

GREEN SEEKS WAR ON COMMUNISTS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE working class lay down with the capitalist lion on Labor Day to the great joy of the labor fakers who had the honor of tickling the lion's stomach with a union card after the beast had swallowed the loyal wage slave. The interests of capital and labor were identical last Monday the strange to say half a dozen strikes stuck up their heads on Tuesday, here there and everywhere, as if to confound the prophets.

LEARNED capitalist editors, after receiving orders from their publishers dwell profoundly on the great change that has come over the working class movement in the United States since the days when it paraded on May Day and even on the cooler, first Monday in December. In those days the workers were mobilized as a protest against the capitalist system even the many of the workers did not realize it. In the front of the line of march were the workers who happened to be on strike. Speeches were made, in which the employers were condemned and labor was urged to close its ranks and fight its enemy.

THANK the good lord, say the capitalist editors, and the labor fakers, those days are no more. Today, as Brisbane would say, the workers take out their limousines and lug their wives, children, housemaids, poodle dogs and parrots to some pretty country scene and enjoy the beauty of nature far away from the smoke and soot of the city. I have not read so far of a horny handed son of toil unhitching his airplane and flying to Alaska for a few days recreation. He could be back at his hammer, trowel or paint brush in time to draw down thirty of forty dollars for a day's work on Tuesday.

THIS is the kind of a life that raises Cain with the class struggle, we are informed. The workers are becoming capitalists and are realizing that all this talk about the class struggle is nonsense. Bill Green chimes in with an "aye, aye, sir." Ditto for the other several thousand parasites who dumped their offal on the other last Monday. Green says we must reprimand the "autocratic employers" but fight the Communists. The Communists tell the workers to fight all employers. There are no good ones any more than there are good bed bugs.

LABOR won a great victory in New York when it succeeded in getting Al Smith and John F. Hylan on the same platform without either gentleman hurling a stink bomb at the other. New York labor counts itself by millions but a bare three thousand gathered at Fort Hamilton to hear the capitalist comedians drool their inanities. Perhaps the rest of the working class population of New York was in Bermuda for the holidays.

IN Chicago, there was not a squawk out of the "bona fide labor movement." "Weeping" John H. Walker delivered a speech in Springfield in which he thanked Governor Small for the favors he conferred on the workers. There was nothing said about the favors the workers conferred on Small. The unemployed miners of Illinois would like to see the governor come across with some of those blessings, that the tearful John talked about. The thousands of other workers who work long hours for short pay are also curious. They are willing to be enlightened.

JAMES J. DAVIS, secretary of labor in strikebreaker Coolidge's cabinet comes out boldly for the trusts and favors laws that would prevent over development of industry. He said that some of the mines should be shut down and only enough to take care of the needs of industry be allowed to operate. Too many mines interfere with profits. How about the miners who would be thrown out of work by Davis' efficiency plan? What of them? They are only workers. So thinks Davis so thinks John L. Lewis, president of the miners union. Those who interfere with the making of profit should step aside. A war would be a nice way to get rid of them, but unfortunately wars are costly financially and sometimes politically. If the Czar were alive he would testify to the truth of this assertion. Even the Kaiser would nod his head affirmatively.

ALL in all, Labor Day proved that the workers of the United States are rolling in luxury. That there is no class struggle, here, that everybody has enough to eat and drink and that the poor are just as well off as the

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS WITH PROMISE OF BATTLE BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT WING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British Trades Union Congress opened at Scarborough yesterday with a speech by President A. B. Swales, who took care to steer a middle course between the sharpening files of the right and left wings of British labor. But even Swales asserted that—"A militant and progressive policy, steadily pursued, is the only policy that will unify, consolidate and inspire our rank and file."

Swales warned capital that "a limit has been reached in the concessions the unions can be forced to make," and declared that if the British government had any regard for relieving the increasing unemployment, it should cultivate trade relations with

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REVOLUTIONARY MINE WORKERS IN GREETING TO ANTHRACITE STRIKERS

THE DAILY WORKER has received the following telegram: Moscow, Soviet Russia: September 8, 1925.

To the Coal Miners of the United States: We send fraternal greetings and our warmest desire for the success of the striking miners in the anthracite region.

Stand firm! Follow the lead of the Progressive Miners' Committee! Organize the utmost support to the strikers among all miners, all workers! Demand that the bituminous miners strike in solidarity with their brothers in the anthracite! Call upon the railroad workers to ship no coal to be used to break the strike! Then victory will be yours.

The sympathy of the miners of the whole world is with you in this struggle against the greedy operators.

REVOLUTIONARY MINE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

UNION MINERS ON TRIAL AT ZEIGLER, ILL.

Preliminary Hearing Remains Indecisive

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 8.—The preliminary hearing in the cases which are the scandal of the Illinois Miners' Union, wherein D. B. Cobb, vice-president of Sub-District 9, of District 12, is prosecuting more than a score of the rank and file members of Local 992, in the capitalist courts, opened here this morning with an indecisive battle between contending forces.

There are two charges made by Cobb against the union miners, one of assault with intent to murder and one of conspiracy to murder. Hearing on the assault charge will be heard first.

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GARY SHOP NUCLEUS IN PROMPT RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR CASH

GARY, Ind., Sept. 8.—It didn't need long to get the Gary shop nucleus into action for the DAILY WORKER drive. At its first meeting following the appeal for funds to aid our fighting labor daily, the nucleus of the party in the Illinois Steel mills gathered up \$30 and rushed it in to lead the list of the Workers Party units which are responding to the DAILY WORKER appeal.

The city organizer of the Workers Party says, moreover, that this is just a beginning, and that Gary may double this first contribution from the street nucleus. This is a mark of what nucleus work can do when it really sets about doing things.

The Economic Background of the Anthracite Strike

By EARL R. BROWDER
WHAT are the economic facts surrounding the present strike of 150,000 anthracite miners? Knowledge of these facts, in their main outline, is essential for the worker who would judge the importance of the struggle and the degree of correctness of the policies being put into effect. In their details, these facts are available in many large printed volumes, beyond the access of most workers. But it is possible to secure, in brief outline, a picture of the economic position of anthracite, and the relation of forces in the struggle, which will be of value to the thinking worker.

The coal-mining industry in America clearly divides itself into two sections, anthracite and bituminous. The bituminous branch, employing some three-quarters of a million workers who produce close to 500 million tons quite steadily,

annually, is widely scattered geographically, is still undeveloped technically, presents the widest variety of capitalist development, concentration of capital, etc., and is sharing to the full the world-crisis in the coal industry.

Anthracite, on the other hand, on account of its peculiar favored position, has not participated to the full in the world's coal crisis. Employing approximately 150,000 miners who produce 80 to 90 million tons annually, it is concentrated geographically in a small section of eastern Pennsylvania, and is practically a monopoly in the hands of a small, highly-integrated group of capitalists. Thus anthracite presents conditions quite dissimilar to bituminous. While the bituminous miners, for example, have been suffering unprecedented unemployment, the anthracite miners have been working

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT RATIFIED, LONDON ANNOUNCES

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The foreign office announced today that the Anglo-German trade agreement had been ratified.

Earthquake in Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Three Turkish villages were reported destroyed by an earthquake, but no persons even injured.

War to Left Wing, Peace to Bosses, to be Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Herald of an intensified drive against all progressives and militant workers in the American Federation of Labor, and prophetic of the coming Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. next month is going to adopt toward all dissenting opinion, particularly the Communists, William Green, in a Labor Day speech here, hit Detroit employers with a silken glove merely as a prelude to announcing a policy of extermination and war against the left wing under a guise of "fighting Communists."

Covertly twisting facts to suit his argument, he resorted to the ridiculous charge that Communists are "responsible for discontent" because, as he said, they attempt to do away "with so-called capitalism and capitalistic government."

Attacks Filled With Distortions

"The Communist Party," he said "thru certain subsidiary organizations, is attempting to capture and control the organized labor movement of our land. The advocates of Communism preach a doctrine that is the very antithesis of that advocated by labor. Communism stands for autocracy whereas labor is for democracy. Communism preaches the overthrow of the existing order and the establishment of a dictatorship. Communism urges violence, direct action, uprisings—all having for their ultimate purpose the overthrow of so-called capitalism and capitalistic government.

"Organized labor believes in collective bargaining and wage agreements. The Communists are opposed to this and call it 'class collaboration.' The philosophy of Communism and the philosophy of organized labor cannot be harmonized. One is destructive. The other is constructive.

Declares War On Communists

"Organized labor, therefore, cannot and will not tolerate Communism or Communists. Members of organized labor are either trade unionists or Communists. They cannot be both.

"In view of the fact that the Communists have challenged and are challenging the hosts of organized labor and by every means at their disposal are seeking to secure supreme control of the trade union movement of America, we, the loyal members and officers of the organized labor movement, will strike back and strike hard. We will neither rest nor cease our efforts until Communism and the Communist philosophy and those who represent it are driven from the ranks of organized labor."

STRIKERS SHOW SOLIDARITY BY MASS PICKETING

Garment Co. Increases Its Police Guard

A demonstration of mass picketing was successfully conducted by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union yesterday before the struck plant of the International Tailoring company at 847 Jackson Blvd. Over 50 striking employees were on the picket line. The International had heard of the plans for the mass picketing, and had called in several dozen extra city and private police and detectives.

Mike Grady's detective bureau squad was present, as well as several diver loads of uniformed police and Cadillac squads of detectives. No arrests were made, however. The situation in the New York plant of the same company, where 800 employees are also out on strike, is progressing favorably for the strikers, it was announced at the strike meeting yesterday in the Hod Carriers' Hall, 814 W. Harrison St. The strike-breakers have only turned out 175 suits during the strike there, and these were so poorly made that the company was forced to unload them for \$3.50 a piece, it was learned.

The mass picketing yesterday was carried out in order to show the garment bosses that the beginning of the busy season, which started Labor Day, finds the Amalgamated members with their forces intact and determined to win union conditions.

The pickets who appeared in room 1106, city hall, yesterday to answer to charges of "disorderly conduct" and "assault," following their arrest during the past few weeks picketing, were told to come back September 10, their cases having been continued.

MODEST DEMANDS



Eight Conductor Killed

KEALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—B. E. Masley, 55, of Montpelier, Ind., freight conductor on the Wabash railway is killed instantly at Walcottville, miles north of here, when he was run over by a west bound passenger train number 5 today. Eey's body was severed in two, his left arm cut off at the shoulder and left leg severed.

Andsen Gets Italian Dirigible

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Italian dirigible N-1, has been sold by the government to Capt. Roald Amundsen who will utilize it in his polar expedition, according to an official announcement here today.

WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN MAKES BIG HEADWAY IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE

The campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in the anthracite coal strike is making big headway. The Central Executive Committee has decided to have special Lithuanian and Italian organizers in the strike field. The DAILY WORKER, the Lithuanian organ, Laivie, the Hungarian organ, Eloro, and the Italian weekly, Il Lavoratore, are preparing special anthracite strike issues to be published shortly.

The Lithuanian Section Bureau has already responded to the call of the Central Executive Committee for active Communist participation in the anthracite strike by sending two special field organizers into the strike zone. These comrades are experienced organizers and have a special knowledge of the anthracite district. The special issue of the Laivie will contain among many other features, articles by striking miners, telling about the experiences of, and conditions prevailing among the striking miners.

Concentration of Capital in Anthracite

Anthracite is in the hands of a small monopolist group, a combination of its railroad companies, and coal interests. This combination, dating back twenty years and a basic unit in the foundation of American capitalism, is a classic example of that described by Lenin, in his epoch-making book "Imperialism," when he says:

"On the one hand we have an entire complete fusion, or as N. I. Bérin aptly puts it, growing into either of bank capital and industry on the other, the development of banks into institutions really possessing an 'universal character'—a physical basis for the monopolistic character of the anthracite industry, can be seen in the report of the Geological Survey (1920) which shows that the anthracite field, eastern Pennsylvania, consists of 374 mines, under 174 producing organizations, of whom eight control more than 70 per cent of the entire output.

These eight monster monopolists of anthracite are organically connected with a combination of great railroads and banks. For example, the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., with \$45,000,000 assets, is owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., with \$53,000,000 assets is owned by the Central Railroad of N. J., the Reading and affiliated companies; etc. It is unnecessary to point out these railroads, and the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, etc., which have great bituminous holdings also, are in organic combination with the great financial institutions of Wall Street.

The great monopoly has long been the object of attack by the petty-bourgeois reformists, in and out of congress, and its nature very accurately described. As long ago as 1894, we find one of the great leaders of the middle-class declaring: "Within the last 30 years, 95 per cent of the anthracite coal of America—practically the entire supply, it was reported by congress in 1893—has passed from the ownership of private citizens into the possession of the railroads. "These railroads have been undergoing a similar process of consolidation, and are now the property of eight great corporations."

"Imperialism, the Latest Stage in the Development of Capitalism," by V. I. Lenin, Marxian Ed. Society edition, Detroit, page 42. (Continued on page 6)

CHINESE SHOT FOR STRIKING, FUNDS NEEDED

Strikers Face Prison and Foreign Bayonets

The American branch of the Workers International Relief located at 1553 W. Madison St., received a copy of the following telegram transmitted thru the Berlin headquarters:

Pekin, August 21, 1925

Workers International Relief: Twenty thousand workers in Tientsin and Tsingtau have been striking for three weeks. Japanese imperialists use new tactics against the liberation movement by pushing forward instead of foreign troops those of Chang Tso Lin, the imperialist instrument.

"In Tientsin two were shot, among them the editor of the workers-sympathizing paper, Kungyung. In Tientsin five hundred workers, bound in ropes, were taken away. Thousands are besieged in worksheds and the export of vitamins is blocked. The necessity is pressing. Transmit urgent relief, ten thousand dollars—Chinese Committee, Kungyung."

The capitalist press is silent about these facts. The public is led to believe that all is well, where in reality all is hell. Bullets and bayonets are the answer given to a defenseless people who cry for bread and demand to be free from foreign invasion. Their blood flows from emaciated bodies. Bound hand and foot they are thrown into dungeons because they dare resist their oppressors.

Those who love liberty above all else must hasten to aid these Chinese workers. The International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., will be glad to receive all contributions for their relief and support.

AS WE SEE IT

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rich and perhaps better because they have less responsibility. But—on Tuesday morning, the day after Labor Day, an appeal reached our desk from the Chicago Kiwanis Club, with the following legend: "Wouldn't you like to go along with us in doing something practical? Right now in Chicago, there are thousands of weak, undernourished babies whose widowed mothers are too poor to buy the necessary food—milk."

PERHAPS the former husbands of those widows are now pushing up the hills on "Flanders Field," where they died to make this world a better place to live in—like hell. Perhaps they were killed directly or indirectly in some factory, mine or railroad. But not only widows have a hard time buying food for their children. The wives of the working class in general don't find the task easy.

THERE is no need to sermonize or a curse over this condition. The beating of the capitalists and the labor makers has the right of way for the moment in this country. The labor makers are building cathedrals where supplies of religious opium will be manufactured for injection into the brains of the working class. They are organizing banks and insurance companies. But they can no more prevent the social revolution or eliminate the class struggle than King Canute could hold back the tide with a broom. Other Labor Days will come when the old militancy of labor will reappear guided by a new thought, a new program and new leaders.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

How to Save the Daily Worker

By Moritz J. Loeb.

WITH the DAILY WORKER engaged in a bitter struggle for its very existence, the question which must be asked and answered by everyone who has the welfare of the working class at heart, is: "How can I help save the DAILY WORKER?"

This is no small or simple question. Ever since the day the DAILY WORKER was established it has had to wage a determined fight for its continuance. Now after twenty months of day after day combat the crisis is at hand. If the DAILY WORKER is to survive the efforts of every militant worker must be exerted without a moment's delay.

Can the DAILY WORKER Be Saved?

THERE are those who may ask, "Can the DAILY WORKER really survive? Or is it a mere matter of postponing the inevitable end?"

To such questions there can only be one answer and it must be made with thunderous emphasis. The DAILY WORKER will survive and will moreover grow in strength and power and influence so that it will no longer be a matter of saving the DAILY WORKER but one making its effectiveness increase. For the basis for the life and growth of our organ has been laid.

Methods Which Will Turn the Trick.

THERE are many ways in which help can be given to the DAILY WORKER. Some of these methods have been used by practically all of our readers during the past year and a half and this accounts for the rapid development of our press.

Now the DAILY WORKER is in a desperate crisis. To meet this emergency special means are necessary.

First of all, ALL OF US, every Communist, every militant worker, every militant organization will have to ACT—TOGETHER and AT ONCE.

The need is for money, at least \$5,000 within a week and an additional \$5,000 before the next week is up.

There are several ways to get this money. The quickest is to send in donations. "As much as you can and as quick as you can."

Another way is to renew your subscriptions. Whether your sub is soon to expire or not you can send in your renewal now and add another term to your sub. That's a good way to make sure that the DAILY WORKER will continue and that you will continue to receive it.

Another way is to sell subscriptions to other workers. This method is a little slow to meet the present emergency but in the long run it's the greatest assurance to the life and growth of the DAILY WORKER.

All of us acting together—

All of us exerting every effort—

WE CAN— WE MUST— WE WILL

Save THE DAILY WORKER!

GERMAN, FRENCH TEACHERS SEE SOVIET SCHOOLS

Astonished at High Cultural Level

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—The Franco-Belgian-German teachers' delegation visited the district committee of the trade union of the educational workers' schools, youth homes, museums and the Moscow Trade Union Council. After the inspection the delegate Specht declared on behalf of the delegation: "Abroad it is said that culture in the Soviet Union is still in the 17th century."

"We have seen however, that in comparison with the other states it is in the 21st century. When we compare the technically backward Russia with the rich bourgeois countries, we cannot but express our astonishment at the cultural achievements of the Soviet Union. Western Europe is a dead museum. Soviet Russia is a living source of culture."

NATIONALIZATION PLAN IS DENIED BY JOHN LEWIS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8.—John L. Lewis seems deeply grieved that the administration and its head, President Coolidge, may ask the next congress to enact recommendations of the John Hays Hammond coal commission's report. Lewis says that this would mean that the republican party would "abandon its policy of non-interference in business for semi-nationalization of the anthracite industry."

The anthracite miners, and the bituminous miners as well are unable to see how Lewis gets that way, since the republican party has always approved of interference in every strike they have had, and police, cossacks, jails, injunctions and troops have been the only medicine for strikes the republican party endorsed.

He Opposed Labor Party Lewis' own experience with Judge Anderson's injunction ought to get him over being surprised at "interference." They remember that Lewis supported Coolidge in the election and opposed a labor party.

The strike is going peaceably on, with some small dispute over maintenance men. Railroads are rushing shipments to tidewater. It is expected that 10,000 railroad men will be laid off in a day or two.

Lewis Opposes Nationalization Lewis, far from wishing to endorse any plan of nationalization, specifically disclaims it, and asserts that Hammond, by bringing up his commission's recommendations, is advancing nationalization, because the plan of Hammond "mixes up" the bituminous with the anthracite fields.

Lewis would like to keep the two fields separate, apparently, although if miners in both fields went out on strike at the same time, their chances of victory would be immensely strengthened.

'MAJAH' BERRY BROKE STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Supported Publisher Against Union Men

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—As a member of Local Union No. 23 Newspaper Pressmen since 1915, I wish to show other union men the method by which "Majah" Berry, the International president, makes union men.

On the morning of Jan. 18, 1925, contrary to the contract we were working under the management of the New York Evening Journal attempted to cut down the number of apprentices, namely flyboys and carriers, on the different presses in the plant. The apprentices refused to work under these conditions and the plant was held up for about seven hours for the men refused to do the boys' work. The management then agreed to give them the regular number of boys.

But on the morning of March 2, the workers found the plant patrolled by police and the men were instructed to go to work by the chairman of the shop. This chairman was appointed by the boss and not elected by the men. He was sanctioned by the union but the fact is the union is but an employment agency for the publishers' association and the appointee is never contested by the union. Eight of the boys who quit on Jan. 18 were singled out and knocked off for non-payment of dues. This was really a subterfuge as fully a majority of the men in the local are backward in dues and some of these boys who were singled out really had their dues paid up to date.

Berry Handed Out Cards.

At the same time the boss had assembled on the fifth floor of his plant a body of strikebreakers numbering about 200 who were waiting to take the jobs of those men who they knew would quit in sympathy with the boys who were fired. These strikebreakers were handed union cards by Berry's agent altho they had never made any application for these cards and never wanted them. They were paid double the wage that was prevailing in the shop. To keep within the law of the organization the remaining boys did not quit until the rats appeared in the pressroom prepared to take the place of the boys who were knocked off. Then all except one of the hundred and four boys employed in this plant immediately quit and for his "loyalty" the one who stayed was rewarded with a journeyman's card by Berry.

Union Men's Fate.

A group of pressmen then went up to the chairman and asked him if he was going to stand for such a raw deal and he said "What can we do they all have union cards and are union men" and he ordered us back to work. At this 53 of us quit rather than work with nonunion men. When the night crew came in all of the boys quit in sympathy. Thus about 250 men and boys quit and are now being reinstated one by one gradually. They have been indefinitely suspended. Only about 60 have received their cards back and that depends on how much political influence they have.

That is how "Majah" Berry MAKES union men.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshall, on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

60-YEAR-OLD WORKER, COTTON MILL TOILER SINCE NINE, SHOTS THE FOREMAN WHO FIRES HIM

AUGUST, Me., Sept. 8.—Morris Devine, 60, had worked off and on for the Edwards Manufacturing Co., a cotton concern, since he was 9. His 62-year-old wife worked in the same cotton mill, and had worked there since she was 8. But Morris Devine got too old for the speed the company demanded and his overseer, Oscar Johnson, fired him. In desperation Devine fired two bullets into his foreman's body and then blew his own brains out. The foreman may live.

Bolshevize Our Press, Is the Aim of International Press Day on Sept. 21st.

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, workers in every land are interesting themselves in International Press Day, Sept. 21, set apart by the Communist International and dedicated to the Bolshevization of the Communist press everywhere. The workers of the United States must also become deeply interested in this effort.

It is not enough that the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER pledges itself to issue a model Communist daily newspaper on this day. The workers themselves must help make this issue, setting a standard to be followed in the days ahead.

It is not enough that special articles are prepared and published on the Bolshevization of the press, on the role of the press in the class struggle, the character of the Communist press as the workers' press, and a multitude of other subjects.

For this day an army of worker correspondents must be mobilized, in every section of the nation, the first national mobilization of worker correspondents in this country. It is the duty of these correspondents to help make of this issue of the DAILY WORKER an interesting reflection of the life of the American working class, pulsating thru and thru with the American class struggle. This is the task of the worker correspondents. It is a task that they must carry out so splendidly, that it will set an example to be emulated for many months to come. It is thru this mobilization that the DAILY WORKER hopes to establish the basis of a permanent and growing organization of its worker correspondents.

Thus instead of an International Press Day this effort takes on the importance of a Worker Correspondents' Mobilization Day and must be so recognized by workers in the mills, mines and shops who must speak their grievances and give voice to their struggles thru the DAILY WORKER.

The whole membership of the Workers (Communist) Party and all of our readers must be mobilized at once so that International Press Day will be devoted fittingly to the propagandizing of the whole working class to an intense interest in our press, and for the solicitation of subscriptions in the shops and in house-to-house canvasses. This machinery must also be set up with a view to future and greater service.

One of the suggestions received from the Communist International for developing interest in International Press Day consists of a questionnaire to be answered by both party and non-party readers of the Communist press. Here are some of the questions:

- Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
- What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
- What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, etc.?
- Can you act as a worker correspondent for our paper?
- What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe to the DAILY WORKER?

Another feature of International Press Day will be mass meetings devoted entirely to the interests of the Communist press.

Thus the Bolshevization of our press will proceed rapidly. The closest contact with and subordination of the press to the party organization will be achieved. Our press will be developed into a real mass press. Our worker correspondents' movement will be strengthened. The Communist press will stand out more than ever as the workers' press. Our Communist press, the DAILY WORKER, will stand forth as the only organ that supports the workers in their daily struggles and needs. This is the meaning of International Press Day, Sept. 21. Every worker must do his best to make it the success it ought to be.

MELLON'S PERSONAL INCOME TAX TAX OF \$1,882,609 SHOWS POVERTY PLEA MADE TO MINERS UNFOUNDED

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Andrew Mellon's personal income tax was listed as \$1,882,609 for the last year the miners in his Pittsburgh Coal Co. are expected to believe that their boss is not making any money.

A copy of the personal contract that miners must sign before getting jobs at the Mellon pits, furnished the Federated Press office by Pennsylvania labor men, gives the company hard-luck story as follows:

"I, being an employe of the Pittsburgh Coal Co.—mine, realizing that it is no longer possible to operate the mine under the Jacksonville scale, request that the company afford me employment at the November 1917 scale.

"It is my hope that the coal company will at once make every effort to procure sufficient business that will make possible my request, which I agree to abide by. It being understood that when a sufficient number of men at the mine have signed similar petitions so that work may be resumed, an opportunity will be afforded the representatives of the local union which we may form, to meet with the officials of the company for the purpose of negotiating wage and working conditions."

The local union referred to in this screed is the company union which the company has made a weak start in forming and it is in opposition to the United Mine Workers' Union. Mellon interests are taking the lead in the war to break the U. M. W. of A. which is gathering head in the long unionized Western Pennsylvania district and the offer of work at the starvation 1917 scale as an alternative to unemployment is the weapon used. So far the company union is practically a paper affair.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Shabbona passenger, on the Burlington route ran into an open switch coming into this city and crashed into a string of box cars. Several were injured.

MASS MEETING DOOMS SIGMAN'S PEACE PROGRAM

Brand Plan Fake to Fool Membership

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The doom of President Sigman's plan for peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was sealed at Wednesday night's meeting in Cooper Union, in the opinion of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

At this meeting of shop representatives and followers of the Joint Board, President Sigman was constantly interrupted and booed in his presentation of his plan, and the meeting finally adjourned in disorder because the chairman refused to allow any speeches from the floor.

Peace Plan a Fake.

"Evidently these members, as well as those who have been supporting the Joint Committee of Action in its fight against the union officials, realize that Sigman's plan offers no real reform of the conditions in our union, but would only tend to sharpen the internal conflict," said Louis Hyman, in an interview today.

"Even at this meeting attended only by members of the union who had been given the O. K. of the Joint Board's business agents, there was strong opposition to Sigman himself as well as to his plan.

"If the officials of the union really want to know what the shop chairman think of this peace proposal, why not issue a call to all shop chairmen to attend a meeting, let an impartial committee see that only bona fide shop chairmen are admitted; let this committee conduct the meeting and have a chairman elected from the floor.

Want Proportional Plan

"President Sigman will learn then, if he is still in doubt, exactly what the shop chairmen, as well as the majority of the workers think of a plan which, in place of reorganization of the Joint Board proposes to deprive 3 small locals of their votes, except on special occasions; which in place of proportional representation in the union immediately, offers a submission of the question to the convention which for 15 years has, by every corrupt device, managed to vote down this reform; and which denies the reinstatement of the expelled officers altho this demand has been voiced by workers in all parts of the country as well as by the majority in New York.

"There can be no further question now, that the mass of our membership is with the Joint Committee of Action in its fight for the driving out of our corrupt union machine, and for the establishment of a real union which represents the interests of the workers."

Seven Arrested.

The picketing of the 28 shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action resulted this morning in the arrest of 7 people in front of the Liberty Cloak Co., 158 West 25th street; and one girl in front of P. Zimmerman Co., at 31 West 26th street.

All 8 picketers were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of disorderly conduct and each worker was fined \$5.

Those arrested at the Liberty Cloak Co. were Isadore Wasserman, Adolph Hirsch, Sam Stanton, Yetta Sanly, Fay Novick, Rose Kirsch, Pearl Eisen-schot; and at P. Zimmerman Co., the girl arrested was Sonia Chalkin.

Soviet Union Ships Coal.

MOSCOW, (Tass).—The Russian Black Sea and Azov ports report they are actually despatching large shipments of coal to the Near East, Italy and France. Mariupol alone shipped over 3.5 million pounds (about 58,000 tons) of Donetz coal in the month of July.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Young Workers League City Central Committee meets TONIGHT, 7:30 p. m., at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. All delegates should be present on time.

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

A Communist Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER

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THE WORKERS MONTHLY

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THIS PAGE
Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS MEET UTTER DEFEAT
Betrayed by Tricky Co-Operative Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Local 471 of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Employees Union, has just completed its negotiations with the dealers, relative to a new wage and working agreement.

This union is the largest in Minneapolis, numbering 1,000 members. It suffered a defeat all down the line in its agreement with the bosses. It is a sorry fact to record; however, it is the truth.

Points Rejected by Bosses.
The following demands were the proposals which the dealers rejected:
(a) The closed shop.
(b) Eight-hour day.
(c) Straight pay with no soliciting.
(d) An increase in wages.

The union pulled out of the negotiations one thing: A week's vacation with pay. In all other respects, the old agreement holds, with an additional year added to its duration, making it a two-year agreement instead of one, as hitherto.

Elwell, the leader of the dealers, insisted on the additional year, since as he stated: "I am in a better position to fight now, than later." As a matter of fact, this was pure bluff on his part. However, Elwell refused to pass up the opportunity that the disorganized front of the union presented, to get his full pound of flesh. And he got it.

The Bad Role of The Franklin.
The key to the success of the union in those negotiations, was found in the role that the Franklin Co-operative Creamery would play. This firm held the balance of power. Had the Franklin leaned toward the workers the demands of the workers would have been realized.

The Franklin Creamery was built by the working class, as a co-operative enterprise. The union was its organizer, back in 1919, after a strike that the milk wagon drivers lost. Today, it is one of the largest, if not the largest creamery in Minneapolis. The working class responded splendidly to the Franklin, regarding it as a bulwark in its struggle against capitalism.

Nordbye Speaks for Dealers.
At the first meeting between the dealers and the union, Mr. Harold Nordbye, the manager of the Franklin and a member of the union, fobbed the membership by acting as the official spokesman for the dealers. The workers confidently expected that Nordbye would be on their side, since the Franklin was a co-operative and Nordbye a member of their union. But they were disappointed.

Nordbye informed the union committee, speaking in the name of the dealers, that the proposed new agreement was wholly unacceptable, although the Franklin pays better wages than the rest.

While a few years ago, Nordbye was regarded as a red, his careful tutelage under the shrewd and wily Elwell, has made him a first class, class collaborator. He simply could not resist the great honors heaped upon him by Elwell, such as presiding at dealers' meetings.

Elwell Plants Nordbye.
Elwell was fully conscious of the fact that to defeat the new agreement, the Franklin had to be split from the union. Otherwise, had the Franklin played the role of class struggle along with the union, all other dealers would be compelled to sign on the dotted line with the union.

DECEMBER MEETING OF AMSTERDAM UNIONS TO DISCUSS UNITY PLANS

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 8.—At the recent meeting of the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) at which A. A. Purcell of Great Britain was chairman, it was unanimously decided after a short discussion to adopt the proposal of the British Trades Union General Council, and to postpone the next general council meeting, which was originally fixed for October, until December. One of the items on the agenda in December will be the Amsterdam-Moscow question.

The key to the whole situation was in the position that Nordbye would take; he chose class collaboration. He converted the power of a big co-operative into a battering ram to be used by Elwell against the working class. A co-operative playing this kind of a game, is no different from any standard capitalist affair. When Nordbye pleaded in the interest of the stockholders, he did the very same thing that capitalists have been doing since the establishment of capitalism, and he knows it.

Geo. B. Leonard Also in Picture.
Elwell left no stone unturned to demoralize the milk wagon drivers and creamery workers. At the very outset of the negotiations, Geo. B. Leonard, a so-called "socialist" lawyer, was called as attorney for the Twin City Milk Producers' association, to duly impress the workers with the fact that their demands were unjust. He cited figures to show that the farmers were only getting \$2.65 per hundred for their butter fat, when it was worth \$3.40 per hundred pounds. While he did not say so openly, he insinuated that the farmers would be glad to work under the conditions and for the wages that the workers got, that is to say scab in case of a strike.

This is the same Geo. B. Leonard, who, as Van Lear's lawyer, laid down the legal foundation for Van Lear's "star" deal. It was his "brains" that were back of that notorious deal. It is claimed by those who know Leonard from Russia, that his original name is "Abramovich" and that he is a relative of the white guard one. At any rate he has got very rich recently, and the organ of the steel trust, the Journal, paid him a high compliment recently, for his brilliancy as a legal light.

What the Journal had in mind, of course, was the manner in which Leonard uses his legal ability to prostitute working class institutions in the interest of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce. This is cleverness, of a kind.

A Lesson for The Union.
A lesson of tremendous importance emerges out of this defeat for Local 471 of the milk wagon drivers. This union lacks an organized left wing, which could give intelligent direction to the interests of the workers. Had such a left wing existed, even the defeat of the Franklin could not defeat the workers.

First of all, under an organized left wing, with a clear cut program and a courageous leadership Nordbye would not have dared to side in with the dealers. He would have been handled properly.

But above everything else, the union would possess a program of action based upon the interests of its membership. There would also exist suitable tactics and a plan of strategy to fight the bosses. And that is everything.

As it is, the dealers possessed all these things in a united front against the union. The dealers won. Let the workers now learn from the bosses and establish a real solidarity, by adopting class struggle tactics.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

150 COAL DIGGERS DIE IN MINE BLAST AT HEIJO KOREA, IN JAPAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKIO, Sept. 8.—One hundred and fifty miners are reported to have been killed in an explosion at the Teikaha coal mine at Heijo, Korea.

PURCELL WRITES OF CAPITALISM'S WORLD OFFENSIVE

Famous British Union Leader Warns of War

By A. A. PURCELL.
(President, Amsterdam, International)
That we are witnessing a genuine world-wide capitalist attack on the workers I do not think anyone can doubt for a moment. In our own country there is the onslaught of the coal-owners on the already starvation standards of the miners—on which I cannot do better than refer readers to the miners and the attacks on the railwaymen, the engineers and the wool textile operatives.

Abroad we see everywhere the gravest crisis in the mining industry, with pits closing down, miners being dismissed wholesale, and threats of wage reductions; this is true of France, Belgium, Germany and America. In Belgium also there is a national strike in the metal industry, while over a hundred thousand German builders are either on strike or locked-out.

Turning to another side of the same picture, we note that in many countries the methods of murder and terror are still in full swing; in Poland, for instance, and in the Balkan countries, such as Roumania and Bulgaria, where the Zankov murder gang continue ruthlessly to send workers, including women, to their deaths.

The culminating point of this process is the development of the attack on Soviet Russia, led by the British government. Of this we have had a foretaste in the recent Anglo-Russian crisis, and the things are now quieter it is only because our pastors and masters are not yet quite sure of their ground.

Much Depends On Unity.
If our general council's campaign for international trade union unity should not meet with the fullest possible support at the trades union congress, then the road will be clear for war against Soviet Russia.

It is the danger of war, together with that other great issue of which I wrote last month—the Eight-Hour Day—which literally force internationalism upon us. I know that some comrades in our movement are apt to decry the attention that is now being paid to international questions. But my recent experiences in the Forest of Dean have opened my eyes to the growing healthy demand among the workers themselves for information about the international movement and about our brothers in Russia in particular.

We are in no danger, I hope, of forgetting the events in China and the lesson that they teach. Can one think without horror of little children working for twelve and more hours a day, and striking to secure just one day's rest in a fortnight? If we wish to end these horrors, and to save ourselves from being dragged down to this level, then we cannot escape from internationalism.

No Class Collaboration.
Is it enough to rely, as some of our friends on the continent rely, on the international labor office—based on the co-operation of employers, workers and governments? Surely the answer to this is provided by the spectacle of members of the British government, pledged as it is to the I. L. O. and the Washington convention, continually urging the necessity of longer hours and lower wages.

There is only one solution to the problem of war, just as there is only one way to secure a universal eight-hour day, to say nothing of the six-hour day that may be possible when industry is controlled by the workers. That way is the positive militant international unity of the organized working class, consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism. In that way alone can we defend ourselves against capitalism's present world offensive.

UPHOLSTERERS GO ON STRIKE IN METROPOLIS

(By A WORKER CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK. (By Mail)—A general strike of workers in the upholstering industry is on. The strike call was issued by Upholsterers' International Union, Local 76, A. F. of L.

Yesterday was the first day of the strike and workers in over twenty shops responded to the call and many more are rallying to the union call. Many shops where committees did not visit also joined in. Eight shops have settled with the union and negotiations are under way in many more. In many of the shops the bosses are resorting to bribery. Big and extra wages are offered to those workers who will refuse to join the union and go out on strike.

BRITISH MINE UNION PRESIDENT CALLS MINERS OF WORLD TO AID IN INTERNATIONAL UNION UNITY

By HERBERT SMITH,
(President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.)

The miners' struggle results from a complete opposition of interest between the British coal owners and the British miners. The British coal owners say that they cannot make a profit unless they starve the miners. The miners reply that whatever happens we cannot accept lower wages and we will not accept longer hours.

But the causes of this struggle lie in certain economic developments of capitalism. These developments are two fold. In the first place there is a world crisis of capitalist production resulting from the war. In the second place Britain, the center of the British empire, is harder hit by this crisis than, say, America or France.

This crisis affects the coal industry above all, both on a world scale and on the national scale. At this moment, the world population, in spite of the carnage of the war, has greatly increased since 1913, the consumption of coal is less than in 1913; in Europe it is much less. Thus it is not a question of foreign competition, or British coal being cut out by German coal in the ordinary sense. It is a crisis of world under-consumption.

Daves' Plan a Factor.
Above and beyond this, the special reasons for the decline of British coal trade are to be sought in the effects of the Daves plan and reparations, the growth of new countries supplying themselves (in Africa and Asia), the loss of the Russian market through the policy of the Baldwin government, the obsolete and inefficient organization of coal capitalism in Britain.

Since it is a world crisis it ought also to be a world struggle of the coal miners and their allies against the coal capitalists and their allies. Unfortunately, the conditions are ripe for this the organization of the workers is not yet ready.

Nevertheless, it is true to say that the Miners' International may be expected to do more this time than it has ever done before. But its strength would be doubled if the Miners' International Federation included all sections of miners, not only the Russians, Chinese, Indians and other national sections now outside, but also those unions in every European country that are not yet within the general organization.

Miners Must Lead.
One of the chief tasks in the move towards international trade union unity must be this uniting of all miners' organizations. In some countries this is not yet sufficiently understood. It is a significant fact that Germany is the country where many trade union leaders and executives are still slow to recognize the value of unity above other more petty considerations.

It is significant because at the moment perhaps the weakest link in the chain of the Miners' International is the German miners' organization. However, we do not despair. We think that the German unions will do the best within the limits they

CUTTERS OF N. Y. GIVE CHALLENGE TO SIGMANITES

Demand for Debate Is Ignored

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 8.—The following letter was sent to Manager Dubinsky and the executive of Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on August 19, but has never been given a reply. This challenge, flung down to the Sigmanites in Local 10, goes straight to the point, as follows:

Dear Brothers:—In view of the fact that the present gigantic struggle which the dress and cloakmakers are carrying on against the officials of the Joint Board is of the greatest importance to each and every member of the International; in view of the fact that the cutters also cannot be and are not remaining impartial in this struggle because they are seriously involved in it, I want to propose to Brother Dubinsky the following:

Brother Dubinsky, on various occasions, at meetings and in statements for instance, has endeavored to prove that the cutters are wholeheartedly supporting the action of the Joint Board. I claim that any vote taken at membership meetings in support of the action of the Joint Board does not register the opinions and convictions of the cutters.

Proposes Discussion.
The fact is that, at all meetings only about one-third of the members present participate in the vote. Therefore, I propose that a general membership meeting be called in Cooper Union or in some other large hall and that we have a thorough discussion on this subject.

The discussion should be carried on in the following manner: Brother Dubinsky or any other member of Local 10 whom he may choose, who is supporting the Joint Board, shall present his point of view, and I, speaking against the present action of the Joint Board, will present my point of view.

However, if Dubinsky desires, I will agree that the discussion should not be limited to one speaker of each side. There may be more; but both sides must be equally represented in time

and have set themselves; and if they more and more march in line with the other miners their thoughts, too, will march in the direction of international unity.

We expect now that the Belgian and French miners will definitely take action along with us if we are locked out; and we in turn shall not go back until their claims have been equally met. From the Russians, too, we hope for whatever support is feasible for them to give: We know their support is that of a thoroughly militant trade unionism.

Particularly the "Etc., Etc." The Americans are in a more difficult case. Their conditions, forms of organization, etc., differ from that in European coal fields. But we look to them to see that not a ton of coal leaves Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Illinois to help to break our struggle.

So much for international unity. Unity at home is equally essential. Our struggle is part of the struggle of the whole movement. If the working class does not help the miners up, it will go down with the miners; let there be no mistake about that. In 1921 we bore the brunt of the burden of the employers' attack; we bore it alone, and from that moment till now the British working class have suffered because we were isolated and attacked alone.

Now in 1925, there comes a renewal of the attack, and an attack on a heavier scale. Again we miners have to bear the brunt of the struggle. If this time we are left alone unsupported it would be a suicidal policy for the whole working class.

Learned a Lesson.
But fortunately the movement appears to have learnt the lesson of 1921. We have had remarkable expressions of solidarity in the Workers' Alliance—which is going forward rather too slowly for my liking, still, so long as it is sure I do not mind its being slow. We have had also an attitude of cordiality and a generous support voiced by the general council.

From the Transport Workers' Conference held in the latter part of July we have had the encouraging statements of Bevin, and the brave cheering words of Harry Gosling. I am sure these chaps all mean what they say, and I hope nothing will prevent them putting their words into action.

This year there is a real spirit of unity, but it is not the sort of spirit that comes from fine speeches in National Conferences moving pious resolutions; it is a spirit of unity that springs from material need. The fact is we cannot afford not to have unity.

A Fair Offer.

If the result of the secret ballot proves that the membership of Local 10 approves the action of the Joint Board, I herewith pledge to stop immediately all agitation and propaganda against the Joint Board. Furthermore, I will use all my influence to persuade and convince all other members of Local 10, who are carrying on any agitation against the Joint Board, to act likewise.

I feel that this proposal would be called by any impartial, sober-minded man, a fair and logical one. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever, for your not accepting this proposal, Brother Dubinsky, and members of the Executive Board. However, if this proposal is refused, then this act by itself will conclusively prove that you, Dubinsky, and members of the Executive Board, know very well and are thoroughly convinced that the membership of Local 10 is against the action and administration of the Joint Board.

In conclusion, I want to state that if my proposal is ignored, I reserve the right to bring the same before the entire membership of Local 10, by whatever means I can best reach them. Fraternally, Max Bernstein, Ledger No. 3753.

Carpenters Will Join Conference Sept. 22 at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Among the building trades unions which will be officially represented at the conference in Washington on Sept. 22 called by the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards will be the Carpenters, who for some years past have not been affiliated with the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and have not accepted the awards made by this board.

While the most conspicuous dispute changed in by the Carpenters regarding jurisdiction is that with the Sheet Metal Workers, they have trouble also with the Lathers and a number of other building trades. The present conference has been summoned in the hope of making a start toward settling these differences.

It is considered likely that the jurisdictional war between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers will be taken up at the same session.

OFFICIALS OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS UNION ARE TRAITORS TO MEMBERS

By H. A. BECK,
(Worker Correspondent.)

John M. Walker's letter in the DAILY WORKER of Sept. 1, more than pleases me in that he knows "there is something wrong in Denmark."

What he said about the Order of Railroad Conductors, the same can be said of the rest of the so-called 16 standard organizations, while it is true the rank and file can elect some delegates to go to conventions, this does not mean anything to the members except more and higher assessments. Before the delegates get to the convention they are reached and swung in with the "machine" that controls the organization. They soon forget the needs of those that toil and pay the bills, but are quick to see the needs of the official family.

The increase of salary that the officers gave themselves out of the pockets of the workers and the salaries of the new officers that were created and the money that they spent for these conventions in the past 20 years, has more than doubled in real figures compared to what the entire rank and file of the railroad industry has received in the past 20 years.

Yes, I agree with John M. Walker's write up the fakers, it is seldom that one has the courage to write his opinion in regard to the rottenness of their organizational leaders.

FIRED WITHOUT TRIAL OR RIGHT OF ANY APPEAL

Rule or Ruin Policy of Labor Fakers

ZEIGLER, Ill., Sept. 8.—The discharge and blacklist of active members of the United Mine Workers' Union continues at Zeigler. And the union officials do nothing to prevent it. In fact, they aid it. Company unionism would be considered radical beside the kind of "unionism" Lon Fox and D. B. Cobb, reactionary officials of Sub-district 9, District 12, are instituting.

These scoundrels have shown what they are since the murder of the militant miner, Mike Sarevich, whose death at the hands of ku klux Klan supporters of Cobb, is enough proof of the reaction ruling the miners' union. In handling the Zeigler situation, Cobb and Fox have gone the Bell and Zeigler Coal company one better in the effort to rid Zeigler of all staunch union men and crush the U. M. W. of A. into ruin.

Take Company Side
When the miners first walked out, Cobb, sub-district vice-president, immediately stepped in on the side of the company and without right or reason deposed the local union officers of Local 992, stabbing the miners in the back who wished to maintain union conditions and get fair weights on their coal.

When asked by a miner if he (Cobb) would be willing to reopen the case if the company would, Cobb's answer was, "Hell, no!" So the dirty work that even the operators don't wish to do, Cobb and Fox are performing. That is their policy.

Now, since the mine reopened, many of the best fighters of Local 992 have been fired. In this the company has been ably assisted by Fox and Cobb.

To Exterminate Militants.
The latest victim is Matt Cernovich, who was discharged after working more than a week since the strike. Instead of allowing the case to be handled by the pit committee, and the local union president as provided for in the agreement, Cobb stepped in and took charge of the frame-up himself.

Six K. K. K. witnesses were produced by the mine management, all giving testimony that Cernovich was on the picket line during the strike. Four of these witnesses are absolute strangers to Cernovich, he having never seen them before. The morning in question, he was at home in bed. Three witnesses with competent knowledge proved this to be the case, but Cobb took the side of the company and the K. K. K. and agreed to discharge Cernovich.

No Appeal is Permitted.
This means that Cernovich has no appeal, as a case is considered closed when the mine company and the union officials agree. Yet there is not a single line in the agreement which covers such cases as that charged against Cernovich, yet he and a number of other miners are today out of work.

Cernovich is secretary of Local 992 and has always fought for the progressive movement in the U. M. W. of A. That, and not the charge made by the K. K. K. is the reason for his blacklisting. Some of the other victims were discharged without their cases being handled in their presence, which is contrary to the working agreement, the union constitution and every law of decency. But all is sanctioned, and even insured on—by Fox and Cobb, the sub-district officials of the union.

HOTEL WORKERS DISORGANIZED BY WEAK UNIONS

Amalgamation Seen as Necessity

In a recent number of the "Mixer and Server," the official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, the press secretary wrote that the Walters' Union Local No. 7 is going along as best it can, which he admitted was not very good.

But he did not attempt to tell the workers what is wrong nor did he offer any remedy for the difficulties under which the union is struggling at this time, and for the past three years or more.

Difficulties.
It is remarkable how well the union is going along, as it is suffering from all the ailments that a local union is heir to, and has lost most all the elements which makes for union strength.

The organizations supposed to represent the workers in the catering industry have gone out of the labor movement, and have become a concession outfit, with no thought of the welfare of the workers.

No Unity.
The fact of there being some 16 locals in the city all doing dual work with no pretense of a united front, and no organization activities going on in an industry about two per cent organized locally.

The dual situation here is very bad for the workers, as one group is put against the other by the employer who tells the particular group from which he books his men that they are more efficient workmen and cleaner cut men than those furnished from the other headquarters.

Workers Divided.
So in this and other ways the workers are kept divided continually to cut each others' throats in the mad rush for the job, which is controlled by the concessionaire, who expects patronage in return for the job given.

The men in our branch of the business have become second hand boot leggers for the outlaw joint in which they work.

No Wages—Must Live on Tips.
These conditions are generally known both to the membership and officials of the many locals, but owing to the fact that they are in the same illicit traffic as the placers, they would be compelled to attack, they find themselves in no position to make a stand in behalf of the men who work on the job.

Bunk About Wages.
The report has been made that these men do not want pay, but it is hard to believe that men are willing to work as these men do without pay from the house.

However there will be an immediate investigation made in behalf of these workers, and the report will be published in the DAILY WORKER which is always on the side of the workers. In every controversy, they enter for better conditions and more pay.

FITTERS DEMAND AMALGAMATION WITHOUT DELAY

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In June a conference was held in New York of delegates and officials from the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Inc. At this conference a proposition was unanimously agreed upon a basis for amalgamation, the American union delegates agreeing to place as such before their next joint council meeting.

At this meeting, however, it was postponed to the next and at the next it was postponed to July 24th. At the meeting of that date the proposition or amalgamation with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union was voted down twenty to nineteen. As a result, active members in the different locals who believe that one organization on a national scale must be established in the shoe and leather industry started a campaign among the membership for amalgamation with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Tuesday night, Aug. 25, a meeting of the entire membership of the Fitters' local of the American union was held and voted accepting the decision of their joint council on July 14 by three to one. They also voted unanimously to put the entire question of amalgamation to a referendum of the membership.

It is understood that other locals in the American union will take similar action and despite the desire of those who seek to keep the workers from being a part of one national industrial organization, amalgamation will be accomplished.

Communist Member is Coming.
WASHINGTON—(FP)—S. Saklatvala, Communist Hindu member of the British house of commons, is listed among the British delegates to the 22d conference of the Inter Parliamentary Union, in Washington, Oct. 1-7. In the official organ of the American group of the organization, Mrs. Saklatvala will accompany him.

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Through Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

Report of Delegation.

The Comintern (Red International).

In view of the recent attempts to re-organize the united front against Russian Communism—the risk that this will eventually lead to another "Sanitary Cordon" against Russia and to another armed intervention—and of the results of this new policy in reaction and repression in the minor States bordering on Russia, the Delegation think it advisable to give in the first place a summary of the results of their investigation into activities of the Comintern (Third International) in connection with their inquiry into the authenticity of the "Red Letter."

Their inquiries have convinced the Delegation that this organization is not of such a character that its activities should be allowed to affect the relations between two World Powers such as the British Empire and the U. S. S. R. The Comintern, like other Internationals, is a co-ordinating and controlling authority—not a world-wide conspiracy. It enables a central Communist organization to discuss and direct a common policy with national organizations; which on the whole, tends rather to prevent local extremists from disturbing the peace in futile intrigues and insurrections. Further, they have good evidence that the influence of the Comintern in respect of England is at present exercised for moderation and for action on constitutional lines. They are satisfied that the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has both a position and a policy that would prevent any action by the Comintern in breach of Treaty engagements; and that the Comintern has not committed or even contemplated any such breach. Finally, that the Comintern so far as Great Britain is concerned is not the formidable affair that both its opponents and officials might like it to be thought.

These views have been formed partly as the result of the report of the deputation that inspected the archives of the Communist International. Permission was obtained in the course of a conversation with M. Zinoviev, and no previous notice was given of the inspection. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Tillett, Grenfell and Young, of whom one had a good knowledge of Russian and another of both Russian and German—the secret records being found to be mostly kept in German.

The deputation first asked to be shown the file of correspondence with the British Communist Party. This was produced from a locked press and

was a loose file of typewritten duplicates in English. It was read through and leave was asked to take a copy of one confidential document. The deputation then inquired as to the procedure for drafting, registration, etc., in respect of important confidential documents. Full information on this point was given in the form of about 30 typewritten pages of instructions containing the internal organization of the office and its methods of procedure. This was read through and copies of certain paragraphs were obtained. In the light of this document the deputation then asked for the daily register of all outgoing correspondence. A large ledger was produced from another locked press and was carefully examined as from June 1st. There were many hundred entries in Russian and German and wherever an entry could either directly or indirectly concern England the communication was asked for and produced from its proper place in the archives. It was impossible that this record, a large volume in many different handwriting bearing every evidence of having been daily written up could have been tampered with. Finally, as the departmental regulations showed that all communications of any importance such as the "Red Letter" could only have been drafted on the basis of a discussion in the Executive, the deputation asked to see the minutes of the Executive meetings. After a good deal of consultation and telephoning, the last volume of minutes was produced from a safe in the same room. Some 50 pages were read through and several documents were examined. This gave a very complete knowledge of the whole recent activities of the Comintern—between June and October, 1924. It is enough to say in regard to these activities that there was good evidence that in respect of England they conformed to the international agreement as to propaganda and the main operations of the Comintern have of late been given a very different objective. A copy of a very confidential document was obtained, the result of an Executive discussion concerning England, which showed conclusively what the real policy of the organization is in respect of Great Britain.

Before leaving the deputation satisfied themselves that there was no other channel in the Comintern departments by which a letter signed by M. Zinoviev would have been either discussed, drafted or issued.

Finally, the whole attitude of the officials and the atmosphere in which the inquiry was conducted was such that the deputation, which had among its members men accustomed to foreign investigation and "intelligence" work, were entirely satisfied that they had penetrated to the most secret archives of the Communist International. Indeed one of their difficulties is to deal with the matter in hand without divulging more than would be fair.

This inspection convinced them, so far as a negative can be proved, that no "Red Letter" ever left the Comintern.

And this conclusion that there never was a "Red Letter" is corroborated by the little that has been divulged in London as to its origins. Thus Mr. Chamberlain in the House (December 15th) in reply to Mr. MacDonald admitted that the foreign Office had never an original and that it was "wholly immaterial whether the signature of Mr. McManus was put by him or not." While Mr. MacDonald stated: "I never had a particle of evidence." On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain positively maintains the authenticity of the document as a result of his Cabinet inquiry, while Mr. MacDonald considers it "not proven" as a result of his. So that the inference drawn by those who still believe in a Comintern conspiracy is that while the "Red Letter" may not have been a formal signed despatch yet that its contents were communicated in some form or other. And the explanation generally accepted by such believers is that the substance of it was contained in a speech of which a summary was sent to the British Communist Party.

The delegation has, therefore, to deal with the further question as to whether M. Zinoviev could have said anything like the substance of the letter in his periodic addresses to the Comintern, which had subsequently been sent to England. They found that it was a procedure of the Comintern to circulate information to Committees abroad in the form of summaries of speeches made by M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee. But that instructions such as the "Red Letter" purports to be were never sent in this form (as in Annex II.) but always in signed despatches (as in Annex III.) Further that under date of September 12th, summaries of a speech of M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee were sent to the British Communist Par-

ty in covers marked secret, and signed by Mr. McManus. The substance of this speech was quite unobjectionable and dealt mainly with matters on the Continent. Full notes were made of it during the inspection and a copy obtained of the covering despatches. One of these is appended (Annex II.). The original was destroyed after receipt by the Communist Party Office as instructed in the second coverer. It is worth noting that Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the original of the "Red Letter" could not be produced for that reason.

The opening phrases of the "Letter" read like a speech badly translated and clumsily garbled. It will be observed that the most offensive passages are clearly interpolations in defiance of sense and syntax (see Annex II.). Moreover in the latter part of the letter the style and substance change. From general and impersonal assertions and advice the letter becomes detailed instructions as to the formation of a "Red Staff," with the British as "you" and the Russians as "we." The advice in the first part is adapted to the political situation, and there seems no sense in tacking these later instructions as to insurrection on to the earlier advice as to constitutional action. Moreover the source of the forgers' material for this second part has probably also been found in one of the popular text-books on militant Communism, while the long paragraph about China in the middle is very much like a passage found in propaganda for the "anti-war week."

To those who like the delegation have had evidence of what is the real policy of the Comintern in respect of England, this latter part of the letter is an absurdity. The Comintern officials indeed bitterly resented being ascribed the authorship of anything so futile and foolish. But it is these instructions to tamper with our army and navy that affected British public opinion, and turned the election. In order, therefore, to give some evidence of what the real policy of the Comintern is in respect to the British forces, leave has been obtained to publish a secret despatch on the subject, a copy of which was got in the course of the inspection. It seems improbable, if not impossible, that instructions based on this policy could have been followed in a few days by those in the "Red Letter."

The delegation, therefore, claims to have produced evidence that should satisfy all open-minded opinion that the "Red Letter" was a forgery. It further claims to have exposed the probable sources used by the forger. And finally, that enough of the information in its possession has been published to convince any reader open to conviction, that if a similar investigation were undertaken in London it would certainly expose who the forger was.

(To be continued tomorrow)

BRITISH PUTTING INTO EFFECT AMERICAN ANTI-LABOR SCHEME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—London news dispatches tell of the exposure by the Daily Herald (labor) of secret orders by the British war office, for the recruiting of a new constabulary force, to be made up exclusively of non-members of trade unions, and to be under control of the army. Its obvious purpose is the crushing of the power of the British labor movement next May, when the crisis between the coal miners, railway and transport workers and their allies, and the big employers, is due.

This strikebreaking army scheme was suggested some years ago, in debate in the senate, by Senator Wadsworth of New York, now chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. One of the opposition had asked why Wadsworth was advocating a larger army in time of peace. His reply was that a substantial military force under federal control was always needed. For instance, it was needed for times of strike and "riot."

BOTVIN DIED AS HERO, SONG OF REVOLT ON LIPS

Hordes of People at Killing of Communist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland (I. R. A.)—Some weeks ago the young Communist Botvin killed in Lemberg the "famous" provocateur Cechnovsky.

The Polish terror government placed the young revenge before a court martial and on August 6 he was sentenced to be hanged.

In the Polish bourgeois press we find the following description of the execution of the death sentence against Botvin and his last moments. This description characterizes on the one hand the furious terror of the Polish bourgeoisie against the suppressed labor movement and particularly against its advance guard, the Communist Party, and on the other hand the revolutionary determination, devotion and militant spirit with which the best sons of the working class, the members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in Poland are carrying on their work.

Police Fear Crowds.

In the streets leading to the court house immense crowds of workers gathered. Hundreds of thousands of people streamed together in order to see Botvin for the last time. The street leading to the Brigittki prison was locked up by strong police forces. Lemberg looked like a town under a state of war. As there was no hangman, the court changed its sentence into death thru being shot.

Before the execution of the sentence Botvin was allowed to say farewell to his family. He remained completely calm towards his family. He consoled his mother and sisters. When the sisters began to cry, Botvin asked them to follow the example of the mother, who remained calm and composed.

Rejects Rabbi.

When his family had left, a rabbi entered Botvin's cell. Botvin rejected him and declared with sharp pronunciation: "I am an atheist and do not recognize confession. Only those people are pious who are not enlightened." He demanded that the rabbi should leave his cell immediately.

Then Botvin met his mother once more who urged him to die as a pious Jew. She asked the rabbi to go and see her son again. When the rabbi entered the cell, however, he was actually turned out by Botvin.

Then Botvin's lawyer, D. Osker, arrived and informed Botvin with a trembling voice that the death sentence had been confirmed by the president of the republic. The news does not make the least impression on Botvin. With complete calmness he listens to the words of the lawyer and says: "It was quite superfluous to ask the president to abolish the sentence. Why waste words?"

Botvin asks for something to eat and for cigarettes. After having eaten and lit a cigarette, he sits down calmly and waits for the appearance of the executors.

Political Prisoners Sing.

When he is led into the courtyard, he starts to sing the revolutionary song, "Praise and honor, for your tyrants." The political prisoners come to the windows of their cells opposite to the pole where the execution will take place, and join the singing with powerful voices.

At the sight of the pole they shout with fury. Botvin is led to the pole by one officer and eight soldiers. They try to put a bandage round his eyes, but he rejects this energetically.

When the officer gives the command, "fire," Botvin calls out clearly, "Long live the social revolution!"

Shots came from eight rifles and Botvin's life was ended. During the execution all surrounding streets and the windows of the houses were black with people.

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FREEDOM THEIR GREAT GAIN SAY RUSSIAN WORKERS

"Give Us Time and We Will Beat America"

By CARL BRANNIN. (Special to The Daily Worker) ROSTOV-ON-DON, Russia—(FP)— There are plenty of people (all too many) in Russia who have little understanding of the new order working out under the Soviet government.

Hearing such a wall from a couple of peasants, a poorly clad miner spoke up: "Yes, it is too bad that progress is not made more swiftly, but after all remember that we who have come up through the old order are to blame. We are all more or less crooked. It is the new generation, the children, who will make the new Russia. It is too bad that we old ones can't be lined up and shot, or herded off to ourselves where we can quietly die without contaminating the youth and interfering with their work."

However, there are humble men and women gray with years and struggle who see what is taking place and can, for this reason, forget something of the hardship. Waiting in line to buy a railway ticket here one day, we found ourselves in conversation with a non-Communist old stone mason. He found that we were from America.

"Yes, you have in America many things which we need here. We envy you your machinery, your technical development. Many of your workers are better off. But that is not all to life. We have enough bread; we have clothing; there is shelter. But above all we have freedom." He smote his breast with a gesture more expressive than words.

"I am past 70 and have known the oppression of the czars. That is past and now we are building. Two or three good harvests like this year will work wonders. We have established the true basis that labor produces all and should have all. Russia has every resource of natural wealth—coal, oil, timber, rich soil and land enough for all. This and our hands and the spirit to build is enough. Give us time and freedom from outside attack and we will have all that the most highly developed land has produced. And it will be ours—the workers'. That is more than the producers of America can say."

HOW TO GET A JOB AS MINER IN THE ILLINOIS COAL FIELDS, AS TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST

By JACK WATT.

IN traveling practically in every district in Illinois, the writer has been informed how some men are able to secure work in the mines, and proof shows up the class-collaboration policy that exists between the miners' officials and the coal operators. Some of the ways of securing a job are herein stated and show the disintegration of the miners' union, and brings to naught the fine words of the miners' officials in the daily press such as "No backward step," "No reductions in wages," "No modification of the contract" and "No losses of conditions."

No Grey Hairs

The first thing a miner does when he is out of a job is to go to a mine that is working and wait for the superintendent or mine manager and ask for a job. James Melish of Thayer, Illinois, took this procedure to get a job and applied to the mine management at Auburn, a Peabody mine. The management looked at Jim out of the corner of his eyes and said, "You have too many grey hairs in your head to get a job here."

Of course, Jim was done and that condition is working in nearly every mine in Illinois and it is commonly heard, the mines like the railroads, are refusing to hire men who are over 45 years of age. At Dowell, Illinois, and other places, the miners and applicants are presented with an application blank to fill out in which they must fill in their name, address, where they worked last, how old are they, how many children they have, and are they American citizens. Have you collected compensation under the laws of the state, have you ever been injured, etc., and in some corporations like what exists at the mines of the Madison Coal Corporation, and at Benton, where an employment agency, so-called, exists, for the Orient Mine, you fill in a blank enumerating all of the above things, but state in addition thereto, "Where did you work last?"

Farrington Approves Blacklist

Then they write back to your former employer and ask him, "Was he a trouble maker or an agitator?" and "Would you think him to be a desirable employe at this time?" Frank Farrington had the guts to write to the miners at Dowell, so they told me, that he could see no harm in answering and filling out such questionnaires. At Belleville one miner had been promised work at a certain mine for months and finally the boss at the mine had to tell him, "I cannot hire you," the man knew why, because he had always been a progressive miner, but the boss said further to him, "Do you know Walter Nesbit?" The miner said yes. Then the boss said, "Go to Walter Nesbit and get a note from him and bring it back and you will get a job." This miner was not exactly on good terms with Walter Nesbit as Walter is Farrington's secretary, so therefore, could not go to Walter, nor did he wish to stoop that low to get a job, but he did make the above statement to myself, Freeman Thompson and others. He is a most reliable man.

The Yellow Dog Pledge

At Dowell, the "Yellow dog" as they call it, was put into effect and some 17 men were discharged for refusing to fill out this yellow dog. At Benton there is the "Employment Agency" so-called, and readers of the DAILY WORKER will remember how just prior to the last miners' election where Brother Schroeder of West Frankfort, secured money from the sub-district and bought a job, and had the ones they bought the job from, arrested. A loud cry went up from the machine, the election took place, and after it was over, it was discovered that it was not the bosses who had been selling jobs, but "an employment agency" and therefore, nothing could be done. The miners around West Frankfort had a feeling all the while, (that the Farrington machine, which is represented by Lon Fox who is now in a hospital as a result of his treason to the rank and file), that once Fox got a hold of that case it would be squashed, and it was squashed.

The latest developments in this remarkable proven case of job selling, is that the man who caught that company red-handed with the goods, has been discharged from the mine on what appears to be a frame-up similar to the Joe Loda case at Peabody Six, and the frame-up against Henry Corbushley at Zeigler. At Harrisburg and at Collinsville the writer was informed that all it took to secure a job in these two cities was to "Have a good looking wife for the boss to come and see." In Collinsville a miner there told Freeman Thompson and myself before several witnesses that such could be proven in Collinsville.

Pretty Wives Get Jobs

In Harrisburg I spoke from the court house steps, in the presence of a large group of miners, an ex-United States senator and a coal operators' commissioner and the sheriff's son were in the crowd and being previously informed of the immoral transactions that was necessary to secure work at Harrisburg, I mentioned that and fact in my talk, and it was promptly concurred with by exclamations and remarks verifying my statement. At Eldorado, one way to secure a job is to go to the "Fathers" and secure a note from him. So even we see religion playing its class collaboration policy along with the miners' officials. Much talk is on the streets of Eldorado of how jobs are being bought for money. In fact, it is a general subject all over Illinois, but in Springfield is the place to work the different wires to secure a job. You know that is where the Len Small machinery holds sway, it is the "steal hall" as Duncan McDonald is able to quote it. So one way that has been used to a large extent is to go to the "Steal hall," (state house) and go up to see Martin Bolt, the director of mines and minerals (who just recently passed away, and made room for John L. Lewis' brother) and notes are dish out to certain kinds of individuals to go to the mines to secure jobs.

Falling that of course, there stands the "Miners' Building," so-called, and look up Frank or Walter or Harry, and if they are not in, look up Joker Young, the board member and get a note similar to this original signed one of his that I have in my possession with his name signed thereto in his own handwriting which cannot be disputed, it reads as follows:

Mr. Harry Snodgrass, Mine Manager, Citizens' Mine, Springfield, Ill. If it is possible at all, please give Mr. Armstrong a place digging. (Signed) John Young.

Fakers and Bosses United. Can you imagine a more treacherous kind of leadership than this note proves this scoundrel to be? How could a boss give a friend of mine a job if I was fighting him, as I should be fighting him for the interests of the men I was to serve? And does it not prove that there is a close relationship between the officers of the miners' union and themselves when the coal company such scraps of paper? Is a better proof of class-collaboration needed to awaken the sleeping miners out of the lethargy they are in.

Could I as an officer of the miners' union, fight the common enemy, the coal operators, while I on the other hand was expecting him to give my friends' jobs at my written request to him. Mine workers, awake and unload these collaborators.

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FIGHT OVER THE COMMUNISTS IN LABOR PARTY

Executive Clashes in With Local Unions

LONDON—(FP)— Relations with the Communist party will bulk large at the 25th annual conference of the British Labor party, which meets in Liverpool Sept. 29, with C. T. Cramp in the chair. One-hundred local Labor parties and a number of trade unions are supporting resolutions to admit the Communist party. The executive committee, on the other hand, are recommending that all Communists who are individual members of the Labor party be expelled, and that trade unions be recommended not to send Communists as delegates to local or national Labor bodies.

The program of the conference includes resolutions prepared by the executive committee, dealing with foreign affairs, inter-dominion relations, finance, agricultural policy, housing, municipal powers, national health and electoral reform. Their moderation has called forth considerable criticism. Even the New Leader, official organ of the I. L. P., says, "Labor, indeed, seems to be 'putting itself right' with the middle-class voter," and to deplore that the capital levy "is silently dropped" and that there is not one word about nationalization of the mines or the railways. "The executive," it says, "assures us that its policy is 'imaginative' and 'fundamental.' We doubt if the party will agree with it." The Workers Weekly, Communist organ, labels the draft resolutions as "the liberal revival."

Three resolutions against the Communists were passed at the last Labor party conference. The first two rejected the affiliation of the Communist party and declared that no Communist should be eligible for endorsement as Labor candidate for parliament or any local body while the third, which was passed by a very narrow majority, declared against the eligibility of any Communist for membership in the Labor party. The last resolution has never become effective as it has been left to the discretion of local Labor parties, most of which have not expelled the Communists who belong to them. Nearly all Communists are trade unionists, and even if they were expelled as individual members they would still retain membership in the Labor party by virtue of trade union membership. Many Communists retain positions of local importance in the Labor party as delegates from their unions, and are nominated for parliamentary and other candidatures, in spite of the resolutions.

COAL OUTPUT IN KUSBAS WILL BE DOUBLED IN 1926

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK—Further industrial progress in the Kemerovo district of Siberia over which the Kusbas Autonomous Industrial Colony has jurisdiction is reported by the New York office of that enterprise. The mining program for the new year calls for 41,000,000 pounds of coal or about 700,000 tons, an increase of 60 per cent over the production of the present year. Coal is now produced at 10.14 kopeks per pound or \$3.00 per ton. For the improvement of workers' accommodations and conditions the sum of 1,500,000 rubles will be spent in 1926 of which one million will be used in developing an American city at Kemerovo, the center of the enterprises. The work of underwriting the erection of a steel bridge across the River Tom at Kemerovo and extensive additions to the chemical plant for the production of by-products has been undertaken by the Sibervkom or Siberian revolutionary committee, which has apportioned 100,000 gold rubles as a first installment for these works.

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FABULOUS INCREASE IN WEALTH OF STANDARD OIL CO. OWNERS

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press Service)

The mushroom growth in the fortunes of Standard Oil multi-millionaires, without effort on their part, is shown in a study of the financial development of this combine, prepared by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., specialists in Standard Oil securities. Between Jan. 2, 1912, and Jan. 2, 1925, the aggregate capitalization of the 34 separate Standard Oil units grew from \$296,432,457 to \$2,084,442,820, an increase of over 600 per cent with practically no additional investment by the stockholders.

This growth, according to the New York Times, is "one of the marvels of industrial expansion in the United States during the past few decades." The Times notes that it "represents largely the distribution of stock dividends against accumulated earnings."

Increase in Capitalization.

These stock dividends, according to Pforzheimer, were possible as a capitalization of profits from the enormous increase in the consumption of crude oil products. Production in the United States rose from 222,000,000 barrels in 1912 to 720,000,000 in 1924, while the value of production rose from \$396,361,000 to \$1,793,700,000, an increase of 350 per cent. The increase in capitalization was nearly twice as great proportionally as the increase in production.

The records of the 13 largest Standard companies follow:

Table with columns: Standard Oil Capital stocks, 1912, 1925, Aggregate Stock, Dividends. Lists companies like Of New Jersey, Of New York, Of California, etc.

Also Cash Dividends. These figures cover instances where the owners' wealth was doubled overnight. In the case of Standard Oil of Indiana the wealth of stockholders was increased over 30-fold (3160 per cent in stock dividends) without effort on their part. Such an increase in wealth measures nothing more than power to exploit workers and consumers thru a stranglehold on essential natural resources. In addition to the stock dividends shown in the table Prairie Oil has declared dividends in Prairie Pipe Line stock equivalent to an additional 460 per cent. Similarly Ohio Oil has declared dividends in Illinois Pipe Line stock equivalent to 133 per cent. Nine of the companies have also given their stockholders special subscription rights valued as high as 500 per cent.

These stock dividends are in addition to \$1,417,260,197 distributed in cash dividends. A large part of this was also reinvested, still further increasing the owners' income.

Moroccan War Prelude to World War

By J. JACOB. (A. N. L. C.) Since 1918, there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now, France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The long into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the left bloc are bringing home civilization to the Rif by means of gun fire and aerial bombardment. The Moroccan adventure in 1907 which was resisted by Jaures was the prelude to the world war. In 1911, the Algerian affair almost started a war between France and Germany.

At the present moment, the fear of the national revolution becoming extended outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict. Great Britain casts an unfriendly glance towards France in view of Gibraltar being on the Mediterranean coast. The Moroccan war has resurrected Italian designs on Tunis. Imperialists Tremble. As a matter of fact, the present conflict which confronts French imperialism, with the Rifis fighting for independence, is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-el-Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morocco, and if it is victorious, it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indochina, Egypt and India and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries.

The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore, this must be prevented at all cost, they say. Painleve Controlled by Bankers. Realizing the danger, the entire press including both the right and left, is shouting for a war to the finish. Herriot and Painleve are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Bank of Paris and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of Paris in order to pacify the disturbed public opinion, while at the same time they continue the war. In any case, a world war might break out. If Abd-el-Krim is beaten, the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish and British imperialists will commence quarreling over the domination of Morocco.

Your Union Meeting

Table with columns: No., Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Lists various unions like Blacksmiths District Council, 119 S. Ashland Ave., etc.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

Philadelphia, Notice!

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—Worst-ed workers, dyers and bleachers employed by Hallowell Co. are notified of a 10 per cent wage cut. About 250 are affected.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB. } Business Manager

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Green's Green Goods

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, read the Communists out of the trade union movement in a speech delivered in Detroit last Monday. This has been done before, therefore it is not novel. Driving the Communists out of the unions is a more profitable and less hazardous occupation for the labor fakery than bringing the unorganized workers into them. They will earn the gratitude, and we dare say the dollars of the master class without drawing on their reserves of energy. They will rob the labor movement of its brain and backbone, provided they are successful. We do not believe they will be successful. In fact we can guarantee they will not.

Hitched up with the Green tirade against the Communists was an extension of the olive leaf to the capitalist class. Green spurned the idea that there was any conflict between capital and labor. He even hinted that the capitalist system was a myth. Perhaps the strike of 158,000 anthracite miners is only a picnic. Green had nothing to say about that. Labor Day should be the last day in the world to mention anything that would bring disharmony into the love feast between the two Siamese Twins, the capital and labor brothers fathered by Green and company.

Green ordered all Communists out of the trade union movement. It can't be done, Bill, not by all the labor fakery and stoolpigeons on the payroll of the capitalist class and the capitalist government. If Green's drawing account from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the department of justice depends on his ability to expel the Communists from the labor movement, he had better put a few more irons in the fire.

The Communists are in the unions and they are in to stay. If they are kicked out the front door, they will come in the back. They are in the unions to build them up, not to tear them down. Green and his pirate crew have done that only too well. It is because the Communists are active in the unions, with a constructive program, because they want to build up the organizations of labor for the struggle against the bosses, because they want to organize the unorganized, because they want to give the members of organized labor the message of independent class political action and the message of emancipation from wage slavery—these are the reasons why Green received his orders from Big Business to make war on the Communists.

General Sherman of civil war fame once said that "war is hell." Mr. Green will agree with Sherman before he gets thru with his campaign against the Communists.

Self-Determination and Oil

England is on the edge of war with Turkey over the Mosul oil fields. Of course England does not put the case in this crude (oil) fashion. She never does. What England says is that the Mosulians deserve better than to be saddled with the rule of such a lot of barbarians as the Turks. It's all in the interest of civilization.

If Mosul had nothing of greater value in the ground than limestone or granite, it is hardly likely that England would worry how the downtrodden natives would get along. But five billion barrels of oil are worth fighting for.

The fight is not between the English capitalists and the Turks. The real battle is between the English oil kings and American oil magnates. Admiral Chester, the agent of the American oil interests made this quite clear when he stated a few days ago that the natives of Mosul "enjoyed an advanced civilization long before the Angles and Saxons." This is talking like a real diplomat. The admiral is learning from "our English cousins."

The admiral says the Turkish government is willing to settle the question on the basis of one of Woodrow Wilson's "fourteen points," the only one left in anything like good condition. So is the admiral, and the retired sea dog is president of the Ottoman American Development company, which holds concessions for industrial projects in Turkey including the Mosul oil fields. The admiral declares that the people of Mosul have confidence in the good intentions and the honor of the United States, and he hastens to state that they will not be disappointed. Not as long as they have a barrel of oil in their native land or until Chester and his associates succeed in selling their concession for a worthy consideration. They have already been offered over \$100,000,000.

For the sake of peace the Chester concessionaires are willing to let the British oil men share in the spoils. If the British oil men agree there will be no war to save civilization in Mosul. The United States will not intervene to protect the principle of self-determination.

This is the tale unadorned. Let our readers point the moral.

When a War Is Not a War

Premier Painleve of France opened the sixth session of the League of Nations with an exhortation against war. He warned the delegates of a new war, unless immediate steps were taken to sidetrack the menace. Evidently the philosophical Painleve forgot all about his own Moroccan adventure where his government has 200,000 troops, several warships, armored cars, tanks and airplanes engaged in the "peaceful" task of robbing the tribesmen of their country.

Perhaps Mr. Painleve does not consider a war of extermination against small nationalities a "menace to civilization." The only people who are reasonably safe from civilization nowadays are those who are strong enough to protect themselves or those who have nothing worth stealing.

The bandit powers are not worrying about punitive expeditions against subject peoples who refuse to remain subject. This is one of the visible means of support of the imperialist powers. Such adventures are universally agreeable unless the pirates begin to encroach on each other's preserves. What the rascals are really afraid of is a big whopper of a war between the imperialist brigands, a war that is sure to send the whole robber band into discard, aided by a stiff kick from the revolutionary working class.

The Economic Background of the Anthracite Strike

(Continued from page 1)

The coal commission, headed by John Hays Hammond, reporting to congress in 1923, declared frankly that the industry is completely under the control of "a double-headed railroad and coal combination," which levies monopolistic tribute.

The 174 anthracite producers are capitalized for the sum of \$430,000,000, as compared with bituminous capitalization of \$1,900,000,000. More than two-thirds of this amount is in the hands of the eight railroad coal companies. When the 174 producers of anthracite are compared with the 6,000 producers of bituminous, one gets a graphic illustration of the extent of concentration of capital in anthracite.

Monopolistic Profits in Anthracite

Profits for the capitalists, always large in anthracite, have become fabulous within the past ten years. Most of the increase of profits can be traced directly to monopoly-prices of anthracite, the retail price increasing from \$6 per ton in 1913, to \$14 in 1921. During that same period, the yearly net income of the railroad coal companies rose from \$13,000,000 to \$31,000,000. In 1921, the Pennsylvania

Coal Co. paid cash dividends of 137 per cent, and in 1922 cash dividends of 188 per cent, which amounted to \$1.30 and \$2.76 per ton of coal mined in the two years. The Hillside Coal and Iron Co., in 1921, handed to its stockholders a dividend of 205 per cent; while in the same year the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. declared a dividend of 227 per cent.

In addition to the direct profits of the coal corporations, the railroad companies profit richly on the freight rates of the coal which they themselves control, thus taking profit twice. It is notorious that the railroads which control the anthracite fields yield tremendously increased profits over others not so situated.

There are two more lines of systematic profit-takers in the anthracite system, namely, the wholesalers and retailers. During the years 1915 to 1922, according to the congressional report, profits of wholesalers, who handle two-thirds of the entire anthracite production, ranged from 20 to 42 per cent. Retail profits were in the usual proportion to wholesale trade.

All of which is not to mention that most of the anthracite fields are operated by leasehold, not by the owners, and that the leases average a royalty to the owners of from \$1 to \$1.50 per

ton. It is little wonder, therefore, that even the capitalistic coal commission, should be made uneasy by this monstrous monopoly, and should comment in the following words:

"Because of the large increase in operator's margins per ton, since the strike of 1922, and the possibility of further increase in prices as a result of the recent settlement (1925), we believe that such current publicity as to costs, margins, and profits, should begin at once. Unless the public is protected by publicity of accounts, we are apprehensive that the concentrated control of the industry may take indefensible profits."

Conditions of the Workers

Simultaneously with the tremendous growth in the wealth of the anthracite industry, conditions of the workers have grown continuously worse for the past 25 years. In spite of the tremendous struggles, beginning in 1900 when the United Mine Workers first organized the masses of anthracite miners, thru the great strike of 1903 which lasted five months and caused the appointment of the first anthracite commission by Roosevelt, down to the struggle of 1922 which Lewis compromised with the small wage increases of

1900, 1903, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1920, yet the rise in wages has lagged always behind the rise in the cost of living.

The annual income of the anthracite miners now runs from \$600 to \$1300 as compared with 25 years ago from \$500 to \$600. More than two-thirds of the miners earn less than \$1300 per year. The average working year is 248 days, which reflects the more stable conditions of anthracite as compared with bituminous, where unemployment has ravaged the ranks of the miners with terrible effect.

Conditions for organization, aside from the existence of the more highly organized and militant employing class, are rather more favorable than in the bituminous fields. The anthracite miners do not live in isolated coal camps, "company towns," as do the bituminous miners. Almost all of them live in towns of 2500 population or more, in which they comprise about half of the population. Something more than one-half of them are foreign-born, mostly Poles, Russians, Italians, and Lithuanians. The larger part of whom, however, have been in America for many years. More than 90 per cent are organized into the United Mine Workers of America, although in the anthracite the union has

not succeeded in establishing the check-off system of collecting dues, which is one of its most trusted weapons in the bituminous fields.

The basic evil from which the anthracite miners suffer has not yet been attacked effectively by the union, and is not being attacked effectively in the present strike. This evil is the absence of a standard, basic rate of wages. All the wage advances won by the anthracite miners have been based upon the chaotic 'scales' in effect at the time of the formation of the union in 1900, with such changes in the hundred and one classifications as the employers desire or feel strong enough to put into effect. This has left open the door for the most systematic juggling of wages by the companies to the detriment of the miners, an opportunity which the capitalists have taken full advantage. In every section of the anthracite district, the miners have an enormous accumulation of grievances from this cause, which will not be remedied even if the present strike is successful, and which will remain a running sore in the anthracite industry, until the union has established that minimum for the beginning of some sort of workers' control over their own working conditions, a basic rate of wages.

HILLQUIT AND SCAB CREW GREETED WITH CHEERS FOR SOVIET

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Jeers and ribald shouts from 200 members of the I. W. W. and Communists greeted the arrival today of a strike-breaking crew of non-union seamen who manned the liner Majestic after dodging pickets at Southampton.

"Scabs!" "Scissor bills!" they shouted. Mounted policemen rushed the "wobblies" and Communists from the pier.

The workers were waiting for the arrival of Morris Hillquit, former socialist candidate for mayor, and one of the passengers.

Their anger was apportioned between Hillquit and the non-union seamen, 152 in number. Their banners read: "Hillquit and a scab crew," and "Uphold Soviet Russia."

Union Miners Are Put on Trial at Zeigler, Illinois

(Continued from page 1)

The other charge, in the opinion of observers, may be postponed indefinitely, or delayed at least until the assault charge is disposed of. Upon motion of the prosecution that sixteen of the defendants be held and ten others be discharged, the court announced that it would rule later on this motion.

Defendants Charged With Yelling. The prosecution today made a poor showing with their witnesses, the chief "crime" testified to by them as attributable to the union miners was the grave offense of yelling "Shut the door!" when the klux klan began shooting in the Zeigler union hall.

Cobb, who has gained about a thoro a dislike among the miners of this vicinity as any man could well accumulate, has shown the most poison malice toward the members of his union. He has not depended on the state's attorney to do his prosecution of the union miners, but has actually hired a special attorney from Marion, Illinois, to help the prosecutor and see that no union miner gets away, if he can help it, from a term at Joliet prison.

Cobb has no sense of what his reputation as a union leader is going to suffer by this disgraceful affair. He and four others were on the stand for the prosecution today, all trying to see that members of the U. M. W. of A. go to prison regardless of evidence. The defense attorney cross-examined them, but did not use any witnesses of its own.

Many Schools Must Use Two Shift Plan as Fall Term Opens

With the opening of school yesterday ninety grammar school buildings have been placed on the shift system, two sets of pupils getting 5 hours a day. Many have also been placed in portable buildings put up in the playgrounds, to help meet the big seating shortage.

The enrollment desk in each school building was kept working at high speed while long lines of mothers with their children crowded the corridors. Only one of the new buildings comprising the board of education's extensive building program of which so much has been heard within the last few months, is ready for occupancy. The others are still under construction and no promises of completion are held forth for months to come.

There are 210 school buildings, 11,000 teachers and approximately 465,000 school children in the Chicago public school system as the 1925 fall term begins.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR DAY PICNIC THEME

Two Kinds of Holiday Shown by Foster

A regular good time was the verdict of the Chicago workers who attended the big picnic given by the Trade Union Educational League and the Jewish Daily Freiheit at Stickney Park on Labor Day.

The threatening clouds probably kept many from coming early in the day, but the nice afternoon drew a sizeable crowd which rollicked all over the big grounds and enjoyed every minute with one or more of the many games and entertainments. The Juniors were much in evidence everywhere and gave life to the sports under the guidance of Louise Morrison. Negro Speakers Calls for Class Solidarity

In the big dance pavillion, Otto Hall of the Negro Labor Congress briefly spoke of the aims of the congress which is to be held in Chicago during October, and set forth the need of working class solidarity of all workers regardless of race in the struggle for a better life for the workers.

William Z. Foster, the main speaker of the day, received an ovation when he appeared on the rostrum to speak upon the significance of Labor Day. He pointed out the difference between the International Labor Day on May the First, and the sort of Labor Day observed by American labor in September. Wherever May First is celebrated by the workers, it signifies a day on which the workers rally for class struggle. In this country, so backward are the American unions under reactionary leaders, that the only day they celebrate is used as a symbol of class collaboration.

May Day Means Class Struggle

In Europe, said Foster, when May Day comes around, the bosses prepare for conflict with the masses of workers. Hundreds of thousands are mobilized and take part in tremendous demonstrations the whole meaning of which is that labor asserts its consciousness of class, its determination finally to overthrow its exploiters and establish its own political power.

But in America we have the sickening spectacle of so-called "labor leaders" using this September Labor Day to hobnob with the enemies of labor, to obscure class lines, and to lead the workers into the swamps of class peace and class collaboration.

"Labor" Day Means Class Peace in United States

Foster pointed out how even Coolidge, the generalissimo of government strike breakers, was also celebrating "Labor Day." All over the country bankers and bosses were speaking, at the invitation of reactionary union officials, to gatherings of workers, preaching the alleged "identity of interests" between labor and capital.

Such traitorous labor leaders were guilty of poisoning the minds of the workers by this sort of propaganda, and the signal of labor's awakening would be when the masses of workers, who have little or no voice in such bodies as the A. F. of L. convention soon to convene at Atlantic City, would begin to celebrate May Day as Labor Day and not the occasion for class collaboration in September.

Freiheit Has Been in Vanguard

The speaker spoke of the difference between European labor and American unionism and told of the great movement for world trade union unity which has scarcely yet touched the labor movement of the United States. He accented the aims of the Trade Union Educational League, urging all radical workers to build up the unions and to join the T. U. E. L. and take part in its work. The Freiheit had done splendid work in the needle trades, he asserted.

Big Battle Promised As British Trade Union Congress Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Russia.

MacDonald Right Wing Hated. Over 4,000,000 British unionists are represented by the 700 delegates at the congress, and a strong feeling is rising among the labor unionists at the reactionary behavior of the right wing elements, particularly Ramsay MacDonald and Frank Hodges. MacDonald gave a slight hint of his scorn for the "base degrees by which he bid ascend," by failing to attend the opening session of the congress and, instead, spending the week end as the guest of King George the Fifth, and Queen Mary, at Balmoral Castle.

Fight on Centralization.

The trades union congress today discussed a resolution proposed by one of the more extreme sections, seeking to give more centralized power to the general council of the organization, but eventually shelved it for the council's consideration.

Several speakers, including J. R. Clynes, lord privy seal under the MacDonald government, urged "caution." J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, said nothing could be more fatal than to give power to the council "by the people who had no authority to do so."

Cook Clashes with Thomas.

A reference by Mr. Thomas to the miners' brot A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation, to his feet, amidst an uproar. The president ordered Mr. Cook down and order was restored.

The resolution eventually was shelved by acceptance of a proposal that the whole question be referred to the general council.

German Union Congress Reactionary.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The congress of the German trade unions which is now ending at Breslau, has been completely controlled by the reactionary social-democratic leaders.

Under the control of the socialists with their policy of class collaboration, the unions have suffered terrible defeats and unprecedented loss of membership.

In spite of this, the social democrats cling to their policy of fighting against any unity of the workers, such as the united front upon particular issues as proposed by the Communists. The officialdom continue to carry out expulsions of Communists and disruptions of all efforts of the rank and file to unite upon a policy of class struggle.

The Breslau congress has been, therefore, devoid of all constructive activity. It was a jubilee of anti-Soviet Russia, anti-Communist, anti-united front socialist officials. This policy is continued, in spite of the fact that the German trade union movement is so weakened and powerless in contrast to its old position, that the Berlin capitalist papers have even ignored this Breslau congress as being unimportant.

Rifflans Cut Road

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Tangier-Tetuan road has been closed by the Rifflans attacks. Native couriers arriving in Tangier still bring word of the hot battle for Beni Karrich, Tangier dispatches said today. The Rifflans, supported by Anjera tribesmen, have succeeded in stopping passenger traffic on the Ceuta-Tetuan railway. The Jeballas were massing for an attack on Regala today, the dispatches said.

Cloud Burst Hits Iowa

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 8.—A cloud burst struck this city turning the streets into rivers flooding the basements and sewers. More than an inch of rain fell in an hour breaking a heat wave that has gripped this section for the last eight days, during which the temperature reached 105 degrees, shattering all records for September. The rain is general throughout this section of the state and will save late crops and pastures.

Save the Daily Worker!

Appeal Brings Militants' Cash

\$516.90 Sent in by Speediest Workers.

WITH the danger call echoing thruout the ranks of the American Communist movement, spurring thousands to activity to save the DAILY WORKER, results secured up until now have fallen far short of overcoming the emergency situation. Up until Tuesday noon a total of \$516.90 had been received from 52 militant fighters for the working class. These donations, while they indicate the spirit of the Workers Party branches and of DAILY WORKER readers and while they relieve to some extent the difficult situation, are inadequate in the extreme to meet the DAILY WORKER emergency needs.

The minimum requirements during the ensuing two weeks is \$10,000 of which \$5,000 must be secured before the end of this week. Failure in this effort may mean temporary suspension of the DAILY WORKER or even worse than that, it may mean the loss of the DAILY WORKER entirely.

Workers Party branches or individual Communists who can contemplate this catastrophe with composure and inactivity will stand aside and allow others to make the efforts and the sacrifices. Others, however, who know that the DAILY WORKER is the most valuable possession of the American Communist movement, will allow themselves no rest until their name is on the list of honor.

Delays Are Dangerous. Excuses Are Fatal. ACTION ONLY WILL COUNT.

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As Much as You Can and as Soon as You Can

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