinner party showed clearly who is behind the great "red" exposure of Messrs. Seales and Lewis. It is high time that the miners ask Lewis and his henchmen who ever gave them the right to work hand in glove with the strikebreaking National Civic Federation in violation of the policy of the United Mine Workers for almost a score of years.

We wonder whether Messrs. Lewis, Seales, Chester Wright and Sam Gompers and Ralph Easley would allow a committee of impartial mine workers to look into the financial transactions between the National Civic Federation and some labor leaders "in behalf" of their organizations.

The "Combined" Scab Capitalist Newspapers in New York City!

Reproduction of the Top of the First Page of the United Press in New York City During the Pressmen's Strike.

The Combined New York Morning Newspapers

New York American

THE NEW YORK HERALD

The Journal of Commerce

DAILY NEWS

The Morning Telegraph

The New York Times

New York Tribune

The World

New-Yorker Staats-Beitung

IL PROGRESSO ITALI-AMERICANO

The reproduction shown here, of the combined capitalist newspapers of New York City which are fighting as one against the striking pressmen, illustrates better than any other argument just how the capitalist newspapers band together to fight labor in every struggle the workers make for a better life.

Note that the reactionary officers of the pressmen's union are the friends of the capitalist papers and the enemies of the workers. In this scab, as in the so-called "outlaw" railroad strike, the "outlaw" coal strike, the Nova Scotia miners' betrayal by John L. Lewis—as in every struggle when the workers face the bosses in battle array—the reactionary misleaders of labor combine with the combined scab capitalist newspapers to smash all militant unions, to drive the rebel workers back to work by ruthless despotism and the use of "union scabs."

Workers of America! It is time that this unholy trinity of bosses, capitalist newspapers and traitorous labor leaders are challenged by a mighty daily paper fighting in the interest of the workers against such cowardly and powerful enemies.

On November 7th THE DAILY WORKER will appear, to wage relentless war on the enemies of the workers, to protect and support the fighting workers and militant unions in every battle. THE DAILY WORKER deserves and should get the utmost support from every militant worker, every fighting union! The Daily Worker calls for action! Smash the bosses, scab-herd leaders and capitalist newspapers with the heavy guns of a Communist daily! Send The Daily Worker ammunition—Application for shares! Get every fighting worker as a shareholder in The Daily Worker! Application blank is printed in this issue! One hundred thousand dollars for "The Daily Worker" by November 7th! No time to lose! Buy a share today!

PRESSMEN GO OUT ON 'OUTLAW' STRIKE, DEPRIVING OFFICERS

Lower Union: Strike at Pressmen After 400 of 10,000 Members Were a Week.

STRIKE PRESSMEN, BREAK NEWS

Ordered back by President Berry and Theodore W. Loss of Their Charter.

OTHER CITIES CALLED TO AID

Issued by International Pressmen to Put the Question of Pressmen's Loss of Their Charter.

Major Berry Herds Scabs for Trust Press in New York City

(Continued from Page One)

clause to the effect that only the publishers had the right to determine the number of men employed on presses. Work on web presses is the most hazardous occupation in the printing industry. There are frequent casualties, and without an adequate number of workmen the dangers are increased tremendously. Under all old contracts there was a clause that no men could be discharged or layed off without two-weeks' notice, but under the Manton award the publishers could discharge men at any time they desired to do so without any excuse whatsoever.

These conditions were endured until the expiration of the Manton award, which was September 1. The publishers knew that the pent-up fury of the men might break at any moment, so they sent a S. O. S. call to Tennessee for Major Berry, who had so staunchly defended their interests when the Manton award was forced upon the pressmen.

Berry came in response to his master's call and induced the men to remain at work after the expiration of the period covered by the award so that he could have an opportunity to reach an agreement through conciliation. The pressmen accepted the Berry proposal with the expectation of hearing a report on the progress of negotiations with the publishers at their regular meeting.

When Berry again exposed himself as the conscious tool of the employers by running away and hiding from the meeting on last Monday the fury of the membership burst forth in bitter denunciation of the international officials. An immediate strike vote was demanded from every part of the hall, and at twelve o'clock the vote was carried by thunderous acclamation. Messengers were dispatched to the few pressrooms working at that hour and in half an hour the wheels on every web press in all the capitalist dailies of New York were stopped for the first time in history.

And for the first time since the publication of the first daily newspaper in New York City over a hundred years ago the propaganda of capitalism—dripping its deadly poisons into the minds of the workers—was stopped. The slaves hastening to their toil wore the dejected look of opium fiends deprived of their daily allotment of dope. At noon they hastened to the streets and still the newsstands were barren. In the evening an edition appeared under the name "Combined New York Newspapers." It was an eight page affair containing the names of all the New York English dailies, with the exception of the Commercial, which signed up with the pressmen, and one or two other trivial and unimportant publications.

Berry "Outlaws" Strike.

George L. Berry, from his Waldorf-Astoria suite, issued a declaration that he would not bring in non-union strike-breakers.

Thus, the president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union brazenly affirms his intention to break the strike of New York pressmen with union scabs.

Simons Hurls Challenge.

After Berry sat down, David Simons, president of the local union, defended the strike, by asserting that it was not illegal, but that it was called in compliance with all the rules of the International Union and after ample opportunity to negotiate a new agreement with the publishers.

Simons proposed that Berry and the owners reach an agreement on hours, wages and the manning of the presses as a preliminary to the men returning to work. The pressmen had labored under intolerable conditions and they would not return until these fundamental demands were met.

"You go back to the owners," said Simons, pointing to Berry, "and tell them all the pressmen want is a square deal. They want a chance to work and live under decent conditions. Tell the owners that the minutes deal honestly with the men they will go back to work."

The solidarity of the strikers overawed Berry, who is a puny weakling, in spite of his American Legion swash-buckling pose, and he agreed to hold the suspension of the charter of the union in abeyance and to act with a committee of the strikers in negotiating with the publishers.

That this compromise was thru fear of the rank and file was evident from the subsequent actions of Berry.

Berry Signs Contract

Berry left the meeting on Wednesday to subjectively crawl back to the publishers and report that his attempted intimidation did not work. The publishers then agreed to continue negotiations with Berry and his International Board. On Friday an agreement was reached that is but a slight improvement over the infamous Manton award, and was signed by Berry and Board Members William H. McHugh, S. B. Marks, Joseph C. Orr, for the pressmen, and Frank A. Munsey, Ralph Pulitzer, William Randolph Hearst, Adolph S. Ochs, Ogden Reid, Herbert F. Gann, John N. Harman, J. Medill Patterson, Henry L. Stoddard, and a number of other publishers of capitalist newspapers. Thereupon Berry in order to further debase himself before the publishers of the poison propaganda of capitalism, issued a proclamation to the striking pressmen to return to work under the agreement and by so doing "reinstated themselves in the International Union."

Berry and the international officials have turned the union into an official scab herding agency and are now appealing to pressmen in other cities to come to New York and enjoy the sublime conditions granted them by the benevolent New York publishers. He also holds the club of expulsion over the heads of the loyal members who remain on strike.

There was no response to the Berry proposal, so Berry called a meeting of his own on Sunday afternoon at Town Hall.

"Socializing" Pressrooms.

The meeting was attended by about 500 and Berry arose to speak, with the other international officials sitting on the platform. As soon as he arose a striker demanded that David Simons, as president of the local union, act as chairman. Berry, who had brought in a number of detectives and other thugs to try to intimidate the men, felt more secure than at Wednesday's meeting and arrogantly asserted that he could not permit an official not recognized by the International Union to speak. Simons, who had said nothing up to this point, then arose and, instead of replying to the cowardly fink, Berry, turned to the strikers and said: "Boys, we will not listen to a strikebreaker. Let's go!" The five hundred strikers arose as one man and walked out leaving Berry's executive board and the detectives to listen to his exposition of the principles of union-scabbery.

He flew into a rage and incoherently screamed that the men who did not return to work would lose their death benefits, their right to the pressmen's home in Tennessee, and other benefits. He announced that his harangue would be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the men who would not listen to him.

"From this moment on," shouted Berry, "we will man every vacant place in the pressrooms of New York. We will scour the United States and Canada for men to come to the New York pressrooms," and so on for an hour this consummate traitor to the principles of unionism boasted of his determination to import strike breakers from other units of the organization.

Before he concluded he sought refuge in the last resort of every labor leader who sells himself to the capitalist class by raising the question of red activities in relation to the strike.

"We won't have in our organization men who can be stamped into such a meat rind as you just witnessed (when the men left the hall hurling defiance at Berry) by a few reds who are trying to introduce the soviet system into the pressrooms of the country."

There was loud applause from the ranks of the detectives and publishers' stool pigeons, who substituted for an audience of pressmen. They applauded because this was the only part of his talk they understood, having heard it on many occasions from other lackeys of capitalism.

The Strike Is Spreading.

On Wednesday the mailers, affiliated with the International Union, stopped work in sympathy with the pressmen in half a dozen of the

larger plants in the city. The composers, affiliated with the Typographical Union, have a contract that does not expire until Jan. 1, so they are forced to remain on the job and scab upon the striking pressmen, thereby again vitiating the efficacy of craft unionism as an aid to the capitalist class in its struggle against the working class.

In spite of the contract, however, most of the men employed in the composing rooms are refusing to report for work, and it is certain that if Berry imports union scabs to take the places of the strikers there will be a spontaneous revolt of the workers in the newspaper composing rooms.

Insistent demands are being made upon the officials of the Typographical Union to charter down the gauntlet to Berry. This, of course, would be in conflict with the laws of both unions, and arouse a jurisdictional fight in the American Federation of Labor, but such a move is necessary at this time—and necessity knows no law of God or man. Berry, like all labor lackeys of capitalism, is opposed to amalgamation and the present strike of the New York pressmen emphasizes the need for amalgamation. The militants in the Typographical Union and in his own union, feel that this is an opportune time to take up the fight and definitely eliminate Berry.

New York Sections of T. U. E. L. Pledge Members to Help Realize The Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY.—Resolutions have been adopted by the militant trade unionists of New York City, pledging themselves to join, wholeheartedly, in the struggle for the realization of The Daily Worker. Their declaration of solidarity with The Daily Worker, that organizations of the Trade Union Educational League in other cities might well favor as their own, follows:

"The militant trade unionists of Greater New York note with pleasure the announcement of the forthcoming publication of a fighting daily newspaper, devoted to the interests of the working class in their struggles against their exploiters.

"The New York Trade Union Educational League welcomes the powerful assistance which The Daily Worker will give the Left Wing in its struggles for the regeneration and strengthening of the labor movement. The announced determination of The Daily Worker to fight for amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial organizations, for the organization of the unorganized labor force, for the Federated Farmers Labor Party, by uniting the exploited farmers and workers for independent working class political action, and for the recognition of Soviet Russia, the first Workers' and Farmers' Government in the world, should enlist for

Communist Sentiment Grows

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers' Party.

Recently the National Office of the Workers' Party received a report that in a certain town in Illinois 250 coal miners were ready to become members of the Party.

Another report received in a letter from West Virginia listed 386 coal miners of various language groups who wish to become members of the Workers' Party.

These two reports and other reports of a similar character indicate the growth of Communist sentiment among the workers of the United States. They indicate the possibilities of building up a great Communist party in this country.

The development of this sentiment toward the Communist movement and toward Communist organizations is not a mere chance.

Communists who understand the fundamentals of Marxian science know that the Communist movement must spring out of the experience of the workers themselves.

It is also not a chance that the greatest sentiment on Communist organization has arisen among the miners. The miners during the years since the war have been going thru just those experiences which create Communist sentiment among the workers. Again and again the miners in their great struggle have found themselves face to face with the capitalist government. The government has openly and boldly championed the cause of the coal barons and used its power against the organized coal miners.

This lesson is teaching the miners that in order to make headway in their struggles they must aim to secure control of the governmental power. Workers who realize the necessity of establishing a working class government in place of the capitalist government are ready to join the Communist party.

The realization of this necessity has not only become apparent among the miners but it is manifesting itself among the workers generally. The

Did the Newspapers tell the TRUTH About the Boston Police Strike

For breaking which Calvin Coolidge was made President of the United States?

Who controls the press of this country, that mighty instrument that moulds public opinion? Do the workers need a press of their own?

Mass Meeting

To launch the campaign for THE DAILY WORKER to be issued on November 7, the sixth anniversary of the first Workers Republic

Thursday Eve., Oct. 4, at 7:30 p.m.
SCENIC AUDITORIUM, BOSTON
Corner Berkeley and Tremont Streets

SPEAKERS:
H. M. Wicks Author and Lecturer
J. Louis Engdahl Editor, "The Worker" and others.

Auspices: Daily Worker Campaign Committee of Greater Boston

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THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
1099 North State Street, Room 214
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Pledge No. _____ Date _____

For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS' DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of \$ _____ which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as, to wit: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber _____ shares of Preferred Stock, at five (\$5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

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Kruse Tells about Role of Nepman in Soviet Russia

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special to "The Worker.")

MOSCOW.—Too many of our distant comrades profess to regard the NEP (New Economic Policy) as an irreparable compromise of revolutionary principle and idealism. They profess to see the loss of revolutionary fervor due to the encroaching insidious capitalist ideology.

Let them lay their fears at rest. The Russian Communist Party takes care of that. A party member who goes without a day's work is expelled. There are many thousands of candidates for membership in the party, not on the part of careerists but of good solid working men and women.

THIS IS NOT DUE TO THE ADVANTAGES MATERIAL OR OTHERWISE ATTACHED UPON PARTY MEMBERSHIP. A RED CARD HERE MEANS MANY NEW DUTIES AND PRACTICALLY NO NEW RIGHTS. It was different in 1919, yet more candidates for membership offer themselves now than then. Party pay is considerably lower than that of those employed by Nepman. As is known in America, it is divided into seventeen categories founded each month upon the basis of the "commodity ruble," an average of the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble as applied to a list of essential things the workers need. Every drop in the paper ruble is accompanied by a rise in the nominal wage, so the workers are absolutely assured of a living, very different from conditions in Germany.

Furthermore, there is an excellent system of social insurance under which the employer pays the whole bill, from 16 per cent to 21 per cent of the weekly wage of the workers, into a union administered and state controlled insurance fund. A worker is paid full pay from the first day of illness and this continues for a certain period when he goes on the "Invalid List." Communist fare is better than other workers in the matter of getting jobs. This is now declared to be based only on fitness, while ultra responsible posts are filled by those considered politically trustworthy. The only advantage that party members do enjoy is the result of a party regulation whereby anyone receiving from a "Trust" or other concern a wage higher than the party standard must contribute the whole of such excess to the party funds for the benefit of old, invalided or unemployed members. Journalists pay 25 per cent of the income from their books, etc., in the same way.

The life of a Nepman in Russia is not a bed of roses, or at least the roses have thorns. Three per cent per month is collected as tax and in addition he pays high for all accommodations. All houses are government owned; when you apply for rooms the second question is, "How much do you earn?" On this the rent is based. Most public institutions and factories conduct restaurants for their employees where prices are but a fraction of those charged outside, and better paid workers must pay more for the same food as their lower paid comrades. Thus the workers are sure of a living, its character dependent not upon the whim of the profiteer but upon official fixation on a commodity ruble basis. And in a thousand and one ways the Nepman pays more or less willingly, for his profits are large, but always in the knowledge that his social existence is by no means a permanent thing.

The whole NEP reminds me of the heating system in Lunacharsky's official waiting room. There are three systems represented, a high German tile creature of warmth and beauty, idle because arranged only for small hard coal—and there isn't any. Then there are the modern radiators under the window seats of this beautiful one-time palace, idle for want of fuel. It is built to use wood, smoky, smelly, sooty wood, the only kind of fuel Russia had last winter. It stands there, ready to go. The beautiful tile monument is a reminder of the class-monopolized comforts and beauties of the old order. The steam radiators, efficient, clean, economical, with their central heating plant, are the new Communist social machine that is to be. And the ugly pile of crooked bricks—that's the NEP. Hideous? Sure. Wasteful? Sure! Antiquated? Sure! But it burns wood. When we have plenty of coal we won't need the NEP.

THE DAILY WORKER NEEDED.—The Daily Worker is badly needed. No labor group is publicly effective without it, daily newspaper. The Federated Press welcomes every addition to the daily field.

CARL HAESSLER,
Managing Editor, The Federated Press.

President Coolidge—The Machine Man of the Big Bankers

Third Article on Coolidge, the Strike Breaker President.

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Whoever thinks that Cal Coolidge's rise to the Presidency was meteoric, has got another guess coming to him. Our thirtieth president has been in practical politics for almost a quarter of a century. During this period, Coolidge has gone thru the school of political hard knocks and has made the most of his bumps and successes.

The President is a graduate of the well-known school of practical American politics headed by the late Senator Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who was one of the most skilled political jobbers and horsedealers Washington has ever seen. This Bay State Senator was a high grade specimen of the ex-Senator Lorimer type of legislator; except that Crane put it over and delivered the goods with such skill as to avoid the fate that befell the Illinois man.

Protégé of Murray Crane. It was Senator Crane who projected Coolidge into national politics. The late Senator built up a powerful machine in Massachusetts and was always on the lookout for promising political prospects. Crane picked up Coolidge, polished his rough edges, taught him the tricks of the game and turned him out the finished product that he is today.

Indeed, so finished a product did Coolidge turn out to be that Judge Field, his law partner in Northampton and a first-rate politician himself once said: "Calvin Coolidge is a shrewd politician. He has learned the game of politics from the bottom up."

A Machine Man. President Coolidge is a firm believer in the Party machine and Party loyalty. In actual every day life, loyalty to the Republican and Democratic Parties means loyalty to the employers and financiers who operate and finance them.

Commenting on the importance of

this attitude of Coolidge, a Boston publication, "Practical Politics," sometime ago wrote: "He knows how to hustle for votes and realized what the Party owes to men who give their time and energy to Party work."

And while he was governor Coolidge dropped the following significant remark to a prominent New York newspaperman: "We have a government of parties. We must recognize the party. A man ought to be loyal to those who have been loyal to him."

This policy was vividly reflected in President Coolidge's recent appointment of Campbell Bascom Sloop as his secretary. Mr. Sloop, of Virginia, is the only Republican to have been sent to Congress from the South in the last fifteen years. He is a notorious political pawnbroker. As State Chairman of the Republican Committee of Virginia Sloop solicited contributions and collected money from aspirants to office in his State while he was a member of the House of Representatives. Here we have an open endorsement of political office jobbery on a grand scale.

Coolidge—the Bankers' Pet. With the advent of Coolidge into the Presidency the newspapers opened a strong barrage to prove that "Cal" is a poor man. In order to appease the discontented farming population, Coolidge was even baptized a "rock" farmer whose forefathers blasted the rocks to get bread.

The Coolidge may not be as wealthy as his predecessor, Harding, yet he is where he is today primarily because of his powerful banker-friends who have influenced, guided, and made his policies for years.

There is one friend of whom Coolidge rates a good deal and of whose friendship he is particularly proud. This friend is none other than Dwight P. Morrow, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. This noted banker was a schoolmate of "Cal" at Amherst, and Coolidge never fails to acknowledge his debt to Mr. Morrow.

Since the days of McKinley and America's entry into world politics

as a full-fledged imperialist power, every president is said to have had his own "Mark Hanna." Harding had his Daugherty. Coolidge has his Stearns. Mr. Frank W. Stearns, the wealthy Boston banker and merchant is the chief confidant of the president. Mr. Stearns has for years pushed Coolidge for the presidency. At the Republican Conventions of 1916 and 1920 Coolidge was Stearns' man.

The sort of influence Stearns has had on Coolidge is best understood thru a consideration of Mr. Stearns' standing in business circles. Frank W. Stearns is Chairman of the Board of Directors of K. H. Stearns & Co., millionaire wholesale and retail dry goods merchants. Among his co-directors in this firm are such well-known New England financiers and industrialists as R. W. Maynard, Atherton Clark, W. B. Mosman, A. B. Chapin, and W. L. Wood of the Wool Trust.

Mr. Stearns is director and member of the executive committee of the American Trust Co. which reported in March, 1923, total resources of \$30,418,000; a surplus of \$2,000,000 and undivided profits of \$1,040,000. This giant bank works hand in glove with such internationally known institutions of finance as the Chase National Bank, the Guarantee Trust Co., the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stearns is also a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Provident Institution for Savings, a bank whose latest annual report shows a total of \$4,147,000 in surplus and profits and \$71,168,000 in deposits.

Another friend of and maker of Coolidge is the banker and textile baron, William M. Butler. So great a debt does our President owe this industrial and financial magnate that many expert Coolidge to have him take Daugherty's place. It must be remembered that the Attorney General is the actual liaison between

Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and Wall Street in New York; between the Stock Exchange and the White House. In so far as the assets column of the ledger goes and in so far as profitable business connections are concerned, there is no more lucrative office one can hold than that of the Attorney Generalship.

Mr. Butler, a class mate of Coolidge in Murray Crane's school of New England politics, is one of the leading textile manufacturers of the country. He is the president and director of a half dozen mills running about 10,000 looms and almost 500,000 spindles. The Butler Mill, Hoosac Cotton Mills, New Bedford Cotton Mills Corp., Quisset Mill, Nemasket Mills, and West End Thread Co. have, according to their latest reports, total assets of over \$20,000,000. In December, 1922, in the midst of the textile strike, while the workers were fighting against a 20% decrease in wages, the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corp. declared a 200% stock dividend and the Quisset Mills a 60% stock dividend.

Besides being a powerful textile baron, Mr. Butler is also director of the Atlas Tack Co., 20% of whose product goes to the shoe trade and whose last total assets are \$3,993,737. Among Mr. Butler's co-directors here are such influential men in finance and industry as H. C. Dodge, W. S. Croft, C. H. Dinnell, W. E. Donovan, and Ralph Hornblower of the firm of Hornblower and Weeks, Boston bankers.

In the Boston and Worcester Electric Co. and in the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Co., Mr. Butler holds the offices of president, trustee, director, and chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Butler is also a director of the Merchants National Bank of Boston which had, in March, 1923, an undivided surplus of \$3,648,000; deposits amounting to \$56,948,000 and total resources of \$70,096,000.

All in all, Mr. Butler is interested as director, president, or in some other official capacity in corporations and banks whose total assets and re-

sources are over \$95,000,000. It is this Mr. Butler and Mr. Stearns who are the guiding spirits of President Coolidge.

Goes Harding One Better. Harding was noted for his having surrounded himself with a cabinet of millionaires. His cabinet officers were worth a total running into the billion dollar column.

Coolidge has not only left this cabinet undisturbed but has even gone Harding one better. In his appointment of Sloop as private secretary the President has chosen a man of great wealth and a bitter foe of unionism to work most intimately with him. Mr. Sloop is very close to the Republican textile manufacturing interests of the South which are closely allied with the textile interests of New England dominating Coolidge. The Consolidated Textile Corporation, for instance, owns 750,000 spindles in the South. Mr. Sloop, as president of the Hamilton Realty Co. and the Sloop Coal Co. also has large land and coal holdings in south western Virginia.

Stock Exchange Welcomes Coolidge. Coolidge's loyalty to the open shoppers and capitalist reactionaries is given the blanket endorsement of our financial and industrial overlords in the following estimate of the country's chief executive by the president of one New York City's greatest banks: "Coolidge is a man with a thorough knowledge of basic economic and in his public life has demonstrated the fact that he is a sane and constructive force in government."

Under these conditions it is small wonder that the bankers and manufacturers from coast to coast are rejoicing over the rise of Coolidge to the presidency. The feeling of security the big employers have with Coolidge at the helm, is best shown by the fact that when he stepped into his office the reactionary New York Tribune remarked: "The stock-trading simply recorded a quiet confidence that all was well—surely a rare tribute to President Coolidge."

Alliance Exposed As Only Fake Substitute for Amalgamation of the Needle Trades

By ELMER BEECH.

The announcement of a new alliance of all the unions in the needle trades with the exception of the virtuous United Garment Workers, is the latest attempt to stall off the advent of complete amalgamation of all trade unions in the industry.

The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance, which is the name of the new combination, was formed at a recent executive meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Fur Workers' Union, and the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union.

The purpose of the alliance was stated to be "to promote solidarity, mutual aid and co-operation among the affiliated international organizations" by establishing a combined organizational department for carrying on joint work and by giving financial and moral aid to the members of the alliance in the event of lockout or strike.

All of which sounds very good, but—

Nearly three years ago, a combination of the same name was formed by the same organizations, and it did not meet after the initial session. Benjamin Schlesinger, who was at that time the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was under the thumbs of Abe Cahan, of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union was not considered quite respectable by Mr. Cahan, because it would not knuckle to his political beliefs, and by Mr. Gompers because it was an outlaw organization. So Mr. Schlesinger, like a well trained poodle, saw to it that the "alliance" died in child birth. As a midwife he was a good abortionist.

And now, Mr. Morris Sigman has been made the president of "The Alliance." He is also president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It is he that is the leading evil spirit in the splitting up of locals which do not happen to be in his control.

It is hardly to be expected, then, that these men, who have never shown the slightest tendency to strengthen their own organizations internally, but have, on the contrary, done all in their power to break them up, will do anything towards strengthening and building up an alliance for concerted action of the needle workers, no matter what their craft may be. At the very first sign of need, at the very moment when action will be imperative, excuses will be found by the office boys of Gompers and Cahan to deliberately have the alliance's decisions ratified, in short, to do anything and everything but ACT. The only proof being the failure of the last alliance and with the leadership of the new alliance being the same, no different actions can be expected.

The two organizations that advocate complete amalgamation, the Journeymen Tailors and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, recognize this. The "Advance," official organ

of the latter union, points out that "the new alliance is neither an Amalgamation nor a Federation. It is a voluntary association of the several unions," which, we add, will just as voluntarily disperse as soon as a decisive situation faces it.

There certainly is a vast difference between this rudimentary form of unity and the form favored by the Amalgamated, as the "Advance" again remarks. So vast a difference, indeed, that it has practically none of the benefits of an amalgamated union, a union welded together in one single unit, with one head, with one treasury, with one organizational machine.

An executive combination of the heads of the craft unit is involved is not the kind of an organization that the conditions of the modern struggle between workers and bosses demands. The next immediate step before the workers in the needle trades, as well as any other, is one union for the industry, a union formed by the rank and file of all the various crafts, run by the rank and file and controlled by the rank and file.

An alliance of the "leaders" is a poor substitute which is being thrown to the members in an effort to keep them from getting what they demand. Those who advocate the formation and the perpetuation of such a milk-and-water combination are either keeping a weather eye open for their feather-cushioned jobs or are not interested in whether or not the members of their unions are powerfully enough organized to meet the vigorous and vicious onslaughts of the bosses.

The workers demand an iron bar, not a weak chain; amalgamation, and not alliances or federations!

Radio Broadcasts Attacks on Labor, Shown by the Civil Liberties Union

Reaction is using the radio to spread anti-American, anti-labor and anti-liberty propaganda according to the officers of the American Civil Liberties Union who have made public the results of an extensive correspondence they have been carrying on with W. H. Harkness, manager of the American Telephone and Telegraph broadcasting station.

According to the officers of the American Civil Liberties Union, their organization was attacked by William J. Burns, chief of the Department of Justice, as an organization which should be suppressed, in a statement made early in July. No evidence was offered by Burns to substantiate his attack, the officers of the Union declare.

They also maintain that, during the recent walkout of the union coal miners, the strikers were attacked over the radio.

Immediately after the Burns attack, the Civil Liberties Union requested of Harkness that some member of their national committee be permitted to reply over the radio. Norman Hargood was chosen to broadcast a statement, but was turned down on the ground that the "programs were pretty well filled for some time to come."

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT!

This is the last call for the mass meeting this Friday night, Sept. 28, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave., Chicago, at which Joseph Manley, Jay Lovestone and Earl Browder will talk on "A United Front of Labor and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party."

The same night our comrades in New York City will open their drive for The Daily Worker with a great demonstration at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3d Ave. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg, Benjamin Gitlow, M. J. Olgin and Fred H. Merrick.

100 Cities to See "The Fifth Year," Big Russian Movie

The first few showings of "The Fifth Year," the magnificent Russian movie, arranged by the New York local of the Friends of Soviet Russia, created a sensation beyond their expectations. For four days in succession the Labor Temple was besieged by thousands of people trying in vain to gain admission into an already overcrowded house, while the hundreds of lucky ones, inside were enthusiastically cheering and applauding the great accomplishments of the first Workers' Republic.

In order to satisfy the great demand of the people, the New York local of the Friends of Soviet Russia has already made arrangements for a dozen or more showings in New York City and vicinity.

Arrangements are being made by the National Office to have this picture shown in over 100 cities thruout the United States. Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Lawrence, Providence, Worcester, Waterbury, Chelsea, Ansonia, New Haven, Springfield, Zeigler, Valier, Sesser, Christopher, West Frankfort, and about 40 more cities have been booked already for the latter part of September and the whole month of October.

All proceeds of this picture will go for the benefit of the Russian orphan homes maintained by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

New Hampshire Labor for Amalgamation

By WILLIAM SIMONS.
(Special to "The Worker")

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A progressive spirit was in evidence at the annual convention here, Sept. 18-20, of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. With but one dissenting vote, the delegates endorsed the amalgamation resolution already adopted by seven International Unions, fourteen State Federations of Labor, and hundreds of central labor bodies.

Previous to the introduction of the amalgamation resolution, the convention had unanimously proposed an amendment to the American Federation of Labor constitution, striking out the words "based on the strict autonomy of each trade" from the clause which specified the composition of the organization. Edmund J. Birt, of Berlin, delegate from a local of the Sulphite Pulp and Paper Workers, had shown how boiler makers, with the paternal blessing of their international officials, repaired rusty boilers, putting them in shape so that scabs could ply their dirty trade.

Albert O. Mortenson, fifth vice-president of the State Branch, also of that union, condemned autonomy as "legalized strike breaking agency."

The amalgamation resolution was introduced by Brother Birt. John L. Barry, after the favorable report of the resolution committee, pointed out that the Cigar makers' International Union had gone on record for amalgamation at its recent convention. Brother Barry declared that he would rather have 1,000,000 workers who would come to the defense of one another during strikes than 10,000,000 in organizations based on strict autonomy. In the face of the feudal sway held over Manchester by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., the brutal attack of the railroads on the shophmen at Concord, and the paper strike which has gone on for more than two years, there was a feeling for stronger labor organizations, more compact, better fighting machines. John J. Burke, International President of the Sulphite Pulp and Paper Workers, in his address to the convention had stated that in his industry there was no room for the two existing unions and that they ought to be amalgamated.

The need for organization was felt, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the A. F. of L. to send a special organizer for the state of New Hampshire, and to request the various international unions to send in organizers for their respective trades.

After talks by Vice-President Starr, of the United Textile Workers, and H. A. Riviere, textile organizer in Manchester, on the company union plan of the feudal regime of Amoskeag, which controls local politics, the convention urged the textile workers to refuse to be a party to the company union plan. A referendum is to be taken on the question of a weekly paper for the Federation. President Barry pointed out the value of the paper as an aid in an organization drive and in reaching the farmers who are misled by the state officers of the Grange as to the aims of labor.

On the political field, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress the right to prohibit child labor for those under 6, and authorizing it to raise the limit at its discretion. Another amendment would put into effect any law rendered unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, provided Congress reaffirmed the law by a two-thirds vote.

Why Every Worker Should Be

A COMMUNIST and JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
Executive Secretary, Workers Party



"Will he throw him off his back or go over the brink with him?"

This is the front page of the new eight-page pamphlet of which the Workers Party will endeavor to send ONE MILLION COPIES in connection with the campaign for TEN THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS. Every party branch, every party member should help put this pamphlet in the hands of the workers. The price is 1c each in lots of one thousand and \$8.00. Send order to the Workers Party of America, Room 214-1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

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on Boulevard
Wednesday night
OCT. 4.

"THE FIFTH YEAR"

Lowell, Mass.
CROWN THEATRE
Middlesex St.
Thursday night
OCT. 4
Worcester, Mass.
CRYSTAL THEATRE
Thurs. and Fri. nights
OCT. 4 AND 5
Philadelphia, Pa.
METROPOLITAN OPERA
HOUSE
Broad & Poplar Sts
Friday night
OCT. 5
Chicago, Ill.
ORCHESTRA HALL
220 S. Michigan Ave.
Saturday night
OCT. 5

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW. ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT RUSSIAN ORPHAN HOMES MAINTAINED BY FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Chicago's First Meeting for the Daily Worker Drive Is Great Success; \$7,555 Raised

By HARRISON GEORGE.

American Communists are determined to establish the first daily Communist paper in the United States in the near future, if the spirit demonstrated at the first meeting in Chicago of the DAILY WORKER campaign is any indication.

This meeting, held Friday, Sept. 21st, was marked by good attendance and even better enthusiasm, giving round after round of applause to Chairman Charles Krumboltz and the speakers, Comrades James P. Cannon, J. Louis Engdahl and C. E. Ruthenberg, as each voiced the Party's demand for the first English-language Communist daily paper in America—which will be the first English-language Communist daily in the world!

"I was often told, while I was in Russia," said Comrade Cannon, "that not until our American comrades had established and kept in the field a daily paper in the language of this country, would we deserve the name of a mass party, for only by a daily paper that will fight for the masses of workers of this country every day in the week can we bring these masses to accept our ideas."

"When the Bolsheviks began to publish their party's daily paper, the 'Pravda,' in 1912, there were only about 1,200 party members in Russia. What heroic struggles they fought to keep the 'Pravda' going! Day after day the Czar's censor suppressed it, editor after editor was imprisoned, the 'Pravda' had to be printed and circulated in spite of all persecution and workers from the shops were called in to assume editorship, the most drastic financial sacrifices were made, but every member realized the importance of a daily paper for the masses of Russian workers, and in spite of all opposition the 'Pravda' circulated 50,000 copies a day in Petrograd alone, while through revolution, counter-revolution, famine, invasion and reconstruction the 'Pravda' stood and still stands, the voice and leader of the Russian Communist Party."

"So must we, the members of the Workers Party, rally to the call, making every sacrifice necessary to establish a daily paper of Communism—not merely because we ought to have a daily as a matter of routine, but because a Communist daily, being different than the so-called labor press which are absolutely rotten with contamination from the capitalist press, will be the means of rousing the masses to struggle, leading them from victory to victory, from cynicism

and death to hope and life—to Communism."

Comrade Engdahl favored the audience with a most interesting account of the history of labor dailies in the United States, and particularly those in Chicago, which died of yellow socialism and yellow journalism following the great pressmen's strike against the capitalist dailies in 1912 when, had the socialists been closely organized, centralized and disciplined force that the Workers Party is today, the opportunity then offered would have resulted in a daily paper that would have been a tremendous force throughout the nation.

"Organized labor in Chicago was behind the fight against the capitalist press to the last man. Union after union swung its membership back of the pressmen and in support of the socialist paper, the 'World.' Unions aided their members who were caught reading a capitalist paper. Even the newsboys refused to sell the capitalist papers, not even when they could make easy money on extras covering a big prize fight. Yet in the middle of this great opportunity the Socialist Party, without discipline or central direction, as it has always been—as it still is today—allowed the 'World,' which was running 500,000 copies a day to be made the mere plaything of a factional fight for control between William E. Rodriguez, Seymour Steadman and other elements, and after the strike was over and the factions had finished picking the bones unhindered and undirected by the Socialist Party, the paper was thrown into bankruptcy and the magnificent opportunity was lost."

Comrade Engdahl made clear to the audience that the Communists permit no such criminal betrayal of working class interests in a daily paper for the Workers Party, under whose discipline and centralized direction THE DAILY PRESS will be the same tremendous power as is the 'Pravda' in Russia and the 'Rote Fahne' ('Red Flag') in Germany.

When Comrade Engdahl called for share subscriptions to The Daily Worker, funds rounds of applause greeted representatives of the Workers Party and Young Workers League of Chicago as they came forward with subscriptions to shares in the following amounts: Y. W. of Chicago, \$1,000; North Side, English, \$500; North West, English, \$300; German Br., \$500; Czechoslovak Branches, \$1,000; Scandinavian (Karl Marx) Br., \$200; Douglas Park English Br., \$300; South Slavic Br., \$500; Hungarian Br., \$350; Russian Br., \$50; Finnish Branches, \$1,000; Jewish Branches, \$500; Mid-City English Br., \$150; Lithuanian Branches, \$365; Italian Branches, \$250. Total, \$6,955 from party sources.

From other organizations, the Lithuanian Chorus bought \$30 of shares; the T. U. E. L. local group of Local 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, \$200; Workmen's Circle No. 478, \$25, and a proud little comrade from the Junior Class of the Young Workers League came forward with \$5.00.

Individuals subscribing to a week's wages and blocks of shares reported as follows: J. Louis Engdahl, \$50; Charles Krumboltz, \$50; Nicholas and Anita Dozenberg, \$45; John J. P. R. L. am., \$50; Harrison George, \$35; Moritz Loeb, \$45; Niels Kier, \$50. Making a grand total of \$7,555 as Chicago's first response.

In a well-reasoned speech that closed this meeting, C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, spoke of the historical forces that have made, not only a Communist program necessary—and possible but that have demanded a

great daily paper as its weapon and striking arm.

"The most marvelous thing in all the world is that the material things created by workers which you see on every hand, the buildings, great cities, huge factories, the inventions of science or the conquest of nature. No! The most wonderful, the most marvelous thing in all the world is that the workers, millions upon millions of workers who produce all these things, who create all value, all great fortunes for the millionaires and billionaires, for the few, these thirty millions of workers in America, for instance, themselves endure in patient suffering the most extreme want and privation. This is the most marvelous thing in all the world."

"These millions submit to exploitation because they are mentally enslaved by the capitalist press. From the cradle upward, in school, church and particularly in the newspapers they are told and they believe that this is the only possible system of society."

"But we see how control of the masses collapses when they get a new idea. The Czar's rule was one great fortress created upon the backs of the Russian masses. They moved from under it and it collapsed. So in Germany, where the Kaiser, with the best organized system of suppression possible, to 'devise' imposed upon the workers of Germany. But in November, 1918, the German masses moved from under and the Kaiser rule collapsed. It is the purpose of the Communist press to break the mental chains enslaving the masses, and I am sure that in the near future a powerful Communist daily will begin its fight here in America for a soviet republic."

Party Shows Life in Butte, Mont., Despite Obstacles

(Special to 'The Worker')

BUTTE, Mont.—A successful street meeting was held here under the auspices of the Workers Party branch last week. Comrade William F. Dunne had been speaking for about ten minutes on "Labor, Industry and Government" when he was arrested by the chief of police. Taken to the station, he was released on his own recognizance for appearance in police court.

Dunne hurried back to the corner, got the crowd to move a block down the street and continued the meeting. After speaking about twenty minutes to a crowd which now numbered over a thousand, he was again arrested. Mrs. J. P. McCarthy then took his place and was also arrested. Following her arrest, which incensed the crowd and brought threats to overturn the patrol wagon, Jack McCarthy continued the meeting without further interruptions. The sheriff, elected in the last Farmer-Labor non-partisan campaign, has offered the courthouse steps for open air meetings.

We sold \$18.10 worth of literature. The police judge dismissed the cases against the comrades, holding that arrest under a traffic blocking ordinance did not hold in free speech cases. The mayor has since refused a permit but street meetings are going to be held anyway.

The Debts meeting here failed to revive the Socialist Party. Addresses were secured and notices for a meeting sent out following the meeting. About fifteen members of the Workers Party branch attended the meeting which was called for Musicians' Hall, Miss Elizabeth Gostein, organizer for the Socialist Party was present and was much cheered at what seemed to be a goodly number of prospects. She told brightly of how 'Gene' dearly wished the revival of the Socialist Party, but when asked about principles stated that there was to be no discussion of principles as the meeting was called to re-organize the Socialist Party. She then asked for members and got two responses after a dissertation on the revolutionary effectiveness of paying a year's dues in advance. The missionary and her two converts then fled out, after which the Workers Party members held a propaganda meeting, not wishing to waste the rent paid by the Socialist Party and secured four applications.

A call for a Farmer-Labor party conference, signed by a large number of active unionists and members of farmers' organizations is about to be sent out. The conference will be held in Great Falls, Oct. 2. Sentiment all over the state is strongly for a Farmer-Labor party with a strong drift towards the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

"We can get along without many things but we must have the DAILY WORKER."

A MEETING OF THE DAIRY AND POULTRY COMMUNE.

A meeting of the group that is organizing a Dairy and Poultry enterprise for Soviet Russia will take place Friday evening, Oct. 5, at the school of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 W. Division St.

All those interested in such an undertaking are invited to this meeting.

Information can also be obtained from the secretary, N. Garbut, 725 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, or at the Executive Board meetings every Friday evening, at S. Ptaschkin's house, 2716 Crystal St.

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Michigan-Indiana District Pushing Party Activities

(Special to 'The Worker')

DETROIT, Mich.—The Convention of District Seven, Workers' Party, comprising Michigan and Indiana, was held in the historic House of the Masses.

The convention took definite steps to extend the party's activities. Hearty support was pledged to the campaign for the establishment of 'The Daily Worker.' A resolution was adopted calling upon the membership to put into effect the party's industrial policy without further delay. The call of the Central Executive Committee for 10,000 new members by the first of the year was endorsed and the convention pledged itself that District Seven's quota would be forthcoming. Resolutions on co-operation with the Young Workers' League, and the enlistment of women in party work, carried unanimously. The newly elected District Executive Committee was instructed to prepare resolutions to protest against the Bulgarian White Terror, against the Finnish White Terror, and against the Greek-Italian conflict which holds the threat of involving Europe in another war.

The resolution on the industrial policy of the party was the occasion for a lively debate. The resolution demanded the industrial registration of the membership shall be completed by Nov. 1st; that all members eligible to membership in trade unions must join at once; that city central and branch executive committees shall carry on an uninterrupted intensive campaign of education on joining the unions; and finally, provision was made for disciplinary measures against those members who failed to carry out the letter and spirit of the resolution. It was this last clause that drew fire of some of the delegates, but when it was put to a vote it carried almost unanimously.

Delegate Jackman of Indianapolis gave an interesting report of the political situation in Indiana and urged the incoming District Executive Committee to take steps to send a field organizer to cover that territory and assured the convention that if this were done gratifying results were assured.

The delegates from Grand Rapids reported that the Party locally was in fair condition and asked assistance in carrying out the industrial work, and requested aid from the Federation for organizing work among the 15,000 Poles who live in Grand Rapids.

Recent developments in Detroit were reported as very encouraging. The recently created Industrial Commission, charged with the task of realizing the party's industrial policy reported that results were gratifying and that most of the members would be in their respective trade unions by the first of the year. Educational work was getting under way while other party activities were going forward satisfactorily.

George Tries of the Sprinkler Fitters' Union, and a member of the executive council of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, addressed the convention and made an eloquent plea for a united front of workers and farmers on the political field.

One of the encouraging signs of the convention was the complete absence of factionalism. Every question was discussed entirely upon its merits. In the selection of the new District Executive Committee those comrades best qualified to carry out the duties of the highest committee in the district were chosen. District Seven feels that it has reason to congratulate itself on the achievements of this convention, and we are convinced that the party here is destined to take a leading place in the struggle against capitalism.

A Worthy Example

The appearance of one swallow does not by any means indicate the presence of summer and the fact that Fred Mader, former president of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, has officially quit the business of being a labor leader for the richer pickings of the real estate field, the encouraging, does not justify the optimistic feeling that he is only the first swallow to rid the labor movement of his presence.

Mader is what is known in polite society as a "bona fide" labor leader. There is nothing radical about him. He was never arrested for violating in the pursuit of his calling it was not uncommon for him to have to face a coroner on suspicion of having participated in the elimination of some human being from earthly troubles. But that was all in the day's work.

Now, Fred has been running into squalls lately. The union of which he was head ran away and left him, going under the suzerainty of Michael Boyle. The latter is in jail, by the way, because of his alleged contempt for some court or other which he loved that he knew more than he told about the fixing of a certain jury. But that is neither here nor there. He did not go to jail for fighting an injunction, or for the right of free speech, but rather for the right to remain dumb so he still remains a respectable citizen.

Mader seeing so many dues paying fixers hangers departing in the direction of his rival's treasury sat down and did some thinking. While he was scratching his head looking for inspiration he decided to make a few dollars by promoting a boxing match for "charity." When the pugilists rubbed the talcum powder dust out of their eyes they could not see Fred thru the smoke. The only consolation they had was to read the headline in the daily papers to the effect that Fred had skidded with approximately \$6,000 of gate receipts.

The police were too busy giving hypodermic injections to anaemic bread in order to make it palatable so Fred did not even draw a scare headline. What is \$6,000 anyhow in the life of a labor faker? We might be under the impression that Fred was being banished by the National Civic Federation with Ellis Searles and John

The Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma

With the fight between the Ku Klux Klan and "Jack" Walton becoming a life and death struggle for political power in Oklahoma—no one can guess what the outcome will be or at what moment bloodshed may punctuate the contest.

While the demagogic and dishonest governor has lost the respect of all thinking radicals in Oklahoma, in his immediate battle with the Klan, the very existence of which is a threat and a peril to organized labor and radical movements, the radical farmers and workers of the state are inclined by fear of the terrorizing Klan and against their wishes to support Walton's fight on that issue as far as he goes.

The problem is most complex, for if Walton finds it convenient to his purpose, he will, after getting support enough to overawe the Klan, sell out to it and stop fighting it.

The yellow Socialist tribe of Ameringer and Company are playing safe. If Walton wins, they will win with him; but, being "practical" men, "constructive" Socialists, they are backing and stalling enough to be able to keep on the blind side of the Klan if the hooded terror wins.

Meanwhile, Walton is exposing enough of Klan activities to send anyone who was not protected by federal government influence to prison for life. Whipping parties, "cutting" surgeons, a negro whose ear was cut off and an attempt made to make him eat it, these little matters are of no concern to Daugherty and Burns, but—let the communists hold a convention!!

Capitalizing Misery

By H. M. WICKS.

The Japanese disaster, like all devastating holocausts, gave the various Christian relief and charitable institutions an opportunity to capitalize human misery. The most spectacular of all these organizations is our old friend, the Salvation Army. This organization has had its pandemonium in the field for some time, ostensibly collecting funds for the pitiable refugees of the Japanese earthquake and fire. Incidentally the people on the Salvation Army payroll will also be spared the necessity of going to work earning an honest living so long as they can point to suffering in Japan or elsewhere.

This delectable Christian organization utilized the immeasurable suffering of the World War to ingratiate itself with the reactionary forces of the blackest capitalism, and since that time has functioned as one of the most vile of all religious agencies in fighting the labor movement. After the war frenzy had exhausted itself the Salvation Army relapsed to surrender the income derived from well-advertised drives, staged a number of "Home Service Drives," wherein it professed to relieve suffering due to the unemployment that swept the country in 1920. In Chicago, Gary and other places in the steel strike district the agents of the Salvation Army promised immediate help to the unemployed workmen providing they would sign an agreement to be less scabs in the steel strike and later repeated the same performance in relation to the switchmen's strike. So great was the Christian charity of this snivelling crew that they tried to turn decent human beings into industrial scabs. Christianity is the only creed we know of that has produced such depravity. No one but a Christian would deny a hungry man a crust of bread until he agreed to betray his fellows by sinking to the lowest depths to which it is possible for man or beast to descend.

Verily Marx was right when he said "Religion is the opium of the people." And the brand administered by the Salvation Army is of a particularly noxious type. It preys upon hunger to get a chance to pollute the mind with the most vicious ignorance and then proceeds to debauch the body through scabbery.

Horrible as is the present catastrophe in Japan it is nothing comparable to the deadly blight of Christianity, teaching its religion of slavery and submission to the capitalist. Victims of hunger and disease may recover from the effects of the earthquake, but once the insidious poison of Christian superstition is implanted in the human organism it is difficult

Put Spokesmen of Labor in Filthy Jail at Kansas City, Mo.

By J. W. BRUCE.

(Special to 'The Worker') KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Details of the Kansas City jail conditions have just been made public here after their arrest, and later dismissal, of William Z. Foster and John Mihelich, chairman of the local Labor Defense Council committee. Foster and Mihelich were held for a short time in one of the worst jails of the country, Kansas City, which boasts of being the heart of America, must certainly be a black heart.

The Kansas City jail is two floor underground, and the two "jailed" were locked in a cell which was even further back than the cells in which the other prisoners are kept, that part of the jail is the isolation block. It is dimly lighted, the air is unspeakably foul and the cells are simply filthy. The light of day never penetrates into this "isolation block" and it is, in every sense of the word, a dungeon, of the worst mediaeval sort.

Not only communists but "ordinary" persons indicted for petty crimes, are sent into this hellhole. A short time ago, an advance agent of one of the Socialist Party Debts' meetings, Esther Friedman, was arrested here, together with a number of the street audience, at the ridiculous charge of blocking traffic. They were all fined \$25 each. The cases are now up on appeal.

It is interesting to note that one of the most vicious judges in this city, a moron named Fleming, who gained his cheap notoriety by saying that "this is a free country but no for radicals" in the Ella Reeve Bloor case, was caught breaking the law himself. He had been out to one of those tempting little "inns" on the outskirts of the city, with a few friends, including, of course, the female element. On driving there home, the Judge, much the worse for wear and bootler, drove the automobile with such skill that an accident resulted, and one of the women killed. He was caught red-handed trying to make off from the accident with the license plate taken from the machine. This is a double violation of the United States law—the leaving of the scene or the accident before making a report, and the removal of the license plates—was innocently overlooked by the thousand per cent Judge whose patriotic indignation is so easily aroused when the Reds hold a perfectly peaceful meeting.

A united front of all shades of radicals and trade-unionists is about to be formed to combat the Kansas City patriots, and establish the right of any political or trade union organization to free speech and free assembly. "Chicken-dinner" Fleming, as he is now popularly known will be shown his place sooner than he thinks.

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Join the Workers Party! Get Your Share in the Daily Worker! Two Working Class Duties Today!

60,000 Workers Unite Forces Under Federated Farmer-Labor Party Standards in New York City

By C. E. RUTENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

The first great local organization, in response to the national convention at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized on July 5th, came into existence in New York City, Sunday, Sept. 16th, when 216 delegates, representing 60,000 organized workers, met in the Labor Temple and formed a New York branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

About six weeks ago a provisional committee, representing some 25 labor organizations was formed for the purpose of organizing the New York branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This committee sent invitations to all the local unions, fraternal organizations, and political organizations in New York City. The response to these invitations to unite labor's forces was even greater than was expected.

Representatives of 155 organizations, gathered in the Labor Temple. Of these, 34 were local unions, with 78 delegates; 47 were Workmen's Circle branches, with 67 delegates; 12 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit branches, with 10 delegates; 5 Jewish National Workers' Alliance branches, with 3 delegates; and five Amalgamated Workers' Circle branches, with 2 delegates; 10 educational and co-operative societies, with 12 delegates; one Left Pao Zion organization, with 2 delegates; and 43 branches of the Workers Party, with 3 delegates.

In addition, the Hudson County, New Jersey, branch of the Socialist Party sent a delegate who was seated as a fraternal delegate.

Work Day Unions Represented.

Among the unions represented in the convention were some of the largest organizations in New York City. There were seven local unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and eight of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, representing a large part of the membership of the organizations in New York City. Besides this, there were four Painters' Unions, two Carpenters' locals, four Amalgamated Food Workers' locals, three Amalgamated Metal Workers' locals, one Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' local, one Bakery and Confectionery Workers' local, the Amalgamated Knit Goods' Workers, one Inside Iron Workers' local, the Cigar Makers' local, one Window Cleaners' local, one Paper Hanger Makers' local, and the Plasterers' local.

Convention Takes Action.

The delegates to the convention were enthusiastic about the prospects of building up a great organization of the organized workers of New York City. The proceedings were unanimous and marked by a desire to create a strong political party which would really represent the organized workers in the struggles of the political field.

An executive committee of 15 members was elected which will carry on the work of the Federated Party. This committee consists of eight representatives from the unions, three from political organizations, three from fraternal organizations, and one

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BLOOD AND STEEL: An exposure of the 12-hour day in the Steel Industry. By Jay Lovestone. 15c

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UNDERGROUND RADICALISM: An open letter to Eugene V. Debs and other honest revolutionists. A revelation for many. By John Pepper. 10c

REVOLUTION CRISIS IN GERMANY, ENGLAND, ITALY AND FRANCE: A synthesis of the great Labor upheaval that shook all Europe following the War. By William Z. Foster. 25c

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THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT: A keen analysis of the American Labor movement. By Wm. Z. Foster. 25c

FOR A LABOR PARTY: Recent Revolutionary changes in American Politics. By John Pepper. 15c

THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923: The role they play, etc., in the Soviet Republic. By M. Tomsky. 10c

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS: Resolutions and decisions of the Red International of Labor Unions, held in Moscow. 15c

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I.: Abridged report of meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow. 75c

AMALGAMATION: The burning question of the day. By Jay Fox. 15c

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Federated Party Pushes Organization.

The organization of the New York branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party with a conservative estimate of 60,000 workers endorsing the action of the July 3rd convention, marks the beginning of the creation of a real national organization for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The New York victory for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party indicates that the organized workers are ready to respond to the call to unite locally in branches of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

With the New York example to follow and the enthusiastic response received by the Federated Party in New York as its inspiration, the campaign for local sections of the Federated Party will go forward with new vigor.

It is expected that the successful launching of the Federated Party in New York City will be the signal for the launching of similar bodies in most of the large cities of the United States during the next few months.

The Federated Party had represented in its convention in Chicago some 800,000 workers. The New York organization indicates that not only 600,000 but other hundreds of thousands of workers will respond to the call to organize on a local scale. The road to the organization of a real mass Farmer-Labor Party lies open before the workers of this country.

Chicago District Is Going Strong for Membership Drive

By ARNE SWABECK

During the month of September, three new branches have been organized in the Chicago District: one South Slav in Chicago Heights, one Lithuanian in South Bend, Ind., and one Scandinavian in South Chicago. Connections have been established with a dozen live wires in Waukegan, Ill., who are already to join the Party and the first meeting to organize an English branch there will be held Oct. 2nd. District No. 8, is wholeheartedly in the drive to increase the Party membership.

Charles Krumboltz has been engaged as field organizer beginning Oct. 8th. He will make regular tours of the District beginning with Moline, Ill., where he will stay for two weeks to build up the Party units and attempt to make new connections in adjacent cities. From there he will proceed to Peoria, Ill., for a week and a half, and then to the various parts of the District.

The Chicago City Central Committee is dividing the city by territory to assign regular monthly mass propaganda meetings, visiting and inviting all sympathizers and readers of party papers in their neighborhood, and in their language to increase the party membership. Thirty-five thousand of the pamphlet, "Why every worker should become a communist and join the Workers Party," have been ordered by the District Office as a start in the drive. An Open Forum will be held every Sunday in the Loop and in various parts of the city. The Party school begins Oct. 7th, and other study classes are being organized. A general membership meeting will be held in Chicago Oct. 3rd at Wicker Park Hall, where all the activities of the winter months will be discussed.

Every Party unit is active throughout the District in The Daily Worker campaign. Reports are coming in fast of money collected, which will be reported in detail in the columns on this subject. Local Chicago at its first mass meeting for the Daily collected over \$1,000 cash and secured pledges for more than \$5,000. A great All-day entertainment has been arranged for the daily at Carmen's Auditorium, Oct. 28, and the various language units are arranging affairs for the Daily.

If there is such a thing as a 100 per cent Party record, our Czechoslovak women comrades seem to come closest to that goal. Among the three women's branches in Chicago every member bought a "Make the Party Grow" stamp, and a contribution has been brought in for district organization work of \$9. Some of these women comrades sold as many as 180 tickets for the Press Picnic held in August. Half of the proceeds of this ticket sale will go to The Daily fund. In the first drive for means for reconstruction of Soviet Russia they collected \$2,000 and bought two tractors. In the second drive they have so far collected \$1,300. Now these three branches have started a drive for funds for the Labor Defense Council and made a beginning of \$80. Several affairs have been arranged by them for The Daily Worker, and they announce that next they will start a drive for new members. We know from experience that when they start something, they will also finish it. If our other branches could only do as well.

A militant Workers' Daily means political and industrial victory for the workers.

New York Party in Smashing Drive for the Daily Worker

By JULIUS CODKIND, (Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—At a conference of the branch directors for the Daily Worker Drive of New York City the plans of the District Campaign Committee were approved and adopted.

Representations from the branches were excellent and comrades representing many language groups noted great interest and support in their respective branches.

Some of the reports from branches follow:

Williamsburg, Lithuanian.—Reports that \$100 worth of stamps were sold for cash at their regular branch meetings.

Boro Park, English.—All members pledged to buy one share and sell two shares.

Jewish, Downtown.—All members pledged to buy one share in addition to support given to the Yelheit.

English, Downtown.—Each member taxed with one share.

English, Harlem.—Pledged \$345.00 at their regular business meeting and \$100 of this amount was raised in cash on the spot.

Ukrainian Branch.—Special committee of three elected for this drive. Every member pledged to buy at least one share.

Finnish, Brooklyn.—Has 500 members. Committee of five elected to make canvass of entire membership. Harlem, Downtown.—All members taxed with one share and promised fullest co-operation in the general work.

Italian, West Side.—Busy raising funds to support Italian party. However, are planning special affair for The Daily Worker. Also arranging to have every member buy at least one share.

Greek Branch.—Supports a Greek weekly, nevertheless the members pledged themselves to buy one share each for The Daily Worker.

Williamsburg, English.—Each member pledged to buy one share and sell two shares. Taxed themselves five tickets each for Sept. 28th demonstration. Working on special campaign to sell shares. Plans will be announced later. Also stated that they would best the showing of the English Harlem Branch.

Finnish, Staten Island.—Promises to send cash to the collection to be taken Sept. 28th.

German, Yorkville.—Sold eleven shares for cash at regular meeting of branch.

Local No. 8 of the Amalgamated Metal Union.—Bought two shares at their regular meeting, and pledged further action for next meeting.

German of young Jewish workers sent in \$20.00 for four shares.

A dozen branch offices for the selling of shares have been opened throughout the city of New York. List of offices is advertised in another part of this paper.

Birthdays in October of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in October of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

Leavenworth, Kansas, Box No. 5, October 7, Frank Elliott; No. 13563, San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal., October 23, John Hannon; No. 35565, October 7, Ernest Erickson; No. 38112; October 10, G. J. Terrell; No. 38132; October 17, John Orlando; No. 38132; October 25, G. Lindfors; No. 38123.

At Senior Farm, Dewalt, Brazoria Co., Texas, October 30, Jesus Gonzalez; October 30, Leonardo Vasquez.

At Box "A", North Side Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 18, Israel Blankenstein, Reg. No. 12662.

State Penitentiary, Western District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 4, Jacob Dolla.

Corra Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publisher.

Abraham Cisneros writes: "A few words of appreciation. Such greetings, indeed, help to lighten prison days. May a few words of cheer and encouragement continue to come to me from time to time—is my earnest wish."

Roy P. Connors writes: "Birthdays are a pleasant surprise. The most important thing is the arrival of an armful of letters, postcards and gifts, from friends all over the country, including school teachers. Sorry I cannot acknowledge all—no control over the circumstances."

truth, distort facts and cook up deliberate lies about the class struggle between labor and capital. These they deliver to you as "news" and tell you what they say is "public opinion." Not having a daily paper for the workers' interests that could contradict their lies and distortions, you and most of the rest of us believed them just because you saw them "in the papers."

Because there was no working class daily paper to tell the truth to you or any other or older worker, you have been used as strike-breakers against the unions and union men have been made to think you were enemies of your own class. Because there was no labor press to show that wars are waged for commerce and dollars, not for "democracy," you

and sent off to die of wounds and disease while profiteers clean up millions and the workers not killed are worse off than before war began.

Therefore, it is up to us young workers—yes, you and I and the rest—to make THE DAILY WORKER a success, to help get it started and keep it going.

If you want a newspaper that will show you every day just where you stand in the fight between capital and labor, to tell you the truth and to work only for your well being, to guide you from mistakes and unite all workers for proper and wise action, then it is up to you to support THE DAILY WORKER by buying a share in the publishing company. It will mean more to you than anything else—a part ownership in a fighting labor newspaper.

Place Our Candidates on the Ballot in New York City

Every Federated Farmer-Labor Party Adherent Should Help!

The New York City Convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is over. The Party here is established. Candidates have been nominated. Petitions have been prepared. And now the signatures must be obtained to put the candidates on the ballot. There is a great deal of clerical work to be done. Voters must be visited. Everybody can help.

Come to the headquarters nearest you all day Saturday and Sunday and every evening.

Downtown, N. Y. **Harlem** **Bronx**

208 E. 12th St. 143 E. 103rd St. 1347 Boston Rd.

Williamsburg **Brownsville**

715 Broadway 1944 Pitkin Ave.

Citizens living in the districts where candidates are running should come to the headquarters in the sections where they live and sign petitions.

North Side, English Branch, Chicago, Is Showing How to Make the Party Grow

By MARTIN ABERN

The North Side English branch of the Workers Party of Chicago employs methods, which though very simple, are yet very effective in keeping the members active, both within the branch and for getting new members. This branch will, we believe, be found near the top in obtaining new members for the Workers Party not only during the present concentrated drive for 10,000 new members for the Workers Party in the next three months, but all the year around.

One way that the North Side English branch uses to keep the members on the job is that of healthy competition. The branch organizer, Comrade Berglund, has had the branch divided into two teams as evenly balanced from the standpoint of enthusiasm, ability, willingness to work as is possible. A section of the town has been divided for the two teams and in turn these sections have been divided so that each member has a definite territory to cover.

In covering the territory, each comrade has in mind the work of obtaining new subscribers for the party papers, The Worker, Voice of Labor, The Young Worker, Labor Herald and others. Each comrade has also a list of prospective subscribers he must visit, or names of subscribers whose subscriptions have expired and whom he must try to get to renew the subscription. The member must cover every newspaper in his territory and endeavor to have the party papers placed on the stand. In the case of the Labor Herald, the comrades have been very successful in placing the magazine on the stands, and the sale of the Labor Herald has been well increased in the vicinity of the North Side English branch. But it is only a start and the comrades are confident of doing much better.

The comrades must undertake to visit the houses in their territory and to have discussions with the householders daily problems of the workers, the general aspects of the class struggle, and the activities and aims of the Workers Party. The comrades always go well supplied with leaflets, papers and other literature so that something can always be left for the prospect to read.

In order to stimulate an even greater vim, the organizer has arranged that the two teams shall contest for a period of months. Points are given to each team for various results. A subscription to the Labor Herald, The Worker, Young Worker, Voice of Labor, etc., counts 300 points; a subscription renewal, 150 points; placing a publication on the stands, 1,000 points; getting a new member, 3,000 points; 5 new members, 25,000 points; selling 10 Workers, Labor Herald, Young Workers, etc., 4,000 points; getting a worker to join a union 10,000 points; and so on. Certainly this kind of competition will and is bringing results.

Should some comrades be lax, the branch has arranged that there be a monthly or quarterly examination of all the members. At this open quiz, the comrades are asked what new members they got to join the party, how many subscribers to party, T. U. E. L. and Y. W. L. publications; how many papers and magazines sold; have they themselves subscribed; have joined the union; etc. In making, if necessary, explanations for delinquency, interesting statements are often made. For instance, one comrade when asked why she did not join her union, said that she was opposed to the American Federation of Labor! This resulted in a discussion of the party's trade union position—and the comrade joined the union. Comrades under examination of this sort are apt, sometimes, to be slightly discomfited, and to avoid future embarrassment, get busy and do some work for the party. Sometimes, the questioned comrade makes an excuse of some sort or other, perhaps in the matter of joining a union or subscribing to publications. If the branch deems the reason satisfactory, the comrade is excused; otherwise, he or she is ordered to comply with the requirements in a given period.

These means of intensifying the party activity and of increasing the membership are not new. The Socialist Party in past years has employed most of them with success and built up a strong organization in many places thereby. Nor are they

difficult; any member can carry out these effective and easy tasks. The North Side Branch is no different than other party branches. The difference is that this branch tries to do something and hence is succeeding. It is one branch that is not dull, but a business or educational meeting, for either old or new members. The last branch meeting and educational one, at which the negro problem was discussed, was attended by over a hundred persons. The branch has about fifty members. A short organizational talk was made after the main talk and five listeners made application for membership. The business meetings are also alive; at the ends of the business, two members speak for five minutes on conditions of work in their place of labor; general discussion following—This is always interesting.

Let's hear from other party units how they MAKE THE PARTY GROW.

Tech Aid Active in Chicago.

Among the Chicago organizations working for the aid of Soviet Russia the Technical Aid Society keeps close to the top of the list. At present the Society has its headquarters at 1902 W. Division street where the entire second floor is devoted to the activities of the Society. There is a hall with about 300 seats fitted up with a modern stage for theatrical performances, concerts, etc., also small rooms for classes which are conducted by the school of the Society. Among other subjects there are classes for "foreigners" who wish to study the Russian language.

The winter activities of the Society commenced Sept. 25 with the opening of the classes. The official opening will be Saturday evening, Sept. 29, with a performance on the stage of the school. "Kasatka," by A. Tolstoy, will be presented by the Workers-Peasants Theatre, organized by the Society under the leadership of com. Luganoff, a well known Moscow actor who recently arrived from Russia.

A series of public lectures in the Russian language will begin Oct. 7. The first lecture will be on the Theoretical Basis of the Society for Tech Aid to U. S. S. R. Others will follow.

Get Action at Last.

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian government has signed an agreement with Mr. Levitsky, Russian plenipotentiary in Vienna, regarding the immediate handing over of the premises of the former Russian embassy with all its property to the Russian mission.

Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia. By A. A. Heller. Cloth, \$1.50

Dynastic America. By Henry H. Klein. \$1.25

The Revolution in Russia. \$1.50 By N. Lenin and Leon Trotsky.

Proletcult. By Eden and Cedar Paul. \$1.50

35% discount on larger quantities

Order from Workers Party Literature Dept., 1009 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW

"Voice of Labor"

Beginning with the October 20th issue, the "Voice of Labor" will become a four-page, half newspaper size propaganda paper. The first issue will be the "American Federation of Labor Convention" number, dealing with the great issues which come before the convention at Portland, Oregon, on October 1.

The October 5th issue will contain a scorching reply to the articles attacking the Communist Movement in the United States published by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America. It will be called

101 JOHN L. LEWIS LIES ANSWERED.

The attack made by the Lewis machine on the members of the United Mine Workers in the articles published in the capitalist press will be shown in all its shamelessness; the misrepresentations of the Communist movement will be proven. There will be articles by Foster, Pepper, Cannon, Engdahl and Rutenberg dealing with the Communist policies in the trade unions.

DISTRIBUTE A HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

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Room 214—1009 N. State St. CHICAGO, ILL.

American Dollars Help Bring Joy to Many in Red Russia

Over 25,000 persons representing every state in the union have forwarded dollars to Russia during the past four months. President Sidney Hillman of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced in a statement issued from the offices of the corporation in New York City: "Over two million dollars are represented in these transactions, most of which have been made by workers with friends and relatives in Soviet Russia."

During the recent Jewish holidays hundreds of thousands of dollars were cabled by clothing workers in New York, Chicago, and other cities to their families and relatives in eastern Europe and the Ukraine.

The popularity of the dollar transmission service, Mr. Hillman points out, lies chiefly in the fact that actual dollars are delivered promptly in Russia without deduction or charge to the payee. No other transmission company offers these advantages or forwards money at as low a rate as the service instituted by the workers' organization, the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. Funds are paid into the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, or some two hundred banks that have availed themselves of the facilities offered by the R. A. I. C. These are forwarded by radio or mail, the time required ranging from three days to Moscow to seven days to the most remote parts of the Soviet Union.

"Cannons or Tractors?" Drive Closes Oct. 1st

The second contest for a free trip to Russia conducted by the friends of Soviet Russia ends Oct. 1st. All votes, in order to be credited to the respective candidates MUST be in before 6 P. M. of that date.

Thus far, the most promising candidates are: Jim Walker, carpenter of California; K. Okraska, miner of Ohio; Simon Feldman, Workmen's Circle of Connecticut.

As a result of the first contest, John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, won a free trip and will sail about October 1st, the delay being due to personal business. It is hoped that at least one more candidate will be elected to join Taylor in his trip to Russia.

Results of the second contest will be announced later.

POSITIVELY

these are the best sellers today.

The Government Strikebreaker By Jay Lovestone. Paper cover 75c Cloth cover \$1.50

Dictatorship vs. Democracy By Leon Trotsky. Paper cover 50c Cloth cover \$1.00

Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia By A. A. Heller. Cloth, \$1.50

Dynastic America By Henry H. Klein. \$1.25

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THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

ONE YEAR \$2.00
SIX MONTHS \$1.00
BUNDLE RATES \$3.50 per hundred

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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Advertising rates upon application.

The Rumblyngs in Germany

Communism in Germany stands before a new crisis with the approach of the hour when the Ebert-Stresemann-Hilferding government puts into effect its proclamation of surrender in the Ruhr. The hope of the German capitalists is that German sovereignty will thereupon be restored in the Rhineland.

If any agreement has been reached between Berlin and Paris, it is merely a pact between the Stinnes interests of Germany and the Loucheur-Schneider capitalists of France for the joint exploitation of the workers of both countries. Whatever Germany will be forced to pay, the German workers will pay out of their own agony; under the combined lash of German and French bosses.

This situation was ably set forth by Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Federation of Labor Unions, addressing the British Trade Union Congress, as reported in "The Worker" last week. Fimmen declared that, "Nothing short of a miracle can prevent Germany being plunged into another revolution."

The promised German-French settlement in the Ruhr means an effort to strengthen Fascism in both these countries. German Communism is therefore at the crossroads. It must go forward to victory now, or succumb to the black reaction of Stinnes, Hindenburg and the Bavarian Hitler.

Our German comrades can be depended on to pursue the proper tactics at the crucial moment. The German Communists are tried and experienced fighters. They have learned much since the brilliant but tragic struggles of the Spartacists under the leadership of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, when the German social-democracy delivered German labor into the lap of reaction.

Two trusted German Communists, Heinrich Brandler and August Thalheimer, are in Moscow discussing the situation with the officials of the Communist International. The workers' world party will stand back of any revolutionary developments in Germany. This means that the American Communist movement also has its task to perform in this crisis. The capitalists in Washington and Wall Street must not be permitted to aid, financially or with arms, any attack by France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, or any other capitalist power, against the German workers and peasants.

In the words of Fimmen, appealing to the world's workers, when the German Soviet Republic raises its head:

"Let there be no right or left wing then, but only the class struggle for all. Take care that you are not misled, in your fear of a red dictatorship, into accepting a yellow or black dictatorship."

Whether Europe goes Communist or Fascist depends upon the unity in this grave hour, not only of Europe's workers, but of the workers of the world. And labor in the United States must remember that it is a part of the world's working class.

They Fear the Inevitable

Capitalist papers of all shades, from the sensational yellow of the Hearst rags to the black imperialist Chicago Tribune, express fear of the growing alliance between the working farmers and the industrial workers. The convention held in Chicago on July 3rd, where the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was born, sent cold shivers of dread down the spines of those who live on the surplus values stolen from the rural and city workers. They are utilizing the art of their journalistic hacks to place obstacles in the way of this powerful alliance, trying to raise suspicion and create discord between the two great sections of the producers of this country.

The Chicago Tribune thunders daily against union labor and points out to the farmer that his misfortunes can be traced, not to the greedy banker who holds a mortgage like a Damocles sword over his head, not to the commission merchants who return him a freight bill instead of a check for his produce, not to the railroad magnates who boost freight rates, but to the grasping, gouging, avaricious workman in the cities, who insists on getting a little more of what he produces from his master by using his collective power as a club over the bosses' head.

So much for the Tribune. What could you expect? But now here comes the "People's philosopher," Arthur Brisbane, and barks up the same tree. This Katzenbachian economist, referring to the intentions of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the 1924 elections pooh-poohs the thought that farmer and city worker can be brought together.

Both reactionary and so-called liberal capitalist papers fear the day when the workers in all occupations will rally together under the banner of one great political party and kick the capitalist thieves and their lackeys into the exterior darkness. The "dirty" farmers no longer believe that an improved standard of living for the city worker is what makes the grass grow around his hearthstone and keeps him loaded down with debt and a life-long slave. He is beginning to understand that his enemy, as well as the enemy of the industrial worker, is the capitalist who robs both. The recent spontaneous revolt on the part of the farmers, which sent Farmer-Labor representatives to the United States Senate in Minnesota, is an indication of this. This movement will grow and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which Brisbane sneers at, and which the Tribune thunders at, will render effective service in consolidating this movement and giving it the proper objective.

The Socialist Defeat in Sweden

The social-democratic fallacy that capitalist forms of government can be utilized to serve the interests of the working class and to gradually usher in the socialist system of society received a severe kick in the slats in Sweden, according to an article in a recent issue of the official organ of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

Sweden, like every European country, suffered a severe industrial crisis after the war. Thousands of workers were unemployed. The Swedish government appropriated large sums of money for public works and a committee was appointed to administer the fund.

The Social-Democratic government of Sweden, not believing in the dictatorship of the proletariat, allowed the committee to fall into the control of the capitalists, who immediately took advantage of it to reduce the wages of the employed.

Their first move was to refuse employment to strikers. This put the unemployed unionists in the position of being forced to scab on their fellow members or going without work. They took the latter course. The Socialist Premier Branting did not like these methods, but being a democrat, what could he do? Democracy must be preserved at all costs. No dictatorship, such as the workers had in Russia, for him.

Then the capitalists got their opportunity. They locked out hundreds of thousands of workers, and the capitalist-controlled unemployment committee refused to give relief to the locked-out workers. The Socialists tried to remedy this condition by introducing a bill in parliament providing that unemployment benefits must not be withheld from any worker who had been out of work for more than six months prior to the labor conflict. Though this measure secured a majority in the lower house, the Liberals combined with the Conservatives and defeated it in the Senate. This ended the inglorious career of the Social-Democratic government of Sweden.

The unemployed are now left helpless. Hjalmar Branting is not worrying. After he lost the Premiership he was sent to Geneva to represent Sweden on the League of Nations. He upheld the principles of bourgeois democracy even though thousands of Swedish workers may starve as a result. The workers of capitalist government can be made to function in their interests. The failure of social democracy in Sweden is in striking contrast to the success of Communist policy in Russia, where the workers established their own class rule, consigned the hypocritical pretenses of bourgeois democracy to the graveyard of history and are laying the foundation of the new and purer democracy—the rule of those who produce and render useful service to society.

Who Will Answer This?

Bishop Edgar Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is back in the United States from Soviet Russia. He not only demands recognition of the Workers' Republic, but justifies the execution of the Roman Catholic, Butchkavitch.

Bishop Blake made his justification of the execution of Butchkavitch before the delegates of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, Ohio. His declaration even got into an Associated Press dispatch that appeared, very inconspicuously to be sure, in some of the kept publications.

"The Russian Orthodox Church," Bishop Blake said, "was an ally to absolutism. It was the only force that could offer powerful resistance to the Soviets when they came into power. The Soviet Regime was fighting for its life. Butchkavitch was not, as the press has said, executed because he taught the catholicism to children. Documentary evidence put before the judges at his trial, which was open and above board, showed that Butchkavitch had conspired against Russia in entering negotiations with the Polish government when Russia was being opposed by that government. For this he was executed, ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON."

Bishop Blake points out that other clergymen had also committed treason against the Soviet Government and paid the penalty. But no word of protest was raised until a Roman Catholic ran counter to Russian Soviet Law. Which is no doubt a tribute to the world power of the Catholic Church. All the more reason why some one should be found to obliterate with lies these truths brought back to the United States. Who will answer Bishop Blake? Perhaps Samuel Gompers will tackle the job at the approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Oregon. But he will fail as miserably as all capitalist lackeys fail in attempting this dirty job against the Russian workers and peasants.

Bulgaria Is Boiling

Altho news coming from Bulgaria is very sparse, and often conflicting, it is certain that the workers and peasants are raising their standards against the Fascist rule of Premier Zankoff, under King Boris.

The peasant revolt is coming up from the Black Sea, while the city workers have announced general strikes for the railroads and in the industries. The peasants are generally followers of the late Stamboulsky government, altho there has been a pronounced drift among them toward the Communist ranks. The Bulgarian Communist Party, one of the most powerful in the International, has its greatest strength in the cities. It failed, as already pointed out in these columns, in an article by Gregory Zinoviev, to take advantage of the situation created by the recent overthrow of the Stamboulsky government by the militarists. The International declared that the Bulgarian Communists should have thrown in their lot with the peasants. This is what they are now evidently doing. The result may be a Workers' and Peasants' Government.

A victory of the workers and peasants in Bulgaria will have its effect on the whole Balkan situation. Bulgaria is surrounded on three sides by Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey, her only outlet to Soviet Russia being by way of the Black Sea to the east. With a large farming population, Bulgaria cannot easily be starved into submission by the hostile neighbors under White Terror rule. The Bulgarian developments will be worth watching.

This Week

By the Onlooker.

The Lords of Earth are only great while others clothe and feed them, but what were all their pride and state.

Should Labor cease to feed them.—Frazier

The Labor Movement without the DAILY WORKER is like an Army without artillery.

The chorus grows in power. Bishop Edgar Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interview in New York, upon his arrival in this country from a tour of Europe, declared that the Russian Soviet government is unquestionably one of the strongest in Europe at the present time. "We cannot ignore the Soviets," says Blake. If by "we" Blake means the supporters of the capitalist system of rob and plunder, we'll say they can't ignore the Soviets, that stand for the abolition of capitalism.

The press service of the American Civil Liberties Union declares that: "The outcome of the Workers' Party free speech meeting in McKeesport, Pa., confirms the opinion that Mayor Lysle is the servant of the steel corporations and ardently devoted to czarist principles. The firing of the speakers under a non-existent ordinance is one of the rawest usurpations of power that local officials have ever exhibited even during strike times in the closed steel towns of Western Pennsylvania."

"Con" Shea, Chicago labor leader (Gompers variety), is as gentle as a cooling pigeon but it is a hard job to manage a woman. This was learned when "Con" secured a divorce from his wife who deserted him fifteen years ago. He treated her with the greatest courtesy but she did not appreciate it. "Con" served a term in Sing Sing some years for showering kindness on another lady friend. He stabbed her thirty-eight times. Women are sure hard to please.

Have you noticed the changed anti-Japanese tone of the correspondence from the Orient since it was learned that the Japanese war fleet was not destroyed? Our next Japanese campaign will be one to raise funds to finish the job started by the earthquake and kill off the rest of the Japs.

We are told that the Japanese naval commanders warned American warships against entering fortified harbors even on missions of mercy. But of course our gallant captains (thought of Admiral Farragut and shouted, "Damn the warnings. Go straight ahead."

The Kansas Republican League has been forced to launch an organization campaign, fearing the growth of radicalism in the state. The farmers must be getting together in Minnesota for some legal united action with the city workers.

Ireland's second Free State Parliament opened a few days ago. None of the Republicans who are at large appeared. This will make things quite easy for the Free State Party.

The first city "criminal syndicalism" law that has yet come to notice is recorded in Tucson, Ariz., with however a sentence of ten days instead of 14 years, thank Gawd!

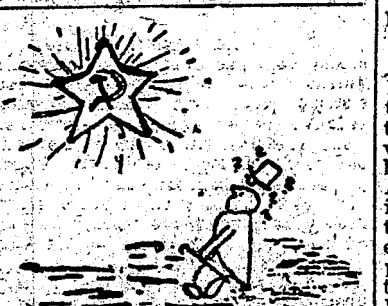
Without a Workers' Daily the working class is DEAF, DUMB and BLIND.

"Here shall the Press the Workers' rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

"Though an angel should write, still 'tis devils must print."—Thomas Moore.

A STATEMENT.

In "The Worker," issue of September 22, the article on the convention of the American Bar Association as "Special to the Worker by Our Own Correspondent," was written by H. M. Wicks and should have appeared under his name.



John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, studies the stars at Atlantic City's fashionable summer resort.



Worker: "What a smell! Me for THE DAILY WORKER!"

Samuel Gompers, the Trained Ram of Capitalism

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

In the Chicago stockyards they have a pretty scheme for leading the sheeplike slaughter. Trained rams are employed who lead their followers to the where they are hitched by the legs to a pulley and slide along until a butcher slits their jugular veins. The Trained Rams are carefully fed by the meat barons. And why not? They are valuable lieutenants and save them a lot of trouble from the sheep.

The Trained Rams resemble in many ways the labor fakery who cajole and deliver the American workers to their masters. The master ram is Samuel Gompers. With his corps of lieutenants he leads his followers into the pit of helplessness and while they do not literally get the jugular veins cut, their fate is almost as desperate. The workers are more valuable to the capitalists alive than dead. As long as they can be chloroformed into submission, all is well and the wringing of profits out of their bodies can be done with impunity!

The meat barons know from experience that the sheep being led to the knife would become frightened or suspicious if left to themselves, and more human labor would have to be employed in keeping them in line. The Trained Rams take care of that. Samuel Gompers is petted and praised by the wise heads among the American capitalists. He is their most valuable Trained Ram. Without him the lesser rams might quarrel among themselves for the honor of leading the sheep with the result that the sheep might get wise and ditch the lot. But as long as he is in existence the sheep are led to believe that but for him their condition would be even worse than it is. So they do nothing but bleat occasionally.

Once a year regularly, the Trained Ram and his lieutenants gather at a convention. Ostensibly the object of this convention is to discuss problems affecting the welfare of the workers and lay plans for future action. That, no doubt is what the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor believe it to be. They elect delegates to the annual convention hoping that something might be done to better their conditions. But what actually happens is that the Trained Ram, Gompers, and his lieutenants spend all their time and energy blocking every move on the part of the radical workers to formulate some constructive policy that would enable the American workers to wage the struggle against capitalism more effectively!

And when the convention is over, Gompers issues a statement gloating over his victory. And the rank and file are led to believe that they have been saved from some dreadful fate. And the capitalists know that the Trained Ram has again succeeded in keeping the sheep in line.

The writer witnessed the Trained Ram in action in 1922 at the convention which was held in Montreal. He then received what was considered the worst defeat he ever suffered, since he was first elected president of the American Federation of Labor. Nothing less than an emasculated adaptation of the Plumb Plan for the government ownership of railroads was passed over his strenuous opposition. The Ram felt peeved over it. He even snubbed Frank Morrison publicly because the latter broke caucus and voted for it. But it did not mean anything. It was only a gesture and the Plumb Plan died in the

F. S. R. Moved to Chicago. The Friends of Soviet Russia have settled in its new headquarters, Room 700, 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. All mail and remittances should be sent to the new address.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Soviet Russia's Growing Power Menaces Great Britain

NOTE—In this space each week "The Worker" publishes a new installment of a detailed report on the proceedings of the enlarged executive committee meeting of the Communist International. This week's article shows how Soviet Russia's growing power is a menace to British imperialism.

The greatest menace to Great Britain is the growing power of Soviet Russia. After the years of blockade and counter-revolution and the years of hunger, England thought that Soviet Russia would be forced to give up her Communist ideas and return to the fold of the capitalist states. The introduction of the New Economic Policy was interpreted in this sense. But it was not seen that the New Economic Policy results in a strengthening of the Soviet regime. It helped the exportation of grain,

which, if this year the crops are good, will amount to 150,000,000 gold roubles. The light industries are constantly improving, the heavy industries still being somewhat hampered. Nevertheless, there is a general consolidation of all productive forces.

The situation in the Orient is reinforcing the Russian position. England has created such a situation in the Near East, in India, and elsewhere, that the colonies are turning against her, and toward Soviet Russia as the only country that understands, and correctly appraises the national question. Soviet Russia, too, has her national question, but this national consciousness is part and parcel of proletarian dictatorship, which takes these national differences into account and co-ordinates them. Curzon, on the other hand, has driven the colonial peoples to seek a refuge. These oriental peoples know very well that Comrade Vorovsky was killed at Lausanne as a representa-

tive of Soviet Russia fighting for their freedom.

Hence, the fear and hatred of Soviet Russia, which England thought she could crystallize by breaking off relations with Soviet Russia, causing a new blockade and driving the border states and the Petlura bands to renewed attacks on Soviet Russia. England speculated on another factor—the absence of Lenin from the affairs of state. Can Soviet Russia last without the guidance of Lenin?

Every Communist, every worker, and peasant of Soviet Russia knows what Lenin has meant to the Russian revolution, and to the cause of Communism throughout the world. But England does not know the history of the Russian Communist Party. She does not know that the party has just finished twenty-five years of its history—a history made up not only of individuals, but of mass movements. Although, therefore, Lenin's direction

in these hard hours would be of inestimable value to the Soviet government, the spirit of Leninism has taken such deep root in the masses that the masses themselves are insolence. The spontaneous demonstrations on the receipt of the Curzon note and the assassination of Vorovsky should be the best lesson to the frivolity of the western powers.

The Mohammedan World an Enemy of Occidental Power.

The Mohammedan world also sees in the powers of the West, their enemy. They have perceived the treachery with which France and England have tried to subject them. Especially Turkey, which is too weak to resist the intrigues of the western powers alone, has been the object of their machinations. But Soviet Russia has recognized that the workers and peasants of Turkey are the natural allies of the Russian workers and

peasants and has not hesitated to support them. Hence the alliance between Soviet Russia and Turkey, which has brought about a change of front among the allies.

France, first regarded as the friend, has been shelved and England is now being feared as the "friend" of Islam. But above all, Turkey and Islam know that their only real friend is Soviet Russia, which is the only power that has helped them in the dark hours.

The Decisions of the Washington Conference Derided.

The situation in the Far East is a most interesting one. The decision of the Washington Conference meant the throttling of Japan. By fixing a ratio of battleships at 5:5:3, it put Japan in a place of inferiority to the other two powers. Japan took advantage of the decision to build a large number of fast cruisers and submarines. This led the United

States to undertaking the same manner of construction, while England established a large naval station in Singapore. Seeing herself isolated and in danger of being degraded to a second rate power, Japan has turned to Soviet Russia for assistance. When the Washington Conference took place, Soviet Russia was not invited, since it had no basis in the East. But since that time, the Red Army has moved into Vladivostok, so that Soviet Russia must now be reckoned with.

What are the conclusions of this review of the world situation? Serious conflicts and struggles will soon take place in Europe. Capitalism has not been able to restore any balance. Only in America and England has a temporary restoration taken place. The number of men under arms is greater than before the war, and the war budgets far exceed the pre-war budgets. The Soviet government faces great

dangers, for the imperialist powers recognize the might of that government, and will do everything in the power to destroy it. But Soviet Russia will not surrender. The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are unit in defense of THEIR revolution. They must be prepared to render assistance when the call sounds.

The German workers must not utter the slogan: "Comrades, do not let them provoke us into action." The German Party will have to act. The French comrades must give their support to the German Party in struggle against German fascism and French imperialism. The movement in the Orient is in danger. Word has been received that an anglophile government has been established in Teheran and the elements in Turkey favoring an understanding with the Entente are growing in number. Bitter and hard days of struggle ahead.