

FRONT ANTI-LABOR INJUNCTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

J. H. THOMAS, political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, England, and colonial secretary in His Majesty's government, under the premiership of Ramsay MacDonald, has just returned to England from a visit to Canada.

THUS spoke Thomas, the man who once pretended to be a socialist, and still considered one by American socialists. Thomas spoke too soon about the Canadian's love for the empire.

RUDYARD KIPLING has turned another chunk of literary offal loose on the public. Like most British poets (working-class poets excepted), Kipling is but a rhyming press agent for British imperialism.

ANOTHER testimony to the wisdom of practical politicians! The Detroit Federation of Labor once paid lip service to the principle of independent working-class political action.

GROESBECK was defeated and the capitalist politicians in Detroit can now tell the D. F. of L. that its influence on voters is nil and is not worth a dog's catcher's job.

UNLESS France stops harboring enemies of fascism, Mussolini will show his teeth. Despite the "duce's" assumed nonchalance over the latest attempt on his life it is said that even popping champagne bottles no longer intrigue him as they used.

THE situation is something like this: Italy wants room to expand. She looks with a hungry eye on France's African possessions and again at Turkey. Italy is lying across France's

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO REINSTATE CONVICTIONS OF 25 CHICAGO LABOR UNIONISTS TRIED HERE IN 1921

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An appeal will be taken to the supreme court this October to reinstate the convictions of 25 persons who were indicted in Chicago for alleged conspiracy between building trades unions and contractors, the department of justice announced today.

Madeiras Gave Confession In Danger of Life

By ESTHER LOWELL. Special to The Daily Worker.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 16.—Celestino Madeiros took a great risk when, at the time he was appealing for a new trial after being sentenced to death for the murder of a Wrentham bank cashier, he confessed to participation in the South Braintree murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been unjustly convicted, was the opening argument of defense council in the hearing for a new trial for the two Italian workers.

The sanity of Madeiros has been granted by both the prosecution and defense. Madeiros said that when he saw Mrs. Sacco and her children visit the prison to see their husband and father, he "felt sorry for the kids," according to witnesses and made the confession, even at the risk of his own freedom.

MANLY MAKES FORMAL COMPLAINT AGAINST ALASKAN OFFICIALS



Basil Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service in Washington has entered a complaint against federal officials in Alaska for the maladministration of affairs in the territory.

STREATOR MEET DODGES ISSUE OF FARRINGTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 16.—Senator Caraway, who said some labor politicians in Illinois might have gotten some of the Insull slush fund given to Frank L. Smith, naming John H. Walker and Frank Farrington, was notified by wire that the State Federation of Labor, in convention here, "has faith" in Johnny Walker and resents Caraway's hint that Walker "got money for handling the labor vote."

A measure is introduced backed by this sort of thing to increase the salary of Walker and Olander from \$5,000 a year to \$7,000.

Discussion on senatorial candidates is shut off by a motion to confine endorsement of candidates to state and local officials.

MUSSOLINI REPORTED ASSASSINATED; RUMOR LACKS CONFIRMATION

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Italian embassy stated this evening that it had no information concerning rumors current here that Premier Mussolini had been assassinated by a woman. The embassy stated that the rumors were undoubtedly false.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—Count Scelajola, Italian delegate to the league of nations, made frantic efforts to establish telephone connections with Milan this afternoon in an attempt to make inquiries concerning the London rumor of Mussolini being assassinated by a woman.

Count Scelajola was unable to get a connection with Milan, after half an hour's attempt. He then made attempts to get in telephonic communication with Rome.

BUTLER UNVEILS DAUGHERTY LIFE IN WASHINGTON

Lived with McLean and Jesse Smith

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Morton D. Miller, a butler, was the first witness called today at the conspiracy trial in federal court of Harry M. Daugherty and Colonel Thomas W. Miller.

Daugherty, formerly attorney general of the United States, and Miller, formerly alien property custodian, are alleged by the government to have failed to give their best moral and mental efforts in approving a \$7,000,000 claim of the German-controlled American Metals company—assets seized during the war as alien property.

Worked For Daugherty and Smith. Miller testified that he had been at on time employed by Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, and that later when Daugherty and his close friend, Jesse Smith, went to live in McLean's house in Washington, he was employed by them.

The witness said Daugherty and Smith moved into McLean's house at 1509 N. street, Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1921, and stayed there many months.

Jesse Paid Bills. "I acted as butler for them," Miller testified. "They used Mr. McLean's private office and slept upstairs in his home. Mr. Daugherty using the front bedroom and Smith having a room in the back. While there Daugherty and Smith frequently went away over week-ends."

"Who paid the expenses run up by Daugherty and Smith while they were in McLean's house?" the prosecution asked.

"Jesse Smith," replied Miller. Smith paid the bills by checks, he said.

"Did you ever see the check book," he was asked.

"Yes, it was on the Midland National Bank, Washington Courthouse, Ohio."

FEDERAL AGENTS' TESTIMONY

In his argument today, Thompson stressed the uncontradicted testimony of the federal agents who told of the participation of the department of justice in the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. "Who is a worse murderer," he said, "than the man who takes eight dollars a day from the government to try to convict two men he knows are innocent for murder for the benefit of a chief who wanted the nomination for president of the United States?"—probably meaning A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general at the time.

ATTACKS FORMER D. A.

Thompson also attacked former District Attorney Katzman for allowing a radical speech by Sacco to be used in the trial. Thompson charges this was Katzman's share of a bargain with federal agents hoping Sacco would give information to be used against his friends.

The defense lawyer also took occasion to ridicule the witnesses of the state as crooks, pimps and common street walkers, incomparable to defense witness John Richards, former United States Marshal of Rhode Island, a reputable lawyer who prosecuted the Morellis.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

Let Us Keep the Daily Worker!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE press is the most powerful single weapon of the working class. The DAILY WORKER is the weapon of the working class and the exploited farmers of America.

We have not learned yet how to use it to the best advantage but we will and the present campaign "to keep the DAILY WORKER" is testimony to our will to learn to wield this weapon hard and well.

The working class of America is forced to struggle. It has to struggle whether it wants to or not. It is the task of The DAILY WORKER to give expression to this struggle, to rally the whole working class to the aid of the sections which are attacked, to expose the enemies of the workers—in and out of the labor movement—to teach the inevitability of struggle and prepare our class for it.

There are important struggles in progress in America now.

Three of them alone are enough to show the varied character of these struggles and the different sectors on which the battle rages:

1. The struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

2. The strike of 15,000 textile workers in Passaic.

3. The struggle of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America to save the union in the face of the coal baron's offensive and to rid it of the deadening grip of the Lewis machine.

Do You Want To Fight For Your Class? You do not need to be a miner to help defeat the corrupt union leadership and save the union.

DO YOU WANT THE MINERS TO CLEAN OUT CORRUPTION IN THEIR UNION, DEFEAT JOHN L. LEWIS AND ORGANIZE THE NON-UNION FIELDS? Then subscribe for The DAILY WORKER for a coal mine! SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION AND THE DAILY WORKER WILL BE SENT TO A MEMBER OF THE U. M. W. OF A.

Make yourself a factor in this tremendous struggle.

DO YOU WANT THE PASSAIC STRIKERS TO WHIP THE TEXTILE BARONS, THEIR POLICE AND JUDGES, AND GET A WAGE INCREASE AND RECOGNITION OF THE UNION THEY HAVE WORKED AND FOUGHT NINE MONTHS TO BUILD?

Then have The DAILY WORKER sent to another worker who is not yet a reader of it.

If you want to be part of all the struggles of our class this is the way it can be done. Let The DAILY WORKER speak for you to other workers and carry your fighting message to them.

"Keep The Daily Worker!" Keep it in the forefront of the struggles of the whole American working class.

MINE STRIKE NEEDS URGENT, SAYS PURCELL

Quick Aid Vital; World Labor Must Assist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN (By Mail).—The president of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), A. A. Purcell, who recently was in Berlin, made the following statement to a representative of the International Press Correspondence, who asked the aim of his visit:

Our journey to Berlin is a section of our program to obtain financial assistance for the British miners as quickly as possible, for both the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the General Council are convinced that the coming month will see the culminating point in the struggle of the British miners. If the latter are able to hold out another three weeks then they will win, although the difficulties facing them are tremendous.

Uses Army to Break Strike.

The government has sent the army into the coal districts so that it can be used at any time against the miners. Not only the police have been mobilized in masses against the miners, but a special police force with mounted sections has been mobilized.

The magistrates are mostly representatives of the coal barons, who punish and fine, in the most unheard of style, hundreds of miners into prison for crimes which are very often no crimes at all. In its merciless struggle against the miners the government even goes so far as to instruct the local authorities to cut or even abolish completely the support which the miners receive to feed their wives and children.

Over and above that, miners' families who, on account of their desperate situation, are unable to pay rent, are mercilessly evicted from their cottages. The fact that under such circumstances the miners have been able to hold out for 17 weeks in an iron front with only absolutely negligible break here and there, proves the heroic character of the struggle which is now going on.

The coming weeks will bring a decision and this decision will go in favor of the miners if the workers abroad do all they can to support their British comrades. It must be continually stressed that this struggle of the British miners is not purely British struggle, but a struggle the outcome of which will be of the greatest significance for the whole international working class.

Should the British mine owners be successful in forcing an increase of the working hours, then this will quickly make itself felt in the other countries where the employers will follow the British example and similarly demand an increase of the working hours.

Should the British mine owners be successful in abolishing the national agreement, then this would mean an attack upon agreements altogether. It would go so far that there would be no longer agreements for whole branches of industry, but for districts.

(Continued on page 3)

Strikers Will Defy Tyranny of N. Y. Courts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—"Injunctions do not make cloaks," is the answer that Louis Hyman, chairman of the New York joint board of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and leader of the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers, gives to the sweeping temporary writ handed down by Supreme Court Justice Charles M. Guay against the union and in behalf of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.

"Sooner or later," continued Hyman, "the manufacturers will have to come to terms with the union. Every effort that they make to delay the final settlement will rebound to their own disadvantage. They can get the workers back into their shops not thru the intervention of the governor nor thru an injunction, but only by conceding to their workers their just demands."

The writ is so sweeping that even pro-strike articles in the union journal might lead to arrests if it were fully enforced. Virtually all strike activities are prohibited.

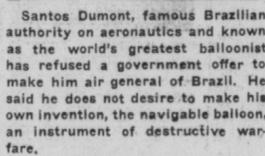
Will Defy Court Tyranny.

The talk in union circles is that the union will stand on the constitutional rights of its members and go about its business as before if the court attempts to affirm the temporary order.

600 Arrests in One Day.

Nearly six hundred arrests were made the morning after the injunction, pickets and strikers generally being swept up on the sidewalks by police. But city magistrates discharged 540 of these, fining the rest \$3 each. He would not consider injunction violation charges, holding that till the individual unionists were personally served with copies of the writ they could not be held under it.

BALLOON PIONEER REFUSES BRAZILIAN OFFER AS AIR HEAD



Santos Dumont, famous Brazilian authority on aeronautics and known as the world's greatest balloonist has refused a government offer to make him air general of Brazil. He said he does not desire to make his own invention, the navigable balloon, an instrument of destructive warfare.

BRITISH MAKE READY TO WAR UPON CHINESE

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—A strong British force prepared for a punitive expedition against the Chinese under General Yang-sen in Szechwan province, where the battle took place recently and two ships of British ownership are being held for damages, is waiting at Hankow for instructions from London.

Anti-British Feeling High.

Meanwhile Rear Admiral John Ewen Cameron has gone up the Yangtze to Ichwang, with a view to conferring with Yang-sen, who says he is willing to hand over the two steamers. As a result of the British massacre of 5,000 in the Wanhsien clash, however, the Chinese through Szechwan province are advocating a boycott against the British. Anti-British feeling is running high at Chungking.

Cantonese Consolidate Position.

In the Hankow region the Cantonese are moving south and east to expel Sun Chuan-fang's troops from Kiangsi province. Wu Pei-fu is quiet and has not sent the column he promised against the Cantonese at Changsa. The Cantonese are moving along the Peking-Hankow railway with the purpose of capturing and holding the Wu Shen-kuan pass near the Hona border to prevent Wu's counter-attack on Hankow.

In the north there are reports of wide revolt among the troops of Chang Tso-lin. One of Chang's generals with 10,000 troops have mutinied and are holding Kaigan against a force sent there by Chang's son. Fierce fighting between the mutineers and young Chang's troops is rumored and a seditious spirit among all his troops is worrying the Manchurian militarist.

SMITH RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF COMMERCE BODY

(Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Gov. Len Small today accepted the resignation of Col. Frank L. Smith of Dwight, as chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission and candidate for the United States senate.

In his letter accepting Smith's resignation, the governor states that he does not feel justified in asking him to reconsider his action, understanding that he will need all of his strength for the coming campaign. Smith recently underwent a major surgical operation.

In his letter the governor praises the administration of affairs of the commission under Smith's chairmanship.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

CHICAGO FUR WORKERS! VOTE FOR THESE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES!

The following is a list of candidates put forward by the Progressive Group of Chicago Fur Workers' Local Union No. 45 against Business Agent Millstein's machine: For President: A. FINKELSTEIN. For Vice-President: Write in the name of ROBERT GOLDSTEIN. For Treasurer: EMIL P. JOHNSON. For Recording Secretary: Write in the name of J. SONNENSCHEIN. For Executive Committee: FRANK ROTH, MEYER ADLER, ALEX SKOLNICK, MRS. FELKE, MRS. FLEISCHHAKER, BENY KAPLAN, SAM COHEN, MAX HALPREN, and write in the name of JOHN SCHILLER. For Conference Committee: JOE ROSS, MAX GREEN, and write in the names of SAM GOLDBERG, the present president of Local 45, MRS. PAUL FENDRICK, STANLEY PETERS. For Business Agent: IRWING ISRAELSON.

NONPARTISANISM OF DETROIT LABOR OFFICIALS FAILS

Groesbeck Defeat Bares Shady Deals

Governor Groesbeck went down to ignominious defeat in the primary election today and with him crashed the policy of class-collaboration which, under the leadership of Frank Martel, the Detroit Federation of Labor has been pursuing for some years.

Altho the Detroit labor movement was strong for independent political action in 1920, even running a candidate for governor, the results were too slow for those in control who felt that it was more expedient to sell the labor movement than to build it politically.

The first horse trading was in local offices, judgeships and petty appointive positions in which Martel demonstrated the practicability of the policy sufficiently to crush any opposition.

Second Venture. The next venture was in the support of Postmaster Smith for Mayor of Detroit. The labor movement outdid itself in fawning before this capitalist politician, the district council of the carpenters even adjourning its meeting to attend a rally in his behalf. However, the leaders had lost all shame by now and any arguments on working class principles and decency were either automatically suppressed or given "practical" answers.

This period witnessed the spectacle of Dennis E. Batt, the self-appointed representative of the Communist International, winning on the republican ballot in the primaries and coming in 34th—a slight slip-up of practicability.

"Practical Politics." In this period also Dennis E. Batt and John T. Taylor, a former socialist, as delegates to the Michigan Federation of Labor supported a motion to recommend raising the salary of the governor to \$15,000 per year while they approved a maximum of \$14 per week compensation for the injured workers and defended such treachery on the floor of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

During the last few months a struggle between the jitney drivers and the city has found Martel as ever ready to champion the cause of petty owners with the result that he has had a sharp break with the street carmen's organization and with Mayor Smith. This development seriously weakened the position of Martel and he bet all his chips on Groesbeck and a support of the jitneys hoping to humble Mayor Smith and pay his headmen with patronage which Groesbeck might swing his way.

The returns of today constitute a "practical" repudiation of everything that Martel's policy includes. The labor movement is bitterly divided over issues which should never confront it and the consciousness of the workers is decidedly below what it was in 1920 after the first farmer-labor campaign.

But the consequences of this policy extend much further. Petty political influence shields many shady actions and the political "prestige" of Martel et al has aided "allies" to run blind pigs and gambling dens in and near the labor halls including one in the official home of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Martel has been censured by a friendly judge for attempting to use influence in other than labor cases.

The organization policy of the Detroit Federation of Labor has not escaped the blight of this mistaken policy either. Instead of initiating a policy of organizing the workers in the basic industries where, as the experience of Passaic indicates, the forces of the state, police, judges, state constabulary, etc., must be openly fought, Martel has chosen to center his efforts on master barbers, hand laundry owners, cleaners and dyers, waitresses, etc., where slippery tactics pass as methods of class struggle.

Martel's power and policy rests upon the least important and least basic of the workers. He knows that even the active participation of even the few workers of the more basic industries now organized would send him into a deserved oblivion.

Martel works like those whom he ousted, to feather his nest and prepare a political roost when the workers get wise to him. The needs of the workers will only become the basis of the Federation policy when Martel joins Groesbeck on the scrap heap.

Martel's role is the same as Farrington's except that the workers do not recognize scabbing on the political field as readily at present. When they do Martel will take his pay openly and direct.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT. 6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins. 6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children. 6:30 to 8:15—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music; Harold Grossant, pianist; Clarence Theders, baritone; Vella Cook, contralto. 8:15 to 8:30—Alamo Cafe Orchestra. 8:30 to 10:00—Joe Warner, gloom chaser; Cook Sisters, harmony songs; WCFL Ensemble. 10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

CONNECTICUT PARTY UNITS START REAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—With an open air meeting addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and a literature distribution in the heart of Hartford's factory district, the state and congressional campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party got under way here today in earnest. Petitions are being circulated thruout the state with every indication that all the candidates will get on the ballot for the November election.

CASHIER IS CHOSEN QUEEN OF WORKING GIRLS IN WICHITA



In a new kind of beauty contest conducted in Wichita, Kans., Miss Ruth Hess, shown above, was chosen Queen of the city's working girls. She is a cashier for Western Union.

MEXICAN TROOPS AMBUSHED WHILE PURSUING YAQUIS

Jail Catholic Bishop for Fighting Laws

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Reports from the state of Sonora say that the Yaqui Indians have ambushed a battalion of pursuing Mexican infantry near the village of Vicam, killing many troops and forcing the remainder to retreat. The Yaquis are supposed to have been incited by catholic opponents to the Calles government.

Bishop issues illegal leaflet. A catholic bishop, Jesus Marlo Echeverria, has been sent from the state of Coahuila to Mexico City under arrest for publishing a leaflet forbidding catholic children to attend the government schools.

The catholics are holding religious ceremonies in homes, to take the place of church services, the priests continuing their strike against services in the churches. Priests are hearing confessions in private homes and collecting fees for these and other services outside the churches.

Government After Bandits. The government troops are still in pursuit of the bandits who on September 12 held up an automobile party of Americans at Cuernavaca and kidnapped Jacob Rosenthal, 62, a retired merchant of Long Island, N. Y. He is being held for ransom, and fears are felt that because of his age and exposure he may be ill. The kidnapers also threaten to kill the captive if pursued.

PARRY, VICTIM OF FARRINGTON, APPEALS CASE

Demands Reinstatement; Flays Traitor

(Special to The Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Thomas Parry, former vice-president of Sub-district No. 4 of the Illinois Miners' Union, who was expelled from the U. M. W. of A. for six months for alleged slander of Frank Farrington, deposed president of the union, district executive board and was in executive board demanding reinstatement to his former office.

Expelled by Illegal Court. Parry states that he was expelled from the union for six months by an illegal court without being given a chance to defend himself. Farrington supervised the trial which convicted Parry without permitting the latter to be present.

Parry appealed the expulsion to the district executive board and was instructed by Secretary-treasurer Nesbit to make his appeal to board member Young, despite the precedent set by the board in acting on similar cases without taking the position that they should go to a board member.

Parry wrote to Nesbit asking the latter to file his appeal. Nesbit replied, advising Parry to file his appeal with board member Haywood. But when Parry's appeal reached Haywood, it was declared the time limit for such action had expired by 24 hours.

"In view of the recent developments in which Farrington has been caught with the goods" writes Parry "and exposed as a 100 per cent traitor to the workingclass in general, the board should recognize that my removal from office was at the dictates of the coal operators."

Parry carried a card in the British Miners' Federation for nine years, in the Provincial Workman's Association of Canada for two years and in the U. M. W. of A. for 19 years. "My membership has never lapsed a day," he says, "until I was expelled for slandering Farrington, the arch enemy of the miners and co-worker of the operators."

Parry stands for the progressive miners' program: a shorter workday, nationalization with democratic management of the mines, in short "The Mines For the Miners," Amalgamation on the industrial field and a Labor Party on the political field.

Parry was forced out of the coal mining industry by Farrington and was obliged to leave the district to earn a living. He now lives in Highland Park, Mich.

COOLIDGE EMBARGO ON ARMS TO NICARAGUA AIDS CHAMORRO REGIME

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., Sept. 16.—An embargo on shipment of arms and ammunition to Nicaragua was ordered by President Coolidge today because of revolutionary conditions in the Central American republic. The proclamation was issued effective today and will remain in force until order has been restored. The embargo is aimed to help the reactionary Chamorro regime.

RIOT, SUICIDE AND HYSTERIA FOLLOW AIMEE

Stirs Christians to a Fanatic Fury

(Special to The Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16.—Dr. R. W. Waters, implicated by the confession of Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman in her impersonation of Aimee Semple McPherson to furnish an alibi against the charge that the evangelist had spent ten days in a love spree at a beach cottage at Carmel instead of being "kidnapped," as she had claimed after her disappearance, has committed suicide.

Dr. Waters took poison following the revelation made by Mrs. Wiseman that he had aided in producing an alibi for Aimee McPherson.

Faithful Stage a Riot. Meanwhile the 35,000 followers of the female evangelist were stirred up to the point of rioting by her dramatic pulpitizing at the Angelus temple.

"They are hounding me to my grave," she declared as she entered the pulpit. This and similar emotional appeals so roused her fanatic followers that the milling thousands which filled the church to overflowing and pressed around the building seemed on a point of riot thru religious hysteria.

Christians and Shotgun. The police were called out to guard against riot, squads of detectives and deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns having trouble to reach the temple around which for blocks the streets were packed with excited people. The police did not arrest Aimee, tho she stirred up the congregation with the sentimental appeal that she "expected to be arrested at any moment." The crowd finally dispersed when it saw that nobody was going to arrest the woman.

Another development of the day was the deposition of a Miss Morris, private secretary of the late R. A. McKinley, a lawyer connected with Mrs. McPherson. Miss Morris tells of arrangements sought to have been made to produce men who could be claimed to be the "kidnappers," who would be immune from prosecution because Aimee would not prosecute them. Aimee also wanted a shack produced to serve as the place where she was supposed to have been held by the "kidnappers."

Mysterious Shack Sought. "Mrs. McPherson said I must be sure that it had not been occupied for a long time. She said she would hate for them to produce a shack and find out afterwards that a family with ten kids had lived in it during the time she was supposed to be a captive there."

Complaints against five persons in the case, including Kenneth G. Ormiston, the alleged lover of Aimee in her escapade, are being drawn up by the district attorney.

Ormiston Seeks Immunity. At the same time the attorney for Mrs. Wiseman says he has been approached by a "mystery man" who offers to produce Ormiston within a few hours if Ormiston is given the privilege of immunity. Ormiston may be liable on a charge of perjury for making an affidavit saying Mrs. McPherson was not the woman who shared his embraces at the cottage by the sea.

Communists Are Striving to Put Toledo, Ohio, on Map for Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

(Special to The Daily Worker) TOLEDO, Ohio.—(By Mail)—When the traveler gets off his train here at the New York Central Station he is greeted by an unusual broadside of billboards. The loudest blare comes from one display declaring this to be: "Toledo—The Home of Overland and Willys-Knight."

It is taken for granted that everyone knows that "Overland" and "Willys-Knight" are the names of two makes of automobiles, just as the names Valentino, Dempsey, "Trudie" Ederle and "Babe" Ruth are supposed to be recognized without any additional description.

Elsewhere over the city one finds other displays proclaiming "Big Price Reductions" in these same makes of automobiles.

Henry Ford, in his alleged autobiography, declares that the only time he cuts the price of his flivvers is when business is slack and he wants to encourage buyers, so that he can keep his flivver factories going, it being cheaper to continue running at a small loss than to close down completely. So I concluded that the advertisements proclaiming big price reductions for the Overland and the Willys-Knight cars meant that business was not good here in Toledo. This was borne out by the facts.

I found that where 15,000 workers are usually employed turning out the Overland and Willys-Knight machines, only about half that number are now on the job, with some departments knocking off work at three o'clock in the afternoon.

It was between five and six o'clock toward evening when I arrived in Toledo. There were no rushing homeward throngs. No crowds pouring out of the office buildings. It was easy to get a seat in the street cars. The stores were almost empty. Business isn't good in Toledo.

The water isn't deep in the Maumee River and the Maumee Bay into which it flows. If it had been deep the story of Toledo might have been different. It might have been a great metropolis like Cleveland, not far away, like Buffalo, at the other end of Lake Erie, or Detroit, to the north, that harbor the great freight ships of the inland seas. But the river is shallow and the government refuses to deepen it, with the result that the population of Toledo stands at a mere quarter of a million, while its sister cities are rapidly striding toward the million mark.

It was in 1794, some years after the revolutionary war, that General "Mad Anthony" Wayne was fighting Indians along the shores of Lake Erie. He came to the mouth of Swan Creek and the Maumee River where he ordered the building of a stockade. It was built so rapidly that he called it "Fort Industry," an indication of what was expected from Toledo workers in the century ahead. One of the aids of "Mad Anthony" was Lieutenant William Henry Harrison, later to become the ninth president of the United States.

Toledo was successively under the colonial rule of Spain, France and Great Britain, and when it became a part of the United States, the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, not yet a part of a consolidated federal government, fought for it. Michigan finally got the rich iron and copper ore territory of its northern peninsula while Toledo

OHIO MINERS DISPLAY GRIM DETERMINATION

\$7.50 a Day or Nothing, Is Slogan

NOTE—This article on Ohio mining conditions is the second of a comprehensive series by various labor writers released by The Federated Press in the next few weeks, dealing with the actual situation in the various districts of the United Mine Workers. Frank Farrington's sell-out in Illinois, the many Lewis betrayals, the openshop inroads in other bituminous districts and the uncertainty as to what is to follow the expiration of the 3-year Jacksonville agreement in April, 1927 make the series both timely and important.

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Fed. Press. BELLAIRE, O.—(FP)—"\$7.50 a day or nothing." That summarizes the bulldog determination of 17,000 union miners in the Bellaire subdistrict of the Ohio Miners' Union. Known as Sub-District 5 of District 6, they are by far the strongest unit in the state, and comparatively better off than their brothers in Hocking valley. 6,000 are working.

"Why should a miner work in the damp dark of a deep mine, surrounded by the dangers of rock falls and explosions, for less than \$7.50 a day, the Jacksonville scale?" they ask. "We'll quit mining before we'll throw away the union and its protection."

Low Wages Nearby. There's another good reason why the miners won't quit their union. That is West Virginia. Just across the Ohio river, at Wheeling, Warwood, Wellsburg, Moundsville and Benwood, a score of big West Virginia mines are operating at wages varying from \$4 to \$6 a day.

The silvery line of the river, cleaving union Ohio from nonunion West Virginia, is the trench between warring forces in the biggest battle being waged on the American continent for industrial freedom. Mine owners, with heavy interests on both sides of the river, are anxiously awaiting the day when they can bring Ohio men down to the low wage levels and working conditions suffered by the serfs across the river.

Many Left Miners. Many of the 9,000 union miners who have been unable to get work at the pits have found employment in the steel mills of Bellaire, Wheeling and Benwood and in other industries in this thickly populated section of the Ohio valley.

Tension has also been relieved by the recent opening of several big mines on the Jacksonville scale. The Powhatan mine, employing 600 men, is operating steadily for the Canadian Pacific railway, while several big Maumee mines supplying the Canadian National railway are giving work to 1,300 miners. The Rail & River Company's mines, whose management has been distinctly antagonistic to the union, are down. New Pittsburgh Coal Co., leader of the bitter forces among the operators, and notorious for nonunion operations in Pomeroy Bend, Ohio, and in West Virginia, posted notice of reopening under the 1917 scale, but not a man responded. Youghiogheny & Ohio, whose president, S. H. Robbins, heads the new Ohio Coal Operators Assn., organized to beat down the Ohio Miners union, has tried nonunion conditions, but to no avail.

Destitution Threatens. Many miners in the score of camps around Bellaire own their homes. With vegetables and fruits in their back yards, they do not experience keen privation in summer months, even if unable to find work in the steel mills. When winter comes a different picture will present itself, and should the steel industry experience a slump destitution plenty will dog the little homes of thousands of the coal diggers.

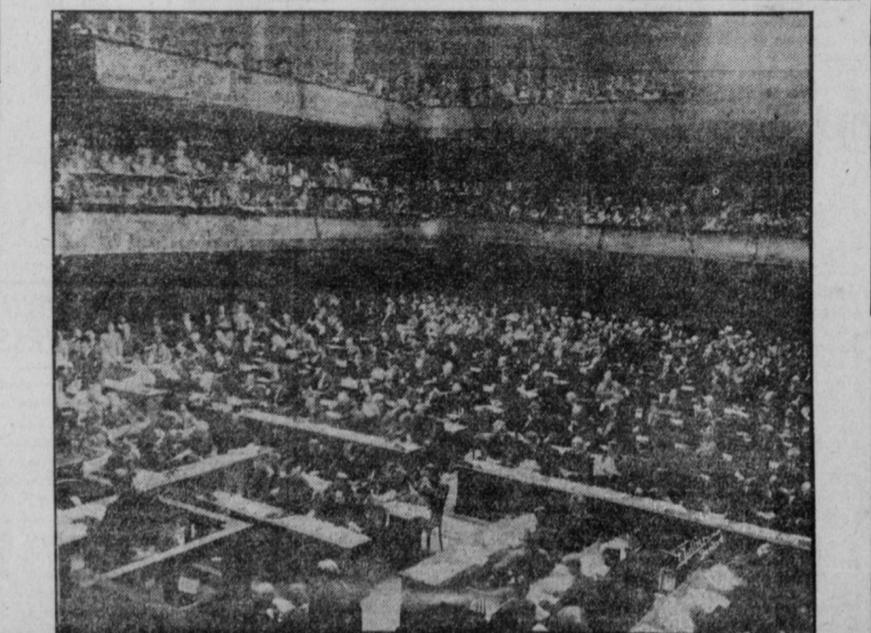
The lucky miner who happens to be working is knocking out about \$100 a month, of which about 8% goes into various union funds for dues and relief. This average, however, lumps the men who are working 6 days a week and those working but 1. Thousands are receiving not more than \$50 a month, while at least 1,500 in this vicinity have no work of any kind.

When Contracts Expire. The subdistrict is buoyed up by long contracts with the Canadian railroads, but when they run out and are shifted to West Virginia—as may happen—Bellaire's plight may become as bad as Hocking valley's.

These miners have given generously to Russian famine relief, to the Passaic strikers, to the British miners. When the present British coal lockout is settled and the demand for American coal hulls, they may find themselves fighting with their backs to the wall against the sinister hand of nonunionism, watchfully waiting to leap over from the West Virginia side of the Ohio river to extend industrial feudalism. Then they will need the vigorous support of American labor if unionism is to be saved along the Ohio.

CHICAGO—(FP)—The first installment of \$5,000 is on its way to New York from the Chicago joint board, Intl. Ladies Garment Workers union. It will be used in the bitter strike of the New York locals for better conditions and against the jobbing system.

League of Nations Meets in Seventh Assembly



The convocation of the seventh assembly of the league of nations, shown above, finds the league less united than when it was founded. Created to settle disputes at issue between capitalist nations, it has not only failed to do this but has, of itself, given rise to many rivalries in the struggle for a balance of power in Europe.

CHICAGO LABOR GREETS RELEASED I. L. G. W. PICKETS

Tomorrow night a reception is being given at the Walsh Hall, corner Noble and Emma, to those members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that were thrown into jail by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan for their participation in the 1924 garment strike.

The reception has been arranged by a joint committee of the Polish locals of the Machinists' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, carpenters' union, painters' union, the carmen's union and the Polish Workers' Educational Club, which initiated the arranging of this reception.

The reception starts at 8 in the evening. Besides dancing there will be solo and choir singing, violin solos and addresses by the strikers and the representatives of the organizations that united to make this affair possible.

Tickets are being sold at 75 cents each. All profits from the affair are to be turned over to the Chicago Conference for Passaic Textile Strikers' Relief, which has its headquarters at 328 West Van Buren street. All workers are urged to attend this affair and demonstrate their solidarity.

J. Louis Engdahl to Speak in Detroit on Tuesday Evening

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties" Tuesday evening Sept. 21 at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 Fourteenth St. near McGraw.

This will be an especially interesting talk after the defeat of the so-called "Labor Ticket" at the primaries.

The Detroit Federation of Labor shamelessly endorsed a batch of republican party politicians and labeled them "The Labor Ticket." The workers of Detroit failed to respond to a fake "Labor ticket."

The Workers (Communist) Party campaign calls on all honest workers who stand for a labor party and the labor ticket to register their protest against the political alliances of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the republican party.

The Workers (Communist) Party its campaign for a labor party invited the Detroit Federation of Labor to initiate a conference to launch a United Labor Ticket. The Detroit Federation of Labor sneeringly ignored this invitation. During the coming election campaign the Workers (Communist) Party calls on the workers of Detroit and the state of Michigan to support its candidates as a demonstration of the growing desire for a labor party

BIG COLONIAL MEET SLATED FOR BRUSSELS

Congress Will Organize United Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A gigantic step is about to be taken in the world-wide upsurge of the colonial peoples. This is the first world congress against the suppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which will meet at Brussels, Belgium, about the middle of next November.

The call for the congress is issued by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, with headquarters at Prunzentrale, Berlin, Germany. The provisional committee for the congress includes Henri Barbusse (France), Martin Anderson Nexo (Denmark), George Ledebur (Germany) and Prof. Koo Meng Yu (China). This committee asks all nationalist and anti-imperialist organizations as well as those determined to stamp out colonial cruelties and suppression in general, to send delegates to the forthcoming congress.

Cables announcing participation have already been received from the Kuomintang party of China, the Korean nationalist party, the young India movement and the independence movement of Java, Dutch East Indies, Lansbury and Fimmen Attend.

The congress at Brussels will take up all of the problems of imperialism, considering in detail specific cases of brutalities in the colonies and suppression of liberties. It will also consider the question of emancipation of the colonies and semi-colonies from imperialist rule. Special reports under this latter head will be made by George Lansbury, M. P. of Great Britain, and Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Following is the communication in full sent out by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, announcing the agenda of the congress:

Dear Sirs:
The organizing committee for the congress "Against Colonial Suppression" has received in the course of the last months a large number of important endorsements from leading organizations of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. During the last week we have received many telegrams requesting that the conference take place in this year. Acting upon these requests, the committee decided that the conference should be held in the middle of November. The place is Brussels and the exact date, etc., will be communicated in due time.

On the basis of the propositions, motions, etc., received up to date the organizing committee has decided upon the following tentative agenda:

1. Report on Imperialist Suppression in the Colonies. Speakers will be representatives of the different countries.
2. Emancipation Movements in the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries and Support by the Labor Movements of Imperialist Countries. Provisional speakers, Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation; George Lansbury, M. P., Great Britain.
3. The Co-ordination of the National Emancipation Movements with the Social Struggles in the Colonial Countries.
4. Development of the League Against Suppression to a Great International Organization for the Support of the Emancipation Movements in the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries.

The provisional committee asks you:

- (a) To communicate to us immediately the size of the delegation you intend to send to the congress in Brussels. Costs of the delegation must be covered by your organization.
- (b) To submit to us your propositions for the agenda and to communicate to us the names of your representatives and the points of the agenda under which they intend to speak.
- (c) To send us a written report, informing us about your organization. This should be sent not later than the middle of September, in order to enable us to translate and mimeograph it for the congress.

Trusting you will be in agreement with the date selected for the congress and that you will transmit to us the requested information at your earliest convenience, we remain, dear sirs,

Yours very truly,
International League Against Colonial Suppression,
J. Brach, Secretary.

Aid Flood-Stricken Cities.
KANSAS CITY, Kans., Sept. 16.—Kansas today was taking care of flood sufferers while the crest of yesterday's wall of water spread thru north-eastern Oklahoma, after claiming eight lives.

This city, Topeka and larger cities of Kansas were collecting funds and sending aid to Burlington, Neosho Falls and Madison which were almost wrecked by high waters from the Neosho, Cottonwood and Verdioris rivers. The damage estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

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

CHINESE BOSSES TRY COMPANY UNION PLAN; LABOR KILLS ATTEMPT

CANTON, China—(FP)—That China is becoming rapidly civilized and modernized in the American sense is seen again in the organization in the industrial centers of up-to-date company unions on approved western lines.

After a strike by the genuine shoe workers' unions in Canton in 1924 which failed to win higher wages the company organized the Shoe Trade Capital & Labor union, composed of strikebreakers, stoolpigeons and bosses which introduced the open shop and beat up members of the bona fide union.

The revolutionary Canton government, through its labor department, ordered the fake union to dissolve, whereupon it adopted another American dodge and reorganized as the Shoemakers union. This is now under scrutiny by the authorities.

CHINESE LABOR FIGHTS TO BETTER ITS CONDITIONS

Strikes Taking Place All Over Country

By GEOFFREY C. CHEN.
PEKIN, China—(FP)—There is a direct relation between industrial strikes and industrial development; where you find cities industrially and commercially more developed, there you find more strikes. During the last eight years 9 Chinese cities have had more strikes than all the rest: Shanghai 270, Hankow 37, Soochow 29, Peking 20, Chinkiang 18, Canton 17, Wushih 10, Tsingtau 6, Hongkong 6.

Three important causes can be definitely traced: economic pressure, maltreatment, and mass movement. During the last 8 years, aside from the May 1925 strikes at Shanghai and elsewhere, there have been 538 industrial strikes. Of these about 330 have been caused by economic pressure; 58.61% of the total. Counting the May 30 strikes, there have been 698 strikes, 331 of which have been caused by economic pressure, 47.42%. In all the 8 years, strikes protesting maltreatment numbered 110, 19.54%. Forty-four strikes originated from mass movement or popular demonstration, 7.81% of the total. Only 58 times during the 8 years have strikes been settled by simple and short negotiations between the employers and the workers.

There have been two usual ways of settlement; settlement by the representatives of both parties and settlement by the intervention of a third party. In all the 8 years, 85 have been settled by the first method. The intervention takes various forms: 75 by the local government, 49 by guilds and unions, 33 by individuals.

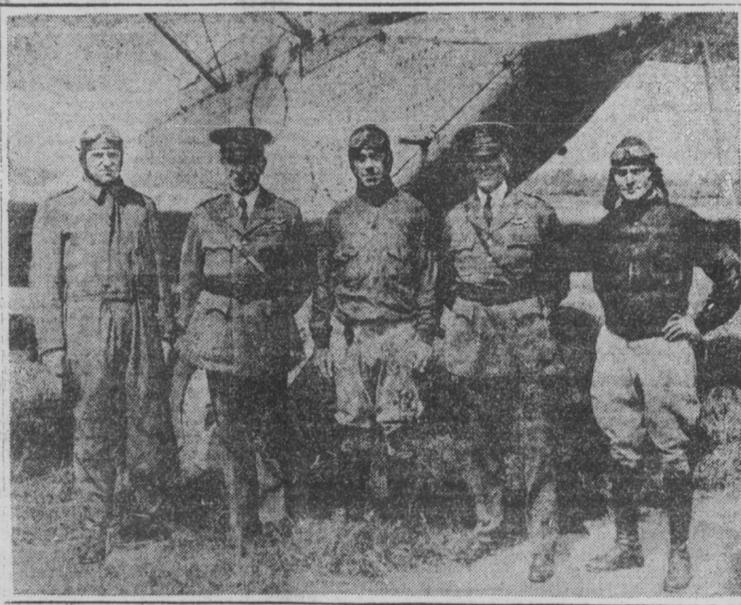
If we exclude the May 30 strikes, we can count successful strikes 50.27% of the total strikes each year; semi-successful strikes 6.39%, unsuccessful 7.11%; and doubtful 36.23%. Only since 1921 have there been demands for the right to organize or for the right to strike. Each strike on the average has involved 3,612.22 workers. During the last 8 years, the most numerous strikes occurred in the industries directly or indirectly connected with clothing. Next in number are the strikes of communication workers. The factory which has had the most numerous strikes during the last 8 years is the Japanese cotton factory of Shanghai where 15 strikes have taken place. The anti-Japanese sentiment of the workers, the comparatively strong organization among them, and the growth of class consciousness have contributed towards the real causes of strikes in this factory.

Why The Silence.
The editorial attack which angered the miners was in reply to an inquiry from a railroad worker who was anxious to know why the T. U. C. leaders were silent on the reasons for calling off the general strike. This worker who was a railroad employe for 32 years declared that he and his fellow workers were regarded as "blacklegs" by the miners for deserting them and hauling "black coal."

Hamilton Fyfe took it on himself to reply in behalf of the T. U. C. and blamed the miners for not accepting the Samuel memorandum which was not accepted by either the government or the operators.

Did Not Touch Vital Part.
The dishonesty of Mr. Fyfe's reply

Ready for Army Tour of South America



Planning the army's South American flight, an observation trip whose martial purposes are not concealed and that is openly paraded as an Imperialist expedition, a group of officers gather at Bolling Field, Washington. Left to right is Trubee Davison, former member of the House of Morgan and air secretary of the army; Gen. Patrick, chief of army aviation; Major Dargue who is to command the South American venture; General Fehet; Capt. Baker, one of the pilots.

PROGRESSIVES CHEER RESIGNATION OF HAMILTON FYFE AS EDITOR OF THE LONDON DAILY HERALD

By Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON—(By Mail)—Hamilton Fyfe has resigned as editor of the London Daily Herald, Labor's daily newspaper, and the progressives in the trade union movement are glad. The British workers are sincerely sorry that Fyfe ever left the Daily Mail and they hope he will never return to help the employers on a labor paper.

A day or two before Fyfe quit the Herald he was compelled to receive an unwelcome visit from the miners' delegates who were exasperated over an attack on the miners in the previous day's issue of the Herald. At first Fyfe refused to see the miners but the latter did not stand on ceremony but passed all opposition and bearded the gentleman in his sanctum.

Fyfe was indignant. M. Fyfe told the miners that he did not give a damn for what they said or that as he was leaving the Herald for good in a few days. No doubt Mr. Fyfe like many other disappointed bourgeois saviors of the workingclass who step down from above to free the masses will feel that his sacrifices have not been fully appreciated.

It seems incomprehensible but true that Fyfe published an advertisement from the coal operators in Labor's official daily while the same paper carried vicious attacks on Cook and Smith, leaders of an organization that was helping to subsidize the Herald.

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The dishonesty of Mr. Fyfe's reply

to the railroad workers can be seen by his refusal to answer the vital part of the letter. Here is an excerpt from the railworker's query, which should receive attention from trade unionists everywhere who are helping to break the miners' strike by shipping scab coal.

"We are given to understand that the miners in other countries would not send any coal to England, but these miners are sending it. The transport takes it to the docks, it is loaded on the ships by the dockers, brought across by the seamen, unloaded on this side by the English dockers and then we railwaymen cart it away to destinations and we are blamed for handling coal after it has passed thru the hands of men belonging to other unions."

Faker's Old War Horse.
Fyfe begins his reply to the letter by opening a broadside on the Minority Movement Conference and of course on the Communists. This is the old gag when caught politically disorbed before the workers. The ex-Daily Mail scribe rang the changes on the "dictation from Moscow" stuff that "was breaking up the labor movement."

The T. U. C. called off the strike because the miners refused to accept the Samuel memorandum! A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation opened fire on the Herald editorial in a scathing indictment and before the smoke of battle cleared Fyfe was on his way. Here is what Cook has to say:

Cook Was Surprised.
"I am surprised that Labor's paper should join in the chorus of the capitalist press to attack the miners and their leaders with an editorial that is absolutely contrary to the truth.

"The article says that the general council of the Trades Union Congress ended the strike because it believed that the Samuel memorandum offered the best chance of settling the coal dispute which the miners were likely to get, and that if the miners' representatives had agreed to accept that memorandum no man would have got less than 50s. a week.
"My reply is: (1) That the Samuel memorandum was never accepted by the government or the colliery owners, and, therefore, work could not be resumed on it; (2) we never had a guarantee of 50s. a week.
"All we were ever offered was that wages should not be reduced to less than 7s. 6d. a day and all wages below that were still to remain the same. No weekly guarantee has ever been given at all.
"It is silly and absurd," Mr. Cook proceeded, "to suggest that we could instruct our men to return to work without the owners, who own the pits and employ the men, allowing them to do so. Being locked out, we could only secure a resumption of work on terms upon which the owners would agree to open their pits.

Council Was Anxious.
"It is quite evident that the editorial in question is written to discredit the miners and their leaders before the British public.
"The truth is that the general council of the Trades Union Congress was so anxious to call off the strike that it was prepared to accept something in the form of a settlement which did not exist, and was prepared to trust Mr. Baldwin and the colliery owners to give it existence at some future date.

"The miners' executive was not so prepared, and the fact that Mr. Baldwin has since repudiated the Samuel memorandum proves that the miners were right. Our duty was clear to the million men who had given us a mandate."

TWO FASCISTS ARE KILLED BY THEIR OWN BOMB

Premature Explosion of Bomb Gets Blackshirts

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Prominent anti-fascists in New York charge that an explosion that wrecked an automobile and killed two men on 116th street and First avenue was the result of the premature detonation of a bomb that the fascists were about to throw at an anti-Mussolini meeting on the corner.

Two Fascists Killed.
The two men were members of fascist organizations. Alfredo di Nardo was secretary of the Harlem and Bronx branch of the fascist league of North America. Frank Esposito, the second man who perished, was also a fascist organization member.

Police Seek to "Cover Up."
The police department says the car was wrecked by an explosion of its gasoline tank, but the anti-fascists point out the absence of fire and the spread sideways and downwards of the explosion. They charge the police are attempting to conceal the causes and protect the fascists.

Threaten Speakers.
Carlo Tresca, an eye-witness of the explosion, tells a remarkable story. The night before the meeting a voice over the telephone said: "You people tried to kill Mussolini. We're going to get our revenge tonight."

Tresca and his friends went on with the meeting plans despite the threats and despite the fact that a meeting on the same spot three weeks before was broken up by the police who sided with fascist hoodlums that had started stoning the speakers.

Third May Die.
The meeting began the night after Tresca received the warning. Luigi Pintilliano was speaking, when there was a terrific explosion in an automobile in the street a short distance away. Quintilliano was hurled from his open air platform and the audience was tossed about. The car was wrecked; one man was dead, another dying, and a third, Joseph Pacciocco, so badly injured that his life is still despaired of.

The anti-fascists are convinced that a bomb, carried by the men in the car, went off for some reason before it could be pitched at the platform.
MONTREAL—(FP)—Applications for substantial pay increases on the two Canadian railway systems made by conductors, baggage men and brakemen are being considered by a board of conciliation. Conductors in the passenger service, who now receive \$6.40 per day, or \$192 a month, are asking \$7.75 a day, or \$232.50 a month.

HAZELHURST, Miss.—(FP)—Hazelhurst is experiencing another labor exodus as scores of Negroes leave for the Delta, where \$1.35 per hundred is promised for picking cotton, with free transportation and board. Wages for farm labor in this section are very low.

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

WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,
at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.
THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU
1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail, \$6.00 a year, for Chicago \$8.00 a year.

RED INTERNATIONAL AIDS STRIKE OF THE FRENCH METAL UNION

MOSCOW, Aug. 28th.—(By Mail)
—The Russian International Labor Union has directed a telegram to the Unitary Metal Workers' Federation in Paris in which it sends its fraternal greetings to the strikers in Chateau Renaud who have already been fighting a heroic struggle for five months. The Russian International Labor Union sends also \$500 to assist them to continue their struggle.

MINE STRIKE NEEDS URGENT, SAYS PURCELL

Quick Aid Vital; World Labor Must Assist

(Continued from page 1)
or even for each separate mine. The finish would be that each factory would have its own agreement.

The support which the international proletariat can give the fighting miners is, above all, financial assistance. Here I must mention that the assistance of the Russian comrades is the greatest proof of international solidarity in the history of the proletariat, and the British miners recognize this completely. The methods of the Russian comrades, who form women's committees to lead the collections, should be copied in all other countries.

As far as the international aid is concerned, the British miners are of the opinion that much more could be done. It is hoped that with the sending of miners' delegations to the continent and to the United States certain difficulties which have previously showed themselves will be overcome.

With regard to the support of the British miners by a general prohibition of coal transport, this prohibition can only be effected if the miners' unions in the various countries see to it that the production of coal is not increased. If no more coal is produced than usual then no more can be transported to Great Britain.

The International Miners' Federation has not yet seen its way clear to issue such a prohibition to prevent the increase of production, and with regard to the prohibition of coal transports, the International Transport Workers' Federation and the International Miners' Federation have not yet come to any agreement, altho the leaders of the British miners have suggested this a number of times.

Few Miners Return.
The reports of the bourgeois press that there is a mass return to work must not be believed. Even if all the reports upon the return to work which the bourgeois press spreads were true, then there would still be something like 900,000 miners out. One must not forget that from those strikebreakers who have returned to work not all of them are coal hewers, but many of them are mechanics and other workers who work upon the surface.

For instance, it was recorded some time ago that 900 men had returned to work in one mine. Of these 900, however, only 42 were hewers. The tremendous volume of imported coal to Great Britain is shown by a report of the Daily Mail that last week a million tons of coal were imported to Great Britain. This report is naturally to be accepted with great reservation.

Refutes Socialist Lies.
The statement of various social democratic papers that the Russians are stabbing the British miners in the back by exporting naphtha to Great Britain and that they are trying to persuade the British capitalists to replace coal by oil fuel, is absolute nonsense. On the contrary, we have proofs that the Russians are seeing to it that no more naphtha is sent to Great Britain than usual. I must also remark that naphtha has not the faintest influence upon the coal market, because it is quite impossible within so short a space of time to adapt the machines to use oil fuel instead of coal.

German Unions Charge Interest.
To the question what attitude did he take with regard to the loan of the German Trade Union Federation (A. D. G. B.) and its interest, Purcell made the following remark:

"The British trade unions, which were badly hit from the financial point of view by the general strike, were compelled to take a loan from the A. D. G. B. in order to fulfill their duties towards their members. Altho the British trade unions would rather have seen the A. D. G. B. grant this loan free of interest, as this is the case in Great Britain when one trade union lends another trade union money, they were nevertheless compelled to accept the condition of the A. D. G. B. in preference to taking a still more expensive loan from a bank. The A. D. G. B. demanded, after a higher demand had been rejected, 4 1/2 per cent. The amount of the loan was 10,000 pounds."

FILIPINO PROF OPPOSES ISLAND INDEPENDENCE

Compromiser Hailed by U. S. Imperialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MANILA, Sept. 16.—The movement for demanding that the United States keep its promise to grant the Philippines complete independence is finding some compromisers among the followers of Senator Osmena, the most recent one coming forward being Dean Maximo M. Kalaw of the University of the Philippines.

Kalaw has issued a statement in which he shows what he means by the "concessions" offered by the Osmena group. He says:

Careful of U. S. "Interests."

"The Filipinos must concede, first, that in considering the independence question, the United States is bound to take into account her own economic needs; second, that the American government has rendered a tremendous amount of good to the country, for which the people should be, as they are, grateful, and third, that in the solution of the independence problem the present international situation and American interests in the islands must also be taken into consideration."

This is regarded as propaganda against complete independence, probably some sort of an overlordship, as the United States has over Cuba. It is to be noted that Kalaw makes concessions agreeable to the American rubber trust and other imperialist interests, and infers that America needs the Philippines as a base of warfare in the Far East, in connection with the "international situation."

Imperialist Hails Compromiser.
Kalaw's statement is being hailed joyfully by the owner of the Manila Times, an American who quite frankly boasts that he is an imperialist. This imperialist says Kalaw's statement is "a constructive suggestion made in the right spirit."

Aginaldo, who has completely recovered from his insurgency of 25 years ago, has also issued a statement supporting General Wood and opposing any sort of independence. He says he does not care who accuses him of treachery to his country, he is for Wood "at any cost." It is not on record that it has cost him anything material so far.

NEW YORK—(FP)—The Married Woman in Industry will be the opening topic of the New York Women's Trade Union League fourth annual conference at Brookwood Labor college Oct. 9-10.

Rose Schneiderman, president New York Women's Trade Union League, retains this office while adding her new duties as national league head. League classes in economics, English, social history and drama are announced by educational supervisor Hilda Smith. Dorothy Sells of Bryn Mawr, graduate department of economics, is now added to the teaching staff.



PAMPHLETS BY LENIN.
STATE AND REVOLUTION.
One of the most widely known works of Lenin. A Marxist analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." A most important contribution to Communist theory.
In attractive Duroflex, durable binding. \$25
IMPERIALISM—Final Stage of Capitalism.
A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism in the world struggle for the monopolistic control of markets—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. \$50
ABOUT LENIN.
LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST, by A. Losovsky.
A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. . . by the present secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. \$15
ABOUT PRINCIPLES OF LENIN.
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM, by I. STALIN.
An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 75 pp. Duroflex Covers. \$35

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
Issue of Saturday, September 18:
HENRI BARBUSSE
the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."
Watch for Next Week's Announcements of
THE DAILY WORKER
BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

Workers (Communist) Party

NEW YORK COMRADES MUST COLLECT 20,000 SIGNATURES TO GET PARTY TICKET ON BALLOT

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The campaign in New York City has started. Signatures are being gathered and open air meetings are being held. The most important task is the procuring of sufficient signatures. That the ticket may be put on the ballot at least another 20,000 signatures in New York City must be secured. Those 20,000 signatures will put the following candidates on the ballot:

- For Governor, Ben Gitlow.
- For Lieutenant Governor, Frank P. Brill.
- For Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
- For Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds.

- Local Ticket.**
- 6th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Benjamin Lifshitz, 1,050 signatures needed.
 - 8th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Rebecca Grecht, 1,100 needed.
 - 17th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Julius Codkind, 1,050 needed.
 - 18th Assembly Dist., N. Y.—Abraham Markoff, 1,300 needed.
 - 13th Song. Dist.—Charles Krumbeln, 1,300 needed.
 - 14th Song. Dist.—Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,600 needed.
 - 20th Cong. Dist.—William W. Weinstein, 1,600 needed.
 - 14th Cong. Dist.—Elmer T. Allison, 1,700 needed.
 - 3rd Assembly Dist., Bronx—Elias Marks, 1,250 needed.
 - 4th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Isidore Steiner, 1,150 needed.
 - 5th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Charles Zimmerman, 1,275 needed.
 - 7th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Joseph Boruchowitz, 1,300 needed.
 - 8th Assembly Dist., Bronx—Moissaye J. Ogin, 1,700 needed.
 - 6th Assembly Dist., Kings—George Primoff, 1,050 needed.

NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM ON MONDAY

A very important special membership meeting will be held on Monday, September 20, at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to take up the past, present and future activities of the Workers (Communist) Party and their relation to the election campaign and the membership drive.

Comrade Weinstein, general secretary of the district, will make a report on the past activities as for example our work in relation to the Passaic strike, the Furriers' strike, the united front campaigns of the party, etc. He will also touch on the socialist party. He will trace the development of our activity and will deal at length with the election campaign.

Comrade Stachel, organization secretary of the district, will take up the political importance of the membership drive and how to extend it. Admission is by membership card of the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League. All Workers (Communist) Party and Y. W. L. members are urged to attend.

Campaign Notes in New York City

By HARRY M. WINITSKY, Campaign Manager.

The following open air meetings have been scheduled for the week beginning September 20 and ending September 25, 1936. All speakers should make it their business to be at the meetings on time and the comrades who are on the open air committees should be punctual and see that there is sufficient literature for sale at all the meetings.

- MONDAY, SEPT. 20.**
- 138th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx—Speakers: Geo. Powers, Louis Baum, L. A. Suskin and Simon Felshin.
 - 14th St. and Irving Place—Speakers: Jack Stachel, Harry Fox, A. Frankfeld, George Primoff and Harry M. Winitsky.
 - Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville—Speakers: Robert Macklin, Fannie Warshafsky, J. Oblan, A. Rubin and Louis Sisselman.

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Rush Your Order to The Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION—

NEW YORK COMRADES!

Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

MEMBERS OF SECTION 4 CHICAGO MEET SUNDAY MORN AT FREIHEIT HALL

Every member of Section No. 4 is required by the section committee to be present at a meeting Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, Sept. 19th at Freiheit Hall, 3209 Roosevelt Rd. It will be a campaign meeting. Section No. 4 is responsible for putting Mrs. Matilde Kalousek on the ballot for congressman of the sixth district. For this several thousand signatures are needed. Plans will be made Sunday to get these signatures and begin the campaign. The time is short, the issue is important.

Chicago Members Meet Sunday for Election Signature Campaign

ATTENTION! ALL CHICAGO PARTY MEMBERS!

Every party member in Chicago is expected to turn out for the collection of signatures on the election petitions at the following places, Sunday, September 19, at 10 a. m.:

- Section 1 and 3—Nominee, Elizabeth Griffin, for congress. Meet at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.
 - Section 4—Nominee, Mathilda Kalousek, for congress. Meet at Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road.
 - Section 5 and 6—Nominee, Sam Hammersmark, for congress. Meet at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
- In addition to the petitions for the respective congressional nominees, all comrades are to work on the petitions for J. Louis Engdahl, senatorial nominee.

Section Four Industrial Organizers Meet Today; Section Executive Sat.

Industrial organizers of Section 4 are to meet in the basement of 1239 S. Sawyer Ave. tonight. The organizer of every shop and street nucleus is expected to attend this meeting. Tomorrow, Saturday, the section executive meeting will be held at 2:30 p. m. at the same address.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

- Governor, William Reynolds.
- Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
- Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
- Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

- Governor, H. M. Wicks.
- Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
- Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
- United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
- State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Avers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL CONCERT AND DANCE SUNDAY

The Chicago Workers' School has sent out an attractive plunger announcing its first "get-together" affair for Sunday, Sept. 19, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The dance will be preceded by a very good concert which is arranged by Comrade Hambro. One of the unusual features of the evening will be a shop bulletin display. Shop bulletins from all parts of the country will be exhibited in an attractively arranged booth.

The admission is 50 cents at the door and every worker is invited to attend.

SCOTT NEARING RETURNS FROM BRITISH TRIP

Will Address Workers' School Meeting Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Scott Nearing arrives in New York Saturday after spending two weeks in England at the British Trade Union Congress. Long an authority on the British labor movement and the author of several pamphlets dealing with British labor, he felt that this Trade Union Congress would be the most important in the history of the social development of Britain.

He will arrive in New York just in time for the lecture he is to deliver under the auspices of the Workers' School Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. The school, realizing that its own quarters will not be big enough to accommodate those interested, has engaged New Star Casino, 101 E. 107th St., near Park Ave., for the occasion. Admission is 75 cents.

He has been added to the faculty of the New York Workers' School. During the coming winter, he will give two courses in the school. One of the courses will be on Great Britain and the other on post-war Europe.

CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEET FRIDAY TO LAUNCH BIG DRIVE

Samuel Hammersmark, city agent of THE DAILY WORKER announces a meeting of DAILY WORKER agents to be held Friday, Sept. 17 at 19 S. Lincoln at 8 p. m. The agents will meet to make preparations for the Fall drive to build THE DAILY WORKER sub list in Chicago and to resume the winter season activity of covering union meetings with the paper. Every nucleus of the Workers Party in Chicago is expected to take the responsibility for covering at least three union meetings a week. All nucleus agents are expected to be at this meeting.

West Brownsville Unions Behind Labor Party Move

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 16.—At the Labor Party conference held in the Italian Hall at Charleroi, Pa., at which delegates representing many of the local unions of this vicinity were present, a permanent committee was elected to visit unions and seek to get a larger delegation to the next conference to be held at Bentleyville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24, at 1 p. m. The following active trade unionists were elected to the committee that will visit the trade unions to point out the need to them of a Labor Party in Pennsylvania and to get them to elect delegates to the next conference:

Bab Norman, of the Carpenters' Union and delegate to the Central Labor Council of West Brownsville; Walter Jones, of Local Union No. 2399, U. M. W. of A. and president of the Central Labor Union of West Brownsville; Harry Wadsworth, of Local Union No. 2399, U. M. W. of A. and president of the local; Mike Bragdich, of Local Union No. 2230, U. M. W. of A. and a brother from Fayette City, Pa.

The secretary of the conference is Steve Douglass of California, Pa., who is also secretary of the West Brownsville Central Labor Union.

Associated Industries' Slush Fund to Fight Labor Legislation

CAHOES, N. Y., Sept. 16.—New York state employers organized in the Associated Industries, Inc., have collected a huge slush fund to defeat legislative measures favorable to labor, declared Joseph R. White, national organizer for United Textile Workers, to a mass meeting of Cahoes unionists. Union representatives must appear at the hearings of the state industrial commission appointed to investigate the many laws proposed for and against labor in the last legislature. Unions must state their cases to the commission to get any sort of action on the compensation bill and other measures backed by labor. American Federation of Labor organizer James Roach, speaking at the same meeting, attacked the open shop operation of Cahoes textile mills.

2 Waukegan Workers Die in Carbon Gas Tank

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 16.—Two employees of the Johns-Manville company here were suffocated today while cleaning a carbon dioxide gas tank and two others, who attempted to rescue them, were overcome and are in a serious condition. The dead are Lee Mitten, 23, and Henry Stevenson. Those overcome are John Schillinger and Harry Haymon.

Boot and Shoe Workers Meet. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The boot and shoe workers' union holds its biennial convention in Rochester September 20.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1937

WORKER CORRESPONDENT PRIZES AWARDED FOR BEST STORIES

First prize, "Romance of New Russia," by Magdaleine Marx, goes to John Brown, who wrote the article entitled "Lewis, Why Do Your Organizers Stay Away from the Latrobe and Irwin Coal Fields of Pennsylvania?"

Second prize, "Red Cartoons," goes to a Studebaker automobile shop mechanic in Boston who wrote the story "Auto Mechanics Are Underpaid in Boston Shop."

Third prize, "Short History of the American Labor Movement," by Mary Beard, is awarded to the worker writing "Minneapolis Bros Boiler Works Rat-Shop."

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

LEWIS, WHY DO YOUR ORGANIZERS STAY AWAY FROM THE LATROBE AND IRWIN COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA?

By JOHN BROWN, Worker Correspondent.

LATROBE, Pa., Sept. 16.—The organization of the non-union fields in the coal industry is becoming very urgent as you will see under what conditions the coal miners of the Latrobe and Irwin fields must work.

In the first place practically the whole field was shut down for six or eight months. A few of the mines worked two or three days a week. In this way the coal miners were starved into accepting the 1917 scale and then the companies proceeded to cut the wages below the 1917 scale. The mines have resumed activities somewhat.

Break Checkweighman Law. Coal is not weighed in these non-union fields despite the fact that there is a law which demands the weighing of the coal mined and that a checkweighman must be on the tipples representing the men.

At a coal mine at Millwood, Pa., the coal is weighed. The miners working in the heading get forty-six cents a ton. The miners working in rooms get forty-one cents a ton. There are about three cars of slate to shovel back in the room from each cut, which they are not paid for. In the heading they get paid for loading a two-ton car of slate at the rate of thirty cents a car. It also seems that the checkweighman—that is the company checkweighman—must have a certain amount of dirty coal each day. When a fellow has dirty coal at this mine, they dock him anywhere from a half a ton to a ton from the car, no matter how little slate there may be in the coal.

Charge Exorbitant Prices. Not satisfied with robbing the men of their wages at the point of production the coal operators have what is called a company store. Usually all the food is from 2% to 3% and sometimes as high as 50% higher than in any ordinary store. In fact the miner does not even get to see the cash. He draws what they call "checks" at the store. This is common pastboard marked 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents, with which the coal miner or his wife have to buy the necessities of life at the company store. It has no value at any other place. The miner must pay \$9 a month for a four-room house. This is deducted from his pay. In winter, no matter how many stoves are going, your teeth chatter.

In summer it seems that it is an oven when the sun is at its highest. It is hardly possible to sleep on the place at all. Water is usually on the outside. In some cases it is close to the house. In some it is from 50 yards or more from the house.

Dirty and Gaseous Mines. Most of the mines in this region are dusty and gaseous. It seems that the coal companies do not worry very much about safety devices or for the safety of the miners. This would

500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to THE DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

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THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

MINNEAPOLIS BROS BOILER WORKS RAT-SHOP

Long Hours, Low Wages Paid Workers

By A Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—The William Bros Boiler Works is a typical capitalist slave-pon. Brutal bosses, long days of ten hours and a poor wage of 40 cents an hour are some of the conditions which make this true.

One worker told me that the company never hires a man except from an employment agency. This gives the superintendent easy money, as he gets a dollar of the fee of three dollars which the wage-slave pays the agency for the job. As one worker aptly remarked, "That kind of a man ought to be hung. He is getting a good salary and still must suck the blood of the poor workers." Such petty graft is of course, only one of many which characterizes capitalism.

Transient Labor.

Inasmuch as the slave-driving tactics of the bosses in this plant are disgusting to any worker with independence of mind, not many of the men stay long. This condition of transient workers is obviously to the mutual advantage of the superintendent and the downtown employment agency (The Briggs Employment Company, 217 Marquette Avenue) which furnishes labor for this plant.

Bosses Rawhide Workers.

One of these bosses in this Bros Works is notorious. He looks like a rat and acts as if he has perpetual constipation. It may be he is afraid he will starve to death if he loses his job, which he would probably do, if he failed to rawhide the workers. This boss is the kind, evidently that the Bros Company needs to protect its profits.

"Opportunities."

"Opportunities" abound for an ambitious worker in this boiler factory. One must stay a year or more before he is given the chance to operate a machine. Marvellous progress for a wage-slave. "Forty cents an hour to start with and good chances to learn a trade"—thus runs the hook, line and sinker from the mouth of the crafty employment agent for the suckers who still believe capitalism in general and the Bros Company in particular hold out acres of "opportunities."

Union Badly Needed.

As far as known, merely to think of a union or union organization activity among workers of this boiler outfit would blacklist a man forever. A union would protect the workers from the brutality of the bosses, who are mostly a bunch of blockheads. The ten-hour day which now prevails could be changed to eight if a union of the workers stood for it.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

AUTO MECHANICS BADLY UNDERPAID IN BOSTON SHOP

Studebaker Plant Uses Speed-Up

By a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding that the Studebaker corporation is reported to have earned a profit of \$16,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925, a so-called "factory system" was introduced when the Boston Studebaker service station passed from local to corporation control Jan. 1926.

The most sinister feature of the "system" is the piece-work, or production plan, which replaces the former hourly-rate for shop mechanics. There was some agitation against the installation of the plan, but due to the lack of organization (automobile shops are all on open-shop basis in Boston) the idea was put across. Automobile repair work is seasonal. The winter months' depression is looked forward to with fear by the mechanics. This fear is increased under piece-work since mechanics are paid only for actual work where formerly they were assured a day's pay at least. The result is obvious—in "brisk" periods the mechanics work at fever pitch in order to earn a \$10 to \$12 pay slip to offset the poor returns of winter. Needless to say that a low standard of workmanship prevails and the attitude of the workman towards his fellow-worker when competition is thus reduced to an individual struggle, is appalling.

When worn-out in mind and body and unable to keep pace with the younger, fresher men, he is shown the door. When business is good additional men are hired and these men, or as it often happens, some of the "regular" force are obliged to seek other fields when the rush subsides. The foremen aid in maintaining this system. The slightest protest on the part of a worker is greeted with the ever-ready reply: "If you don't like it, GET OUT."



The next, eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season. All who understand the Russian language are invited. Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
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WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.)

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

Sowing Seeds of Peace.

The visit of Thomas L. Hughes, international secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs' and Stablenmen's Union, to Minneapolis last week should bring benefits to organized workers and to employers as well. Mr. Hughes proved to be an energetic, likeable official of exceedingly good judgment. He was far different from the fire-eating, smash-'em-up type of an individual which the Citizens' Alliance seeks to picture international officials as being.

Employers who met and listened to him were impressed with his frankness, ability and constructiveness.

Workers who heard Secretary Hughes realized his capability, his sincere devotion to the movement and sound judgment. He won the confidence of all who heard him.

Both employers and workers will not forget that Mr. Hughes gave some mighty good advice not only as to protecting the union but in regard to preserving the industry and building up the industry which is dealing fairly with organized workers.

Mr. Hughes was not the first international official to address a meeting of both workers and employers in Minneapolis. Nevertheless, such occurrences are far too infrequent in this city.

It is in such gatherings the seeds of industrial peace, better understanding, and local prosperity are sown.

There would be far more prosperity and far more happiness in the city of Minneapolis if the workers and employers of every industry were organized and meeting together to solve the problems of employes and industry.

Organized workers and employers of the Minneapolis milk industry are to be congratulated upon the efforts they are making to meet their problems by co-operating with one another. It will be to the benefit of the entire city if this example is followed by every industry in Minneapolis.

—Minneapolis Labor Review, Sept. 10.

Comment.

THE editorial above is a fair sample of the deadly dope that is being dished out to the American labor movement. The paragraphs which we have emphasized contain the fatal fallacies which, when subscribed to, by large sections of the working class, make them easy victims of the bosses, and their organizations mere efficiency organs of the industrial capitalists.

That the well-being of the workers is dependent upon the general prosperity of capitalist industry is true only if one concedes the capitalists the right to own the natural resources and the machinery of production forever. This was the belief of the feudal lords before the capitalist system came into being and as long as the workers conceded the right of the feudal baron to the land they remained serfs.

THERE are no problems which the workers and the bosses have in common. The workers want the highest possible wages, the shortest hours and control of their jobs—in a word, a high standard of living and security.

The bosses want to pay the lowest wages for the longest hours and reduce the living standard to the subsistence level. That this is true is proved by the fact that this is done in all countries where, for one reason or another, the workers have lost the power of resistance.

Negotiations of organized workers with organized employers in order to set the basis for trade union agreements are one thing but conferences "to solve the problems of industry" based on the theory that the workers and capitalists have a common stake in industry, are another.

SUCH conferences inevitably tend to weaken the will of the workers to struggle for their demands and this in fact is the sole purpose the employers have in mind when they propose such conferences. They are cheaper than the rougher methods of strike-breaking.

That workers sometimes get an in-

crease in wages and better conditions by following such a policy does not at all refute our statements. They may be a small but strategically section of the working class which the bosses want to placate (as is generally the case) or the first concessions are given in order to weaken the loyalty of the workers to their union as a fighting organization, as quite often happens.

Company unionism, either openly by name or covertly in fact, finds a fertile field in unions where the officials advocate the policy followed by Secretary Hughes of the Teamsters' Union and which is praised so highly by the editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review—very likely after Secretary Hughes had demonstrated in company with the editor his contempt for the Volstead act.

IN no city, has the attempt to apply the theory of "worker-employer cooperation" had more disastrous effects on the labor movement than in Minneapolis. In preparation for this move the Communists and the left wing were attacked and many expelled. A virtual dictatorship was set up with an emissary of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor as the local Mussolini, all semblance of radicalism was banished and the Minneapolis labor movement died on its feet.

IT is still dead and it is now stated by honest conservatives that only the reinstatement of the once despised "reds" and the resumption of activity by them can revive the moribund trade unions. The same condition obtains in St. Paul where the same policy was followed.

The Minneapolis Labor Review is not serving the labor movement, but the bosses, when it publishes such denuding and deceptive editorials as the one quoted.

It might be remarked in passing that the Labor Review was a militant paper one upon a time when the Twin Cities had a militant and effective trade union movement. —W. F. D.

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

OPEN LINCOLN MINE ON 1917 SCALE BASIS

Ruling Affects 200 Coal-diggers

By GEORGE PAPCUN, (Worker Correspondent)

LANSING, Ohio, Sept. 16. — The Lincoln mine of the Lorain Coal and Dock Co. located on the National Highway near here has reopened on the 1917 scale after having been shut down for the past six months. The announcement was made by G. G. Weiss, company official.

The Lincoln mine employs 200 men when it is running full blast. After starving the men out for a period of six months, now the coal company wants to put the finishing touches to the job by forcing the men to return to work under the 1917 conditions.

DETROIT—(FP)—The Detroit relief conference for the Passaic textile strikers, which includes the Detroit Federation of Labor, is sending hundreds of dollars to the strike zone.

BUFFALO LABOR REACTIONARIES FEAR LABOR PARTY FORMATION

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.

On April 22 the legislative committee of the Buffalo Central Labor Council, which is composed exclusively of reactionary and conservative members of the council, brought into the council the following resolution which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, we believe that the future advancement of the just claims of the Buffalo labor movement along political lines depends on the intelligent use of the ballot, the only weapon that labor has in the political field to protect the rights of men and women who toil for their daily bread; and

"Whereas, we realize that up to the present time labor has failed to organize on the political field so that they would be recognized as a material factor in the political fabric of our city; and

"Whereas, the personnel of our present city council and the fruit of their labor cannot be taken as an omen of the success of the political policy of the Central Labor Council; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the legislative committee of the Central Labor Council respectfully recommends that the council instruct the officers of this body to petition the various local unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement."

Left Wing Sees Thru Move. The few left wingers in the council had no illusions about the intentions of the reactionaries who are in control of the Buffalo central body. The very manner in which the resolution was worded, the proposal to "petition the various local unions to call the conference" without indicating just how these were to be induced to issue the call, all showed that the resolution was to be used only as a threat by the members of the legislative committee and their associates against some group of politicians with whom they were bargaining.

Progressives Fail to Join. Efforts were made by the left wingers to induce the progressive members of the council to join with them in an organized effort to initiate action. But as usual the unorganized "progressives" failed to respond to a call for action and proposed to wait a "little" longer.

The insincerity of the reactionary "leaders" of the Central Labor Council was further manifested when, on July 22, after three months had passed without any action being taken, a proposal of the Molders' Union, Local 84, that a conference be called to name a united labor ticket was turned down and the matter referred to the legislative committee.

The committee reported on Aug. 12 stating, "we disapprove of the call by Molders' Union, No. 84, for a conference to form a labor party."

This report was concurred in by the safe and sane majority of the council and would probably have ended the matter in so far as the council was concerned if it were not for the fact that Brother Campbell, delegate of the Molders' Union, took the floor under good and welfare to declare that the molders would proceed with their proposed conference in spite of the decision of the council.

"Leaders" Worried. It was at this time that the "leaders" of the council held a hurried consultation, which was followed by a motion that "at the next regular meeting the regular business be suspended in the interest of a conference to inaugurate a more cohesive political movement."

The conference of Sept. 9, which was to organize a "more cohesive political movement," showed the complete bankruptcy of the reactionaries. It showed also that the principle of

TETRA-ETHYL GAS SUFFERER SUES STANDARD OIL

Crippled Worker Seeks to Collect \$200,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — (FP) — Standard Oil company of New Jersey has a suit for \$200,000 on its hands because a former worker at Bayonne claims he is the sufferer from his employment with tetra-ethyl lead. Henry Callis says that he is afflicted with a "serious disease of a nature not clearly established by medical science" as a result of his exposure to tetra-ethyl lead-treated gasoline in September 1924.

The worker says he has had to remain in bed since that time. Standard Oil company gave no warning of danger, provided no masks or gloves and did not have sufficient ventilation in the workplace.

Eleven workers in all are known to have died during various firms' experiments with tetra-ethyl lead gasoline. The scandalous list of dead and injured workers employed in the making of the supposedly "knock-proof" fuel finally brot a national conference under the United States surgeon-general and the ultimate promulgation of rules governing the manufacturing process. Tetra-ethyl lead-treated gasoline is now being made and sold generally. A Swiss scientist insists that widespread use of the fuel will mean the depositing of great quantities of lead dust on public highways and the possible poisoning of not only hundreds of thousands of workers but of the general population.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

There was always the problem of getting Eunice away from these excitements. She never wanted to go, not even when she was exhausted; he would half carry her out, and she would fall asleep on his shoulder on the way home, and it was all he could do to keep from falling asleep himself. There was a boy in their crowd who would carry a broken nose about for the rest of his life because he had dozed at the steering-wheel on a crowded boulevard; another had spent ten days in jail because after a smash-up, the police had smelled liquor on his breath. It was the etiquette of parties that the man who had to drive must drink only gin—not because that would not make him drunk, but because it left no odor on his breath!

The time came when Eunice decided that it was silly to take that long drive to Beach City after dancing. She found a hotel where you could register as Mr. and Mrs. Smith of San Francisco and no one would ask any questions; you paid in advance, because of your lack of baggage, and in the morning you slipped out separately, and no one was the wiser. You told the folks at home that you had spent the night with a friend, and they did not pursue the matter—being afraid of what they might find out.

All this made a great difference in Bunny's life, and before long it began to show in his appearance; he was not quite so rosy, and Dad took notice, and was no longer embarrassed to speak. "You're making a fool of yourself, son; these late hours have got to stop." So Bunny would try to get out of going to some dance, and Eunice would fly into his arms, and sob, and cling to him, moulding her body into his in that terrible, breath-taking way she had; all Bunny's senses would be filled with her, the delicate perfume she used, the feeling of the filmy stuffs she wore, her tumbled hair, her burning, swift, persistent kisses. He would have to stand and argue and plead, trying to keep his reason while his head went around.

Sometimes there would be embarrassment mingled with his other emotions, because these scenes took place in the drawing-room of the Hoyt home, with either of the parents present. But what could they do? They had raised this wild young creature, giving her everything in the world, half a dozen servants to wait on her, to answer her every whim. She had always had what she wanted, and now she wanted her lover, and all that poor Mrs. Hoyt could say was, "Don't be hard-hearted, Bunny"—really seeming to blame him for these tantrums in her presence! As for poor "Tommy," when he happened in on a tantrum, there came a frightened look on his rosy, rather boyish face, and he turned and skedaddled. He had troubles enough of his own making, and the next time he met Bunny he set forth his point of view in one pregnant sentence, "There's no such thing as a normal woman in the world!"

VI

Just before school opened, Bunny took the bit in his teeth and went to Paradise to spend a week with Dad, and found that Paul was there on a three days' furlough. Paul was not going to get overseas, it appeared; the army had put him to work at his old job—building barracks—only now, instead of ten dollars a day he was getting thirty a month "and beans." That was what it meant for a workingman to be patriotic—and it was quite a contrast with Tommy Hoyt's three millions, and the hundred and twenty thousand a week of Dad's oil-contracts! But nobody thought about that, because of the eloquence of the President's speeches, and the concentrated ardor of the four minute orators.

Paul looked big and strong in his khaki uniform; and Ruth was happy, because Paul wasn't going to be killed. Meelie was happy, because there was a baby on the way, and Sadie because there was a young rancher "keeping company" with her. Dad was happy, because he had brought in another gusher, and proved up a whole new slope of the Paradise tract; he was putting in pipe-lines and preparing a colossal development—the bankers couldn't keep him down, he would finance himself with oil!

Everybody was happy except Bunny, who could think of nothing but the fact that Eunice was angry, and he was risking the loss of her. She had warned him, she was not to be left alone; if he deserted her, she would punish him. He knew that she meant it; she had had lovers before him, and would have others after him. This "petting" was a daily necessity for her, and a girl could not get it unless she was willing to "go the limit." That was the etiquette prevailing in this smart and dashing crowd; the rich high school youths would go out hunting in couples in their fancy sport-cars, and would pick up girls and drive them, and if the girls did not play the game according to their taste, they would turn them out on the road, anywhere, a score of miles from a town. There was formula, short and snappy, "pet or walk!"

Bunny took long tramps, trying to shake off his cruel fever. He would come back to sleep, but instead he would think about Eunice, and the manifold intoxication of his senses would return; she would be there with all her allurements and her abandonments. Bunny tried haltingly once or twice to tell Paul about it; Paul being a sort of god, a firm and dependable moral force, to whom one might flee. Bunny remembered the scorn with which Paul had talked about "fornications," and Bunny had not known quite what he meant—but Bunny knew now, alas, only too well. He tried to confess, but was ashamed, and could not break down the barriers. Instead, he made some excuse to his father and drove back to Beach City, three days earlier than he had intended; and all the way as he rode he was hearing Paul's voice, those cruel words of the strike-days: "You're soft, Bunny, you're soft."

(To be continued)

HOSIERY UNION OPENS DRIVE TO ORGANIZE TRADE

3,000 Join Organization in Past Year

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—The present time is favorable for the organization of the textile industry, said A. J. Muste, Brookwood Labor college, to the 15th annual convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Organization was the biggest thing before the 60 delegates from 20 cities. A study will be made of old age pensions. A scholarship for a 2-year course has been re-established at Brookwood.

Durham, N. C., is fast becoming a union center for the south since the Hosiery Workers carried on two hard strikes. The federation will keep a district manager in New York and New Jersey. Three thousand workers joined the organization in the last year.

West Brownsville Coal Miners Aid British Strikers

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 16.—Local 2230 of the United Mine Workers of America passed a motion at its meeting assessing each member \$1 of each pay for strike relief. Pat Fagan, boss of the machine here, bitterly fought a proposal that some of this money be sent to the striking miners of Great Britain.

There are a number of miners on strike in the district and Fagan claimed the money should be used for them. So far little money that was meant for these miners has found its way to them. The union finally voted to send 40 per cent to the British miners and 60 per cent to the striking miners in District 5.

New York Board of Education Plans to Set Teachers' Hours

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — (FP) — Hours of labor, ranging from five and a half to eight a day will be definitely set by the Board of Education of New York if the new by-laws now under consideration are adopted. The system sets the lower or five and a half standard for ordinary class room teachers, with a possible additional 40 minutes at the option of the principal. Teachers of industrial subjects in vocational schools have seven and a half hours and teachers of agriculture, who are few in number, have a maximum of eight hours, the only five and a half would usually be required.

New Books

ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

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Demand Five Cents Raise; U. S. Mediation Got Them 1.5 Cents

The dispute between the Chicago and Alton railroad and its telegraphers, station men and firemen has been settled by the Coolidge appointed railroad mediation board.

The men asked for five cents an hour increase and various changes in the working rules. The board has engineered a settlement for only a cent and a half increase, with some slight adjustment of the rules.

Work for Labor Party

DETROIT—(FP)—The Workers Party is entering the fall elections in Michigan to encourage the formation of a mass labor party, William Reynolds, a Detroit union carpenter, the party's candidate for governor, said at a mass meeting.

The Detroit Federation of Labor, like many central labor bodies in the state, officially supported Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, republican, for a fourth term. He was badly beaten by Fred W. Green Sept. 14.

30,000 March in Labor Parade at Princeton, Ind.

PRINCETON, Ind., Sept. 16.—Indiana miners, 7,000 strong, marched in the monster Labor Day parade at Princeton, with railroad and other workers swelling the line to nearly two and a half miles in length. About 30,000 were estimated in attendance at the great mass meeting finishing the parade and 20,000 heard the speaking with the aid of large loud speakers.

MONTREAL—(FP)—Pres. Wm. Green, American Federation of Labor, was authorized to call a conference of representatives of Electrical Workers and Railway Signalmen's unions to settle jurisdictional disputes between them, by the executive council at its meeting in Montreal. The executive prepared its annual reports and made arrangements for the Detroit convention, which opens Oct. 4.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The annual session of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor opened at Jackson Sept. 1

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Peaceful Picketing Legal in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16. — (FP)—The City Court discharged three ladies' garment union pickets arrested for advising non-unionists to join the organization. The pickets' release follows the recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors that "peaceful picketing" during strikes must be tolerated. The ladies' garment union is driving on a number of small shops here that are attempting to produce for New York manufacturers whose Manhattan plants are tied up by the big strike.

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Business Manager

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The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

Report given by Comrade Bukharin at the Functionaries' Meeting of the C. P. S. U., on July 28, on the Results of the Plenary Session of the C. C. and the C. C. C.

COMRADES! My present report on the results of the plenary session of the C. C. and the C. C. C. will differ to a certain extent from the customary reports on this theme, for the reason that the work of the joint plenum itself has been of an unusual character. A number of practical questions which formed the agenda have been dealt with from a general and not from a fundamental standpoint, with reference to those political declarations and those attacks against the majority of the central committee which have been made on a developed scale against the C. C. by the opposition during this plenary conference.

In my present report I shall thus have to restrict myself solely to fundamental questions of principle in the political life of our country, to questions of principle concerning our party, both with regard to inner policy and in part to foreign policy, as also to special inner party policy. Before analyzing the standpoint of the new opposition, I must thus give a brief survey of the general situation in the country, for the fundamental differences existing between the overwhelming majority of the C. C. and the comrades of the opposition arise from the estimation of the situation in our country and of the role played by our party at the present juncture. It is these varying estimates which give rise to the varying opinions as to the correct measures to be taken by our party at the present stage of its historical development.

The Economic Growth of the Country.
I BEGIN with the analysis of the economic situation. I must apologize for having to make recourse to figures here, the only to a very few. In our own ranks the growth of our economics, and the growth of the productive forces of the country, have become a generally acknowledged fact; and even our most obstinate opponents admit this fact. Even our bitterest and blindest class enemies have been forced by the pressure of undeniable facts, facts which cannot be even ignored under present conditions, to acknowledge our economic progress.

BUT for us Marxists-Leninists, for us who are building up a new state of society, the question of the general economic progress of the country is no more than the first and most general point in the analysis of the economic situation. We must follow up this question by others, and ask ourselves if our industry, which is the basis of socialist development, is progressing. If it is, we must ask its rate of progress, whether it is overtaking agricultural development, or if on the contrary agriculture is overtaking industry. We must ask whether the disproportion between our state industry and the 22,000,000 farms is

increasing, if our industry is growing more rapidly. This is the first of the supplementary and decisive questions, which we must put to ourselves after being assured of the general economic growth of the country.

The So-called "Disproportion" in the Development of Agriculture and Industry.
I NOW pass on to this first question of the relations between the development on agriculture and of our industry. Here the position may be

NOW to the living basis of our industry, that is, to the strength of the working class, for the question of the class struggle—and our socialist development is in reality a peculiar form of proletarian class struggle—will naturally be decided by those living people who represent in various combinations, the main base of the socialist structure. The working class forms the fundamental human material of this socialist structure. It is the ruling class, the leading class, the

NOTE.—The present developments in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have caused renewed activities of the enemies of the Russian Revolution. The whole capitalist united front from J. P. Morgan to Victor Berger and Morris Hillquit, from McCormick's Chicago Tribune to the Socialist New Leader, all the capitalist cultures sound their coarse cries of expectant triumph over the first proletarian state.

But it is really not triumph that they expect. They know better by now. Their hopes have cooled down considerably since the first days of the Russian Revolution in November 1917. Then the defeat of the revolution was predicted, and really expected, hourly. But the hours grew into days. Time grew longer—and so did the faces of the self-appointed undertakers of the Russian Revolution. And the mournful physiognomy of these unemployed pallbearers did not merely register professional seriousness but outright disappointment. And when this gentry register expectant triumph now it is not because they have really overcome their disappointment, but they want to spread it among the friends of the Soviet Union also. With such disappointment they hope to slacken the active support of the Soviet Union so it may be more easily made the target of attacks.

Fortunately, however, the enemies of the Soviet Union have broken the camel's back by loading too many lies on it. The facts of the onward march of the Russian Revolution are too obvious and too convincing to be eclipsed by lies from Riga, Bucharest, Chicago or New York.

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing here with a report made by Comrade Bukharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

characterized by the following figures: The gross production of agriculture has risen between the economic years 1922-23 and 1925-26 from 66.8 per cent to 85.1 per cent of the pre-war level. During this period the gross production of industry has increased from 34.7 per cent to 95 per cent. Expressed in absolute figures, agricultural production increased from 7.8 milliard pre-war roubles to 10.3 milliards, that is, an increase of 32 per cent in the time given. If we refer to the gross production of industry, we find the following figures: In 1922-23 production amounted to the value of 1,499 million pre-war roubles, in the economic year 1925-26 to 5,215 million pre-war roubles. Our industry has thus increased by 274 per cent during this time.

"Gospian" No. 3, and "Bulletin of the Dynamic of National Economy of the U. S. S. R." 1925.

longing to the working class, but from the standpoint showing us what proportion of our total national income is represented by the income of the working class, that is, by their wages. I may assume that you are fully aware that our country is in the first place an agricultural country. We must therefore not be surprised at the smallness of the absolute sum; the important point is the change which has taken place in the proportion of wages contained in our total national income. In the economic year 1922-23 the sum total of wages, that is, of the income of the proletariat, amounted to 20 per cent of the total national income. By 1924-25 this sum had increased to 28.1 per cent for the whole union, that is, almost 50 per cent increase in a comparatively short time.

THUS matters were up to now. We have however now reached a stage in our economic constructive work in which our organs of planned economics are able to set themselves the task of fixing plans of orientation for comparatively long periods in advance. For one thing we have worked out a statement, which, it need not be said, is only approximate and intended to serve as information, on the development of our economics during the next five years.

This statement has been drawn up with the greatest caution by the collaborators in the planned economic commission. According to this statement, the growth of agricultural production is calculated at about 20.8 per cent for the five years 1925-30, whilst the growth of industrial production is estimated at about 110 per cent. The growth of all agricultural and industrial production is dealt with. The proportions change somewhat if we take into consideration not the growth of the gross production of agriculture, but only the part of this production put on the market, the part consisting of goods. Our provisional calculations would then yield figures anticipating that the goods obtained from the peasants' agricultural production will increase by about 42-43 per cent during the next five years.

THIS 110 per cent growth of industrial production shows us that the informative calculations for the next five years, based upon a careful study of existing factors, indicate that the growth of industry will surpass that of agriculture. This is the fundamental tendency underlying our economics; and was consciously adopted as such at the last XIV Party Congress.

If we ask at what speed industry and agriculture will develop, we may receive the confident answer, both with regard to the years behind us and those coming, that the balance is in favor of industry, that our industry has outstripped agriculture in its development up to the present. And a study of all available data enables us to prophesy for the next five years, with equal confidence, further progress for the industrialization of our country.

IN the economic year 1921-22 the average number of industrial workers was 1,240,000. By June 1925 this number had increased to 1,555,000; June 1926 shows us the figures at 1,895,000, that is, in the course of one year, from June 1925 to June 1926, the most advanced stratum of the proletariat, the industrial working class, increased by more than 300,000. We can put the same question in another way, not merely with reference to the numerical increase of the persons be-

"Gospian" No. 1, Article by Comrade Buchmann on the "Total Income of the Soviet Union," 1926.
"No. 4, Articles by Comrades Tchidyansky and Strumilin.

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

By ERNST HAECKEL.
(Continued from previous issue.)

CHAPTER III. THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE SOUL.

THO it was my original intention to deliver only two lectures, I have been moved by several reasons to add a supplementary one. In the first place, I notice with regret that I have been compelled by pressure of time to leave untouched in my earlier lectures, or to treat very inadequately, several important points in my theme; there is, in particular, the very important question of the nature of the soul. In the second place, I have been convinced by the many contradictory press notices during the last few days that many of my incomplete observations have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. And, thirdly, it seemed advisable to give a brief and clear summary of the whole subject in this farewell lecture, to take a short survey of the past, present and future of the theory of evolution, and especially its relation to the three great questions of personal immortality, the freedom of the will, and the personality of God.

I must claim the reader's patience and indulgence even to a greater extent than in the previous chapters, as the subject is one of the most difficult and obscure that the human mind approaches. I have dealt at length in my recent works, "The Riddle of the Universe" and "The Wonders of Life," with the controversial questions of biology that I treat cursorily here. But I would like to put before you now, in a general survey, the powerful arguments that modern science employs against the prevailing superstition in regard to evolution, and to show that the Monistic system throws a clear light on the great questions of God and the world, the soul and life.

In the previous chapters I have tried to give a general idea of the present state of the theory of evolution and its victorious struggle with the older legend of creation. We have seen that even the most advanced organism, man, was not brought into being by a creative act, but gradually developed from a long series of mammal ancestors. We also saw that the most man-like mammals, the anthropoid apes, have substantially the same structure as man, and that the evolution of the latter from the former can now be regarded as a fully established hypothesis, or, rather, an historical fact. But in this study we had in view mainly the structure of the body and its various organs. We touched very briefly on the evolution of the human mind, or the immaterial soul that dwells in the body for a time, according to a venerable tradition. Today we turn chiefly to the development of the soul, and consider whether man's mental development is controlled by the same natural laws as that of his body, and whether it also is inseparably bound up with that of the rest of the mammals.

At the very threshold of this difficult province we encounter the curious fact that there are two radically distinct tendencies in psychology at our universities today. On one side we have the metaphysical and professional psychologists. They still cling to the older view that man's soul is a special entity, a unique independent individuality, which dwells for a time only in the mortal frame, leaving it and living on as an immortal spirit after death. This dualistic theory is connected with the doctrine of most religions, and owes its high authority to the fact that it is associated with the most important ethical, social, and practical interests. Plato gave prominence to the idea of the immortality of the soul in philosophy long ago. Descartes at a later date gave emphasis to it by ascribing a true soul to man alone and refusing it to the animals.

This metaphysical psychology, which ruled alone for a considerable period, began to be opposed in the eighteenth, and still more in the nineteenth, century by comparative psychology. An impartial comparison of the psychic processes in the higher and lower animals proved that there were numerous transitions and gradations. A long series of intermediate stages connects the psychic life of the higher animals with that of man on the one side, and that of the lower animals on the other. There was no such thing as a sharp dividing line, as Descartes supposed.

(To Be Continued.)

Capital Is Hostile to Labor, Miner Writes
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—(FP)—"Capital and labor are striving in opposite directions in the job market," writes Socy Wm. Mitch, United Mine Workers of Indiana, in a Labor Day message. "Their interests are not identical; in fact, they are opposite. Labor is attempting to get as much as possible for the job, but is handicapped in this competitive struggle. Capital is demanding as much of the employee's energy as possible to produce for the money given and it is no respecter of persons. Cheap labor is the objective of capital."

The Injunction Against the I. L. G. W. U. in New York

The temporary injunction secured by the industrial council of the cloak manufacturers in New York against the 40,000 striking cloak makers indicates the desperation of the bosses in the face of the militant solidarity of the union. While the former have been affirming, until they were blue in the face, that the strikers were returning to the shops in the midst of the strike, they are now forced into a virtual admission of defeat by their column-long advertisements in the New York press appealing to the workers to return, after having resorted to the aid of an injunction with which they hope to break the strike.

The securing of the injunction shows more than the desperation of the manufacturers. It drives another nail into the coffin of the legend that the courts are impartial institutions for the solution of issues in which one class is pitted against another. In the greatest majority of decisive cases, as in this instance, the courts decide for the ruling class.

In addition, it must be remembered that the cloak manufacturers have been working in close contact with Governor Al Smith who has taken an active interest in the strike—on behalf of the bosses. The application for an injunction was undoubtedly made only after consultation and agreement with the governor, who is a notorious "friend of labor," a favorite of Tammany Hall, and the darling of the labor bureaucracy of the New York City and State A. F. of L.

There is one decisive means of fighting the injunction of capitalist courts, and it has been advocated not only by the conservative institutionalized conventions of the A. F. of L., but by Gompers himself—in words. That method is the open and mass violation of the injunction. We believe that the continuation of the militant and sharp battle spirit of the cloak makers on strike will make this policy successful. Let Tammany Hall try to arrest 40,000 cloak makers for violation of the injunction!

Furthermore, the workers have an opportunity in the coming election to give expression to their repudiation of the fake "friends of labor" who have been rewarded for just the same type of open and concealed strike-breaking as practiced by Governor Smith in this strike. Oust the enemies of labor in the capitols and their tools on the judicial benches!

Injured Shylock! Noble Shylock!

With very little comment we reprint the following item from the press service of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International):

The Executive of the German National Center defends itself against the official accusation of the Communist International, that at the negotiations it had proposed 11% interest on the international loan asked for by the British General Council; it writes as follows:

"We have had constant inquiries both from Germany and from foreign countries about the false allegations of the Communists, that we would only grant the British trade unions a loan at the very high rate of 11% interest. We therefore make the public announcement that the rate of interest agreed upon between the I. F. T. U. of Amsterdam and the British T. U. General Council was 4 1/2%. It must be well known that the rate of interest customary in Germany is substantially higher than this, so that those of our unions which have granted loans to the British are not receiving extraordinary interest—but are, in point of fact, suffering a considerable loss of interest."

Pity poor Shylock! Injured Shylock! It is not a pound of flesh he demands. He wants only half a pound. How comforting it must be to the striking coal miners in England to know that they are not alone in their sufferings. Even the bankers of the German trade unions suffer too.

Noble Shylock!

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

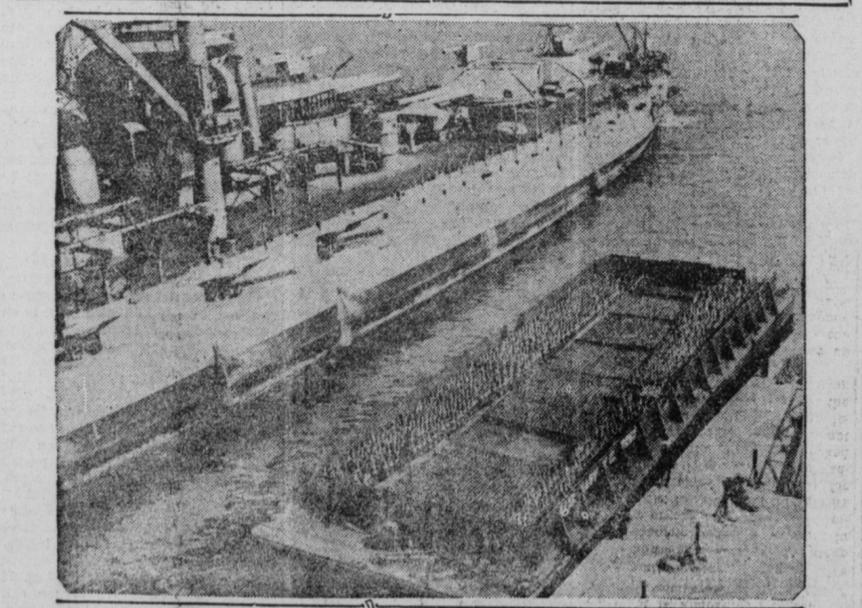
Mediterranean road to Africa. France does not like this a bit. England is backing Italy against France. France is not anxious to let Italy have an imperialistic meal at Turkey's expense. Such a very strong Italy would not be healthy for France. Despite the league of nations and the "Locarno spirit."

HERE is more dirt on the capitalist powers: When England was threatening war on Turkey over the Mosul oil question, Italy jabbed her fascist hand in the fire and pulled out a fist full of British chestnuts, by announcing her intention to combine with Greece against Turkey. Kemal Pasha was not prepared for this, so he accepted a compromise from Britain on Mosul. In return for this favor England let Mussolini in on a little bit of loot in Abyssinia. However, the Abyssinians have a bunch of bayonets anxious for a carving contest and perhaps Benito's blackshirts may prefer to continue assassinating unarmed workers for another while.

THE diplomatic orientation of the powers changes very quickly, but the broad outline of west European diplomacy just now is a war between England and France, stopping just short of military action. In eastern Europe and in the Orient, Britain's main enemy is the Soviet Union, with France playing a role of benevolent neutrality towards England and in the case of Poland and Roumania—active enemies of Russia—more than that.

WHEN Germany signed the complete treaty with the U. S. S. R. shortly before the British miners' strike was declared, howls of rage went up from the British press. Britain expected to line Germany up in the anti-Soviet camp by a seat in the council of the league of nations. But Germany saw a rich market in Russia and fooled England. Now England and France are jockeying with the Balkan nations, Italy and Turkey. It is well to remember that when Italy threatens France the lion's roar can be heard in the distance.

"Peace-time" Diet of War Ship Fills Huge Barge



Preparatory to the remodeling of the U. S. S. Utah at the Charleston navy yard, her entire armory is removed and placed in a barge. This photo, showing the barge full of shells, gives a vivid idea of the ammunition required by a dreadnaught even in peace time.

Resolutions of Second Annual I. L. D. Conference

Resolution Reaffirming the Decisions of the First Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.

THE basic principles for the guidance and conduct of the work of International Labor Defense were laid down in the resolutions and decisions of its first annual conference. The experiences of the past year have realized the basic line of these resolutions and decisions and fully justified their adoption. They have formed the ground work upon which has been built the structure of a unified, non-

partisan organization that coordinates and leads the work of labor defense in this country. The weaving together of the tasks of legal defense, prison relief and comfort, the organization of protests and demonstrations for class war prisoners, the reviving of interest and organization in old cases, the publicity and propaganda for labor defense, the extension of fraternal aid to imprisoned workers in other lands, and the reciprocal aid from our foreign comrades for class war victims in this country—all conducted on the basis of united efforts and non-partisan interest—has proved to be most

successful. The second annual conference of International Labor Defense therefore reaffirms the correctness of the decisions and resolutions of the first conference of International Labor Defense and holds them to be the line which the organization must follow in the coming period. It instructs the incoming national executive committee to continue to carry on its work in accordance with the spirit and the letter of these decisions and resolutions which have so successfully formed the body and form of our work in the past year.

The Tiger And the Dollar



As The Haagsche Post (Amsterdam) viewed Clemenceau's letter to Coolidge.