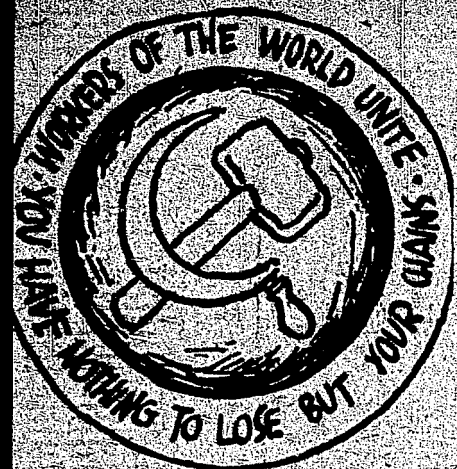




There Is a Poster for "The Daily Worker" on Page 3 -- Look for It! Use It! Arouse All Labor!

THE WORKER

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Portland Convention Starts GRAND DUKES OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEET IN COAST CITY

St. Louis Shows Labor Effects of Jurisdiction Wars

By MARTIN A. DILLON.
(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Observations in St. Louis lead to the conclusion that craft unionism is dying of its own poison. The reactionaries, in an amalgamation, will find it difficult to explain away certain situations here, and maintain their bombastic ravings against the amalgamationists.

For example, the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., a chain store corporation, employs union drivers exclusively; operates under a union agreement with the Bakers' Union and the union label appears on every loaf of its bread. But the eat cutters have a grievance against the company, so it is on the unfair list of the local central body, and unionists are advised not to buy that loaf of bread.

Practically the same statement applies to the W. J. Freund Baking Co., which also has a union shop agreement with the chauffeurs and bakers, producing union label bread. The union label appears on every loaf of its bread. But the eat cutters have a grievance against the company, so it is on the unfair list of the local central body, and unionists are advised not to buy that loaf of bread.

When first the Central Trades and Labor Union declared the Freund Bakery unfair to organized labor, the finding Trades Council at its next meeting voted that inasmuch as the bakery employed union building workers, union bakers and union drivers, it was fair to organized labor. The next meeting of the C. T. U. passed resolutions that the action of the B. T. C. was "ill-advised and hasty," and that Freund was still fair to labor. Were it not so tragic the interest of the labor movement, that mixup would have been negligible.

Jurisdictional controversies are a menacing menace to St. Louis labor. The long-standing metal trim dispute between the carpenters and a sheet metal workers has been a general nuisance here. Refusing to side by the ruling of the American Federation of Labor, jurisdictional hard board, the carpenters in the local building trades council, which means that only about half the local construction trades are affiliated to the council. Where the contractors have given the contested work to the carpenters, the B. T. C. has now in the courts, where the sheet metal workers have secured an injunction against the B. T. C., and are suing the union for \$10,000 damages for striking the jobs.

The electrical workers have been suspended from the council for refusal to abide by the council president's ruling in a jurisdictional row with the Elevator Operators. The elevator men objected to the electrical workers using elevators as scaffolds in doing repair work in the local building trades council, in the care of an elevator operator. In accordance with the rules of the B. T. C., the president rendered a decision in the matter, holding with the elevator men.

So the curse of jurisdictional disputes continues to eat the lungs out of organized labor. If we want to know the remedy, we need only to look at ourselves if ever the United States Workers have jurisdictional wars among themselves.

He is blind who cannot see that union craft unions are amalgamated into industrial organizations, the workers of this country are doomed to be devoured by their capitalist masters. Craft unionism, this country where capitalism is in a position of a boy in a den of lions who has only a bean shooter with which to defend himself.

Farrington, President of the Illinois Mine Workers, Repudiates Lewis-Searles "Expose"

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, declares, in a letter to the editor of "The Worker," that had he been consulted, he would have objected to the publication of the so-called "red expose" provided the capitalist press by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and his editor, Ellis Searles. It is charged that this "expose," a re-hash of all the worn out Daugherty-Burns-Palmer-Lusk charges, was written up by Chester M. Wright, red-baiter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In an effort to learn the attitude of the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union toward the Lewis-Searles attack on the progressives in the labor movement, the editor of "The Worker" wrote the district officials, presidents, secretaries and international board members, putting the question bluntly up to them, "Do you stand back of this attack?"

Farrington was the first to reply. It was Farrington who recently signed a peace pact with Lewis, against the progressives. But it seems that even Farrington's stomach has turned at the smell of the nauseating stuff contained in the Lewis-Searles garbage. Farrington's letter reads as follows:

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23, 1923.
Mr. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor, "The Worker," Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:—This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 20th concerning the six articles issued by Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal. I was not consulted about any of the subject matter embraced in the six articles and I am not informed as to what subject matter Mr. Searles has in his possession upon which to predicate his stories and I am, therefore, not in a position to pass competent judgment on his articles, altho I am disposed to disbelieve that part of his articles which charges that the Communist Party was responsible for the so-called Herrin trouble. I was in very close personal contact with the trials that took place over that trouble and I am frank to confess that the trials did not develop anything that would tend to support Mr. Searles' contention.

It may be that he has in his position subject matter in that connection which would prove his contention but if he has I do not know anything about it, neither do I have at hand any information that would warrant his charge.

Had I been consulted about the matter, I would have advised Mr. Searles not to make the charge and I am sure that all of my associates who were in close contact with the Herrin affair would have done likewise.

Yours truly,
FRANK FARRINGTON, President.
Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, riding.

Socialists Again Run Away from Plan for Unity

By BEN LIFSCHITZ.
(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—The city convention of the abortive American Labor Party here has again shown its unwillingness to achieve unity of all working class political and economic organizations. The convention, consisting of a packed hall of delegates of non-existent Socialist Party and Farmer-Labor Party branches with a meager sprinkling of trade union delegates, rejected the unity offer made by the convention which organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York on Sept. 16.

Many unions, such as Locals 1, 9, 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Locals 80 and 62 of the Amalgamated, Local 275 of the Iron Workers, and others had been instructed to fight for unity as the only condition for their remaining affiliated to the American Labor Party. In an attempt to head off this revolt, Morris Hillquit made a gesture of unity by saying that all organizations regardless of the views held, could get together if they proved their sincerity.

WALTER NESBIT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, stated that the Socialist Party politicians were not sincere themselves. Without discussion, the committee recommendation was accepted with a vote of 123 to 25. Delegate Vosk, of the Iron Workers, moved reconsideration, and Chairman Lefkowitz, in spite of a manifest unwillingness, was forced to read the invitation and reply of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, adopted at their convention, Sept. 16.

Lefkowitz read only half of the letter. Vosk stated that these exclusion tactics proved that they did not want unity, but the chairman refused the floor to the opposition and railroaded the question.

Paul Agne, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, protested the action of the chairman in cutting off the discussion, accusing them of fearing to let the opposition state their case. The S. Pites and supporters then launched into a bitter attack against the Communists and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They said that they would not unite with the Communists unless the latter would stop antagonizing Gompers.

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

"Throw 'em Out!" Yells the Gompers' Pack on First Day; Labor's Ranks Lose Million

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Throw him out!" was the pack yell with which the followers of Samuel Gompers opened the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Ore., Monday, Oct. 1. It was not an accident that this cry was heard on the first day of the convention when an aged man in the galleries asked for 15 seconds to put a question to the official head of the American labor movement, Sam Gompers.

"Throw him out!" is an official policy of the Gompers' regime at Portland, Ore., just as it is of the John L. Lewis' tyranny in the United Mine Workers' Union, shown by the mobbing of Joseph Manley, at the Scranton, Pa., anthracite Tri-District Convention. Gompers grew timid at Scranton, Pa., and the aged visitor was allowed to retain his seat in the gallery, while Gompers proceeded to expatiate on the unity of labor.

The Gompers' "throw 'em out!" policy, which assumes at times the form of strike breaking, revealed itself on the eve of the convening of the Portland convention, thru Gompers' telegram to "Major" George L. Berry, President of the Pressmen's Union, who was engaged at the moment in attempting to smash the strike of the members of his own union in New York City.

Gompers supported thruout the strike-breaking activities of the union wrecker, Berry, pledging his aid to the limit to drive the men back to work on the bosses' terms, or force them out of the organized labor movement. Just what is going to happen to the "throw 'em out!" attack launched against the Seattle Central Labor Council is one of the big questions before the convention. This problem breaks into the kept news repeatedly, as if the press of the bosses were trying to egg on the Gompers-Lewis-Woll elements against the Seattle workers.

Eleven Workers Party Branches Are Organized in One Week

Charter applications received at the National Office of the Workers Party indicate that the campaign for new membership initiated by the Party to be carried on during the next three months is bringing a quick response.

During the last week in September eleven charters were issued to new branches organized during the week. Among the branches granted charters are two branches in the North Dakota farming section, indicating the growth of support for Communism among the agricultural workers of this country. One federation of the Party reported 250 new members accepted during the month of September alone, being an increase of 25% in the membership of that organization.

Party branches everywhere are organizing campaign committees to carry on the membership drive in a systematic manner and there is every indication that during the month of October at least half the total of 10,000 new members, which is the goal of the campaign, will be admitted into the Party.

The National Office urges those Party units which have not already taken action to organize for the membership drive to immediately elect committees and carry out the plan of campaign sent them by the National Office.

20,000 Workers in Washington County, Pa., Back F.F.L.P.

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.

(Special to "The Worker")
WASHINGTON, Pa.—The largest and most enthusiastic gathering of workers that ever assembled for political purposes in this city came here in answer to a call for United Political Action as advocated by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The meeting was called to order by C. A. Chambers, a real dirt farmer of this county, who after a short speech in which he outlined the reasons for the gathering, proceeded to do business in a business-like way.

The report of the credentials committee showed that eighty local unions and two central bodies, with a membership of approximately 20,000 were represented. When the delegates left for their respective homes it was not hard to guess what caused the registration of joy on their faces, for they had formed a real live County Branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They had adopted the national program and statement of principles, also a supplementary Washington County Program, which among other things, declared themselves subordinate to the National body with headquarters in Chicago. They also presented a living testimonial to the fact that they were not being fooled by the mud-slinging contests that accompany all old party primary campaigns, for the workers know very well that the politicians tell the truth about each other now, also that they will "Kiss and Make Up" when the primaries are over.

S. A. Baker, the popular president of the Charters Valley Central Labor Union of Canonsburg, Pa., was elected as County Chairman, and J. C. Strong, of Houston, Pa., an active member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was elected as secretary-treasurer.

A County Committee consisting of two representatives from each important section of the county and one from each of the smaller sections from which an executive committee of five has been chosen, promised so much action among the farmer-labor residents of Washington County, that, in addition to being one of the foremost mining and agricultural counties of Pennsylvania, it will be the first in importance from a working class of political viewpoint.

The delegates were representatives of nearly all the principle trades, and included beside the farmers, members of the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Glass Workers' Union, the International Union of Journeyman Barbers, and others.

With this array of workers in the political arena with a party of their own, rock-bed Republicanism, the Mellon and other big interests are going to be put to the task of protecting their lairs. Resolutions, demanding the release of the Cliftonville, West Virginia, riot and other class class war prisoners were adopted.

Dismissal in Kuzbas Case.
NEW YORK.—Dismissal of five counts of grand and petty larceny against the former members of the Kuzbas Organization Committee has been granted by Judge Alfred Talley here. The persons affected are Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties Union; Mont Schuyler, Edgar Owens, Clair Killen, Matt Mulari, Herbert S. Calvert, Thomas Reese and Tom Barker. In the case of P. Pascal Cosgrove three counts were dismissed and two counts were sustained. The attorneys for the committee, Messrs. Hays and Blake, are confident of victory in this case also.

"Polikus-hka," the new Russian movie, will be shown in New York City, beginning Sunday, Oct. 7, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 110th St. and 5th Ave.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6
Two Showings: at 7:00 and 9:15 P. M.

Famous 9-Reel Russian Movie Film
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Millionaire New York Publishers and Labor Faker Berry Flayed by Pressmen's Union

(Special to "The Worker")
NEW YORK.—Denouncing President George L. Berry as a tool of the Publishers' Association, the Web Pressmen's Union local 25 of New York City, declare they will fight Berry and his masters, the publishers, to the bitter end. In a public statement the union goes over its record of 30 years, during which it has enjoyed the 38-hour week for night workers, and a voice in the determination of the number of men allowed to operate the presses.
This is the first time in the history of the union that a general strike was declared against the combined newspaper publishers, according to the union statement. The charge is made that the relations hitherto existing between the union and the publishers were broken when George L. Berry at his palatial mansion in Tennessee entered into a secret agreement with the publishers substituting arbitration for the direct dealing that hitherto operated between the pressmen and the publishers.
Berry's double cross forced the union to accept the Manton award in 1921. The union then lost out on every point. The Manton is a lawyer without any knowledge of the printing business his decision revealed a knowledge of the trade that no layman could have acquired in a few days. This award was to run for one year and six months.
The award expired Sept. 1st. Failing to secure an agreement with the publishers and negotiating the settlement affected by the board of directors of the International Union, the men after waiting 17 days after the expiration of their contract with the publishers refused to work any longer under irksome conditions.
Major Berry, taking up his quarters in the Astor Hotel, where the Prince of Wales and the crowned heads of Europe like to stay when in the American metropolis, declared the strike illegal and signed an agreement with the bosses affecting hours of work and wages without the approval of the union.
At a meeting of the local pressmen called by Berry, Sept. 23, he refused to allow President Simons of the local union to appear on the stage. After Andrew Armstrong, member of the local committee, had been thrown bodily off the stage by a link, Simons rose and shouted to the men, "Are you going to listen to that strikebreaker Berry?" With that the pressmen walked out leaving Berry to address the empty benches and a small army of stooge-pigeons and gunmen.
At a large meeting held later the men voted unanimously to stay on strike and fight Berry and the publishers to the bitter end.

He Fights "Strike Breaker" Berry



PRESIDENT DAVID SIMONS
New York Pressmen's Union, Local No. 25

"Are you going to listen to a strikebreaker," asked President Simons of 500 pressmen when President George L. Berry, of the International, refused the officers of the local union a voice at the meeting. The men immediately left the hall.

Greetings to Pressmen

New York City, Sept. 27, 1923.
To local No. 25 of the T. U. E. L. xx
International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union:
Brothers:—In your hour of stress, when you are fighting with your backs to the wall against the combined press of the millionaire owners, your own international president is playing the part of a Judas. Instead of leading and helping you in your struggle to compel your employers to maintain your old standard of wages and working conditions, he is exerting all his strength to break the strike and drive you back to the press rooms defeated.
We, the Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, send you our message of encouragement and urge you to hold firm in your determination to save the organization, which was built up thru the great sacrifices and devotion of the New York men.
We call upon the Allied Printing Trades to exert their influence to the end that there shall be no discrimination against those men that have stood loyal to their union and their fellow workers. It is the duty of these organizations to see to it that the local organization of Pressmen be retained so that it may remain a medium thru which the pressmen will protect themselves against the publishers and their strike-breaking president, Mr. George Berry.
We further call upon the workers of New York City to stand by the striking pressmen and render all assistance possible to enable them to carry their fight to a successful conclusion.
Fraternalty yours,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY, N. Y. C.
Eric R. Saenger, Secretary.

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NEXT!
State federal... have adopted amalgamation resolutions as follows:
Colorado
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
New Hampshire
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Utah
Washington
Wisconsin
West Virginia
The most recent addition to this column is the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor.
WHO IS NEXT?
American workers must have a workers' daily.

Boston Police Get Aid of Black Hundred in Stopping Labor Meeting

By WILLIAM SIMONS.
(Special to "The Worker")
BOSTON, MASS.—Petty police bureaucrats outwitted the czar, when they capelle a meeting called by the Ukrainian Branch, Workers Party, at Peabody House, at which Comrade M. Kuzavich was to speak on "The New Orientation of the Patriots and Soviet Ukraine".
The Ukrainian "patriots" acted the role of agent provocateurs, notifying the police that a meeting was to be held, to arouse sentiment against the United States Government. So the "patriotic" police captain snoop around, asking such questions as, "Do the members go to church?" To a member of the branch, the police captain pointed to C. E. Ruthenberg's article in "The Worker", on "Communists in the Trade Unions" as a reason for the stopping of the meeting. He had been informed, he said, that Kuzavich was to speak on the Communist Party of America. Even after the comrade guaranteed that the speaker would stick to the subject, the captain stated that the speaker had been arrested in New York for speaking against the government. This was an absolute falsehood, and the captain could not produce any paper to back up his statement, even tho he claimed to have the evidence in his possession. The captain ordered the comrade to cancel the meeting, and wire the speaker not to come. The captain promised to get further information from the city authorities, and would notify the comrade on the next morning, Saturday. At that time, the captain claimed to have secured additional information from Ukrainian citizen, which made it impossible for the meeting to be held. The police captain went to the hall, and the result was a note from the management returning the deposit, and refusing the hall. A sign was put up on the door by the Ukrainian branch to the effect that the meeting was called off on account of the denunciation of the Ukrainian Black Hundreds.
This is not a question of a meeting being prevented because of the militant spirit of the union workers, as in Pennsylvania. The meeting was stopped, because of the dastardly, treacherous tactics of those who would see Ukraine severed from the Federation of Soviet Republics, in order to fall a prey to the imperialist nations. To stop the truth about Ukraine, they descend to the level of a police tool against the class-conscious workers.
The right of the Ukrainian comrades to hold meetings will be fought to the last ditch.

Without the DAILY WORKER the labor movement is gagged.
Report of Finnish Federation.
Comrade Fahle Burman reports for the Finnish Federation that each branch has been allotted a quota and that all branches are hard at work raising their quota so that money will come fast from now on. All report their determination to raise money for the sale of shares and by holding entertainments, meetings, etc., so that the Finnish Federation will pay its quota of \$25,000 before Nov. 1.
Comrade Burman reports the following two branches of the Finnish Federation as having already raised their quota, namely: Lanesville, Mass., and Cannonsburg, Pa. The Finnish comrades of Lanesville sold their quota of shares twenty-four hours after the supplies were received and expect to duplicate it. The Finnish comrades of Cannonsburg write, "We hereby remit for shares sold to the Daily Worker Campaign, which is the quota allotted to our branch. However, this is only the beginning, so therefore send us a big bunch of application blanks."
"That's the spirit," says Burman, "Go to it and The Daily Worker will be a reality."
Start Bank in Copenhagen.
It is stated that the pesky Russians, refused credit in Denmark, have decided to establish a Soviet bank in Copenhagen and do business just the same.
Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Fosters' Reply and Challenge
Bureaucracy of International Ladies Garment Workers Union Urged to Answer Secretary of Trade Union Educational League.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
February 18, 1923.
Mr. Wm. Z. Foster,
National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers,
Room 208 Lloyd Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
My dear Brother Foster:
The total amount sent by our organization to the steel strikers was \$65,000.
The address of the International Fur Workers' Union is 129 East 29th Street New York City. The amount they contributed was \$20,000.
With kind personal wishes,
I am
Fraternalty yours,
Abraham Baroff
General Secretary-Treasurer

An Answer to "Justice" Baroff, Sigman and Yanovsky

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.
When I was in New York recently to speak at the great protest meeting of needle workers, held in Rutgers Square, I took occasion to reply orally in detail to the slanders against me contained in the current issue of "Justice," and replied specifically to the nine questions asked by the editor, Yanovsky. Now, let me (being just returned to town) reply in writing.
Mr. Yanovsky, by turning a few dozen intellectual hand-springs, blames the shooting at Carmen's Hall, in Chicago, upon me. Now we can dispose of this matter quite easily. Let me repeat the offer that I made in the public meeting at Rutgers Square, namely, that the Trade Union Educational League officially challenges Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to join with it in the formation of a committee to thoroughly investigate the whole matter of the shooting, this committee to be made up of an equal number of representatives of the Trade Union Educational League and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with another member to be chosen by these representatives. To this committee we engage to prove not only that the shot fired were not blanks, but also to furnish the name of the gunman who fired the shots. This is a fair and square offer, and if it is not accepted by Mr. Sigman, it will be positive proof that he does not want the truth known about the shooting in Carmen's Hall.
Mr. Yanovsky demanded an answer to his nine questions. I have furnished such an answer, first, orally and now in writing. We demand therefore, the acceptance of this offer. If it is not accepted, all the squirmings of Mr. Yanovsky will not prevent the proper conclusion from being drawn.
Now to answer the nine questions. Most of them are either insolent or trivial, or both, and are not worthy an answer. But so that Mr. Yanovsky has no rat-hole to crawl into, I am condescending to make reply to them. The only one of importance is number one, in which Yanovsky states his organization gave \$60,000 to the steel strike and received a testimonial from me for the sum of \$65,000. He wonders where the additional \$5,000 came from, leaving the conclusion that there were some irregularities in my finances. This question, as Mr. Yanovsky well knows, is a dastardly attack. He understands perfectly well about all this matter. Let us see the facts: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers donated \$100,000 to the steel strike fund. Their convention was coming on and it occurred to our committee that it would be a courteous thing to send them an engrossed testimonial in time to be displayed at their convention. But when this was proposed, the question was raised that the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Fur Workers had also contributed heavily to the strike fund and that possibly they might be offended if such a testimonial was sent to the Amalgamated before they received theirs. Hence it was decided to send testimonials to all three simultaneously. Our committee, however, did not know how much the latter two organizations had contributed, as the funds they gave were not forwarded to our committee directly, but to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who later turned over all money raised in the general appeal in bulk, not specifying to us what organization he had received them from. We knew the Amalgamated had contributed \$100,000, but did not know exactly how much the others had given. So I wrote to Secretary Baroff, of the International, inquiring about this matter. He replied that his union had contributed \$65,000 and the Fur Workers \$20,000. Having no way to check up on this matter, we had to take his word for it. Consequently we made out the testimonials on the basis of the figures stated in his letter. Later on, when Mr. Mor-

rectly willing to spend a dollar two in the course of the year to aid the organization of such "walk-outs" do not make up over 2 per cent of the income of the League. A question number seven, regarding League's expenses, the "large pension" of the League during the months from Sept. 1, 1922, to Sept. 1, 1923, amounted to only \$19.23 or about \$1,600 per month. This includes not only all our books, pamphlets, wages, office expenses, etc., also the total cost of our "very expensive" magazine, THE DAILY WORKER. With a following so large as the T. U. E. L. has, does the ing of \$1,600 per month constitute any mysterious achievement?
Answering questions number eight and nine: Yes, Mr. Yanovsky, we give a clear account of the "income and expense" of our League and yes, we are "willing to allow committees of the various sections of the labor movement to investigate all your books." Other fakers be yourself, including Samuel Gompers and Matthew Woll, have talked seriously about our books and similar demands to audit them. They have called their bluff and challenged them publicly to sit into such an audit. But they refused to do. They did not want an audit. They wanted to go up and down the country carrying on a campaign of slander even as you are now doing. Nor do we want an audit, either. We challenge your master, Sigman, to partially in a square committee to audit the books of the T. U. E. L. And we insist upon looking into a few of I. L. G. W. U. records. Turn at is fair play.
The long editorial in "Justice," which Yanovsky asks his shiny, insulting questions, was no doubt either inspired or endorsed by a man. I have met these questions squarely, and now demand that a man meet squarely the proposition proposed in this letter, which is: (1) That he participate in the formation of a committee to investigate shooting in Carmen's Hall. (2) That he honestly clear up the matter of \$65,000 testimonial. (3) That he either put up or shut up in the matter of auditing the books of the League. I await an answer on the propositions.

United Workers Sunday Schools of Chicago Open for the Season

The United Workers' Sunday Schools of Chicago have opened for season. An entirely new program has been worked out under the supervision of the Young Workers League and will undoubtedly be more attractive and beneficial to the children, the workers in this city than any other program ever drawn up by workers' Sunday school before. A special feature hitherto unknown is the wonderful co-relation of fun and study. Games, plays, songs are included and not only are they without educational value while their laughter provoking is something which in the games children, cannot be equalled. We therefore that the workers in this city respond to the call of those in the work, and see that all children of the class-conscious workers get down to these schools. The addresses of the schools appear below. Junior groups have also been formed, which take the youth of the working class, young comrades who are not yet enough to get into the League a yet who are too old for the Sunday schools. These groups also have program never before equalled in history of junior workers' groups in this or any other country.
Addresses of the United Workers' Sunday Schools of Chicago; the meeting time is 10 a. m. Sunday:
North Side, 634 Willow Street.
North-West, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Chicago Ave., 2147 West Chicago Crawford Ave., 3838 W. Grand.
Douglas Park, 3322 Douglas Blvd.
Irving Park, 4021 N. Drake Ave.
Lake View, Social Turner Hall Belmont and Paulina.
Lincoln Park, 1641 Newport Ave.
South Side, 4650 Gross Ave. N. yet organized for year.
Junior Groups of the United Workers' Sunday Schools of Chicago meeting at 8 p. m. Sundays at following:
North-West Side, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Douglas Park, 3322 Douglas Blvd.
Irving Park, 4021 N. Drake Ave.

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Sunday October 28,
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For the
DAILY WORKER
AT ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
VAN BUREN and ASHLAND BLVD.
ENTERTAINMENT begins at 3:30 P. M. and includes Orchestra, Singing, Movies, etc.
DANCE at 8:30 P. M. with Music by Sol Wagner's Society Syncopators.
ADMISSION to both Entertainment and Dance In Advance—50c (incl. Wartax); at Door 75c
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To Fight for an Independent Political Party for Labor
For a Workers and Farmers Government in America
For Recognition of Soviet Russia
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Comrades in Def to Chicago Party's Workers

By CARL HACKER.
(Special to "The Worker").
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Since the 34th annual convention of the District Six held at Akron, Sept. 9th activity is already beginning to be shown here. The District Organizer recommended to the convention that the District Office be allowed to use whatever Comrades it chose for taking charge of certain work in certain areas. This recommendation was carried.

Recently Comrades Lerner, Roich, Shaffer and Hacker, all of Cleveland, went to Youngstown, where we were successful in organizing a City Central Committee, and also had previously arranged a street meeting on the Public Square and addressed by Comrade Roich and Shaffer. Comrade Shaffer was definitely assigned to take charge of directing the work of the C. C. C. of Youngstown for a period until it is able to stand on its own feet.

Comrade Hacker has been assigned to Warren where a C. C. C. will also be organized shortly. Comrade Brantlin has been given Canton, Comrade Severino has been given Akron. With the success attained with this venture to Youngstown this plan seems to be a practical one and will shortly prove to be the most effective working scheme for re-establishing this District. No more will Ohio throw out its chest and say to the rest of the Party "Look at us!" Our slogan is: 1000 ORGANIZED BRANCHES IN DISTRICT SIX BY JANUARY 1st.

Fascisti Leadership in America to Spring from Gompers Bureaucracy

By EARL R. BROWDER.
When the Fascisti conquered power in Italy, and Mussolini established his dictatorship, there was no country in which the capitalist forces greeted the coup more heartily than in the United States. The newspapers and magazines, intensifying their yellow-journalistic hero-worship with one another in extolling the virtues of the Black Shirts. The government of the United States, the same that has for six years refused to recognize Soviet Russia because that workers' republic is "undemocratic," hastened to be among the first to accord full diplomatic recognition to the Fascist counter-revolution. That Fascism is international, and that its roots exist also in America has been fully demonstrated to all classes.

In spite, however, of all that has been written about the Fascisti, the workers of America have no clear idea as yet of what Fascism means to the labor movement. An example of the confusion existing is seen in the report of John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the Deatur Convention of that body (September, 1923), in which the Fascist movement in this country is described as merely an extension of the well-established "open shop" drive of American capitalism. Such a point of view, natural as the mistake may be, ignores some of the most dangerous aspects of Fascism. It leads directly, even while apparently struggling against Fascism, to the actual surrender to the most insidious forms of anti-working-class movement. Thus, John H. Walker, in the same report attacking the Fascisti, calls for the organization within the labor unions of posts of the American Legion, which is an outstanding example of Fascist organization in the United States.

Fascism in this country is a many-headed menace; it is not yet well developed and centralized, and appears under various forms and names. This multifarious aspect hinders the clear understanding of Fascism by the workers. In the first place, there is the genuine Fascism, organized among the Italian workers resident in America, by agents of Mussolini. This phase of the fight against the Fascisti has been crystallized in the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, with headquarters in New York; its work has been supported by hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, and has been so effective that the parent Fascist body in Italy recently (according to a statement in the *Progresso Italo-Americano*), ordered the branches to disband and reorganize upon a different basis. It must be pointed out, however, that the Fascist Party of Italy is a direct factor only among the Italian immigrant population.

In the agrarian districts of the United States, the roots of Fascism show themselves in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. This is, without doubt, the most native, 100% American, expression of the Fascist movement. As this is written, the State of Oklahoma, comprising 7,000 or six miles of territory (more than six times the size of Belgium) is untrammelled by law, due to struggle between the State Government and the Ku Klux Klan. In many other states, particularly in the Middle West and South, the Klan is pushing forward its claim to power with increasing boldness.

The Ku Klux Klan is a curious mixture, one factor is the traditions of post-Civil War days, when the Klan originated as a weapon for the subjection of the Negro recently freed from chattel-slavery from this country. Its name, ritual, robes, flaming cross, etc., added to this is a crude anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic and general "anti-foreigner" 100% American propaganda. A vaguely defined but militant anti-communist spirit is woven through its agitation and becomes, in practice, anti-labor union. Nominally the Ku Klux Klan is a centralized organization; but actually it centralizes little but the sale of robes, etc., and even in that field, the economic exploitation of the ignorance of the yokels making up its membership, the Ku Klux Klan has split into several competing bodies. Locally it takes on the most conflicting aspects; in one community its marauding masked bands tar and feather and hog bootleggers—in another it turns its violence against Federal enforcers of the Volstead Act. It may, in one locality, be an instrument of small producers and tenants, trying to control the market for cotton and tobacco—in another it will be the violent suppression of tenant and farm labor movements. In its methods it is typically Fascist, except for the Ku Klux Klan's white robes and hood; the Fascisti of Italy arided themselves upon their bold and open violence. It is worthy of note that the Ku Klux Klan has established itself chiefly in the most backward agrarian communities; in the industrial centers its dupes have been among municipal employees and similar elements.

The American Legion, composed of ex-service men, founded and led by ex-officers of the American Expeditionary Force in France, has developed along the well-known Fascist lines. In countless towns and cities it has accumulated a record of strike-breaking activities and violence generally against the labor and revolutionary movements, which has made it hated in labor circles. Its spiritual kinship with the Fascisti of Italy is dramatically expressed in its invitation to Mussolini to be its guest at the San Francisco Convention of the Legion, October, 1923.

The American Legion has, with a keen appreciation of the tactics of Mussolini, adopted the tactic of "boring from within" the trade unions. It soon registered results with this policy, and at the Cincinnati Convention of the American Federation of Labor, June, 1922, an open alliance was proclaimed between the Legion and the Gompers bureaucracy. The national leader of the Legion addressed the American Federation of Labor Convention, and Gompers appeared before the Legion. The same thing is being repeated this year, and on a much larger scale, with a program of forming American Legion posts within the trade unions themselves. In these trade union posts of the American Legion are being developed the basis for the Fascist Party. If Mussolini had been able to attend the Legion Convention in San Francisco, we might have had the sublime spectacle of Samuel Gompers and Benito, the dictator, speaking together from the same platform; it would have symbolized the growing powers of Fascism within the labor movement of this country.

The full development of the American Legion as a complete Fascist movement is still a matter of the future. It has been retarded somewhat by the "soldiers' bonus" which the American Legion found itself in open opposition to the ruling capitalist clique. Not daring to abandon the demand for the bonus, and not daring to make an aggressive fight for it in the face of the disapproval of their capitalist masters, the leaders of the Legion found the ardor of their rank and file distinctly cooled. But the basic reason is that

Seek Unity of Michigan's City and Farm Workers

(Special to "The Worker").
DETROIT, Mich.—The one redeeming feature of the 34th Annual Convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, held here, was the establishment of closer relations between the organized workers and farmers. True, the relationship is but a very loose one, consisting at this time of support to be given the farmers in initiating a constitutional amendment providing for a state income tax. But as Mr. Bramble, overseer of the Michigan State Grange remarked, the getting together of the workers of the farms and those of the cities transcends a hundred times the importance of the success of the particular measure.

Characterized neither as a conservative nor as a progressive one. Rather it has demonstrated the utter bankruptcy of the leadership of the trade union movement in the state. The very first speaker, Robert Ewald, of the Detroit Bricklayers' Union, and a member of the City Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Mayor deplored the decision of the Detroit Federation of Labor to endorse five of the nine men who are to be elected to the City Council. He stated that in his opinion two out of nine constituted about the right proportion of labor representation on that body. Adolph Werner, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, who followed Ewald, after calling attention to the fact that his organization in Detroit had gone down from a membership of about 1,400 to almost extinction, appealed for support in his efforts to secure the passage of a car shed law. Not a word about the terrible defeat and demoralization caused by the division of the railroad workers into 16 unions and the obvious need for amalgamation.

The reason for the convention being neither conservative nor progressive, aside from the intellectual bankruptcy of its leadership, can be found in the fact that the progressive group was so small, approximately a dozen out of 130 delegates, that the reactionaries in control did not think it necessary to combat the passage of a few progressive resolutions. Rather they were willing to let Eugene Brock, of the Machinists, who was chairman of the resolutions committee, derive what comfort he could out of the passage of these resolutions in exchange for his promised support to the State Building Trades Council which controlled the convention, to elect their officers as officers of the State Federation of Labor. To boot, they endorsed the Progressive Voters' League, the Michigan child of the Cleveland Conference, of which Brock is guardian.

The little progressive group, consisted of the three delegates from the Detroit Federation of Labor, and about nine more from Detroit local unions. They were not even given an opportunity to make a clear cut fight on a resolution calling for independent political action in the State of Michigan, a matter which the Detroit Federation instructed them to bring before the convention. The Resolutions Committee of course recommended non-concurrence, but the elements in control wanted no discussion on this question. So President Salther declared the resolution out of order on the ground that the convention already had approved the Progressive Voters' League when it accepted the Secretary's report.

The few progressive resolutions adopted dealt with a renewed demand for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, recognition of Soviet Russia, release of political prisoners, and the organization of the working class youth.

John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in presenting his report as second vice-president of the State Federation of Labor pointed to the failure of the state legislature to consider even a state legislative proposal submitted to it by labor and pleaded for independent political action embodying the Minnesota resolution in his report. But no action was to be expected after the earlier action of the convention. Not only that, but the convention date was changed from September to February with a proviso that no convention be held in 1924. In vain did the Detroit delegates argue on the political importance of a convention in the year of the presidential elections. The elements in control having disposed of the matter proceeded, as Delegate John F. Simmons of the Detroit Typographical Union remarked in open session, to attend to the one matter they were interested in, the election of officers.

The Michigan militants had no need for learning a new lesson. They renewed their determination to get all the progressives into the unions and then exert their efforts to get those unions to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor. They will do every thing in their power to make the story of the next convention an entirely different one.

Discontent in American Colonies

(Continued from Page One)
taken recently in the Philippines that the imperialists of other countries are afraid that the contagion of national independence will spread from the islands to other countries and make trouble in the entire Far East. Thus the editor of the "Far East," one of the leading Japanese imperialist journals in Tokyo, recently declared that the Filipino crisis was "adding fresh fuel to the anti-foreign fires smoldering in China, to the anti-British blazes in India, and to the general unrest against control in many other parts of Asia and in large sections of Africa." This remark is especially significant since normally Japan would like to see the United States get out of the Philippines in double quick time. It is interesting to note how the capitalist imperialists of all countries line up and force their differences when their fundamental interests are at stake.

Coolidge threatens Cuba.
Considerable agitation has been stirred up in financial circles here over the Tarafa-Bill. Cuba is a Cuban millionaire who has large railway holdings. He recently proposed a measure aiming at the consolidation of some of the principal railway lines of Cuba and the elimination of 47 private ports right by sugar companies for exporting their products. Many of these companies have private railways of their own in this territory. These railways would be rendered practically useless, according to their owners.

This bill has been passed by the House and last week the Senate passed it in an amended form by a vote of 92-7. It is now in the hands of President Ayas.

When Tarafa first proposed this measure the American capitalists, who control 85 per cent of the property affected, protested vehemently. Washington immediately reminded Cuba that it was not for such behavior that the Cuban Government

was permitted to get a \$50,000,000 loan in the United States. The American Sugar Refining Co., the Punta Alegre Sugar Co., the American Metal Co., the Cuban American Sugar Co., the Manati Sugar Co., the San Francisco Sugar Co., and over a score of other American firms, representing a total invested capital of about half a billion dollars sent their agents to Washington to raise a storm of protest. There were even signs of a fake revolution, like the one engineered in Panama by Theodore Roosevelt for the American bankers, being pulled off against the present Cuban administration, sponsoring the Tarafa Bill.

Then Senator General Crowder rushed to Coolidge to impress him with the seriousness of the Cuban "misbehavior." It was only because Tarafa was clever enough to shield in his bill the Cuban native capitalist interests behind such powerful interests as the Standard Oil dominating the Cuba Co. and the British-owned United Railways of Havana and the Influential United Fruit Co. that decisive action by Washington has, to date, been prevented. Tarafa protested that the present system of private sub-ports robbed Cuba of much customs revenue, fostered smuggling, and turned the attendant huge financial benefits to American sugar interests which were in this way supplanting the Cuban government in customs activity.

Much resentment has been stirred up in Cuba against this high-handed attempt of foreign capitalists to throttle the native government. Tarafa is a very able native political leader. Tho he may be forced to yield considerably this time, it is a setback to look for numerous difficulties arising out of this dispute in the near future. Already, the arrogant attitude taken by the administration on this matter has gone a long way towards piercing the bubble of "pan-Americanism."

Discontent Hits Other Colonies.
In the other colonies and spheres of American influence there is considerable trouble brewing. Because of the rapid development of land and dispossessed. They are looking forward to complete independence from the United States. The Virgin Islands are complaining bitterly as can be seen from the following appeal by the editor of the "Emancipator," one of their native papers: "We are serfs who work for wages ranging from ten cents to a dollar a day. Politically we are peons governed by the United States Navy. Federal U. S. laws have worked havoc upon these islands. The people live in one-room houses, eat scanty meals; and are forced to move about in a manner unbecoming civilized people at this age."

Finally, Mexico does not afford unbounded peace and comfort to American imperialists. Though Obregon has completely surrendered to Morgan and Rockefeller interests and is quickly dropping all pretense at friendship even with the most conservative labor elements, there are disturbing factors on the political horizon in Mexico. There is a national election to be held soon. The most likely successor of Obregon is General Calles who still calls himself a friend of the working class. In spite of our capitalists being sure that they can win over Calles once he is elected president, his probable election makes the Mexican problem still a source of anguish to the American kings of finance and industry.

Tremendous Significance of Problem.
Thus the colonial problem has become one of the major difficulties confronting the Coolidge administration. The problem of keeping the house in order in our vast outlying possessions has taken a place of equal importance along side of such pressing national questions as the tariff, the railways, the agricultural conditions, and the serious disputes between the workers and employers looming up on the industrial field.

Because of the disturbed world conditions and because of the deepening rift in the ranks of the capitalists at home this colonial question assumes tremendous significance. In the campaign of 1923 the policy towards the dependencies and protectorates will play a most important role.

Great Audience in New York's Central Opera House Opens Drive for the Daily Worker

(Special to "The Worker").
NEW YORK CITY.—A great audience of 1,500 people filled the Central Opera House in New York to capacity Friday, Sept. 28th, in an enthusiastic greeting to an English Communist Daily in America. The audience rose to its feet repeatedly cheering the remarks of the speakers in their pleas for "The Daily," and singing the International.

The speakers, C. E. Ruthenberg, Fred H. Merrick, M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow and Rose Pastor Stokes, all rose to the occasion calling forth volleys of applause and cheers.

The audience came prepared to give generously to the cause of "The Daily Worker." The collection from the sale of shares and donations amounted to \$1,659.30. The admissions at the door when tickets have been paid for will bring the income to two thousand dollars. In addition there were pledges amounting to \$3,624.00.

The next affair for the benefit of "The Daily Worker" will be held in New York at the Star Casino on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21st. This will be made the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of Lenin, which is to be sent as a gift to the Russian workers. The unveiling will be accompanied by speaking and a grand concert. Further particulars will appear shortly.

St. Louis Joins "The Drive."
(Special to "The Worker").
ST. LOUIS.—This city and vicinity lined up solid for "The Daily" at a mass meeting addressed by J. Louis Enrdahl, editor of "The Worker."

WARNING!

Our attention was called to the fact that a certain person, pretending to be a secret Russian courier carrying a message and gold (this must be the Russian gold of which Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, speaks so much?) for the local Communists, has lately made his appearance in several Midwestern cities and succeeded in securing financial contributions from workers who accepted his stories at their face value. He was last seen in Denver and Omaha. He uses several aliases and each time tells a different story.

We warn all workers that this person is a faker and should be dealt with accordingly.

Michigan Prosecutors Plan to Force Second Trial of Foster Soon

(Special to "The Worker").
LANSING, MICH.—That William Z. Foster is to be brought to trial again under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law is the news contained in an announcement made by Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith who had charge of the prosecutions against Foster and Ruthenberg in St. Joseph last year.

"We will push the prosecutions," said Smith, "I have just secured a transcript of the record in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg who was convicted last spring. Ruthenberg's case has been appealed and will get on the Supreme Court docket in 1924. We expect to bring William Z. Foster, whose trial last year resulted in a jury disagreement to trial in January. All the cases of the other 30 defendants under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law are on the October docket of the Berrien County court, but I doubt whether any of the cases will come to trial before January. We will try the other cases immediately after the Foster case is over."

Smith also indicated that operatives in the employ of the Department of Justice are continuing to supply information to the Michigan authorities. This information was to the effect that the defense organization which had made the strenuous defense of the Foster and Ruthenberg cases possible is disintegrating. Smith believed that the weakness of the defense, particularly in their lack of funds, would make a conviction of Foster much easier in the forthcoming second trial.

Portland Convention Starts

(Continued from Page One)
and conducted a local investigation. They had announced no decision, nor had the convention tackled this problem at the time this issue went to press.

Just how successful the Gompers' "throw 'em out" policy has been during the last four years, during which this policy has been in force, is revealed in the official membership reports submitted to the convention. This report shows that the A. F. of L. has lost a million members during the last two years, in spite of the industrial revival that has swept the country during the past year. The official membership figures given are:

1920	4,078,740
1921	3,906,528
1922	3,195,635
1923	2,926,468

For four years, under the Gompers' policies, the strength of American organized labor is being frittered away. This is the result of Gompers' program of "fight the militants and make friends with the bosses."

Politically the Gompers' executive council urges the convention to stand by the A. F. of L. National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee, the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" circus.

Continuance of "friendly relations" with the American Legion is urged, while the Ku Klux Klan is denounced. The reason for this discrimination as between these two bands of American Fascisti remains a mystery. A polite slap on the wrist is handed the foreign importations of fascism. Mr. Gompers will now have to explain how he will be able to face Judge E. H. Gary, the fascist admirer and the head of the steel trust, at the next banquet of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Gompers, in his report to the convention, takes considerable pride in his "news reports" and propaganda services that have been so busy during the past year attacking workers' radical activities, especially the Trade Union Educational League and the Federated Press.

It cost America's workers last year \$19,981.58 to keep three lobbyists hanging around Washington. D. C. One of these is the former Hearst anti-labor reporter, William C. Roberts, of Chicago. What they have done for labor in Washington, nobody knows.

Fraternal delegates to the British

Michigan Labor Renews War on Syndicalist Law

(Special to "The Worker").
DETROIT, MICH.—Michigan labor is standing four-square in its determination to kill the infamous Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law under which William Z. Foster was tried and under which C. E. Ruthenberg was convicted. In its 34th annual convention, the Michigan State Federation of Labor passed unanimously, a resolution vigorously demanding the repeal of syndicalism law and the dismissal of the cases arising as a result of the raids at Bridgman a year ago.

Characterizing the law as "a standing menace against free speech, free press and assemblage; it is class legislation of the most vicious type," the resolution goes on to voice the indignation of labor at the refusal of the authorities of Michigan to take action to repeal the demands made at the 1922 convention. It goes on to say that the law is extremely dangerous, particularly to organized labor.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to the Governor of Michigan, the Attorney General of Michigan, the prosecutor of Berrien County and the American Federation of Labor.

DON'T MISS THIS!
Readers on Chicago's Northwest Side are invited to attend a lecture by James P. Cannon on the "Struggle of the Workers and the Necessity for a Revolutionary Party." This lecture is given by the Northwest Side English Branch at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 8 p. m. It is an opportunity which nobody should miss. With the bosses again preparing for an "open shop" campaign to begin with the coming economic depression and unemployment, this subject becomes vitally important to all workers. Remember everybody is invited.

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Backus Sees Big F. F. L. P. Future.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has a great future before it, if its leaders measure up to their possibilities, declared E. Backus, speaking at the open forum here. Backus was a delegate at the Chicago labor party conference.

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Toilers of Gary Hear Workers Party Speaker on Labor Party Issue

(Special to "The Worker")

GARY, IND.—An audience of steel workers from the great Gary mills listened to Comrade T. J. O'Flaherty explain the reasons why the workers of this country should have a political party of their own and depend no longer on the capitalist parties. He traced the growth of labor party sentiment in the United States, the efforts of the reactionary labor leaders to run that sentiment into the ground and the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago on July 31. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers Party.

Gary is the scene of the great steel strike of 1919 in which William Z. Foster played so creditable a part, but where on the other hand high officials of the American Federation of Labor covered themselves with infamy. The strike was broken by federal troops sent in by the Democratic administration and the treachery of A. F. of L. officials. When the strikers were starving and they appealed for aid to the American Federation of Labor they were informed that nothing could be done for them so it was a well known fact that the sum of \$100,000, donated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—an independent union—was available at the time.

Hundreds of workers active in that strike were blacklisted throughout the entire steel district and are still under surveillance.

The A. F. of L. is again trying—pretending to organize the steel workers. But the steel workers, betrayed once before, are determined not to risk another betrayal with those who left them to face the music alone in the last struggle. A meeting was arranged in Gary recently by the A. F. of L. organization committee. Considerable money was spent advertising it but only 63 persons were in the audience. Many of them were members of the Workers Party. The first speaker said that he did not want any radicals or foreigners in the organization. It must be a 100 per cent American union. This talk so disgusted those present that the next speaker tried to take the sting out of this unimpeachable utterance by saying that he did not wish the previous speaker misunderstood. Yes, they wanted radicals and every worker regardless of political view in the organization, but they wanted the radicals to keep quiet.

In view of the fact that the great majority of the steel workers are foreign-born the sincerity of these paid parasites posing as organizers can be judged. The workers of Gary believe that they do not want to organize the workers but they want to spend the \$70,000 which was left over from the 1919 fiasco.

The sentiment for labor organization is very strong in the steel mills at present. The workers believe the time is now ripe. The mills are busy. Mechanics are being imported by the hundreds. The steel workers, however, are not inclined to have anything to do with any organization that will separate them. They want a union that will include all the workers in the mills and do not want to be the prey of per capita sharks who divide them into groups for the sake of the cash they can squeeze out of them.

I interviewed several workers coming from and going to work. They hold a high opinion of William Z. Foster and give him credit for putting up a splendid fight in 1919 in spite of the obstacles placed in his way by the Gompers machine and the old stuffed goose, Mr. Michael Tighe, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers.

The great problem in Gary is the organization of the steel slaves. Those on the ground believe that it is a job for the militants.

Chicago Dance and Entertainment to Be the Big Thing of the Season

If you want to sing the Internationale
To the rhythm of a Red Italian drum,
Listen to some symphonies
And the jazz of every nation,
Just step in at the auditorium.

If you want to see a marble bust of Lenin,
Have a banquet or attend a movie show,
Dance a waltz or a fox-trot—
It is all on the same spot,
And there isn't any other place to go!

—Hip-pocket Anthology.

The Chicago Campaign Committee for the DAILY WORKER drive announces that the biggest thing this season will be held at the Ashland Auditorium on Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 28, beginning at 3:30 in the afternoon with entertainment and ending with a dance, beginning at 8:30 in the evening.

The variety of the entertainment furnished ought to make every comrade and friend and friend's friend turn out. The red-coated rascals in the "Grand Crossing" Italian band will be there with horns to play! A movie film showing the recent riots and uprising in Germany will be shown exclusively at this meeting, then there will be eating and speaking and everything! Keep the date open! Sunday, Oct. 28!

Young Workers' League Pledges Itself to Raise \$5,000 for the Daily Worker

The National Organization of the Young Workers League has pledged itself to raise \$5,000 for the Daily Worker. The Chicago League has set the example for the rest of the Young Workers League.

At a recent mass meeting for "The Daily" in Chicago, the Young Workers League of Chicago set itself the task of raising \$1,000 for the workers' Daily. This pledge was greeted with wild enthusiasm by the audience and the committee in charge. With 12 branches throughout the city and every member actively engaged in the work, it is positive that the young workers will pass the \$1,000 mark in a short time.

To show that they meant business a check for \$25.00 from the Englewood branch of the Young Workers League was turned over to the Campaign Committee.

Attention! Members of the Young Workers League Who Are in the Workers Party.

Your attention is called to a letter which was sent to all branches of the League by the National Secretary, Martin Abern. It announces a decision of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, which is endorsed by the Executive Council of the Workers Party. It instructs the Chicago League as follows: "It so happens that a good many of our members are actively engaged in raising funds for the Daily Worker NOW. We want to know how much our members raise. If you have already raised any money for the Daily Worker campaign, make

First Young Workers League Orchestra.

Music will not be missed by the Young Workers League. The Englewood branch announces the organization of a Young Workers League band of five competent musicians; a splendid pianist, 2 experienced violinists, a fine clarinetist and an accomplished cellist. When this orchestra makes its debut be sure and be on hand. Everybody will be in for a good time.

Every one don't forget October 20th! Keep this date open. It's Halloween night and the Young Workers will celebrate.

The Rum War in Chicago.

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

Pitched battles are being fought in the streets of Chicago between rival gangs of bootleggers or "beer runners" as they are now called. Within the past two weeks three men engaged in the business of violating the Volstead Act have passed on to the great unknown as the result of the attentions of gunmen alleged to have been employed by their competitors.

A deputy sheriff is arrested charged with the murder of one beer runner. The other two were killed at one of the busiest crossings in the city but their murderers cannot be identified. The gunmen of both camps strut about the city, call on the mayor and the chief of police, ask what the shouting is about and grant interviews to the newspapers. Seemingly they have nothing to worry about. Why?

Walter O'Donnell, one of a family of gangsters, as well known to the police as Charlie Chaplin is to the movie fans, declared that if he told all that he knew, the city would blow up and half the police department would stand on its head. A judge said that he suspected the same percentage of the police force was implicated in the bootlegging business. The office of the District Attorney is fussing like a squirrel in front of a sand pile and raising as much dust without accomplishing anything. The gunmen laugh at them and say that they dare not do anything.

During the recent mayoralty election they told the workers that capitalist politicians looked on the city of Chicago as a good place to loot. Rival groups of grafters compete for the privilege of raking in all the money they can lay hands on through the machinery at City Hall. It is a well-known fact that the best political workers are the gangsters and they must be taken care of after the smoke of battle clears away and a new mayor is installed in office.

The gangsters who were part of Thompson's political machine had to give way to the "boys" who won their place in the sun as a result of Dever's

victory. And the sun of prosperity never shone with more splendor than since Volstead jacked the liquor business from comparative obscurity up to a prominence rivaling the manufacture of automobiles. There was a lot of money in running beer. Everybody it seems, got a dirty cut of it. As long as the liquor dealers "did the right things with the boys back of the administration" nothing happened. But then the shooting started and the boys were left out in the cold began to express considerable moral indignation and learned that the "people" were getting nervous. Something must be done.

The mayor got busy. He called the chief of police. The latter called in his captains. The captains called in the patrolmen and the latter went out, arrested some soft drink parlor proprietors and their customers, and the "rum" war is on. But the average citizen is cynical. He believes it is all bluff and the cause of the rum run is the refusal of the rum dealers to come across. When you see a drunk come out of a corner saloon followed by a policeman equally drunk and when you see the same policeman go right back for another load—well, when you pick up the paper and read that Chicago is now as dry as the Sahara desert your skepticism is not diminished.

The fact is, according to seasoned political veterans that the political bosses of this glorious city are up to their necks in the rum graft. The police are afraid to tell what they know, as is everybody else. This bubble will burst and the amber fluid will flow again. It is capitalist politics. Nothing is sacred but graft. "Get the coin" is the slogan. That is the great incentive. Civic pride, civic purity—that is all bunk to be peddled to the fellow who has nothing between his ears. There is money to be made by selling beer and as long as there is the political backs of both the Democratic and Republican parties will share in the spoils of the preservation of order will be only a sideline for the police department.

The present administration is in a rather ugly predicament. Its friends must be protected. And there is no doubt but that back of the scenes secret diplomacy is working to square things between the "boys" so that the ends of justice can be attained by silence and "business as usual" again becomes the order of the day.

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(Signed)
JOEL SHOEMAKER
Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.

Joint Federation Action is Planned in Party Campaigns

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

An important and successful meeting of editors, secretaries, and industrial organizers of the foreign language federations, representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League was held in Chicago recently. Three major questions—the Federations and Party campaigns, the Daily Worker and organizational campaigns and policies of the press—were discussed in detail and acted upon. The reports made by the Federations brought out many important and characteristic points.

Comrade Jakira reported for the C. E. C. on the question of coordination of the work of the various federations. In the past this coordination of work was far from satisfactory. The Federation leadership is responsible to a great extent for the failure of success of their respective Federation membership to respond to this or other campaigns conducted by the party. It was agreed that in the future meetings of the Federation leaders shall be called by the C. E. C. before a campaign is started, so that all the Federations and the Party can proceed with the work as one unit.

Comrade John J. Ballam reported on progress made so far in the drive for the Daily. He showed that steps must be taken by every federation to boost the campaign both in the press and organizationally.

The report of the secretaries showed the campaign to be well under way. Many branches have already disposed of their quota of shares. Many members are buying at least two shares each. Some of the Federations are carrying on a campaign for the Daily in fraternal and other organizations in which they have membership and expect good results. The secretaries are confident that the Federations will have their quotas of shares disposed of before the time limit is over.

Comrade C. E. Rutenberg reported the organization campaign now well under way and pointed out the need for the Federations immediately to get behind the campaign. The pamphlet, "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party," should be given the widest possible circulation among the American workers. Many Federations will have it translated in their own language.

Comrade L. Louis Engdahl pointed out the need of our language press to pay closer attention to the American labor movement, to carry more news of party activities and to take active part in the various party campaigns.

The discussion showed clearly that the Party has for the last few months made marked progress. The Federation membership is fast getting to realize the importance of taking an active part in the general Party life. This was especially emphasized by the Lithuanian comrades. There is hardly a single meeting, affair or campaign of the Party in which the comrades of the Lithuanian Federation are not taking active part. And it was only a short while ago when the Lithuanian comrades were confined to their own language press.

The change of attitude towards the Party generally is evidenced in most of the other Federations. This change is due, in part, to the fact that the party is engaging in various campaigns which bring the comrades of the various languages together. The contact with the English speaking comrades has taught the Federation membership that it is a big mistake for them to remain isolated within their own limited circles. The South Slavic comrades reported that a few new branches with a membership of about 250 were lately organized by the Federation from among the miners. He also called the attention to the fact that the circulation of the Official Organ of the Federation has more than doubled since the Federation quit the Socialist-Labor Party despite the fact that the Federation is now numerically not as strong as it was then.

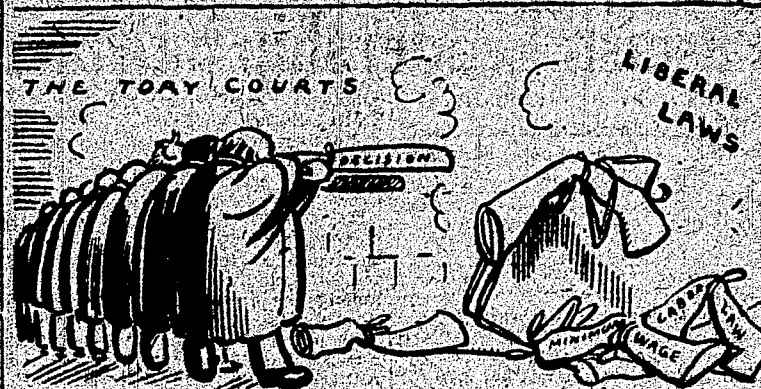
A similar situation exists in other Federations. This shows that the influence of the Workers Party is spreading out to circles of workers many times as large as its own membership. But it also shows that we have not utilized this extremely favorable situation to get these sympathizers into the Party. This must now be remedied.

There can be no doubt that this meeting will bring good results and help to bring about greater centralization and coordination of the activities of the party.

Russia Plans New Film.

It is announced that the Russian Soviet film authorities are preparing a great historical film, which will give the history of the Soviet revolution. Trotsky, Zinoviev and other Communist leaders have consented to appear personally. Lenin's part, however, will be taken by substitute, as he is still far from well.

The DAILY WORKER will be a WORKERS' DAILY—a purely proletarian paper.



THE TOAY COURTS
'SHOT AT SUNRISE'

The Bondwoman in the United States Must Fight for Her Own Liberation

By JOEL SHOEMAKER.

State Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.

Why are the court dockets filled with filings for divorce? Why is the machinery of law clogged by papers, complaints and affidavits showing so many failures in the existing social system? When those questions are answered, to the satisfaction of all concerned, there may be some rays of hope for the coming of better days on the troubled sea of matrimony.

Out on a dry hill of gravel, in a cleared spot of the forest of Western Washington, I saw a woman working in the fields of agriculture. She was trying to coax nature to give her a crop of potatoes. The man of the farm was near. They had a large family of sons and daughters. The children had to be fed, clothed and educated. The farm did not pay.

"We have poor crops," the woman confided. "What we grow is not up to the market standard, so we cannot sell it in the city."

"Why do you stay here and starve the family?" I asked. "We could not go to the city and work. We could not pay rent, keep up with the styles and hold our family together."

"Children," she shuddered. "Boys for the Puget Sound Navy Yard and girls for Seattle department stores."

"The woman held back a flood of tears. She could not weep. She dared not laugh. She had stated the truth. She was just one of the millions of bondwomen. For her there was no hope of deliverance. She did not seek a divorce. She would remain in bondage all her life."

That farm is only one among thousands. The farmers do not live according to any standard of civilization. They merely exist. By farming out their boys and girls, as soon as they are old enough to get away from home the old folks are able to collect in from various sources, sufficient funds to pay the taxes and keep the sheriff from the door.

In a dark back room of a cheap Seattle lodging house I found a woman. She was of middle age, educated and refined; and had been a public school teacher in Minnesota. Her husband was in the army and she had owned sections of Montana wheat lands. The crops failed four years in five.

When a good four year famine came along the big dry farmer had a fine yield of durum wheat. He hauled the grain 50 miles to a railroad station and sold it for 55 cents per bushel. That covered the cost of transportation from the harvest field to the selling point. What did the man get for his five years in a dirty tenement house?

The woman did not seek a divorce from the man. She was born and brought up in Chicago and had the nerve of a man with an iron jaw. She did not forth her best efforts to get a divorce from the system that made her a bondwoman. She did not forget the source of her troubles, but voted as she prayed, for deliverance from the bonds of capitalism.

I was the clerk in a city hotel. The job required me to put in seven nights and parts of seven days a week. The pay was ten dollars per week. We had an order from somewhere to the effect that every business must display cards showing 100 per cent patriotism. To get the card every employee must contribute the pay of one full day to the Red Cross.

The workers were women. They were paid \$14 per week of seven days. I carried the statement and check to pay the bill, showing that our place had given the pay of one day for each person employed. The names of the women were written on separate lines with \$2.00 at the end. My name closed the list with the figures changed to \$15.00. The card was posted in plain view so all might read of the 100 percenters.

That was a case of working the workers for more than they could afford to pay. I began to realize that we had a group of bondwomen in our midst. Something whispered in my ear and told me that I was a bond-servant.

What could be done? Scores of women were willing to work for \$2.00 per day to keep their children from starving. Dozens of men would stand in line to get my job that paid \$15.00 per night and shut out the daylight of life.

"What you need is organization," said a representative of the Seattle Central Labor Council. "Organization is the last thing you need. I began in a man working as night clerk in another hotel. The women do not need any more wages. They get tips from roomers. Do not worry about them."

"What about a man working seven days and nights for just enough to buy a pair of shoes?" I wanted information.

"You are a fool. Do you think I could live and support a family on my wages? Never. I make one hundred dollars or more, on the side, every week. You can do the same." The man grinned.

"How? I asked before him. "Selling booze," he laughed.

I quit the job. The women remained in bondage. Ten million women have the right to vote at all general and special elections. They live in the cities, on the farms or in some of the mountain retreats or water resorts of the United States. A good majority of those women work. Some are employed in industries, others till the soil and the

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Will it be any surprise if three or four million people leave the farms this year and enter the cities and centers of industry to prevent actual starvation? Will it be any surprise if a great number of those suffering from the system become tools of the capitalists to be used in fighting organized labor? Every observer must see the unfolding of the dark plan of capitalism to make peasants of farmers and slaves of laborers.

The women of this nation have a mission to perform. They must roll up their sleeves and work for humanity. "Save the Women" would be an excellent slogan, much more suited to present conditions than any of the numerous silly sayings put forth by the agents of dollar politics and 100 per cent minimum commercialism.

The women who work should get together. They should organize for a campaign of education. They must assist in:

Organizing the unorganized.
Amalgamating trade unions.
Making the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.
Getting a daily newspaper.
Defending class war prisoners.
Educating the boys and girls.
Recognizing Soviet Russia.
Building a government of farmers and workers.

It is useless for the women of today to waste their time taking about a protective tariff—a dead fad. The League of Nations—a blot of ink.

The World's Court—a dab of paint. There are live issues that must be settled. They involve the rights of humanity, in every avenue of life, being attacked every day, by the hordes of capitalism, militarism and political bossism—three destructive forces.

Women voters should stand firm for their demands for better conditions. They should get a thorough understanding of the fundamentals of government. They should be prepared to help drive the capitalists from the land.

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