

Special New York Campaign Edition

THE DAILY WORKER

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1926

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BIG RALLY OPENS N. Y. CAMPAIGN

Dunne Stresses Unity As Slogan In N. Y. Election

Comrades:
The Workers (Communist) Party of the State of New York has elected me as its candidate for United States senator. In accepting this honor, I do so with the knowledge that our Party represents and fights uncompromisingly for the interests of the workers and farmers of the United States. Our campaign is a challenge to the capitalist parties and to the capitalist-class and its government, which now controls the wealth of this nation, all of the productive machinery and the very lives of the millions of American workers and farmers.

The Workers (Communist) Party stands first of all for the unity of the working class against its enemies. Our Party has no interests separate and apart from the working class. It was our earnest desire that in this election, there would be a united front of labor against the parties of American capitalism. Our Party would have joined such a movement and supported it with all its energy. Failing in this, it runs its own candidates.

In the last three years, concentration of wealth, the centralization of industry and government has proceeded at the most rapid pace that American history records. Merger after merger in the basic industries with the feebly disguised or brazenly open co-operation of the national government has taken place. There has been erected a set of huge industrial combines with the real base of control concentrated in Wall Street. On the other hand, the workers and farmers of the United States have been losing ground. The increased cost of living has mounted to much more than the money increase of wages.

The organization by the rulers of (Continued on page 2)

JULIET STUART POYNTZ
CANDIDATE FOR STATE
COMPTROLLER OF N. Y.



MORE FUNDS ARE NEEDED IN NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Members Should Sell Special Stamps

By HARRY M. WINITSKY,
Campaign Manager.

The campaign committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of District 2 has outlined a very big campaign for this district, which will require a great deal of money. The plans call for at least two special campaign numbers of THE DAILY WORKER and of the Freiheit. We also plan to distribute at least 200,000 pieces of free literature during the campaign. Plans are being made to plaster the entire city of New York with posters of the party and Communist slogans. In order to do all this it is absolutely imperative that we have a great deal of funds. The district is launching a campaign for a fund of \$50,000 for the election campaign in this district, and the district executive committee calls upon all comrades and units of the party to throw themselves into the campaign and begin the raising of funds.

Issues Collection Lists.
All units have been notified to call for special subscription lists, which can be procured from Comrade Harry M. Winitsky, the campaign manager, and must see to it that all the party members receive these and immediately start collecting funds on them. In addition to these lists, the campaign committee has also gotten out books of stamps which the party membership must sell to the workers in their shops and to all their friends. All units in the city must immediately come to the district office to get these lists and books of stamps.

Need Finances.
The financial committee has already outlined plans for a financial campaign in the various unions and a committee will be placed in charge in each union and this committee will be responsible for the raising of funds in their organization for the coming electoral campaign. A special trade union subscription list has been issued. Speakers will be assigned to visit all the unions and joint boards in the city to appeal to these organizations for funds.

In the Bronx all the candidates are members of the I. L. G. W. U. and a special needle trades campaign committee is being organized to run the campaign in the Bronx.

Comrades, get on the job and begin the work of collecting funds, and let us make this campaign one long to be remembered in this city. All checks should be made payable to William V. Weinstein, general secretary, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

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

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Candidate for Governor



BENJAMIN GITLOW, Workers (Communist) Party Candidate for Governor of New York.

Gitlow Accepts As a Communist Candidate

DEAR COMRADES: It is a great honor to be chosen by the Workers (Communist) Party as its candidate for governor of the state of New York. I accept the responsibility and duty it places upon me. Our party is the only party that in the election campaign of 1926 has the courage to fight for the workers' and farmers' interests against all the forces of capitalism and its allies.

Governor Smith will be the candidate for reelection of the democratic party. Tammany Hall is intent upon using another sweeping victory for Smith to foist his nomination for president of the United States upon the democratic party.

Governor Smith can no longer keep alive the illusion that he is a friend of labor. His action in the cloakmakers' strike is sufficient to show where Smith stands on the question of labor. It was Governor Smith's commission that rendered a decision in favor of the bosses in the cloak industry.

It was Governor Smith himself who took the side of the manufacturers and threatened to use his power as governor of the state of New York to force the striking cloakmakers against their will to accept arbitration.

In order to force compulsory arbitration upon the workers as advocated by Smith, Supreme Court Justice Guy has issued a sweeping injunction against the cloakmakers.

Governor Smith, now very anxious to win the approval of the industrial capitalist, openly and brazenly pursues his strike-breaking activities. Coolidge rose to power by smashing the strike of the policemen in Boston. Smith hopes to get where Coolidge is now, by breaking, thru compulsory arbitration, the strike of the 40,000 cloakmakers in New York City.

WADSWORTH, the candidate for United States senator, is the spokesman of the republican party in the state of New York. Wadsworth is the tool and always has been, of the big capitalist interests of the United States (Continued on page 2)

Gitlow, Dunne and Others to Speak at Mass Meet Friday

On Friday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., the Workers (Communist) Party will officially open its campaign in New York at its official ratification meeting. This ratification meeting will be the opening gun in the Communist campaign in New York. The speakers at this meeting, in addition to Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for Governor, will be William F. Dunne, candidate for United States senator; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, candidate for state comptroller; William W. Weinstein, candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district, and Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the furriers' union. The chairman of the meeting will be Jack Stachel, organization secretary of District No. 2.

CAMPAIGN STREET CORNER MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.
149th Street and Brook Ave., Bronx. Speakers, Louis A. Baum, Simon Felshin, S. Sporer, and Pascal Cosgrove.
100th Street and Madison Ave., Harlem. Speakers, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, William W. Weinstein, Morris Pasternack, and C. Bixby.
Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville. Speakers, George Primoff, Marcel Scherer, A. Koppel, and Charles Raisa.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.
110th Street and 5th Ave., Harlem. Speakers, William W. Weinstein, Julius Codkind, Ella Wolfe, and Joseph Brady.
Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street, Bronx. Speakers, Eva Dorf, Ray Ragozin, Peter Shapiro, and Louis A. Baum.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.
138th Street and St. Ann's Ave., Bronx. Speakers, Louis A. Baum, C. Bixby, and Joseph Brady.
110th Street and 5th Ave., Harlem. Speakers, Julius Codkind, William W. Weinstein, J. Mitchell, and A. Sporer.
14th Street and Irving Place. Speakers, Jack Stachel, Harry Fox, Morris Pasternak, J. Orlan and Harry M. Winitsky.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.
106th Street and Madison Ave., Harlem. Speakers, Rose Nevin, B. Young, A. Peer, J. Perilla.
10th Street and Second Ave. Speakers, George Powers, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, George Primoff, and Rosenberg.
Grand Street Extension, Brooklyn. Speakers, Marcel Scherer, Peter Shapiro, Sam Nesin, and John D. Masco.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.
148th and Willis Ave., Bronx. Speakers, Julius Codkind, Eva Dorf, and Louis Baum.
Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville. Speakers, Charles Raisa, Robert Macklin, Anton Binba, Louis Sisselman and Ragozin.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th.
Speakers, D. Benjamin, J. Brady, A. Chorover and Eva Dorf.
Ave. A and 7th Street.
127th Street and Prospect Ave., Bronx. Speakers, Simon Felshin, A. Mitchell, George Powers, Ella Wolfe and L. A. Suskind.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st.
110th Street and 5th Ave., Harlem. Speakers, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, George Primoff and Ray Schneider.
Southern Blvd. and Aldus St., Bronx. Speakers, Jack Jampolsky, Belle Robbins, Irving Potash, and Lichstein.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd.
Rutgers Square. Speakers, B. Lifshitz, William W. Weinstein, Jack Stachel, Harry Fox and Ray Ragozin.
Stone and Pitkin Aves., Brownsville. Speakers, D. Benjamin, Fannie Warshafsky, Anton Binba, Pascal Cosgrove, Rose Nevin and Robert Macklin.

At this meeting the candidates will outline the issues of the campaign and lay out the plan of campaign for the workers in this city and state. Hundreds of members of the furriers' and Interpartial Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be present and it is expected that an overflow meeting will be held on the street, due to the large crowd that will be present at this ratification meeting.

The meeting will be held on Friday night at 8 p. m. at Central Opera House, 67th street near Third avenue. All workers and members of the party are urged to attend and bring their fellow shop workers along with them.

20,000 MORE SIGNATURES ARE NEEDED IN N. Y.

By HARRY M. WINITSKY,
Campaign Manager.

The campaign in New York City has started. We are now gathering signatures and have started the open air meetings in the city. The most important task now confronting us is the procuring of sufficient signatures in order that our ticket may be put across. In order that we may appear on the ballot this year in New York we must have at least another 20,000 signatures in New York City. Those 20,000 signatures will put the following candidates on the ballot:

For governor, Ben Gitlow.
For lieutenant-governor, Frank F. Brill.
For comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
For attorney-general, Arthur S. Leeds.

Local Ticket.
6th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Benjamin Litzshitz, 1,050 signatures needed.
8th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Rebecca Grecht, 1,100.
17th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Julius Codkind, 1,050.
18th Assem. Dist., N. Y., Abraham Markoff, 1,300.
13th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Charles Krumbeln, 1,300.
14th Cong. Dist., N. Y., Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,600.
20th Cong. Dist., N. Y., William W. Weinstein, 1,600.

(Continued on page 3)

NEW YORK CANDIDATES

- For Governor—BENJAMIN GITLOW.
- For Lieutenant Governor—FRANKLIN P. BRILL.
- For Attorney General—ARTHUR S. LEEDS.
- For State Comptroller—JULIET STUART POYNTZ.
- For U. S. Senate—WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
- For Assembly, 6th District, Manhattan—BENJAMIN LIFSHITZ.
- For Assembly, 8th Dist., Manhattan—REBECCA GRECHT.
- For Assembly, 17th Dist., Manhattan—JULIUS CODKIND.
- For Assembly, 18th Dist., Manhattan—ABRAHAM MARKOFF.
- For Senate, 14th Dist., Manhattan—ELMER T. ALLISON.
- For Congress, 13th Dist., Manhattan—CHARLES KRUMBEIN.
- For Congress, 14th Dist., Manhattan—ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.
- For Congress, 20th Dist., Manhattan—WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.
- For Assembly, 3rd Dist., Bronx—ELIAS MARKS.
- For Assembly, 4th Dist., Bronx—ISIDORE STEINER.
- For Assembly, 5th Dist., Bronx—CHARLES ZIMMERMAN.
- For Assembly, 7th Dist., Bronx—JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ.
- For Congress, 23rd Dist., Bronx—MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.
- For Assembly, 6th Dist., Brooklyn—GEORGE PRIMOFF.
- For Assembly, 14th Dist., Brooklyn—SAMUEL NESIN.
- For Assembly, 23rd Dist., Brooklyn—FANNIE WARSHAFSKY.
- For Senate, 7th Dist., Brooklyn—MORRIS ROSEN.
- For Congress, 23rd Dist., Brooklyn—BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

HEAR THE

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE

FOR GOVERNOR

Benjamin Gitlow

Wm. F. Dunne
For U. S. Senator

Juliet Stuart Poyntz
For Comptroller

Wm. W. Weinstein
For Congress 20th Dist.

Ben Gold
Manager, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union

JACK STACHEL, Chairman.

Friday, October 24th, 1926, 8 P. M.

Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2.

N. Y. State Platform of the Workers Party

THE administration of New York state jointly by the republican and democratic parties during the past two years has served to fasten the grip of reaction firmer upon the Empire State of the nation. The mild labor protective measures sponsored by the New York State Federation of Labor were defeated by the republican legislature, while the Tammany Hall governor vetoed the teachers' salary bill affecting the welfare of more than 25,000 New York teachers, and both united to put across the Hughes state governmental reorganization, a plan to further centralize and bureaucratize the state government, make it still more responsive to the will of the bankers and corporations, more independent of the will of the voters and to extend the state police system on a scale similar to the notorious Pennsylvania strike-breaking state constabulary. In place of providing relief from the high rents and congestive housing, the state has provided a scheme for easy profits and increased holdings for the real estate sharks of New York. The program for water power, sponsored by Governor Smith in the last legislature, was simply a scheme to milk the public under the guise of sweet words

about "public ownership and title," whereas the plan really provided for the development of power by the state with state money in the interest of the power and traction interests. The working women of New York state received also the blessings of reactionary domination of the legislature in the defeat of the 48-hour bill supported by labor and progressive organizations throughout the state.

Big Business in Control.
THE record of New York state has been a consistent record of subservency to big business—the open use of the courts, police and the entire machinery of government in the interest of big business and against the workers. Both parties, republican and democratic alike, have served as a single party of big business. In the recent strike in New York City against the traction interests the police and entire machinery of government was used to beat down the heroic struggle for freedom from the slavery of company unionism and absolute company domination. In the furriers' and garment workers' strikes thousands of workers have been arrested and subjected to heavy fines and even prison sentences for the mere crime of picketing and using their economic power to win their just

demands for better working conditions. Innumerable examples can be cited of the open use of the state and local government in New York state as strike-breaking agencies. New York, the leading state of the nation, headed by a democratic governor, has followed in the footsteps of the national administration, headed by the republican president, Coolidge.

Greater Oppression of the Workers.
THE Coolidge administration, backed by the united vote of the republican and democratic servants of big business, has turned hundreds of millions of dollars back to the multimillionaires and big corporations thru tax revisions without reducing by a penny the taxes which workers and farmers must pay thru higher prices. The high protective tariff has been maintained and all pretense of fighting the trusts has been dropped; the elementary needs of the farmers have been flouted openly, even such inadequate measures as the Haugen-McNary bill being defeated by the combined votes of the majority of both parties; the Watson-Parker bill, which practically abolishes the right of the railroad workers to strike for better wages and working conditions, was passed by congress, and only the overwhelming protest of the labor organi-

zations and the closeness of election day prevented the passage of legislation for the photographing, fingerprinting and registering of foreign-born workers—but the bill is still on the calendar and a new attempt to pass some such measure will be made after election is safely over if the domination of big business is left undisturbed.

The Coolidge administration, supported by republican and democratic tools alike, has fastened the shackles of the dollar more firmly on the peoples of Europe thru such means as the Dawes plan; has again broken the

repeated promises of freedom for the Philippines; has supported and encouraged fascism in Italy by the debt remission agreement and by a campaign for the deportation of Italian political refugees in America. This administration continues to deny recognition to the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union and thru its frank subservience to bankers and oil magnates has made our government the stronghold of world reaction, the symbol of imperialist exploitation and the focal center of a new world war that will mean un-

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FREE TO STRIKERS

Any worker who is on strike in the New York District can have THE DAILY WORKER sent to him without charge for three months. It is paid for out of a special fund raised for this purpose by supporters of THE DAILY WORKER in New York. Simply fill in the following blank, stating to what union organization you belong and mail it to Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

I am a striker and would like to read THE DAILY WORKER.

Name
Street and Number
City
Union Organization

GITLOW ACCEPTS AS CANDIDATE ON COMMUNIST TICKET IN N. Y.

(Continued from page 1)

and the state of New York. Wadsworth is a bitter foe of organized labor. He stands for the open shop.

In a recent speech delivered on Labor Day at a picnic arranged by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, he gave vent to the following union-smashing statement: That no organization or group has a right to interfere with an individual's right to choose his own employment.

Wadsworth just voiced the sentiments of the Manufacturers' Association, the greatest aggregation of open shoppers in America.

SMITH, the advocate of compulsory arbitration which is virtually compulsory slavery, Coolidge, the strikebreaker, and Wadsworth, the open shopper, typify the republican and democratic parties.

Both the republican and democratic parties have nothing to offer to the workers. They are the parties of big business. They are the parties of the employing class in the United States. Under their rule the dominance of capitalism is assured. Republican and democratic party rule means a strike-breaking government.

It means injunctions in labor disputes against the workers. It means militia to shoot down workers on strike as in Rhode Island. It means brutal police attacks upon the workers fighting for a living wage as in Passaic, New Jersey. It means corruption as in the primary campaigns in the state of Illinois and Pennsylvania. It means vicious, discriminatory laws against the foreign-born workers. It means full support to wage cutting. It means full protection to the piling up of billions in the hands of the capitalists and intensifying the exploitation of the workers.

It means guaranteeing wealth, luxury and idleness for the capitalists and poverty for the exploited masses of workers and farmers in America. It means full support to the mergers and the building up of powerful capitalist combines and the smashing of the organizations of labor.

It means imperialism, the enslavement of Europe, the rape of Haiti, the slaughter of Chinese workers, rampage in Mexico, etc. It means increased militarism and preparation for war in the interest of capitalist investments and profits and the butchery of millions of workers.

THE Workers (Communist) Party is unalterably opposed to the rule of capitalism. It will fight determinedly and unceasingly against it. It will continue to be untiring in its efforts to mobilize the workers for the overthrow of capitalist government and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic.

The Workers (Communist) Party in the campaign of 1926, fully aware of the tremendous tasks confronting the workers in the United States, raises the slogan of unity of the workers on the political and industrial field.

AGAINST the powerful forces of capitalism on the political field we must have the united power of labor. The united power of labor on the political field can be achieved thru a labor party. Labor in the United States must discontinue its support to the parties of the capitalists and must support its own party, a labor party.

A labor party must be organized on the basis of the trade unions and must discontinue its support to the parties of the capitalists and must support its own party, a labor party.

THE Workers (Communist) Party of New York, true to the interests of the workers in the election campaign of 1926, proposed that steps towards the formation of a labor party be taken by inviting the socialist party and other working class organizations to form a united labor ticket so that there would be one set of candidates and one program for the coming election campaign as far as the workers are concerned.

The refusal of the socialist party to participate in the formation of a united labor ticket made a united labor ticket impossible. The socialist party is to be condemned for its action in this respect because while mouthing phrases about the necessity for unity is doing everything in its power to prevent working class unified political action.

IN so doing, the socialist party serves the interests of the capitalists and not those of the workers.

On the industrial field the Workers (Communist) Party urges that greater unity must be achieved by the workers against the powerful consolidation of capitalist enterprises now taking place. The craft unions cannot defend the interests of the workers against the encroachments of powerful trustified industry.

THE working class in the United States must therefore be unified, must consolidate its forces on the industrial field. This can be achieved only thru the amalgamation of the craft unions of a particular industry into one union for the industry and the organization of the millions of unorganized workers in the United States.

The aim of the Workers Party is to support such movements in the trade unions like the Trade Union Educational League that works for progressive policies and has for its main object amalgamation and organization of the unorganized.

THE working class in the United States needs to meet the present situation: one union in the railroad industry, one union in the needle industry, one union in the building trades, etc., as well as the organization of the textile workers, steel workers, rubber workers, automobile workers and all other unorganized workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers to get into the unions to build them up. Amalgamation and a labor party will unify the workers and give them the power necessary to combat the formidable forces of capitalism.

THE Workers (Communist) Party will, in the campaign, also point out to the workers that only thru united action and a militant fighting policy can the workers achieve their ends. This is especially necessary because the reactionaries who dominate the organizations of labor are pursuing a policy of conciliation and peace with the capitalist class.

The strike weapon is being discarded for class collaboration propositions. The B. & O. Plan, the Watson-Parker Bill, the efficiency measures in the last anthracite agreement between the United Mine Workers and the operators, Hillman's agreements in the clothing industry are outstanding examples of this policy.

BESIDES, our reactionary labor leaders are becoming the direct agents of the capitalist government. Mr. Green praises the Citizens' Training Camps and thus gives his approval to the military policy of the government. Mr. Green backs up the state department in its refusal to recognize the first workers' and farmers' republic in the world, the Union of Soviet Russia.

The reactionary officials are meeting the demand for unity and progressive policies by expelling the best fighters from the unions, thus disrupting the labor movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party will support every movement in the trade unions against the treacherous policies of the reactionaries. It will do everything in its power to popularize and win the approval of the trade union masses for militant progressive measures.

THE Workers (Communist) Party is the only revolutionary working class party in the United States. It supports the revolutionary movements of the workers in all countries. It wholeheartedly supports the Soviet Union because it is the only government that is run by and for the interest of the workers and farmers. In this campaign the workers will be rallied by the party to demand that the United States immediately recognize the Soviet Union.

The Workers (Communist) Party warns the workers of this country against the growing militarism and war preparations of the United States government. Profiting by the billions made by the capitalists in the United States in the bloody world carnage of 1914-1918, American imperialism is out to subjugate the world to its billions.

American imperialism is threatening the peace of the world, American imperialism is sowing the seeds of a future world carnage more bloody and costly than the one just experienced. The workers must fight imperialism. The Workers Party is imperialism's deadly foe. It will unite with all the peoples subjugated by American imperialism in a common struggle for its overthrow.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the party that takes up the cudgels against every manifestation of capitalism. It will fight for the interests of the workers in spite of all difficulties and regardless of consequences. On to the election campaign of 1926!

Fraternal yours, BENJ. GITLOW.

Why Every Class Conscious Worker Should Join the Workers Party

THE Workers (Communist) Party is out to recruit into its ranks 1000 new members during the coming two months in the city of New York.

The Workers (Communist) Party is an organization that has in its ranks the best forces of the working class. The Workers (Communist) Party does not consist of the average worker but of the class conscious fighters of the working class, those that in every organization of labor are to be found in the front ranks of the struggle of their class.

THE Workers (Communist) Party has in the past few months made tremendous strides in gaining influence among the American workers. This influence is the result of the growing confidence of the workers in the Workers (Communist) Party, thanks to the participation of the party in almost every struggle that has taken place.

The Workers (Communist) Party is gaining influence in the unions, the fraternal organizations and among the great mass of the unorganized, thru its shop activity carried on by the factory groups organized by the party.

Below is a list of the different headquarters where you can apply for membership:

108 E. 14th St., 1347 Boston Road, Bronx; 81 E. 110th St., 301 W. 29th St., 150 E. 28th St., 85 Forsythe St., Mon., Tues., Wed.; 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn; 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn; 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn; 350 E. 81st St. AND ALSO AT ALL MASS MEETINGS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS ARRANGED BY THE WORKERS PARTY.

If you want to make out an application by mail or get more information and literature, please fill in the blank below and address it to WORKERS PARTY—108 E. 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Name _____
Address _____
108 East 14th St., New York City.

Dear Comrades: Please send me more information about the Workers Party I am interested.

If you want to join the party make a cross here _____ and enclose 50 cents initiation fee.

DUNNE STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

(Continue from Page 1)

THE country of a nationwide program of militarism—military training camps, division of the country into army corps areas, the increase of the appropriations for the army, navy and air forces—show unmistakably that the American capitalist class is preparing for new conquests, the price of which is to be the lives of the millions of the workers and farmers of the United States.

The power of American imperialism is being extended to the whole of the Western Hemisphere, and the struggle in the Pacific brings the United States into conflict with Great Britain and Japan, and brings the menace of the new world war even closer. The millions of colonial peoples can testify to the brutality with which that same capitalist class which robs the workers here, robs them in their homes.

Criminal Syndicalism laws are still on the statute books ready to be used to stifle militant workers, whenever the capitalists deem it necessary. Striking workers are met with the injunction as in the I. L. G. W. strike, their struggles outlawed and they themselves are railroaded to jail without even the privilege of a trial by jury.

More and more is the whole working class faced by the might of the capitalist class, with all its agencies well organized and all fighting for its entrenchment in local, state and national government, a government which is a class government, a government of the capitalist class of the United States.

Our party stands for the immediate nationalization of the basic industries with workers' control, the abolition of injunctions, the repeal of all criminal syndicalism and criminal anarchy laws, the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from the colonial and semi-colonial countries, for compensation at trade union rates to all unemployed workers, and for full recognition of the Workers' and Peasants' Government of the Soviet Union by the United States.

We fight for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States, as against a government of the industrial lords and bankers.

We ask the support of all the workers and farmers in the state of New York on the basis of our program.

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

"THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—WHAT IT STANDS FOR AND WHY WORKERS SHOULD JOIN."

Written by C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary of the Workers Party.

Can be obtained at any of the Party headquarters at all street meetings, or by writing to the Workers Party, 108 E. 14th St. Price 5c for single copies, and 50c for 20 copies.

The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

Scott Nearing

is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

Decline of the British Empire
Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going?; England and America. Fee for the course, \$1.

Post-War Europe
Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, \$1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

Harry Dana, Robert Dunn, Arthur Calhoun, M. J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow, Alexander Trachtenberg, Wm. W. Weinstein, Jack Stachel, Bertram D. Wolfe, Director Workers' School

And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th Street.

N. Y. State Platform of the Workers Party

(Continued from page 1)

THE sacrifices for the American workers. This domination of the government by office holders subservient to big business; this use of the government as a strike-breaking agency, menaces the welfare of the millions of toilers of this country. It challenges them to abandon the support of the capitalist political machine and reject the sham non-partisan policy which labor follows today. The unity of labor's forces into one political, powerful party of all the producers, a labor party capable of fighting for the workers' needs, is the immediate and vital necessity of the workers of New York state as it is of the workers throughout the land.

Non-Partisan Policy a Sham. THE sham non-partisan policy imposed upon the workers by the reactionary labor officials at the service of capitalism and its political parties, is a fundamental obstacle in the way of building up a Labor Party. This policy has divided labor's forces and has chained the labor movement of New York State to the tail of Tammany's cart. The labor bureaucrats have become part of the local and state capitalist political machine and have sold their influence and their alleged power to deliver the vote of labor in exchange for soft jobs, graft and occasional political nominations. The slogan of "Reward your friends and punish your enemies" has meant in practice the dividing of the workers and their betrayal to their enemies by these reactionary labor leaders for a price. This policy has poisoned the mind of labor and made it an easy prey to class collaboration schemes in place of unyielding struggle for its own interest. The complete divorce of labor from the capitalist parties and the establishment of a policy of independent political working class action thru a Labor Party is the immediate task of the workers of the state of New York.

For a United Labor Ticket. THE Workers (Communist) Party has in recent years been the foremost fighter for the formation of a Labor Party. In July of this year, it proposed to the Socialist Party of New York the establishment of a United Labor Ticket for the present campaign. The Socialist Party once again rejected this proposal. By this act it gives the lie to any declarations on its part that it favors the unity of labor and the establishment of united political action by the working class. The Socialist Party must once again bear responsibility, jointly with the reactionary labor officials, for the dividing of the forces of labor and for preventing the realization of a United Labor Ticket against the capitalist parties in the present election campaign.

THE Workers (Communist) Party has therefore been compelled to put forward its own candidates but pledges itself to make the fight for the unity of labor's forces politically and economically the center of its campaign. It will continue to call upon the Socialist Party and all other labor groups to join together for a united labor campaign against the capitalist class for the immediate needs of the divided and exploited workers. To this end, the Workers (Communist) Party stands ready to withdraw its candidates at any time during the campaign in favor of a United Labor Ticket if the other labor political groups will take similar action.

Issues of the Campaign. THE Workers (Communist) Party while continuing its fight for a United Labor Ticket enters the campaign under its own banner and with its own candidates and calls upon the workers to unite under its banner in the fight for the following general demands of the workers of America and the vital needs of the working class of New York:

1. The abolition of the use of injunctions and the police in labor disputes.
2. The repeal of all legislation limiting the right to strike and picket.
3. Absolute freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
4. Repeal of the criminal anarchy law.
5. Elimination of the use of gangsters against the workers in labor disputes with the protection and connivance of the government.

THE New York State Platform endorsed the national platform issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. These demands include: a downward revision of the tariff upon necessities used by the workers and farmers; for throwing the burdens of taxation on the big corporations and multimillionaire capitalists; against anti-labor legislation; laws against foreign-born; against the use of injunctions against workers on strike; for the repeal of the Watson-Parker Bill and all similar legislation; for Negro equality and for repeal of all laws discriminating against the Negro—in a word, for social equality for the Negro; for the enactment of a constitutional amendment against child labor; for freedom for class war prisoners; for relief from unemployment in textile, clothing and mining industries; against militarism and imperialism; for recognition of the Soviet Union.

These are part of the demands of the National Program. For complete statement of demands see the Congressional Election Program issued by the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

NEW YORK STATE DEMANDS.

1. The abolition of the maximum work day of eight hours and a five-day week on all public works. The initiation of such legislation and constitutional amendment as will make possible the eight-hour day for all workers.
2. The initiation of a full program of labor protection legislation including workmen's compensation for all trades under state and private control, a full program of laws to prevent industrial accidents and occupational diseases and the regular inspection of factories, etc. by inspection boards having adequate representation of the workers.
3. A full program of social insurance covering unemployment, health, old age, maternity insurance, etc.
4. Special legislation for women including the eight-hour day and the five-day week, minimum wage, equal pay with men for the same work, prohibition of night work, mothers' pensions, the establishment of public day nurseries and leave of absence with full pay for eight weeks before and after child-birth.
5. Abolition of all labor for children under the age of sixteen with a compensation of those families on which such a law would work economic hardship. Aid to all workers' children up to the age of 16 where poverty would otherwise compel such children to leave school before that time.
6. The right of organization and the right to strike for all state and city employes of any category including the police.
7. The prevailing union wage for all government employes and for all workers employed on any public works.
8. An adequate wage for teachers and other state and municipal employes.

GLANT POWER AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1. The building up of a connected system of waterpower and other sources of electrical energy with national, state and city ownership and control, with workers participation, for the generation and distribution of electricity.

2. Retention of all natural resources by the state.

3. Municipal or state ownership and workers' control thru participation in the management of all public utilities such as: street car lines, subways and elevated railways, gas works, light and power, telephone, etc.

HOUSING.

1. The construction of dwellings by the municipalities for the workers to be rented to them without profit. Adequate representation shall be given to

the workers in the management of such houses.

2. State credits to the municipality for the above purpose.

3. The encouragement of non-profit making co-operatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans at a low rate of interest.

4. Enforcement and extension of non-eviction, compulsory repairs, rent laws, and other measures tending to curb the landlord's profit greed.

SCHOOLS.

1. Abolition of religious and military training in the schools.

2. The right of the teachers to organize in labor unions.

3. No expulsion or discrimination against teachers for holding beliefs inimical to the capitalist system.

4. Increased wage for teachers.

5. The extension of state credits to the municipalities where necessary for the building of an adequate number of schools.

6. The maintenance of an adequate teaching force to provide at least one teacher for every thirty pupils.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

1. Fostering of farmers' co-operatives. Marketing organizations by means of an adequate appropriation for this purpose, the control and the use of the appropriation to be placed in the hands of the farmers' organizations democratically organized and freed from the domination of the big capitalists, their agents or organizations.

2. The establishment of state owned agrarian banks for the extension of credit to individual farmers at low rates of interest.

3. The establishment of publicly owned terminals, farm warehouses, etc.

4. Direct marketing to be undertaken by the state from the farmer to the consumer in such a way as to benefit small farmer and consumer alike.

5. Furnishing of light and power to the farmer at cost under a state owned power system.

6. Fixation of freight rates within the state so as to end the exploitation of the poor farmer by the railroads.

THE WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT AND THE OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM.

The above demands raised by the Workers (Communist) Party are only the expression of the most elementary needs of the workers. They are not put forward as a complete expression of the aims of the working class which can be freed from the oppression of the bankers and trusts only by the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WORKERS HAVE BEEN FOOLED TOO LONG BY CAPITALIST POLITICS; WHY NOT BUILD A LABOR PARTY?

A FEW months ago, Governor Smith's recommendations and policies set his republican legislature agog. "Paternalistic," even "socialistic," were the epithets hurled at his projects by indignant fossils. Erection of houses for the poor, financed by a state housing bank, workmen's compensation and minimum wage laws, the forty-eight hour week for women—these were his paternalistic policies.

THEY ALL DO IT.

Governor Smith admits that he is protecting the "rights of the people"; he stands for the "service of the people." So do all the old party politicians. In a country where universal suffrage prevails, it is necessary for all candidates to win the support of the masses by appearing to advocate their demands. Even the blackest reactionaries, fresh from the clutches of capitalist paymasters, mount the campaign platform to fawn upon the "people." It works. The working class believes them; the votes roll in.

Al Smith, however, in addition to pre-election promises, has stood for certain measures heralded as tending to improve the conditions of the working class. If a worker hears that Smith wants to tear down whole blocks of mouldy tenements and put up fresh, sanitary homes at low rents, he may very well think, "This man is for me; he is the one for me to follow." Hence the policy of Smithism demands a close scrutiny. Can Smithism fulfill the needs of the workers?

POOR ON DELIVERY.

Very few of Smith's reform measures have been actually enacted. We have some workmen's compensation acts (most of them with strings tied to them); we have compulsory education laws. But where are the forty-eight hours a week for women, the minimum wage law? These have not been enacted by the legislature.

And is Smith a sincere friend of the workers? In April, 1925, and again in May, 1926, he vetoed the Ricca Bill raising teachers' salaries, which had received such wholesale support from the voters of the state that in 1925 the legislature passed it unanimously. During Governor Smith's incumbency we have seen a state police force given the right to interfere in case of riots.

How Does This Happen? What does this mean? That these state troopers can be brought out in a strike to crush the workers. We have here the beginning of such an organization as the murderous Pennsylvania state constabulary. In the big cities, workers are clubbed on the picket line—by whom?—by the gangsters hired by the bosses? Yes, but also by the policemen who are the servants of that state of which Al

Picnic Sunday Calls New York Workers to Enjoy Hunters Island

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21.—This Sunday, September 26, a picnic and hike to Hunter's Island, the North-east corner of Pelham Bay Park, will be held under the auspices of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York. This picnic takes the place of the one that was dropped by the rain two weeks ago. Special arrangements with the weatherman assure floods of sunshine instead of rain this time.

The hike will start from the end of the Pelham Bay Subway line on Westchester Avenue, Bronx, at eleven o'clock, and covers about three miles. Those that do not care to hike can take a bus from the same place.

We will send sample copies of the DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

SPANISH KING AND DICTATOR IN OPEN CLASH

Alfonso May Abdicate or Force Rivera Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Sept. 21.—A full cabinet meeting with King Alfonso at San Sebastian is in session today with the gravest possibilities in prospect. These include an open break between the king and the dictator, Primo de Rivera. This may result in forcing de Rivera out or the abdication of the king.

May Change Form of Government.

Even the conservative papers are warning of a governmental crisis, one stating: "We are in a political moment of transcendental importance, one in which nothing less than a new organization of the basis of state power is seen."

The hostility between de Rivera and Alfonso has long been hidden beneath the surface, but the king has seen a competitor in de Rivera that may threaten his own monarchical power, and for this reason has secretly aided the army officers in their plans for revolt against the dictator.

Two Demands of Rivera.

De Rivera is going to the council to demand the king sign two decrees. One for a fake parliament of mere consultative nature, on the strength of the recent "plebiscite" vote, and the other a decree calling for complete reorganization of the army in such a way as to eliminate de Rivera's enemies among the powerful but unofficial officers' groups.

TWO AMERICAS TO HAVE REPS AT BRUSSELS

Delegates Attend Anti-Imperialist Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Besides an official delegate of the Mexican government as promised by President Plutarco Calles, the Brussels conference called by the League Against Colonial Suppression for the middle of November, the two American continents will have representatives from Cuba, Porto Rico, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Central American countries and labor and anti-imperialist organizations in the United States.

Address U. S. League.

A communication has been addressed by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section), the organization in the United States co-operating with the Berlin International Committee, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro organizations calling on them to send delegates to Brussels.

Co-operation.

"It has been our opinion," says the letter of the league to above organizations, "that a getting together in conference of oppressed races and nationalities on a world-wide scale must raise the status of all and evolve a basis of mutual co-operation in what is fundamentally a common struggle. As an anti-imperialist organization we maintain the point of view that the evils of imperialism are manifested not only in far-off lands such as Haiti, Africa, etc., but also by oppressed racial groups in the home country of imperialism."

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ATTENTION—
NEW YORK COMRADES!
Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th.
An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Child, Famous Tout for Fascism, Changes His Mind on Divorce

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Richard Washburn Child, former United States ambassador to Italy, today withdrew his suit for divorce from Mrs. Maud Parker Child, well-known writer.

The suit had been filed in common pleas court of Monroe county here, June 26, last. Child is a famous booster of fascism.

GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN UTTERLY BROKE; MAY FALL

Has No Funds and Owes an Enormous Debt

(By a Spanish Worker.)

MADRID (By Mail).—The critical situation of the treasury is at present the subject of gravest concern to the Spanish government. In spite of having taken no part in the world war, the treasury is in such a crisis that it may well cause the fall of the present government, if not cause even graver consequences, should a remedy, which is difficult, be not immediately found. The total Spanish debt is 17,109,042,754 pesetas (a peseta at par is worth about 16 cents). Of this the state has consolidated 12,283,943,294 pesetas, and the remainder, some 4,829,499,800 pesetas, is issued in treasury bonds issued during the directorate (Primo de Rivera's dictatorship).

These bonds reach maturity on the following dates: 1098 millions on February 4, 1927; 700 millions in April, 1928; 1,278 millions on November 4, 1928; 1,288 millions January 1, 1929, and 800 millions on July 5, 1930.

Spain acquired this debt in her Moroccan war, since in this undertaking Spain spent around 900 millions each year, approximately the same quantity which her deficit reaches. The expenditure last year in the Moroccan war was \$27,899,647 pesetas.

The Spanish budget (which has not been revised since the beginning of the directorate), is 3,671,428,280 pesetas, of which 900 millions have to be paid in interest and 900 millions set aside for the Moroccan war, as I stated above. Thus only 1,120 millions remain, out of which one-half goes to the army and navy, leaving only 600 millions for public works and education. This will give some idea of the backward state of these two last departments.

Robbed the Budget for War.

We must also take into consideration that perhaps the directorate has not even spent this insignificant amount in public works and education, because one of the first acts of the dictatorship established on September 13, 1923, was to suspend the law governing the keeping of public accounts, which prohibited transferring credits from one section of the budget to another.

From this it follows that the expenditures in the army, navy and for Moroccan war may be even greater than above indicated, and to the detriment of the budget for public works and education.

Government Flat Broke.

At the present moment the government's current account in the "Banco de Espana" is zero; so to meet its payments the government will not in any way be able to avoid making use of the right it has to borrow up to the limit of 380 millions of pesetas from the Banco de Espana, without interest.

The situation is absolutely unprecedented in Spain since the Restoration.

Commonwealth School Shows Good Progress

MENA, Ark., Sept. 21.—(FP)—The erection of a cottage for a faculty member brings the number of buildings on the Commonwealth College campus to 15. The school provides education for workers on a self-supporting basis. Its work has attracted the hostile attention of the Arkansas American legion.

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

Tammany Hall and the Trade Unions

By ROBERT DUNN.

THE need for a labor party to unite the workers must be apparent to anyone who has observed the workings of the Tammany machine in New York City and its relation to the leaders of certain labor unions. The object of this article is merely to sketch some of the incidents in this relationship. The reader can judge for himself what the effects of it must be upon the trade union leaders and upon the general problem of trade union political unity.

To barter the "labor vote" for political preference has been one of the favorite parlor tricks of the trade union leadership almost since the days when unions were first organized in this state. The labor leaders have always taken part in politics of the most partisan character, tho, of course, professing publicly that they were interested in the game only as "non-partisans."

AND the labor leaders have for decades been more or less strenuously opposed by the socialists and socialist-laborites, who have claimed that the trading of votes for personal jobs was not the way to get labor ahead in the political field.

One of the most militant and articulate exponents of the labor leader in this role was Daniel De Leon, who declared in season and out of season that the trade union leadership was betraying the workers at every election. In the national, state and local councils of labor the socialists carried on the same constant attack upon the "fat boys" who were feathering their nests by trading the labor vote for business and political jobs.

DOWN the lists of the important officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, for example, and you find a goodly number of them who found their way into happy political positions thru these methods. Even before the days of the State Federation, when the state body was known as the Workingmen's Assembly, we find the first president, Jim Conolly of the Practical Painters' Union, ending up as a state factory inspector.

He was followed by W. N. Thayer of the Typographical Union, who was later president of the common council of Troy and the warden of Dannemora Prison. The next president, Tom Dowling, a blacksmith's official, was rewarded by the position of state commissioner of labor statistics. After him came Bill O'Brien of the granite cutters, who was later the sheriff of New York county.

THEN, with the formation of the State Federation of Labor, we find Jim Lavery, a typographical man, the first president. He was later appointed to the state civil service commission. Martin Murphy of the molders, followed Lavery. He, in turn, became a civil service commissioner in Buffalo and then went into business.

The next executive was John Pallas of the pattern makers, who became park commissioner of Greater New York, while the next in line, W. O. Jones, graduated into the job of building inspector at Utica. Finally we come to Jim Holland, the present incumbent, who has held several appointive offices from the state while still in labor office. He is now on the board of standards and appeals.

THE press on February 4 announced Holland's appointment by Mayor Walker as a "lay member" of this board at a salary of \$7,500. The New York Times says: "He formerly held the same position at a per diem rate of \$10 for each session . . . but was dropped by Mayor Hylan after he came out in favor of Walker for mayor in the last campaign."

If Mr. Holland retains his \$5,000 position as head of the New York State Federation of Labor the two jobs will together net him a tidy income from salaries alone of \$12,500. The average factory worker in the state, it may be well to remember, earns annually, if employed full time, approximately \$1,250, or one-tenth of this amount.

THE same evolution of labor leaders could be followed thru all the other offices of the state federation. Among the secretaries and treasurers, vice-presidents and legislative agents who later held public offices were Alexander Troup, later a collector of federal customs under President Cleveland; Richard Curran, now a member of the state industrial board; Edward Bates, later deputy secretary of state; John Williams, later a state labor commissioner; Patrick Doyle, later with the state railroad commission; Jim Lynch, now head of the International Typographical Union and once head of the state industrial commission; Jim Hooley, appointed as state factory inspector; Jim McManus, a mediator in the state department of labor; Tom Fitzgerald, deputy compensation law commissioner in the Albany district; John Bogart, license commissioner of Greater New York, and Herman Robinson, also a license commissioner, following Bogart.

THE above list is only a hint of the trade union graduates which have taken place, of labor officials stepping out into substantial state and city offices. As John O'Hanlon, the present secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says: "The long list of vice-presidents and associate officers, accumulated during the past sixty years, contain many of the most notable names in trade union

annals and of many now occupying prominent places in business, professional and governmental circles" (emphasis ours). The above are but a few examples out of the historical records of this state.

TO come down to more recent days, a look at the current shakings of the plum tree will convince the most skeptical that the labor officials have not been elighted in return for their services in the field of "non-partisan politics." Take first the state department of labor, where labor men would most naturally be found. Some 28 are now on the roll and six of these belong to the class exempt from the civil service examinations.

These six are Mr. Curran, referred to above; Mr. Gernon, Mr. Deering, M. Gompers and M. Jackson. Mr. Donahue, who is a director of the bureau of workmen's compensation, probably achieved office because as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he had organized and acted as chairman of the "Railroad Men's Non-Partisan League of Greater New York," supporting Governor Smith. The other five appointees were apparently deserving democrats.

THEN we must not forget some of the present day luminaries in the local and state labor movement, mentioning first Mr. Peter J. Brady, a former official of the photo-engravers and the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was for many years the supervisor of the City Record, the daily official publication of the City of New York. The modest salary accompanying this office is \$6,500. Mr. Brady within the last year turned over this office to a friend and now devotes his time to banking, being the president of the Federation Bank of New York.

Mr. Stephen Kelley, former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was very glad to pick up Mr. Brady's job with the City Record. It is understood that in addition to the \$6,500 the job carries with it a small amount of patronage.

THEN we have Mr. John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, a former official of the Brewery Workers' Union. Since 1921 Mr. Sullivan has held a \$5,000 position as director of the Industrial Aid Bureau of the city. Mr. James F. Costello, of the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is assistant director of the same bureau, receiving \$3,000 per annum in addition to his income from the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Union.

Other labor officials who now hold honorary, or \$10-a-session, positions in the city or state government are such well-known figures as Hugh Frayne, Jerome B. Keating, John Munn, John K. Hallett and several others. Alderman Kennelly, pal of Brindell and a power in Tammany circles, is still an official of the Steamfitters' Union.

AFTER considering this list, one cannot be astonished at the eleventh-hour developments in the presidential campaign of 1924 when the executive council of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City swung from LaFollette to Davis, accompanied by the officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council of the city and the State Federation itself in the person of Jim Holland. The Tammany Tiger had only to wish its tail and these gentlemen walked away from their LaFollette pledges and delivered in a body to the Tammany candidate.

One must remember also that the "Al Smith socialists" in the needle trades deserted their candidate, Dr. Thomas, and lined up with Al. Just what the considerations were is not known to this writer. Dr. Thomas opines it was "rum, race and religion" that provided the issues on which Al could amble away with the socialist vote. Whatever there may be in this, one cannot overlook the close political relations of the needle trades leaders and certain democratic politicians who had performed substantial favors for the trade union bureaucrats in their struggles against the left wing and the Communists.

OF course the labor leaders have been systematically "sold" to Smith for a good many terms. Al's platform has reeked with civic righteousness and social reform. On the vital issues, however, and in the critical moments, he has not delivered. Take, for example, two of the hardy perennials among the resolutions passed yearly by the New York State Federation of Labor—child labor and the injunction. Al was, of course, pledged to smite them both. But the first he evaded when he saw that the catholic church was anti-labor. So he forgot his pledge, knowing that labor, as usual, would forget his forgetting when it came time for another election.

THEN the injunction evil. Labor had always come out strongly against it. But the state democratic platform in 1924 slid over the issue and a few months later a labor-supported justice, Churchill, was handing out injunctions against labor on behalf of the International Tailoring Company. These are but typical examples of "labor's reward" in the way of protective legislation for dancing to the tune of the Tammany gangsters. But the labor leaders should worry. They get something more tangible and personal than legislation. So they go on endorsing capitalist party candidates year after year.

IN 1925, with both a Workers' Party and a socialist candidate on the ballot, the non-partisan political committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, annex of Tammany Hall, endorsed democratic candidates for mayor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, judges, aldermen and so on down the line.

Of course, in the primaries the labor leaders sometimes make mistakes. Witness Jim Holland, who came out for Hylan. But the Building Trades Council made him write a letter repudiating his action and telling Tammany his followers would back Walker, Tammany's choice. Witness also Hylan trying to discipline his former labor friends by taking a quarter of a million dollars of the city's money from deposit at the Federation Bank. And Jimmie Walker putting it right back in again the minute he becomes mayor thru the support of the labor bankers.

THE workers' rank and file should also take note of the mutual compliments and back slaps exchanged between the "big" labor boys and the politicians around election time. The spectacle is interesting and informing. Says Senator Walker, for example, addressing a Labor Day audience on Governor's Island in 1925:

" . . . my congratulations to you (he was talking to the masses) for the great leaders who have picked out, who have come into official bodies with sober mind and strong hearts, with great intelligence and with a manifest understanding of what they were doing" . . . etc., etc., etc.—ad nauseum.

AND finally Calvin Coolidge himself, addressing Peter Brady on the celebration of the second anniversary of the Federation Bank in 1925:

"We are now at the dawn of a new day for labor, and we firmly believe as a result of our experience and influence, also the dawn of a new era between the wage earners and their employers, between capital and labor."

Strikebreaker Cal's idea of the dawn, the new era and the millennium will have been fully reached when every labor skate and every worker eats out of the bipartisan pot. The purpose of a Labor Party is to keep this dawn from ever breaking.

COOLIDGE IN NEW ATTACK UPON MEXICO

Starts New Offensive for Oil Companies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Bullying of the Calles government in Mexico on behalf of American oil companies that seek to avoid payment of taxes to Mexico has been resumed in Washington, under the slight pretext of the killing of an American citizen in Mexico by bandits.

Utterly disconnected as the oil dispute and the bandit crime are, the Coolidge administration has seized the occasion of the murder of Rosenthal to suggest that it will vigorously uphold the right of American oil men to enjoy profits that the Mexican constitution and laws do not permit them to take from the subsoil of that country.

Resume Oil Attack.

Armed intervention in Mexico by the United States is not within the possibilities of the situation, but Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Sheffield have launched upon a new cycle of note-sending and scowling at the less powerful republic below the Rio Grande. This program has been interrupted by the struggle in Mexico between church and state.

That contest appears to be virtually over as a result of the rallying of the Mexican nation to the side of the government. Now Kellogg is about to resume that Mexico recognize the title of the oil companies to the oil deposits to which they secured claims in violation of the Mexican constitution.

Bakers Push Milwaukee Organization Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—(FP)— Assistance from the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union is helping the Milwaukee local to push an energetic campaign against scab bread.

COLONEL FORBES GETS TURNED DOWN ON PLEA FOR PAROLE FROM PEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Sept. 21.—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, an inmate of the federal prison here since March, 1926, was refused a parole at the session of the parole board which came to a close today, it was learned today.

Forbes was one of 497 inmates before the September meeting of the board. He is serving a two-year sentence in connection with defrauding the government in the construction of hospitals for disabled soldiers.

National Defense to Gain by 600 Planes for Commercial Use

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A prediction that 600 commercial airplanes will be in service within six months was made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover today. The plants to produce this equipment, will be a valuable addition to America's national defense, he said.

SHANGHAI UNION LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST BOSSES

Strike Against Long Hours and Low Wages

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—In a manifesto to the public the Shanghai General Labor Union declares that a workman cannot maintain his family on \$12 a month, which is the average wage in the factories. Working hours are between 12 and 16 a day and no recess or stoppage for dinner is permitted. There is no day of rest. Sanitary accommodations are not provided.

Persecution Added.

"It is well known," says the statement, "that the cost of living in Shanghai is the highest in China. Whenever we requested a raise in wages or betterment in treatment our demands have been flatly rejected by the factory owners. They dismiss our representatives and ask the police to arrest the 'ringleaders' of the workers. Our patience has reached a limit. That is the reason there are many strikes."

150,000 Strike.

Both European, Japanese and Chinese factory owners have resisted these demands of the workers so stubbornly that during July there were 100 strikes, involving some 150,000 workers. They were accused of radical tendencies, but this they denied, saying that all they were asking was a chance to feed their families and maintain health while at work.

20,000 More Signatures Needed in New York

(Continued from page 1)

- 14th Cong. Dist. N. Y., Elmer T. Alhson, 1,700.
- 3rd Assem. Dist., Bronx, Elias Marks, 1,250.
- 4th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Isidore Steiner, 1,150.
- 5th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Charles Zimmerman, 1,275.
- 7th Assem. Dist., Bronx, Joseph Boruchowitz, 1,300.
- 20th Cong. Dist., Bronx, Moissaye J. Oigin, 1,700.
- 6th Assem. Dist., Kings, George Primoff, 1,950.
- 14th Assem. Dist., Kings, Samuel Nesin, 900.
- 23rd Assem. Dist., Kings, Fannie Warshafsky, 875.
- 10th Cong. Dist., Kings, Bertram D. Wolfe, 1,700.
- 7th Sen. Dist., Kings, Morris Rosen, 1,700.

The time for the filing of the signatures is almost at hand and we are still short almost 20,000 signatures. All comrades are instructed by the district executive committee to immediately report to the following places, where they will receive petitions and instructions and start on the work of collecting signatures:

Headquarters for Signature Work.

- 108 East 14th St., New York City.
- 36 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.
- 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
- 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
- 81 E. 110th St., New York City.
- 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.
- 443 St. Anns Ave., Bronx.

Comrades in charge of the headquarters will be there every evening, and all comrades must report there without fail for signature work.

The section campaign managers have been instructed to keep a record of all those who come for signature work, and those who do not report will be called before their section committee to explain why they have not responded for this important work.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

New York DAILY WORKER
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Workers (Communist) Party

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

J. Louis Engdahl.

Over two hundred workers crowded to hear J. L. Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, speak at an open air meeting here at Worcester, Mass., on "The Workers and the Old Parties." There was a great deal of enthusiasm and a considerable collection was made as well as a good deal of literature sold. Max Lerner also spoke from the same platform with Comrade Engdahl.

The Worcester meeting was one of a whole series that make up the big country-wide election campaign tour on which Comrade Engdahl is now engaged. Today his meeting will be in Chicago. Then he will proceed westward. The remaining meetings of his tour follow:

- CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
- MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24, Moose Hall, 43 S. 4th St.
- ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
- MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

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 Carsathers and Anna Wellman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district. Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 8th congressional district. Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz. (Manhattan) Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Cockkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbeln. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison. (Bronx) Assembly 3rd District, Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Mollaysa J. Ojgin. (Brooklyn) Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Neslin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

- SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sept. 23.
- LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
- SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.
- PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29.
- ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
- TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
- MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
- SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
- SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
- MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
- ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

J. O. Bentall.

Flint, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak tomorrow, Sept. 23, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

- FLINT, Mich.—Thursday, Sept. 23.
- GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.
- MUSKOGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Youngstown, Ohio, today, Sept. 22. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

- YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Sept. 22.
- WARREN, O.—Sept. 23.
- CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.
- AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
- ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour.

Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Haverhill, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

- HAVERHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 23.
- LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.
- LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.
- FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
- GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
- SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
- HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
- PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

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BERTRAM D. WOLFE

Director of the Workers' School in New York

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Auspices, Workers (Communist) Party.



Socialist Party Fights Unity of Action of Workers

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Exec. Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has sounded a note of alarm to the locals and members of that organization and made what the St. Louis "Labor" terms "an important request" to the units of the party.

This "important request" is nothing less than a seven point warning to the locals of the Socialist Party not to permit themselves to become part of united action of the workers in their present day struggles.

THE locals of the Socialist Party, according to the request of the National Executive Committee should not enter the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers by participating in the organization of councils for the protection of the foreign-born. They must not join in a united fight against discrimination from which the Negroes suffer. They must remain away from the united movement for the release of political prisoners nor should they aid workers in a strike.

The Reason For This Warning. The reason for this warning of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is that the Communists are often the leaders and the initiators of united front movements to fight in the workers' interests. For the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, it is a crime for the socialists to join with trade union organizations, workers' fraternal organizations and Communists in a united front struggle to prevent the foreign-born workers from being registered, photographed and fingerprinted or to fight against racial discrimination from which the Negro suffers or to take action to help workers who are fighting the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions thru a strike.

THIS warning has however, a deeper significance than the mere fear on the part of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that the members or units of that organization may really participate in the struggles of the workers. Many local organizations of the Socialist Party have ignored the policy of the National Executive Committee of keeping the workers from uniting to fight their immediate battles against the capitalist exploiters. There are, in the Socialist Party, many sincere workers who still believe that the Socialist Party is an organization fighting in the workers' interests. Branches of the Socialist Party in which such workers predominate have, in spite of all the past warnings, and denunciations by the leaders of the Socialist Party, joined in united front action in the interests of the workers even though those actions were initiated and led by Communists. These working class members and units of the Socialist Party dominated by such members do not fear to be associated with Communists in a common struggle to aid striking workers or to protect foreign-born workers against exception laws which would register, fingerprint and photograph them like criminals.

SOCIALIST locals have joined with trade union representatives, with representatives of the fraternal organizations of foreign-born workers and with the Communists in forming Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers. It has been thru the mass pressure of these councils that the enactment of these exception laws by congress has been prevented. Now the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party warns its locals to keep out of such a struggle to protect the foreign-born workers.

THE same has been true in relation to the great struggle of the striking textile workers of Passaic. Many socialist locals could not be prevented from joining in the united front movement to support the Passaic workers in their heroic strike. The socialist locals have joined with trade unionists, Communists, workers' fraternal organizations in forming relief committees for the Passaic strikers. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party tells the socialist locals to get out of these relief committees and let the Passaic workers fight their own battles.

SOCIALIST locals have been found themselves in united front political conferences formed for the purpose of promoting independent political action and participated in by trade union representatives, fraternal organization representatives and Communists, in addition to the socialists. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is opposed to such a movement to break the workers away from the republican and democratic parties and to organize them for an independent political struggle thru the formation of a labor party. It warns its locals to keep out of such organizations for united action on the political field.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is even against the united front movement to win complete political, educational, industrial, and social equality for the Negroes of this country. The socialist locals must not participate in united action to fight against racial discrimination against the Negroes.

Will The Socialist Locals Abandon THE instructions of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to its locals, since by

fore those locals made up of workers who wish to participate in the workers' struggles in this country, the question whether they shall abandon the class struggle or whether they shall abandon the Socialist Party.

There could be no greater confession of bankruptcy so far as fighting for the workers' interests in this country is concerned, than this seven point statement constituting "an important request" by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party endeavored to confuse the view placed before the socialist locals by reference to financial domination of these organizations by the Communists. But no workers will be deceived by this. The instructions to the socialist locals actually mean that these locals must keep out of every movement of the American workers which represents a fight on the basis of the class struggle, because every such struggle in this country has been either initiated, or is being led or supported by the Communists.

The issue before the socialist locals is whether they will participate in such united action by the workers against their capitalist exploiters or give up the idea of the class struggle.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will fool no one by its reference to the Communist leadership of such united front movements. Where the Communists have become the leaders of the united front movement of the workers, it has been because they have won the confidence and support of the workers thru their services in the common struggle. If they have initiated united front action thru which the workers have been able to make a better fight against the capitalist bosses, that is to their credit. The fact that this is so, shows that the Communist program today is a program thru which the workers can achieve results and relieve themselves from some of the oppression and exploitation from which they suffer and against which they are struggling at the present time.

What Does Debs Say?

THERE is another phase of this statement of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party which deserves attention. Eugene V. Debs is the chairman of the National Executive Committee. It is not likely that he participated or approved of the statement of the Socialist Party. He is reported ill at his home in Terre Haute, Ind.

But the workers of this country will want to know the opinion of Eugene V. Debs of this statement of the National Executive Committee of which he is the chairman.

THE workers have heard Debs make eloquent appeals for united action against the capitalist exploiters. For more than twenty-five years, he has been an advocate of unity of the working class in their struggle against the capitalists.

Will Eugene V. Debs approve of the instructions of his National Executive Committee to refuse to join in united action for the protection of the foreign-born workers, for the fight against discrimination against the Negroes, for the fight to release political prisoners and in support of the strikes of the workers?

THE socialist locals which, in spite of the reactionary policies of the National Executive Committee of their party, have joined in the workers' struggles will want to know where Debs stands on these questions. The workers generally who honor Debs for his years of struggle in the workers' cause in spite of his continued adherence to the Socialist Party, will want to know his stand on the effort of the National Executive Committee of his party to divide the workers in place of uniting them.

EUGENE V. DEBS should not permit such a stain to be placed upon his record as will be placed there if he permits the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, of which he is chairman, to go unchallenged.

The self-respecting workers in the locals of the Socialist Party, if they are sincere in their desire to fight the workers' struggles, will repudiate this action of the National Executive Committee to divide the workers in place of endeavoring to unite them for the class struggle.

Brick and Clay Union Holds Convention on Mississippi Steamer

Members of the United Brick and clay workers left Chicago today for Peoria, Ill., where they will board the steamship "Cape Girardeau" for an inspection and observation cruise of the lakes to Gulf Water route. Sessions of their annual convention will be held aboard the boat enroute. A special trip will be made to Belleville, Ill., after the delegates land in St. Louis. The oldest local of the brick and clay workers outside of Chicago, is in Belleville.

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



POLICE JUDGES PROTECT CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS IN MD.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland employers continue to violate the child labor law despite the alleged rigid enforcement policy adopted in 1924. The annual report of T. Knox Insley, Commissioner of Labor and Statistics states almost as much.

Under the Maryland law, the responsibility for violations of the law rests with the employer. There were 458 violations during the year.

The first Maryland child labor law was passed in 1912, with provisions for inspectors under the State Child Labor Bureau to enforce it.

Many inspectors, Commissioner Insley points out, received appointments to the Bureau as rewards for political services. These inspectors he declares, has little knowledge of the child labor law and little inclination to enforce it. For a number of years after the first child labor law was passed, child labor inspectors were unknown in many counties.

The police judges of Baltimore, whose children of course never become the child slaves of the Maryland canneries, protected the child labor exploiters in their nefarious work.

British Youth to Send Delegation to Soviet Union

LONDON, England, Sept. 4.—(By Mail.)—Comrade Tristram, N. Leeds I. L. P. Guild of Youth, presided over a very keen and representative conference at the Morris Hall on Saturday afternoon in Leeds.

Young miners, textile workers, garment workers, engineers were prominent among the delegates and all spoke heartily in favor of sending a British young workers' delegation to look over the situation in the Soviet Union, at the earliest possible moment.

The secretary of the Leeds Central Campaign Committee, reported on the activities since the last congress. Finance was coming in well, but more was wanted and many organizations had written requiring further particulars.

A suggestion was made from the floor of the conference that later on the Russian young workers should be invited to send a delegation to England to see the conditions of the young workers in capitalist Britain. The suggestion found great favor.



Vol. 5, No. 8 Chicago, Ill., August, 1926 Price 8 Cents



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17 Year Mucker Killed in Tunnel Explosion

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—Eight muckers lost their lives in an explosion that occurred at 5:25 a. m., September 15, in the new intake tunnel to the Kansas City waterworks that is being constructed under the Missouri River. One of the eight muckers was a husky lad of 17 whose life was sacrificed due to carelessness on the part of the construction company.

The "graveyard shift" as the night shift is called, works in a tunnel 250 feet below the Missouri River from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. At 12:30 the blow plant broke down and the fan stopped. The foreman ordered the men out but at 4:30 he ordered and accompanied them back in the shaft to continue work. At 5:25 the explosion occurred that cost the lives of eight muckers; the 17-year-old lad, the foreman and six others. One was a worker who came to the city for a vacation and needed a little extra money and decided to work a few weeks as a mucker.

The explosion threw two machines weighing 4000 pounds over 20 feet and debris was thrown over a thousand feet. The shaft was in no condition for work when the men went back. No air was in the shaft and gas had filled the space. The company says it is a mystery as to what caused the explosion.

The mother of W. F. Baily, the youth that was killed, had asked the construction company several days before to discharge her boy as he was too young to do this kind of work. The company took no steps to comply with the request of the mother and the youth was too glad to make "good money" that is paid for this dangerous work.

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First Issue October 16.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

ZIMMERMAN SAYS EMPLOYERS RULE STATE ASSEMBLY

By CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN, Candidate for 5th Assembly, Bronx, and Vice-Chairman General Strike Committee, N. Y. Garment Workers.

The issuance of the injunction against the International Ladies' Garment Workers brings forward again the need for independent working-class political action. Injunctions are being employed by the bosses on an ever-increasing scale. The right to strike and picket is a life and death necessity for the maintenance of union organization.

The purpose of injunctions is to deal a death blow to the right to strike and picket. Workers must exert their maximum effort in order to defeat the use of such methods intended to establish the open shop in industry.

Present Assembly Anti-Labor.
The New York state assembly has in the last year engaged in an orgy of reactionary legislation. It has turned down the very simple demands for labor legislation presented by the New York State Federation of Labor.

It has defeated bills aimed at relieving the exploitation of women and children. On the other hand, reactionary measures in the interests of the manufacturers and trusts of New York state have been favored by the legislature.

Employers Seek More Power.
The proposals for the reorganization of the government, the heralded as a plan for simplification of the government, means that more injunctions and greater police power are put in the hands of employers interested in destroying unions and reducing the living standards of the workers.

The workers in this election must demonstrate their readiness to support proposals aimed at uniting their power, of bringing nearer the day when a labor party based upon the strength of organized labor can be established.

Support the Workers' Party.
They must support the campaign conducted by the Workers' Party, for improving the standards of life of the workers against militarism and war, against injunctions and measures to stifle the voice of labor, for recognition of the Soviet Union, for social equality to the Negro and for all measures that will build up the power of the working class.

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TOM MANN, VETERAN LEADER OF BRITISH LABOR, SPEAKS TO THE NATIONAL MINORITY CONFERENCE

The National Minority Movement, or revolutionary left wing of British trade unionism, recently held its third annual conference at Battersea Town Hall in London. The DAILY WORKER gives below the address of Tom Mann, chairman of the N. M. M., veteran labor leader of Great Britain, as an interesting and graphic picture of the scope and purposes of the British left wing.—Editor's Note.

(Continued from previous issue)

Rank and File All Right.
THE general strike did not fail because of any weakness or lack of courage, or unreadiness to act on the part of the rank and file. It failed because those upon whom responsibility fell at the time had no belief in the general strike; very few indeed of the members of the General Council have any real understanding of what is involved in the general strike, and those who claim to have a knowledge of it have spoken and written against it.

Thus these persons temporarily supported the strike in order to make it a failure, holding themselves in readiness to frustrate and destroy its chances of success. They believe in and resort to the policy of class collaboration to the serious detriment of the position of the workers.

The leaders of the future must rest with those who—
1. Understand the real nature of the class struggle and are ever ready to take militant action to travel towards the workers' control of industry.
2. Have a well-thought-out policy to meet the varying conditions on a national and international scale.

We declare that the National Minority Movement has acted as a nucleus of such leadership and that the principles we have popularized and the policy we pursue are destined to revolutionize the movement.

Capitalist Dictatorship.
It is necessary to make reference to the role played by the government during the period under review. Probably never in our history have we had such a clear demonstration of the truth of the statement of Karl Marx that under capitalism the government is the "executive committee of the capitalist class." The government, by its daily behavior, has shown unmistakably that it is ready to use all the powers of the state, not in the interests of the people, but exclusively in the interests of the capitalists.

The government has been utterly regardless of the millions of workers and has listened only to the voices of its financial overlords, the Federation of British Industries and the Mining Association of Great Britain.

By means of the emergency power act it wipes out the constitution and carries on a ruthless and tyrannical crusade against those who do not kow-tow to its dictatorship. Never in our history has this country been under such a ruthless capitalist dictatorship as now.

State Employees to Be Bulldozed.
It is just over a hundred years since our fathers won for us the right to organize. This carried with it the right to link up with fellow workers; now at this time of day the government is beginning a new attack to prohibit sympathetic strikes, and demanding the disaffiliation of civil servants from the Trades Union Congress and the labor party.

The government is not against all trade unionism, it is only against that trade unionism which is strong enough and directed by those who are capable enough to achieve something of value to the workers.

The attack on the civil service trade unions is very significant. In the general strike, railway clerical workers were out with manual workers. This is essential for complete success. Solidarity with those who wield the pen and all others who work is the object we aim at. If we examine the position to understand what the government is after it presents itself in three ways:

- 1. An attempt to make unity between clerical and manual workers impossible.
- 2. An attempt to clear out of government service all other than reactionaries, thereby making the workers in the state departments 100 per cent safe for capitalism.
- 3. An attempt to entrench reactionary elements in government service in order to enable capitalists to sabotage a labor government.

The attack on the civil service is made under the cry, "the civil service is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This is similar to the parrot cry of "the army is a neutral body, it must be free from politics." This shows how inextricably mixed are industrial with political questions.

what they really stand for is "our own class," i. e., the robber class, the exploiting class, which class is not more than 1 per cent of the community, but which always battens on the community.

We of the worker class, the entire producing class, the creators of the wealth of the country, must now see to it that there shall be no more wasting of time and energy and the lives of the people. We must demand and insist on loyalty to our class by those who wish to speak in our name.

The Miners' Fight.
THE miners' look-out is still on. The whole working class is still suffering. Baldwin's assertion that only the miners are being attacked is utterly untrue, the policy pursued fits exactly with the statement of Baldwin when he said: "All wages must come down."

The coming Trades Union Congress should decide to call for a levy on all the unions to help the miners and confer with the executives of the unions as to the best means of applying it. It is still possible for the workers of this country to do something much more substantial to help the miners financially. A resolution passed at congress authorizing the General Council to act in conjunction with the union executives could get going quickly.

It's War We Are In.
WE are fully conscious of the difficulties in getting in good results with conditions as they are, yet it is the case that if the miners should lose, then the general rank and file will lose many times more than the cost now of helping the miners to win.

Even now there is time to apply an effective embargo on all coal, the will to act would make this possible in one day, and it should be done. And I solemnly declare that we who realize that it's war we are in should have no scruples in calling out the safety men from the miners. To carefully take scrupulous care of the property of the enemy that is fighting you to the death is a queer way of fighting that enemy.

International Unity.
INTERNATIONAL unity proved to be more than talk in the case of Russia, who set the example to the world by her prompt and substantial monetary help to the British miners. Had we but had world-wide relations of such a character we should have won long ago. If the unions on the continent associated with Amsterdam had done half as much as Russia has done the situation financially would have been more controllable.

We must again deal with International Trade Union unity. It is really of the greatest importance that we shall be able to act on a world scale. Governments are deliberately fomenting strife calculated to again precipitate a world war. We must not be dumb whilst this goes on; therefore, this will be on the agenda and will, I am sure, have most careful consideration. The Anglo-Russian relations have been strained, but are cementing again, and to this we must also give full consideration.

We are meeting a week in front of the Trades Union Congress, and it is announced that the General Council does not intend to have the question of more power to the General Council discussed at congress, because this will bring up the whole subject of the general strike. The movement cannot wait another year before the matter shall be dealt with, the whole thing is exceedingly urgent to those who sense the situation aright.

In any case we must (as far as time admits) deal with these fateful questions, every phase of the labor problem comes within our purview. The delegates present at this minority conference have already done much; after our consultations here we shall go to our respective districts, not to forget what we met for, but to carry on our work with redoubled energy, in the fullest confidence that we are engaged in fighting the most successful battles of our class, for the overthrow of capitalism and establishing the workers in full control of all industry.

Success to the workers of all countries!
Success to the speedy overthrow of capitalism and the full realization of socialism.

"Prolet-Tribune", Russ Living Paper, Gets Good Reception

In spite of the warm weather a good crowd attended the eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, last Saturday night at the Workers' House. It was the first indoor issue after the summer season. The crowd cheered the greetings from the Novy Mir worker correspondents to the Vilnis Lithuanian daily, the first issue of which appeared on Saturday.

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

FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET

ARTICLE VII.
WHY A LOCAL LABOR PARTY?
By Bertram D. Wolfe.

THE Workers' Party stands committed to the use of all its energies for the building of an American Labor Party on a national scale. Nevertheless, the instructions of the Central Executive Committee to the districts in the 1928 campaign declared: "There will be three forms in which the party will go into the elections: 1. Through existing farmer and labor parties. 2. Through placing united front labor tickets on the ballot. 3. By placing Workers' (Communist) Party tickets on the ballot."

The question naturally arises: Why this flexibility of tactics? Why this variety of forms?

AMERICAN political conditions, unlike those of England, are such that a national labor party tends to come into being by the foundation of various local and state labor parties, gradually converging towards an American labor party and finally crystallizing when the national sentiment for their unification and for the creation of a single labor party on a national scale is powerful enough.

Sane in Va., Insane in N. Y.
Economically the United States is a single unit, but because of the federal system of government, the states have widely divergent laws and distinct administrations. Thus, in extreme cases, men have been known to be divorced by the laws of one state and yet, marrying again, bigamists by the laws of another. There have even been cases, as the Chalons case, where a man was insane in New York and sane in Virginia.

WHEN the interests of big business require it, "state rights" are promptly forgotten and by all sorts of legal fictions, a unified national law in a given field is put across. Conversely, when capital wishes to block a national law, the theory of state rights is zealously upheld and the law is nullified and declared unconstitutional as an interference with state sovereignty. In this manner, every child labor law thus far put on the statute books has been set aside.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of laws limiting or abridging freedom of speech, press, or assembly, or limiting the right of every citizen to bear arms. But the constitution has been so interpreted that any state may freely adopt criminal syndicalist laws, laws forbidding the carrying of arms, laws forbidding mass picketing and other forms of free assembly.

Nevertheless, when the war broke out, a national "espionage" act was effectively used on a national scale along with the numerous criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy acts of the various states.

Brakes on Progress.
THE courts of the United States have been one of the chief instruments for blocking legislation which expresses the needs of the working class. They have always appealed to precedents established in a period when there was no working class and no modern industry. Thus Professor Commons, who can scarcely be accused of radicalism declares:

"The courts blocking the way of a new aggressive class with precedents created to protect a dominant class, have had, in this country, a high authority unknown in other lands. By vetoing laws which labor in its political struggles has been able to secure, the courts, joined to divergent state policies, have excluded or delayed labor from legislative acts." (History of Labor in the United States, Vol. I, p. 9.)

LABOR protection measures, child labor laws, regulations of the length of the work day, minimum wage measures, social insurance, etc., have been construed by the capitalist courts as state matters and not national ones, therefore the labor movement has had to fight in each state separately for the passage of such laws and consequently, labor political activities tend to be of a local nature.

It is only when such laws are finally passed in a given state that the state supreme court steps in and declares them unconstitutional, and, as a last resort, if the bosses lose, they appeal to the national supreme court which gives the final death blow to the measure in question.

The Central Labor Union.
AGAIN, the natural basis for political activity tends to be the local Central Labor Council in municipal matters and the State Federation of Labor in state matters. These bodies are much closer to the rank and file (particularly the former of them) than is the executive council and the national convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Consequently, it is in the Central Labor Council that the demands of labor for independent political action first makes itself felt and most strongly so. NOT only is the character of the labor movement greatly diversified according to the state (the question of whether there are large industrial centers in the state or not and what

WCFL Radio Program

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Florentine String Trio: Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Hickey and Johnson.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

That made Dad rather warm, because he had been reading this news for three or four months and believing every word of it. He wanted to know if Paul didn't believe there had been any killing of the rich classes in Russia. Paul said he didn't doubt there had been some, because he had read about the French revolution. What you had to remember was the way the Russian people had been treated by their ruling classes and the kind of government they were used to; you had to judge their revolution by their standards and not by ours. Paul smiled and added that it was a mistake for an American employer who had tried to give his men a square deal, to identify himself with those masters in Russia who had beaten their men with knouts and turned them over to the Cossacks if they attempted any protest.

That pacified Dad a little, but he said the way it seemed to him, these Bolsheviks were just so many German agents. He told about the train that had carried Lenin—Dad called him Leenyn—through Germany. But Paul asked whether he had watched the news that had come from the peace negotiations; the Germans had apparently been as much afraid of the Russians as we were. These Bolsheviks were fighting the ruling classes of both sides, and the Germans might find the peace they had made more dangerous to them than the fighting; the revolutionary propaganda might spread in their armies and even to the Western Front.

There was no use expecting Dad to see anything so complicated as that. The declared that if the Russians had really wanted to help the cause of peace and justice they should have stood by the allies until the Kaiser was put out of business. Then Paul asked whether Mr. Ross had read the secret treaties of the allies, and Dad was obliged to confess that he had never even heard of them. Paul explained how the Soviets, after demanding that the allies should make known their war aims and having no attention paid to the request, had revealed to the world all the secret agreements which the allies had made with the Tsar, for dividing up the territories they meant to take from the Germans and Austrians and Turks. Paul declared that the text of these treaties, the most important news of the day, had been suppressed by the American newspapers. If we were going into this war blindfolded, to help Great Britain and France and Italy and Japan in their imperialist aims, then our people were being deceived and some day they would have a bitter awakening.

Dad's answer to that was simple: Paul might rest assured, those secret treaties would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries. Had not our government already given out a lot of documents it had obtained in Russia, proving the Bolshevik leaders to be German agents? Those were the true documents, and Paul would find it out some day, and be ashamed of having doubted our allies. How could he suppose that President Wilson would let us be jockeyed?

Bunny sat, taking in every word of this discussion. It was puzzling, and hard to be sure about, but it seemed to him that Dad was right, what could a good American do, in war-time like this, but trust his government? Bunny was a little shocked to hear a man wearing the uniform of the army sit there and express doubts about his superiors, and he considered it his duty to get Paul off by himself and tell him some of the things the four minute men had said in school and try to inspire him with a more intense patriotism. But Paul only laughed and patted Bunny on the back, saying that they got any quantity of propaganda here in the training camp.

One evening they all went to hear Eli; in a great tent such as would hold a three-ring circus, with thousands of cars parked in the fields about and sawdust strewn in the aisles and hundreds of wooden benches crowded with soldier boys and ranchers and their wives and children. There was a platform with the evangelist, wearing a white robe with a golden star on his bosom, for all the world like some Persian magus; and there was a "silver band," with trumpets and bass-tubes gleaming so that they put your eyes out. When those big blarers started a hymn of glory, and the audience started to rock and shout, "Praise the Lord!" the top of that tent would bulge out!

Eli preached against the Hun, telling how the Holy Spirit had revealed to him that the enemy was to be routed before the year was by and promising eternal salvation to all who died in this cause of the Lord—provided, of course, that they had not rejected their chance to be saved by Eli. In the middle of the stage was a tank constructed, with steps descending into it and the converts sitting in rows on the platform, garbed in white nighties; when that stage of the ceremonies arrived, Eli descended into the water himself, and grabbed his victims one by one by the backs of their necks and in the name of the Father and the Son of the Holy Ghost, he swung them forward, soused! into the water. Thereby their sins were washed from the very last hair of their bodies and if from the holy water then contracted any of those diseases which are the penalty of sins, even among military crusaders—well, all they had to do was to come back again and have themselves "healed" by the prophet of the Third Revelation.

Next day the family drove home and how much they had to gossip about on the way and for weeks thereafter! Bunny was looking forward to living this camp-life the coming summer—except that, because of the preparation he was getting in school and also because of Dad's influence, he was to be in an officer's training camp. He was full of consecration and working harder than ever at his duties.

Late in March began that long-dreaded onslaught on the western front; one of those battles to which the world had grown accustomed, extending over a hundred miles of front and lasting all day and all night for several weeks. Such a battle was not named from a town or a city, but from a province; this was the battle of Picardy. The German rush broke through the British line and drove them back in rout for thirty or forty miles and captured a hundred thousand men and it seemed that Dad's worst forebodings were to be realized.

But neither the Germans nor the allies knew that in an obscure village amid the fruit orchards of California a mighty prophet was exercising his magic on their behalf. It chanced that Eli Watkins read a news item from the front, declaring that the only thing which could save the British armies was rain; and forthwith he assembled his hosts of prayer, and all night long they rocked upon their knees and wrung their hands unto the Lord, invoking storms in Picardy; and the Lord heard them, and the floodgates of heaven were opened and the rain descended and the feet of the Huns were stuck fast, yes, and their chariot wheels also and their might men at arms were downed in mud; but on the side where the hosts of the Lord were battling there fell no rain, but the ground was clean and reinforcements came up and the British line was saved and back amid the California orchards the hosannas of the faithful shook the blossoms off the prune-trees.

(To be continued.)

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The Injunction Against the New York Garment Workers

The sweeping injunction issued against the striking New York garment workers is a challenge to the whole labor movement. It should be met by determined resistance to destroy this method of strike-breaking by the capitalists and their henchmen in judicial positions.

Theoretically, the workers of this country are supposed to enjoy the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly and the right to organize to advance their common welfare. When it comes to a test of these rights, however, the capitalists find the means of denying them and putting the workers into jail if they tried to exercise them.

The Daugherty injunction against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922 set the example for sweeping orders to the workers not to do anything which would compel the railroad owners to grant them better wages and working conditions. It ordered them, on the penalty of going to jail if they did not obey the order, not to meet, to issue any papers, to use their funds, to picket and persuade strikebreakers not to take their places, and prohibited everything that the strikers theoretically had a right to do and which they ought to do if they were to continue this fight against the bosses.

Under the injunction process, one man, usually a particularly willing tool of the bosses, issues an order which supercedes the constitution of the United States and the legislative acts of both the state and federal government. Ukases of the czarist regime were not more powerful than the injunctions are today in the United States. There are a number of thousands of little czars holding positions as judges, who at any moment, can come to the aid of the bosses by issuing injunctions intended to destroy the workers' power in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

The injunction against the striking New York garment workers is one of the sweeping ukases of the new czars of the capitalist system. The issuance of such an injunction, after the attempt of Governor Smith to force the workers to submit their demands to arbitration, shows a co-ordinated use of the state power against the workers in the New York strike. The garment workers stood firm against Governor Smith's attempt to make them submit their case to arbitration. His next move was to endeavor to rob the workers of any power to put up a further fight for their demands. The method adopted was the sweeping injunction which has been issued.

There is but one answer which can be made to the arbitrary power which the capitalists have invoked in order to keep down the workers. That is to ignore the injunction and continue the struggle. The mass power of the workers must be mobilized against this weapon of the capitalists. The 40,000 striking garment workers should, as one man, refuse to submit to the injunction issued against them. They should go on with their fight, carry on their picketing, do all the things that the injunction says they shall not do.

The entire organized labor movement of New York City must be rallied to their support in this defiance against the bosses' injunction.

Such a mass defiance of the injunction in the New York garment workers' strike will kill the injunction. A similar nation-wide fight by the organized labor movement against the injunctions wherever they are used, would soon free the workers from the effects of this weapon of the capitalists.

There is another lesson to be learned from the use of the injunction. In the New York strike and elsewhere. To get an injunction, the capitalist bosses must have their men on the bench. To get a governor to endeavor to enforce arbitration against the workers, they must have their men in the gubernatorial offices. They elect their judges and their governors thru the republican and democratic parties. The workers who vote for these parties' candidates are voting for injunctions against them and for the use of the governmental powers generally against their interests.

As long as the workers vote for the bosses' candidates, they are voting the power into the hands of the capitalist bosses who beat them into submission when they go out on strike on the picket line to fight for their interests.

The fight against the injunctions has two fronts. The first one of these is the direct mass violation of the capitalist injunctions, the second, the fight to take the governmental power out of the hands of the capitalist bosses.

The New York garment workers and the workers everywhere who feel the mailed fist of the capitalists in the form of injunctions must join in the fight on both these fronts to break this weapon of the capitalists.

The Reward of Scabbery

Officials of the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, have announced their intention to chop off the economic heads of one hundred overseers and second hands and to slash the salaries of two hundred more.

This is base ingratitude. Those boys took an active part in the 1922 strike, as strikebreakers. When the strikers were forced to return to work and stand in line waiting for a job, those overseers were detailed to look over the waiting line and pick out the active strikers for punishment. Those workers who were marked by those slimy stoolpigeons were blacklisted in every New Hampshire mill.

The *Labor News* of Worcester, Massachusetts, comments acidly on the predicament in which those petty bosses now find themselves in. The following excerpt is well worth reproduction:

"These bosses are now reaping a bitter reward for their loyalty to the corporation.

"The Amoskeag made millions in war profits; it flew flags from the staffs erected on its mills. Many of its employes entered the service, went over and never came back.

"Parker Straw of the Amoskeag corporation also entered the service. But he went in as a 'dollar-a-year man.' He also went over, but he came back home none the worse for his trip.

"While the boys were smelling poison gas that made human wrecks and sorrowing homes, Mr. Straw was smelling war orders that piled up a surplus of thirty million dollars."

The wages of treachery is more of the same thing.

A "Socialist" United Front Maneuver

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

THE Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, which just held its first annual and successful convention in New York City, was formed of a united front of labor, socialist and Communist organizations. In the three years of its existence it has conducted an intense agitation against fascism in this country.

Formed at a time when fascism raised its head in Italy, the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America first limited its activities to the periodical issuance of manifestos against the violence of fascism, but it grew and dug deep roots into the masses when the Communists and militant left-wingers assumed an active and guiding role in the alliance. As a result of the latter's activities, the alliance took on flesh and blood and established a sound core of active members in the branches formed all over the country, thru the Political Refugee Leagues and militants within the Italian labor unions. The demonstrations of thousands of workers and the huge and numerous mass meetings held all over the country demonstrated that the proletarian united front and working class organizations are the weapons for fighting and defeating fascism, in the face of which the agents of Mussolini in this country hardly could raise its voice.

Enter Under Pressure. The socialists, under the pressure of the masses, entered this united front with the Communists and other labor organizations in spite of their professed opposition to united front activities with the Communists. They did not dare to remain outside this movement and at the beginning were content with the organization as long as it bore a liberal aspect and confined its chief activities to denunciations of "suppression of democracy, liberty" and other phrases dear to the hearts of the petty bourgeois socialists of America.

As the movement in America—particularly in reaction to the growth of proletarian opposition to fascism in Italy and also as a result of the fact that the united front took roots and developed an active rank and file proletarian membership—took on more of a working class character and showed that it meant real business in fighting fascism on all fronts and that it was not a mere gathering of labor bureaucrats, but a real fighting organization, the socialist party lost heart with the united front and began to look with disfavor at the organization.

Try to Break. In place of drawing in their membership, becoming active and going along with the policy of the alliance of fighting fascism, not only in Italy, but in America, expressed in deportations of political refugees, the socialist leaders (who follow the course of expedi-

enting militants and pursuing class collaborationist tactics resulting in weak unions) decided to "free" themselves from this united front, to execute a "maneuver" of either getting the alliance under their domination or splitting it. Only several weeks ago, on the eve of the national convention, the Italian socialists of New York made a decision by the N. C. of the socialist party. The handful of socialist leaders therefore held a conference and announced to the world "that since the alliance has been dominated by the Communists who favor dictatorships, violence, etc., they no longer could be part of this organization."

But hardly had they concocted the scheme and made the first announcement that the socialists found that their maneuver was a fiasco.

Split a Fiablo. WITH the first attempt to cause a break-away on what they thought would be a large scale, they found that the rank and file of the workers in the unions, and even progressive leaders and organizations would not go along with this attempt. Their scheme ended in a complete and miserable debacle. The very leaders who were part of the plan failed the representatives of the Italian section of the socialist party. Such red-baiters as Ninfo, who hate the Communists even more than they do the bourgeoisie (with whom they conduct class collaboration policies) were shrewder than the socialist leaders and found it more expedient to remain in the united front and participate in the convention. The socialist party, however, having already declared its policy in splitting the alliance, was compelled to go thru with this gesture and create an abortive dual alliance called the Anti-Fascist League of North America with a program not against fascism, but against all dictatorships, in Soviet Russia, etc., ad nauseam. On the eve of the convention the socialists found that their "maneuver in the united front" was only a matter for jest and banter among the Italian workers. In place of splitting the alliance, they had only completely isolated themselves.

ONCE having started on this path, however, they had to make good in appearances and so they bravely announced that they would not participate in the first national convention of the alliance. Not only that, but they brought reinforcements to the front and further announced to the whole world that the United Hebrew Trades (which had never been an active participant in the alliance) likewise would not participate in the convention. But they could get no further.

250 Delegates Come. IN the national convention held September 6, 7 and 8, 250 delegates from all parts of the country repre-

senting over 200,000 Italian workers, came to the convention. In addition to other unions, there were represented as delegates, Antonini, Ninfo and company, loyal sons of class collaboration, who had no choice but to enter the convention or otherwise have a fight on their hands with the membership. But so bare-footed was the attempt to split the alliance, that even many of the honest members of the socialist party had to repudiate the little game of the socialists. Socialist delegates from Hoboken, Washington and New York showed no sympathy with their socialist leaders and participated in the convention. The grand fiasco of the socialist party attitude in withdrawing from the alliance and declaring that the Communists were not good friends of labor, came when Vaccra, a leader of the socialists in America, spoke in the convention as a political refugee and apologized for the action of the socialist party, whom he had to follow as a disciplined member.

Militant Spirit in Convention. THE national convention was a splendid demonstration of unity and resoluteness of the Italian workers' organizations against the common enemy of the working class—fascism. The convention was dominated by a militant spirit and by the leadership of the Communists and the left wing. The convention accepted unanimously (not even the socialist bureaucrats daring to oppose) resolutions characterizing fascism as a phase of the whole imperialist development of the world instead of as a mere post-war phenomenon, as the socialists and liberals erroneously characterized it hitherto. It called for joint campaigns of anti-fascist working-class groups among the Hungarians, Spanish and Italian workers. It condemned the action of the United States government in deporting political refugees and calling for the freedom of political prisoners in America. It endorsed the movement for protection of the foreign-born workers and went on record for affiliation, with a rising vote, with the International Labor Defense, the shield of labor defense in this country. The convention took steps for making the alliance even more effective and more extensive, including women's sections and children's circles, and thus paved the way for greater success in anti-fascist work in the United States. It greeted the striking miners in England, clothing workers in New York, textile workers in Passaic.

Socialists Try to Return. REALIZING that their "maneuver" had only isolated them, many socialists tried to get their leaders to change their decision, return to the convention and to present their return as a victory over the Communists. They tried to secure a specific invitation requesting them to come

back into the alliance and in response to this maneuver found that the convention understood too well their game of trying to split the alliance. The convention only repeated emphatically that all who wished to work for the unity of the movement and for an energetic campaign against fascism would be welcome, leaving it to the socialists to choose this course or commit suicide.

The socialist speakers at the convention, in spite of their bitter hatred of the militant labor movement, very carefully avoided attacking Soviet Russia and Communism, in spite of the propaganda campaign of the little abortive and dual socialist league. Even Pres. Green, upon good advice of his socialist friends, dared not attack Soviet Russia or Communism in his address to the convention.

Surrender Program. THE role of the socialists and labor bureaucrats, as a result of their abortive attempt to split the convention, was one of abject submission to the militant resolutions and leadership of the convention and a complete surrender of their program of attack, slander and vilification—a policy which would have meant only further hostility of working class elements and of progressives within the convention to the socialists. Nothing was left, therefore, for the socialists but to try to cover up their debacle by misrepresenting the convention in their account in the *New Leader* and *Forward*—which can fool no one who has witnessed the convention of the alliance. Their announcement that they are continuing with their own little league they do not themselves take seriously.

THIS is the story of a socialist maneuver in a united front. It is particularly enlightening in view of the "time-honored accusation of the socialists that Communists enter a united front as a maneuver." This united front of tens of thousands of workers has shown who are the friends and who the enemies of the united front, who enter to build the unity of the workers and who really maneuver in the united front at the expense of the unity and power of the working class. In place of dividing the ranks of the alliance, the socialists have only divided themselves. In place of capturing the movement with this maneuver, they have only isolated themselves. In place of showing themselves to be serious leaders of the workers, they have demonstrated themselves as pitifully miserable politicians.

Source of Inspiration. THE convention (despite two concessions to petty bourgeois liberalism) will be a source of inspiration and courage to the militant workers of Italy in their hard fight against fascism and an aid to a bigger and better struggle against fascism and imperialism in the United States.

THE PARTY AND THE OPPOSITION BLOCK.

The Ideological Differences Between The Party and the Opposition.

AFTER this brief sketch of our present position, we pass on to the questions raised in part in the C. C. plenum by the comrades of the opposition, in part outside of the plenum, or appearing in the utterance of other oppositional writers, journalists, theoreticians, and political economists.

formism. But only in very rare cases do the reformists grab the opportunity to try their wares on the workers.

THE progressive is between two thorns. He is no rose but he pretends to see things thru the rose-colored glasses of gradualness. He gets stung by the revolutionary elements and by the reactionaries. There are times when a progressive is liable to be mistaken for a revolutionist but when a crisis comes, he trots meekly into the reactionary camp, hangs up his hat and calls it his home. Read Leon Trotsky's article on the British strike in number 22 of the *Communist International*.

OCASIONALLY we get criticised for dealing harshly with progressives. But what we are concerned with is not a label but deeds. Everybody who appears before the masses in the role of a leader, must be ready to find his views subjected to a delousing process. Revolutionists cannot afford to stand on etiquette. Telling the truth is still the main order of business. Progressives must go forward or be resigned to lose their

titles.

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

(Continued from previous issue)

By N. BUCHARIN.

Our Growth is Acknowledged Abroad.

THE shifting of proportionate forces within our country, thus resultant on our economic growth, and on the increasing preponderance of the socialist section of our economics in our collective economics, has inevitably led to a regrouping of forces in the international arena. Our growth is admitted by our enemies. The fact of our growth forces them in itself to trade with us, to negotiate with us, etc., and yet at the same time to attempt to paralyze our growth. I need only remind you of the various preparations made by the English government and the English bourgeoisie for the financial and economic blockade against our union.

WITH regard to our semi-friends, the broad masses of social democratic workers, it is clear to everyone today that the fact of our growth and the strengthening of the socialist element is making its way into socialist heads, even thru the fog of bourgeois mendacity. We see this in the increasing frequency of visits from workers' delegations. A Communist comrade accompanying a German delegation told me yesterday that anyone who still maintained, in Germany, that our steel industry is no socialist industry, that the number of our workers is lessening, and that everything is going backward in the union, would forfeit all confidence, even among the social democrats, who would recognize this repetition of the lies of the bourgeois press and of the most reactionary leaders of social democracy.

We Develop More Rapidly Than Our Opponents.

THE above is a brief sketch of the economic and political situation of our country. It is obvious that the strength of the enemy is growing, both in the sphere of politics and of economics. It is clear that we must face the political dangers confronting us. It is clear that we must face the danger threatening us from the rich farmers, the N. E. P. men, the bourgeois intelligentsia so often combining with these, etc. We must never forget these for a moment. We must realize that these dangers are growing. This is true. We should be very

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 herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin 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.

had politicians of we did not cast a glance at this aspect.

But when we draw the general balance, when we observe the right proportions of light and shade, of our growth and the growth of our opponents, of our achievements and our faults, then we can tell ourselves the plain truth here, and this truth is: in general we are growing more rapidly than our opponents, in general there is no threatening thundercloud hanging over our heads, in general we are on the right road.

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Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

What is this plasm? What is this mysterious "living substance" that we find everywhere as the material foundation of the "wonders of life?" Plasm, or protoplasm, is, as Huxley rightly said thirty years ago, "the physical basis of organic life;" to speak more precisely, it is a chemical compound of carbon that alone accomplishes the various processes of life. In its simplest form the living cell is merely a soft globule of plasm, containing a firmer nucleus. The inner nuclear matter (called carboxyl) differs somewhat in chemical composition from the outer cellular matter (or cytoplasm); but both substances are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur; both belong to the remarkable group of the albuminates, the nitrogenous carbonates that are distinguished for the extraordinary size of their molecules and the unstable arrangement of the numerous atoms (more than a thousand) that compose them.

There are, however, still simpler organisms in which the nucleus and the body of the cell have not yet been differentiated. These are the monera, the whole living body of which is merely a homogeneous particle of plasm (the chromacea and bacteria). The well-known bacteria which now play so important a part as the causes of most dangerous infectious diseases, and the agents of putrefaction, fermentation, etc., show very clearly that organic life is only a chemical and physical process, and not the outcome of a mysterious "vital force."

We see this still more clearly in our radiolaria, and at the same time they show as unmistakably that even psychic activity is such a physico-chemical process. All the different functions of their cell-soul, the sense-perception of stimuli, the movement of their plasm, their nutrition, growth, and reproduction, are determined by the particular chemical composition of each of the 4,000 species; and they have all descended, in virtue of adaptation and heredity, from the common stem-form of the naked, round parent-radiolarian (*Actina*).

We may instance, as a peculiarly interesting fact in the psychic life of the unicellular radiolaria, the extraordinary power of memory in them. The relative constancy with which 4,000 species transmit the orderly and often very complex form of their protective flinty structure from generation to generation can only be explained by admitting in the builders, the invisible plasm-molecules of the pseudopodia, a fine "plastic sense of distance," and a tenacious recollection of the architectural power of their fathers.

The fine, formless plasmathreads are always building atreth the same delicate flinty shells with an artistic trellis-work, and with protective radiating needle and supports always at the same points of their surface. The physiologist, Ewald Hering (of Leipzig), had spoken in 1870 of memory as "a general function of organized matter." I myself had tried to explain the molecular features of heredity by the memory of the plasmamolecules, in my essay on "The Perigenesis of the Plastidules" (1878). Recently one of the ablest of my pupils, Professor Richard Semon (of Munich, 1904), made a profound study of "Mneme as the principle of constancy in the changes of organic phenomena," and reduced the mechanical process of reproduction to a purely physiological base.

From the cell-soul and its memory in the radiolaria and other unicellular protists, we pass directly to the similar phenomenon in the ovum, the unicellular starting-point of the individual life from which the complex multicellular frame of all the histons, or tissue-forming animals and plants, is developed. Even the human organism is at first a simple nucleated globule of plasm, about 1-125 inch in diameter, barely visible to the naked eye as a tiny point. This stem-cell (cytula) is formed at the moment when the ovum is fertilized, or mingled with the small male spermatozoon. The ovum transmits to the child by heredity the personal traits of the mother, the sperm-cell those of the father; and this hereditary transmission extends to the finest characteristics of the soul as well as of the body. The modern research as to heredity, which occupies so much space now in biological literature, but was only started by Darwin in 1859, is directed immediately to the visible material processes of impregnation.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Teachers Protest Fund Quiz by Commission

The public school teachers' pension organization, notified Mayor Dever's pension commission, that they were opposed to any new legislation that would alter their fund. The commission was appointed to investigate all the annuity and benefit funds in the city. The teachers claim that Dever had given them assurances that their fund would not be included within the scope of the investigation.