

THIRD DEGREE USED ON PASSAIC STRIKERS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE manager of Heamstreet's press clipping bureau heard of Karl Marx, but only recently. Unknown to us the father of modern socialism has been getting unusual publicity of late and we might not have known that this was so but for a certain Mr. Boyd, Heamstreet's manager. Evidently, thinking that Marx was as prominent a figure in modern society as Gene Tunney or at least Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Boyd offered the services of his clipping bureau to Mr. Marx in care of the International Publishers.

NOTHING is too good for our readers so here is the letter: "My Dear Mr. Marx: Don't you want to read what the United States is saying about your writings? Your name is appearing in the press or you would not have received this letter, and we are sure you will see the value of keeping everything about yourself or any literary matters in which you are interested. Order form enclosed." If Marx takes our advice not only will he instruct Mr. Boyd to keep him informed on what is being said about him but what is being said to his theories by some of his alleged followers.

THE pastors in the churches of northern Michigan and Wisconsin put in a little time last Sunday praying for the entombed miners in the Ironwood pit. The spiritual aviators were as amiable to the mine owners as they were to their deity. They did not mention the defective shafting in the mine. They did not upraid their god for nodding on the job. Why should an all-seeing all-knowing, all-merciful deity permit so much sorrowing and suffering to fall on his creatures? That question began to bother me when I was fifteen years old?

OUR wire news service informs us that the entombed miners will not be lacking in spiritual sustenance, what with the presence of Leonard Uren, a salvation army leader of Ironwood, who happened to be in the mine, ministrating to the Finnish workers when the pit shaft got blocked. We venture to say that a pall of water and a good feed would be more appreciated by the 43 miners than all the spiritual hokum Mr. Uren could produce in ten years.

THE Daily Herald, official daily of the British Trade Union Congress came in for hard panning from some delegates for its action in accepting advertisements from the coal owners attacking the striking miners. Aside from the fact that the miners are on strike, they are the heaviest subsidizers of the Herald. This is a most amazing piece of scabbery. Several delegates were extremely caustic in their criticisms, but Mr. Ernest Bovin in behalf of the directors of the Herald said he was glad the paper was broadminded and the directors would not establish a dictatorship over the press. All we can say in comment is that since Mr. Bovin was the "Little Napoleon" of the general strike, it is no wonder it should degenerate into a general hassle.

A NOTEWORTHY French cabinet split is threatened. As intimated a few days ago in our Paris dispatch, Briand is after Poincaré's political scalp and Poincaré opened battle on Briand by hurling a verbal thunderbolt at Germany, with a view to blasting the German-French accord that is now being patched up by Briand and Stresemann. These negotiations are viewed with a wary eye by London, and the British government has replied by a proposed British-Italian-Spanish bloc to block France's road to her colonial possessions in north Africa. Thus are the preparations for the next war going merrily on.

NOW all the missionaries that are in China are there to light the road to heaven for the Chinese with Standard Oil lamps. Some of them really think they are helping the natives. For these we do not suggest an intimate association with the sharp edge of Feng's famous sword, but for (Continued on page 2)

COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON MINERS

Steel Trust Agents Begin Whitewash

(Special to The Daily Worker) IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.—Inhumanity, cold, starvation.

These three grim perils stalk side by side blazoning the way of death 727 feet below the surface of the ground where 43 miners have been imprisoned in the G. Pabst mine here since Friday at noon.

Shortly after dawn today a newspaperman descended the wrecked G. Pabst shaft to the lowest level where a crew of ten men, working on a suspended platform, are reining the opening with steel, concrete and timber.

Rescuers Work On.

This rescue party is working 280 feet below the level of the ground and a survey of their black workshop, dimly illuminated by carbide lamps, reveals that if the entombed men are to be saved it will not be thru this method of rescue.

In the F. Aurora mine, however, reports come to the surface of fast progress on the 300 foot bore being made from the thirteenth level of that mine to the eighth of the G. Pabst where at least forty of the victims of the slide are trapped.

Believe Only 25 Feet Left.

Late today may see the completion of this drift. The rescuers believe they are 25 feet from the victims. If such is the case it is believed that the men on the eighth level will be found alive.

The diamond drill for the emplacement of which it was necessary to blast thru granite in the second level of the G. Pabst shaft, has required constant repair and little faith is pinned in it as a means of reaching the men.

Company Rumors.

Altho the officials of the Oliver Iron Mining company have been sending out reports of tappings heard in the main shaft since last night, workers on the job discredit these announcements. Because of the apprehension held by relatives and friends of the men below they serve to placate the townspeople here, altho mumbblings of dissatisfaction are to be heard on all sides.

A telegraph operator who descended the G. Pabst shaft to the emergency platform early this morning, came to the surface with the report that he could hear nothing which might be Morse code signals.

The whole weirdness of the jagged rocks, the blinking of the carbide lights of the miners, the echoes of their hammers and the occasional falling of some loosened material preys on the mind. This combined with the fear of death, is what the rescuers are trying to defeat.

Altho the men held below in the 1,000 foot tunnel may survive the pangs of hunger, many doubt their ability to withstand the mental strain. It is that that some may, as has been known to be the case in similar disasters, hurl themselves in. (Continued on page 2)

THE GOVERNMENT IS GUILTY!

IN 63 AFFIDAVITS the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti hurried the charge of "Guilty!" against the United States government in its efforts to send two innocent workers to death in the electric chair in order "to dispose of them," in the words of two agents (now out of the service) of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand. The government, fearing these two workers and failing to get enough evidence to deport them, joined with the Massachusetts' prosecutors in an effort to put them to death.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who spent some time in the courtroom at Dedham, Mass., where Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, presented the 63 affidavits and argued in support of them, will review this damning evidence against the American capitalist tyranny in a series of short articles starting in THE DAILY WORKER tomorrow.

Get workers everywhere acquainted with this new phase of the attack against Sacco and Vanzetti. Distribute bundles of THE DAILY WORKER everywhere in an effort to develop new interest in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Send orders to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CHURCH SEEKS TO GET A. F. OF L. TO URGE MEXICAN FEDERATION TO BREAK WITH CALLES GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE I.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The struggle of the Mexican people thru the Calles government, backed by the "C. R. O. M."—the confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or federation of labor, to free themselves of the reactionary hierarchy of the catholic church and force it to obey the fundamental laws of the nation has brought into the ranks of American labor the question of clericalism versus progress.

Church Working on A. F. of L.

The church, which is working might and main to bring the pressure of the United States government to bear upon the Mexican republic, even to the point of armed intervention on any excuses, and well joined to the oil and land interests of the United States seeking to chain Mexico to their imperialist chariot, is not overlooking (Continued on page 5)

F.-L. PARTY IN DAKOTA FILES COMPLETE SLATE

Old Parties Surprised by N. D. Comeback

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 28.—A complete state and congressional ticket was filed Friday by the Farmer-Labor Party of this state. This section is the culmination of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party last December in this city. It came as a complete surprise to the capitalist party politicians, who had fondly hoped that the insufficient percentage of votes that the Farmer-Labor Party obtained in the primaries last June, would put the farmer-laborites out of the running.

File Candidates.

Under the state law governing elections, the executive committee of the party is permitted to fill all the vacancies on the ticket. "Dad" Walker as chairman of the committee and L. C. Miller of Williston, its secretary, filed the following state and congressional candidates:

For United States senator, William Lemke, Fargo, one-time non-partisan league leader; for congress, first district, Donald B. MacDonald, Grand Forks; second district, C. W. Reichert, Carrington; for governor, Ralph Ingerson, Burke county; for commissioner of agriculture and labor, D. I. Todd, Williston; for attorney general, Milton K. Higgins, Golden Valley, Mercer county; for secretary of state, Charles Johnson, Grand Forks; for insurance commissioner, Magnus Snowfield, Fargo; for state auditor, Allan McManus, Grand Forks; for state treasurer, E. W. Cart, Kenmare; for railroad commissioners, James Wenstrom, Dover, Wells county; Oscar Korsmo, Northwood, Grand Forks county, and J. A. McGovern, Fargo.

Real Campaign.

An intense campaign is in preparation and will be carried into every voting precinct of the state. It is highly probable that a state party will be launched by the Farmer-Labor party, not only as a campaign instrument, but also as a permanent organ of the Farmer-Labor Party of North Dakota.

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

BALDWIN RELIES ON STARVATION TO END STRIKE

Slaps Owners on Wrist and Continues E. P. A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The house of commons late today voted to continue the "state of emergency" regulations deemed necessary because of the situation created by the prolonged coal miners' strike, by a vote of 196 to 99.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There is no sign of settlement of the great miners' strike, the government counting on the miners being starved into surrender and hopeful that the union's delegate conference tomorrow will result in that surrender.

The Baldwin government, that has had ample powers under the emergency powers act to combat the strikers with special police and engage in the coal importing business on a huge scale, will do nothing whatever to force the mine owners to even meet the miners and the government in a three-cornered conference.

This proposal was made by the government, but when it was rejected by the mine owners, the government evades further responsibility by saying, as Baldwin did yesterday in the commons:

"We are pretty well at the end of our powers of mediation."

CONFIRM TALE OF WHITE TERROR IN CUBA; UNION LEADERS KILLED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Private letters reaching Washington from Cuba confirm earlier reports that the Machado government has instituted a terror against officials of labor unions, many of whom have been assassinated or have disappeared.

Appeals for help for Cuban labor are coupled with warnings that for a worker in Cuba to receive a letter from an American labor organization or labor leader may mean the death of the Cuban. The censors open both incoming and outgoing mail.

CASH IN BRIBE TRIAL TRACED TO DAUGHERTY

Ex-Attorney General is Caught in Toils

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Four Liberty bonds, part of the \$591,000 which Richard Merton, German industrialist, claimed he gave the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, for putting thru Merton's claim to \$7,000,000 in seized alien property, were traced to the Midland National Bank of Washington Court House, Ohio, at the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial in federal court today.

Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, are accused of having accepted bribes.

Mal. S. Daugherty, brother of the defendant, is president of the Midland Bank.

The four Liberty bonds were deposited to the account of Mal. Daugherty, subsequently a check was made out to Harry M. Daugherty by his brother, testimony showed.

Stenographers Aid British Strike. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union, No. 16456, of Milwaukee, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a small struggling organization of office workers, made a donation of \$20 from its treasury in aid of the British miners' strike. The union set aside all precedents in making its contribution.

BRITISH MINE LEADER FLAYS T. U. CONGRESS

Cook Praises Action of Soviet Workers



LONDON, Eng., (By Mail)—"The T. U. C. was a great farce," A. J. Cook told me. "The miners believed that there was yet some hope of getting active support from the T. U. C. In view of the fact that the miners' struggle affected all workers."

"What did the miners receive from the T. U. C.? Merely sneers from Mr. John Bromley who appears to be prepared to do anything for the master class."

"I regret to have to say that from the opening of the congress the attitude of the General Council—and this was also reflected in the chairman's address—was of absolute despair. No lead was given, and there was not even a word of cheer for the miners in their terrific struggle."

"There was no preparation to meet the capitalist onslaught—an onslaught not only on the miners, but on the whole of the working class."

"Bournemouth was the most reactionary congress ever held in the annals of the British labor movement."

Attacking Russia. "The delegates met under the cloud of the mining dispute, yet not until the fourth day of the congress was there even a mild resolution put forward by the General Council. This took the form of thanks for a comparatively small sum of money which had been given, and which, when combined with the British labor movement."

(Continued on page 2)

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES WENT TO RUSSIA AND IS PLEASED WITH JOURNEY

NEW YORK—(FP)—That Russia is the "only live and interesting country in Europe" is the opinion of Arthur Garfield Hayes, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, who has just returned from a trip abroad. Under the title "A Liberal's View of Russia," Hayes told members of the New York Civic Club some of the new experiments "which distinguish Russia from the moribund continent." Robert Morse Levett presided, as editor of the Liberal New Republic.

Worker Buried Alive.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Thomas Millel, 41, laborer, was buried alive here today when the bank of a ditch in which he was working caved in upon him.

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is GIVING his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses thruout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers. Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous?

Is he actually GIVING the workers something for nothing?

THE DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

WORKERS OF CENTRAL AMERICA REJOICE AT DEATH OF ORRELLANA

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Radical Central American revolutionary juntas functioning here believe that the death yesterday of Jose Maria Orrellana, president of Guatemala will open the way for establishment of a labor government in that country.

This in turn, they assert, will bring nearer the consummation of a union of the Central American Republics along radical labor lines.

Cobos Batres, generally recognized as one of the principal Guatemalan revolutionaries now living here, today received a message of felicitation on the president's death from the supreme council of Central American workers at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The message referred to the dead executive in disparaging terms, calling him a tyrant and the destroyer of Central American unity.

An enemy who "maintained his country in a condition of slavery to foreign capitalists."

DOUGHLEGGERS WANTED TO GET CONTRIBUTIONS

Politicians Afraid to Take the Coin

Colonel Smith, favorite pet of Samuel Insull, will have a three-cornered contest for the senatorship on his hands in the capitalist sweepstakes next November.

The latest jockey to enter the race is former State Senator Hugh S. Magill, who has found his big butter and egg man in Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears Roebuck and company and one of the most outstanding philanthropists of his day. In fact Rosenwald gives money to many worthy causes and takes it all from his sweat-ed employees.

Financial Bootleggers.

Magill's candidacy is designed to purify the political atmosphere of money-bag pollution. It is funny, but nevertheless true that capitalist candidates are employing financial bootleggers to sneak in the contributions as they fear another blast from Jim Reed's slush-hunting committee like the very devil. Nevertheless it is believed that they will get theirs and damn the bookkeepers. Anyhow, a plute who wants a receipt for his contribution cannot be much good.

Mash For Brennan's Still.

The democrats are not worrying about Magill's entrance into the campaign. The more republican votes that get divided up, the more mash that comes to George E. Brennan's still. George is in a bed with a pain in his wooden leg but his wife is going around the state swinging a wicked bung starter and it is admitted that she is weak around the knees when she begins to talk, before she gets thru she has her audience trying to get a foot on the rail and pawing the air for the shining mohogany. This is a woman's day.

What happened to the candidacy of Parley Parker Christiansen? Since the Streater convention, the six-foot Dana has not even growled. We hope the blindness of the labor leaders to Parley's fedora in the senatorial ring will not entirely dampen the ardor of the "progressives." Surely Christiansen could not expect the personal friends of Samuel Insull's twins to regard a political purging drive such as Parley promised, with anything but coldness.

TRY EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS FROM VICTIMS

21 Textile Workers Are Framed Up

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 28.—Positive evidence that the textile strikers arrested Tuesday in the strike area around Passaic on an alleged charge of bomb-throwing are being subjected to a third degree torture was brought to light today with the release of Teddy Tomachko, a seventeen-year old striker who has been held incommunicado by the police for four days.

Confronted with a statement of confession forged in his own handwriting, Tomachko related at strike headquarters this afternoon how a crowd of plain clothes detectives in an upstairs room of the Passaic police station attempted to force him to sign his name to a paper which he was not allowed to read. When he refused, young Tomachko said, the men began kicking him around the room.

Forged Documents.

Statements of confession which the detectives told him were written and signed by Joseph Bellene and Thomas Regan were also shown to him. Tomachko said. The statements named Tomachko as being implicated in the bomb throwings. He was informed that the men had told on him and so that he might just as well confess himself.

When he denied any knowledge of the charges made against him, the boy said the men began to kick and push him around again. After an hour or more of such treatment by the "bouncing squad," he was thrown into a cell and left to think it over for awhile. Then the ordeal was repeated.

Awakened At 2 A. M.

Once he was awakened at two o'clock in the morning and an attempt made to force a confession from him. Friday afternoon he was taken to the Clifton police headquarters where still another third degree took place. He was then released and told never to stick his nose around there again or he would be lynched.

Two of the prisoners, Tony Poekno, now being held on \$100,000 bail and Michael Elaski, were being taken downstairs as he left, said Tomachko. He also saw Joseph Bellene, on whom the police have been focusing much of their attention. Bellene's face was swollen and battered, according to Tomachko, who saw him as he was being removed with a group of other strikers held prisoners, from Clifton to another jail.

Moved Around. The strikers are moved around continually from one jail to another to make it difficult for their lawyers and friends to find out where they are and take measures for their release on writs of habeas corpus.

Hunt Defends Strikers.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 28.—Henry Hunt, counsel for the Passaic local textile union, issued the following statement today after a conference (Continued on page 2)

MISSIONAIRES KIDNAPPED BY WU BANDITS

British Press Fumes; Government Helpless

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Marshal Wu Pei Fu's bandit soldiers seem to have a special faculty for making trouble between Wu and the British government. Their latest piece of political indiscretion was to seize six missionaries and hold them for ransom. Some of the missionaries are British.

The papers are getting quite angry over the tendency of the Chinese to take liberties with British subjects and are urging the government to take "appropriate action," but the government has its hands full and does not know what to do.

Russo-Asiatic Bank Closes.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.—The Russo-Asiatic Bank, established here in 1896, with a capital approximating \$30,000,000, will close on instructions from Paris. The bank was organized originally by czarist Russians on capital borrowed from France. The bank financed the Chinese Eastern Railway during the period of czarist expansion in north China.

Make It a Day's Pay TODAY to Keep the Daily Worker

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

UNITED STATES PORTS VOMITING "BLACK" COAL

U. S. Workers Help to Defeat Miners

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 27.—Tens of thousands of tons of coal to break the British miners' strike are being shipped from Baltimore and Hampton Roads every day. For months the largest coal loading piers in North America have continued working day and night. Sunday and holiday and ordinary week-day are all alike in this gigantic effort of Premier Stanley Baldwin of the British Empire, commander of the anti-labor army, to deliver a smashing blow to British unionism.

Fifty-nine ships passed in and out of the Virginia Capes inside two days, only one lone schooner being in the list. Nearly all are engaged in the effort to supply "scab" coal.

During the last week 107 ships entered and cleared from Norfolk and Newport News. This number does not include United States ships bound from one American port to another. More than 100 ships are now in Hampton Roads, and only five of them are schooners.

A majority of the ships are of British registry, altho Norway and Italy are well represented. The ports of destination, for the most part, are in the British Isles. Several of the ships, however, sail for Italy and South America. The cargoes, of course, are alike—coal, coal.

The amount of coal exported thru Norfolk during the last week is estimated at more than 200,000 tons. This figure does not include coast-wise shipments. Newport News also held its own in coal shipments during the same period.

For the first three weeks of September, 65 ships carried 416,437 tons of coal from Baltimore, two-thirds of its going to the British Isles.

Large steamship lines are beginning to enter the coal carrying trade, the high coal freight charter rate being an inducement. The rate last week was \$6.25 a ton with a prospect of \$6.50 a ton if the strike continues. Time-chartered boats willing to re-let for early October coal to the British Isles will ask and get 28 shillings, almost \$7.00 according to a New York financial report.

This inducement is leading the Atlantic Transport Line, one of the largest branches of the International Mercantile Marine, to enter the coal-carrying trade. Pierpont Morgan and other United States capitalists, along with their British brothers, are financially interested in these ships.

The Missouri, one of the largest Atlantic Transport liners, arrived here a few days ago from Antwerp to load coal for Birkenhead, England. She is being followed by the motor ship, Mississippi and the Maryland. All three have hitherto been used exclusively in line service for freight.

The Missouri has been laid up for 18 months and the Mississippi for three years. Other ships, with names familiar to those who follow the sea, are being hurriedly placed in commission to aid Baldwin and international capital to force the children, women and men of Britain's mining sections into submission.

Section No. 4 Membership Meeting.

A meeting of all party members of Section No. 4 will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, at Freshet Hall, 3209 West Roosevelt Road, at 8 p. m. Comrade Max Bedacht will be the speaker of the evening. There will be a report of the executive committee of the section and discussion by the members. Every member should attend this meeting. The Y. W. L. members of Section No. 4 are urged to attend.

Good Books

Religion

The Profits of Religion, by Upton Sinclair. Paper, \$1.00. Cloth, \$1.50
God and My Neighbor, by Robert Blatchford. Cloth, \$1.25
Communism vs. Christianity, by Bishop Brown. Paper, .25
Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky. Cloth, \$1.00

BISHOP BROWN'S

New Book
MY HERESY
An Autobiography
Cloth, \$2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

For Rent:

FURNISHED ROOM, nice and light. A comrade preferable. 6515 Eberhardt Ave., second floor, S. Zollinger.

9 KILLED, 21 INJURED IN CRASH OF TWO FLYERS AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

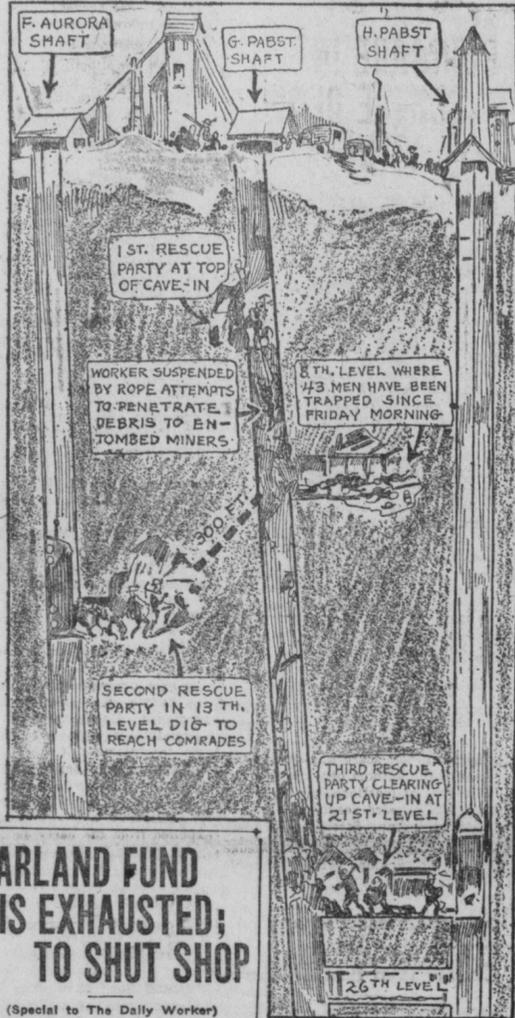
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 27.—Nine persons were killed and twenty-one injured when the "Binghamton Flyer" of the Central Railroad of New Jersey crashed into the Buffalo-to-New York express train of the Lehigh Valley Road here today. The accident occurred at 5:55 a. m. as the Lehigh train was pulling into the station here.

The tracks of both roads convene at a "Y" angle at this point. The "Binghamton Flyer" struck the second coach of the Lehigh Limited squarely, tossing it, three other Pullman cars and a diner, off the track.

All of the dead and injured, with the exception of the engineer of the flyer, were on the Lehigh train.

Where Ironwood Miners Are Trapped

Unless one of the four agencies being used to rescue the forty-three miners as shown in the above diagram are successful, there will be small hope of finding the men alive after many more hours. Thirty-two families will be fatherless unless this race with time and death can be won.



GARLAND FUND IS EXHAUSTED; TO SHUT SHOP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The American fund for public service which was created out of a gift of \$1,674,000 from Charles Garland, much talked-of millionaire with a conscience, will be liquidating its affairs as soon as the balance of the money already pledged to various causes is disposed of.

The original contribution of \$901,555 was inherited by Garland from his father. This sum was almost doubled in a few years by a rise in the stock of the First National Bank of New York.

Turned Down the Money. Because Garland did not approve of the manner in which the money was accumulated he refused to accept it for his own personal use but decided to donate it to organizations pursuing to serve the labor movement.

The board gave away \$529,000 and \$383,000 has been pledged. The balance of \$457,000 is outstanding in loans.

Greek Opposition in Demand for Ousting of Premier Kondylis

ATHENS, Sept. 28.—President Kondouriotis today met the leaders of all the political parties to consider the demands of the anti-Ventzelistas.

These are, first, resignation of Premier Kondylis, second, formation of a strictly service cabinet "divorced from politics," and third, adoption of the majority electoral system.

There's a blank in this issue. Clip it out and send in your donation.

MILWAUKEE ARRANGES BENEFITS IN CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two benefits for The DAILY WORKER are being arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in Milwaukee as follows: October 9—Vecheerinka at Miller's Hall, 802 State Street. November 14—Banquet at the South Side Turner Hall, 471 National Ave. This is part of the campaign of the Milwaukee Communists to raise their quota in support of The DAILY WORKER.

ANTI-FASCIST MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

New York, Sept. 28.—An anti-fascist mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, October 3, at three o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, New York City.

COMPANY LIES ABOUT TRAPPED IRON MINERS

Steel Trust Agents Begin Whitewash

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to the 2,000 foot shaft which leads only downward.

32 Married. Most of the men trapped are well along in years. This fact, it is feared, combined with the physical strain to which they are subject, may make them more susceptible to madness.

On the surface are waiting their wives and their families. Thirty-two of the men are married.

By a Worker Correspondent.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 28.—The United States Steel Corporation is now on the job applying the whitewash brush in an effort to cover up on the cave-in in the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver Mining Company properties in which three men went hurtling half a mile to death and 43 others are entombed since 11:30 a. m., Friday, Sept. 24.

One of the first moves of the company was to appoint an anonymous "spokesman" to give out dope to the newspaper boys, and one of the first things he did was to say:

"I don't know how you boys feel about it, but I feel like a drink."

This sounded good to the capitalist news writers, and the result is that the "information" being released by the officials is satisfactory to everybody.

Shaft Very Old.

The G shaft is 40 years old and miners state that they have reported conditions to the mine captains who have taken them up with the higher-ups. The cave-in came when the shaft was not sufficiently supported to withstand the heavy rains of the past three weeks.

Another lie found in the United Press reports was that white-collar clerks and officials were among those engaged in rescue work. Ask the miners if the officials are working underground in the rescue work, and they say bitterly:

"Hell."

Fables Circulated.

All sorts of stories about the good air and water which the miners are enjoying in their tomb on the eighth level are being given out by the officials, but the miners state the air and water and light and phone connections are all shattered in the cave-in, and that the men cannot live long in the blasting powder smoke and gas damp.

There is no explanation of why the safety "dogs" on the cage did not keep the cage from plunging almost half a mile to the bottom of the shaft when the cave-in occurred.

The cave-in occurred at 11:30 a. m. on Friday and it was covered up by the officials so that no word of it got onto the Associated Press wires at Ironwood which did not close until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The only official who could be reached during the night, when questioned about the cave-in, said:

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up."

British Coal Mine Strike Leader Flays Trade Union Congress

(Continue from Page 1)

pared with over \$3,000,000 already donated by the Russian workers, is only to be characterized as disgraceful. Governments Hate Russia.

"The capitalist governments of Europe, especially the Baldwin government, will never forgive the Russian workers for the help which they have given the British miners, and the Soviet government will have to suffer for what the Russian workers have done.

"Not only are the Russians being attacked by capitalist governments, but the T. U. C. General Council are joining in the onslaught.

Attack on Tomsky.

"What conclusion can we draw from the attack on Tomsky other than that there are members of the General Council who desire to see us defeated?"

"The latest generous gift of the Russian workers of \$1,575,000, of which we have already received \$325,000, causes miners all the more to resent the attack upon Tomsky by the T. U. C.

"Tomsky's statement on the coal situation is mild compared with what ours would be had we not arrived at a mutual pact of silence with the General Council, which, however, was broken by Bromley without a protest from the General Council. In the light of what has happened I personally regret that this agreement was made.

In Defense of Miners.

"And yet these same people have the impudence to speak of Tomsky's abuse of courtesy!"

"It was in defense of the miners that our comrades in Russia made their protest.

"It may be that the General Council's reply to Tomsky will be used by reactionary trade union leaders in England and on the continent in order to sabotage the Anglo-Russian joint advisory committee.

"It is up to the rank and file to redouble their efforts in the country

War Between the Czars of Auto Industry Offers Opportunity to Workers

By J. LOUIS ENCDAHL.

CIVIL war is rapidly developing in the auto industry between the giant Ford Motor corporation and the new colossus, the General Motors corporation.

During this growing struggle, which has been foretold for some time, the hundreds of thousands of workers massed behind these two powerful industrial giants can do either one of two things:

First.—They can remain loyal and obedient to their respective capitalist masters and aid them in their war for control of the industry, the Ford army against the General Motors army, for the victory of Ford profits against General Motors profits.

Second.—They can seize upon this excellent opportunity that presents itself to them and, during this hand to throat struggle between the profiteers of the industry, wring better conditions for themselves from their exploiters.

If the million auto workers, employed in the different branches of the industry, do not seize the opportunities offered during this internecine struggle on the part of the owners of the industry, then the triumphant group of profiteers will be in a better position than ever, when the war is over, to continue combatting the organization of the workers, to cut wages and lengthen the workday.

It is in this crisis that the American Federation of Labor, and especially its metal trades department, shows very little desire to even attempt the organization of the auto workers.

All the General Motors plants are running strong at the present time. The General Motors stockholders have just pocketed a 50 per cent stock dividend and capitalization is now fixed at \$1,800,000,000. It is on this huge capitalization that the General Motors labor army is now toiling at break-neck speed to produce more profits.

While the Ford system turns out practically only two cars, the cheap flivver, the Ford, and the much more expensive car, the Lincoln, the General Motors outfit turns out a host of cars of all makes and prices, in addition to trucks, motor coaches and taxicabs. Its accessory and parts divisions and companies—fifteen of them—make not only the things that go into automobiles, but electric refrigerators, materials for bicycles, farm lighting and power plants, washing machines and water pumps, all of which constitutes a dovetailing of facilities and strengthening of the General Motors organization.

Thus the General Motors offerings include the Chevrolets, that have been cutting deeply into the sale of the Ford flivvers, the Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Cadillac, together with the Chevrolet and Pontiac commercial vehicles, Hertz Drivervelf cars, GMC cabs and trucks and GMC trucks.

The figures show that against the competition of the General Motors corporation, the Ford system is not gaining but losing. It is claimed that the falling off in Ford sales has forced, more than anything else, the institution of the five-day week in the Ford plants. While in St. Paul recently, I was told that the great Ford plant in that city was not working five days per week, but only two, three and four days per week, and on some of these days only part time.

Figures for the first half of 1925 show that Ford sales were 828,000. This fell for the first half of 1926 to 714,000 flivvers, a loss of over

and to attend their branch meetings to see that the miners shall not be defeated after such a heroic struggle.

The Faker's Excuse.

"It is evident from the attitude of the German, French, Belgian, and American representatives at the International miners' meeting yesterday that the attack on the Russians by the T. U. C. is being used as an excuse to resent the attack upon Tomsky by the T. U. C.

"The British delegates, however, were emphatic in moving a resolution in favor of the admission of the Russians into the Miners' International.

"It is true that the International decided to consider strike action on behalf of the British miners, but I have very little faith in an international which allows the importation into Britain of nearly a million tons of coal per week, while one of their sections is fighting a life and death struggle."

Embargo and a Trade Union Levy.

"Despite attacks by the T. U. C. and the futility of the Miners' International we would remind the rank and file of the British trade unions that it is not too late to declare in favor

100,000. During this period, however, the total output of the whole automobile industry showed a big increase. General Motors seems to have gotten its share. During the first half of 1925, 418,000 General Motors machines—Chevrolet, Dodges and Essex—were sold. The jump was made to 539,000 cars sold for the first half of this year. It is estimated that Ford's profits during 1925 totalled \$94,560,397. Those of General Motors for the same period are reputed to have gone over the \$100,000,000 mark.

These figures give some indication of the factors involved in the increasing intensity of the war for supremacy in the auto industry.

They do not take into consideration the great question that troubles the whole auto industry, which is, where is the point of saturation? How many more automobiles can be sold before the purchasing public in the United States cries "Enough!" The maximum guess so far made is 25,000,000 cars for the United States. This figure is being approached very rapidly. When the high point has been reached, as it soon will be, then only replacements will be necessary, and a plague of unemployment and short-time work will spread thru this highly efficient industry, organized and equipped for mass production on a scale never attempted in any other industry.

Henry Ford is a bitter foe of organized labor. His "\$5 per day" looked big in pre-war days. The prevailing "\$6 per day" doesn't loom so large today; with the cost of living nearly doubled, it is hardly noticeable. Little is heard of "high Ford wages" any more. Instead the "Ford speed-up" is now in the limelight. This is the "speed-up" that is forcing workers to do in five days what they formerly did in six.

A Communist was distributing The Ford Worker, a shop paper, to workers going home in the street cars in the Ford section of Detroit.

"But how do you know you are giving the paper to Ford workers?" the distributor was asked. "You might make a mistake and give a copy to those who do not work at Ford's."

"Never," replied the distributor. "You can always pick out a Ford worker in a street car. They all look just about dead. They're different. The speed-up makes them that way."

The powers back of General Motors constitute some of the most vicious "open shop" interests in the land. Wall Street is enthroned on its board of directors. It is bank-controlled under the direction of Pierre S. DuPont, George F. Baker, Jr., Junius S. Morgan, Jr., and others. The DuPont powder profiteers got in early with the profits taken during the world war. The House of Morgan did the financing for General Motors just as it created the United States Steel corporation. Under such direction the workers can expect nothing but the most bitter opposition from General Motors against their every effort to organize. But they must defeat this anti-labor power.

Organization of the auto industry will be a great help to the workers in several affiliated industries, especially the rubber workers, surely the steel workers and it ought to give added impetus to organization in the coal industry, where Wall Street is now exerting tremendous efforts to establish the open shop.

Labor has a great opportunity presented to it as a result of the conditions now prevailing in the auto industry. Labor must take advantage of this opportunity.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SPECIAL ISSUE

Order Now—3½¢ a Copy.

OBREGON KEPT FOES GUESSING THEN CUT LOOSE

Ingenuity Saved Many from Massacre

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—General Obregon's iron nerve and ingenuity stood him in good stead when the train in which he was traveling was held up by an army of rebellious Indian Catholics at Vicam in the province of Sonora.

General Obregon was warned before boarding the train in Nogales that the Indians were restless, but he decided to make the journey with an escort of 150 inexperienced soldiers. Another detail of troops was ordered to Buaymas to await developments. When the train reached Vicam armed Yaquis surrounded the coaches, explaining to General Obregon that Chief Matu desired to confer with him regarding the fate of Chief Rivera and 50 Yaquis who had been arrested. General Obregon refused, but sent a message to the governor of the state asking for information regarding the chief.

Delayed Proceedings. For two hours General Obregon negotiated with the Yaquis, seeking every means of delaying the proceedings. Women and children aboard the train were placed in upper berths when it became dark and the troops were distributed to the best advantage around the train.

In the meantime the Yaquis had dug trenches on either side of the train and were becoming more threatening. A message then arrived from the governor, indicating that Chief Rivera had been released. The Yaquis were not satisfied and requested General Obregon to illuminate the train. He refused and promised to meet any attack with machine guns, altho he had no such weapons available.

Retired from Trenches.

The Indians lined up to attack just as a violent storm broke, causing them to retire to the trenches, which soon were flooded. At 4 a. m. the rain ceased and the Yaquis reoccupied the trenches and were preparing again to attack when another train approached. The Indians supposed it to be Chief Rivera, but the train contained General Manzo and reinforcements. A railroad torpedo was exploded by the approaching train and both sides opened fire.

Colonel Is Executed.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Colonel Leopoldo Larraga was executed yesterday in the village of Valles, near Tampico. He was charged with conspiracy to organize a revolt for the purpose of seizing petroleum lands in the Huastaca region.

Third Degree Used on Passaic Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

held this morning with union officials and lawyers working on the cases of the strikers arrested recently on charges of alleged bomb throwing.

"The police of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton are again attempting to break the textile strike by arresting members of the union and grilling them in an attempt to implicate them in the recent bombing incidents. They hope by these methods to destroy the morale of the strikers and detract public sympathy from them.

22 Arrested.

"Twenty-one men and a boy have been arrested and some of them held incommunicado for several days. The distress of the wives and children of these men confined in jail without lawful warrant and brutally beaten by the police to extort confessions from them, can be imagined.

"From the beginning of the strike last January, the police have pursued a continuous policy of lawbreaking, clubbing, unlawful arrests and unreasonable bail. All this has failed to provoke the strikers to counter with like violence and lawbreaking. Now when the strike is about to be won, these strange bombings come into the picture.

Coppers "Plant."

"From an examination of the available evidence of these bomb cases, it appears highly probable that they are the result of a 'plant' by detective agencies attempting to break the strike by charging violence against the strikers. It will be noticed that the bombings have been going on since May and that no one has been injured and no property damage done. I am informed that some of the men implicated are present workers in the mills. Unless the facts are fully brot out it is probable that these men will be shown to be detectives employed to incite strikers to violence."

Ex-Union Official, Held for Murder is Denied Bail by Judge

Roy Tagney, former union official, indicted for the slaying of Morris Markowitz, Landis award contractor, was denied freedom on bail pending trial in criminal court here today. The trial date was kept at October 18, altho counsel for Tagney urged that it be set ahead after bail had been refused.

CATHOLICS ARE VANQUISHED IN MEXICO FIGHT

Nothing Else to Do But Say Prayers

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The catholic issue in congress is as dead as the shibboleth of Saint Anne. The opposition of a majority of the congress to the proposal to consider the petition presented by the Mexican episcopate has caused catholics to realize that there is no hope of obtaining any modification of the present anti-religious regulations.

In spite of the good will toward the catholic clergy manifested by certain congressmen, a large majority of the congress, obeying the desires of the government, decided not to accept the catholic petition in any form. The government is determined not to change the constitutional clauses nor regulations and congress is backing the policy of President Calles to the full.

At End of Rope.

Now that the petition has been touched upon and the general sentiment of the congress made known, the catholics admit that they have met with defeat and that there is nothing else they can do under the present regime to lessen the rigors of the present regulations. While the boycott is effective, catholics admit that the poorer classes, who are strictly maintaining this boycott, are suffering and that there are signs that they are getting tired of suffering for a cause which is now being generally considered as lost. It is clear that the boycott, while it has been a strong arm, is slowly losing its effectiveness, and in a short time the boycott, which has caused a decided slump in general business will be a thing of the past.

They Didn't Do It.

The only hope of the church to succeed in forcing amendments to the penal regulations was the influence of foreign countries, which were expected to indicate their displeasure to the Calles government. The stand taken by President Coolidge, that the church question was purely an internal affair of Mexico, was disappointing to the church, as the leading prelates believed that the United States as the champion of religious liberty would use pressure upon Mexico to have the religious laws changed. If the United States had adopted that attitude, other foreign countries would also have used pressure, and the prelates believed that the government would hasten to modify its policy toward the church.

All these ideas have been changed. The catholics are downhearted and at a loss to know what measures may be used to bring about a change in conditions. What attitude the catholics will adopt in the future is not known.

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

RUSSIAN UNIONS USE OPEN AIR GARDENS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SPORT ACTIVITIES IN SUMMER

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—During the summer the educational activities of the trade unions in the U. S. S. R. are shifted from the clubs into the open air, the so-called garden clubs.

The best gardens in the cities and industrial towns have been turned over to the trade unions. These gardens have various sport fields (football, tennis, etc.), libraries, theaters, cinemas, open stages, etc. In the large cities the garden clubs have amphitheatres for many thousands of people from which the trade unionists watch the various games and matches.

Summer Activities.

During the summer theatricals, concerts, sports, mass excursions and picnics are held, great crowds of trade unionists participating in them.

To give an idea of the character and scope of summer educational activities we shall cite some of the figures contained in 28 reports for 1925 which deal with the activities of trade unions embracing some 43 per cent of the trade union membership in the U. S. S. R.

Nearly 7,000,000 Visit Gardens.

These organizations controlled 264 gardens with a total area of 4,422,000 square meters or an average of 1.7 hectares per garden. There were 633,000 rubles spent in 1925 in equipping 189 gardens. During the summer the gardens were visited by 6,932,000 people.

There were 634 sport fields, the equipment of which cost 489,000 rubles. In the course of three months the sport fields were attended by 1,614,000 persons. In addition there were 35 shooting galleries, which were attended by 23,000 people.

Thousands of Excursions.

During the summer of 1925, 4,209 excursions were held in which 817,000 people participated.

Many of the unions have water sport stations (swimming, rowing, water polo, etc.). A total of 80,000 people passed thru these.

As has already been mentioned above, these figures cover less than half of the trade union organizations. They give a sufficient indication, however, of the scope of the educational summer work performed by the trade unions in Soviet Russia. It should be added that this year the activities have developed on an even larger scale.

Much of Damage Claim by Americans Against Mexico May Be False

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—(FP)—American claims against Mexico due to civil war destruction are said to total over \$600,000,000. The joint claims commission of 1925 dealt with claims to the total of \$470,000,000 and found \$4,125,000 justified.

Gaines To Hang.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28.—Convicted of slaying his daughter, Sylvia, 22-year-old Smith College graduate, last June, Wallace C. Gaines, disabled war veteran, will be hanged at Walla Walla state prison, Dec. 11.

CHAO'S SPEECH CAUSES CRISIS AT LEAGUE MEET

Delegate Echoes Words of Radical Leaflet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—As Lord Robert Cecil was making his way to the league of nations assembly to deliver a speech in favor of the Slavery Convention, he met a group of Chinese students from Paris distributing leaflets outside the Salle de la Reformation.

The noble lord instructed his flunkies to accept one of the leaflets and tell him what it contained.

"A vile attack on His Majesty's government, sir," advised the flunkie after perusing the circular.

"Dash the blighters," grunted Cecil "those infernal Bolsheviks are everywhere."

The Lord Was Amazed.

However he paid no more attention to the matter as the students were quite unofficial. But what was the lord's amazement on the following day when Chao-Hsin-chu, the official Chinese delegate at the league, told him only represents Peking, delivered a hot speech in which he threw the hooks into Great Britain, as if he had devoured the circulars distributed by the students and was coughing it up before the August assembly.

The British made such a fuss over Chao's speech that the president of the assembly announced that in the future no member would be given the floor unless he first informed the president what he was going to talk about and how he was going to say it. Here in brief is what got the assembly's goat:

"What a deception for us young Chinese to know that the most important member of the league of nations, Great Britain, delivered and still is delivering, brutal, barbarous assaults on the Chinese people."

Landed in Canton.

"On the fourth of September British forces landed in Canton and dragged cannon to the center of the town which was picketed by strikers who were aroused by the words of the English governor of Hong Kong calling them bandits and pirates. This was not only violating international law but was material and moral aggression which was intended without doubt, first, to prepare for new English massacres, following those of Shanghai and Shameen in 1925, and secondly, to create a situation which would prevent the national government from pursuing a victorious campaign which would have freed China. Wu Pei-fu, as everybody knows, is backed by the British in order to protect their political and economic interests."

Protest Savagery.

After stating the group's version of the Wahhsien bombardment the tract says: "Is it not a shame that such savagery exists in the twentieth century? Shame to those who lent themselves to cowardly butchery! Shame to those who looked on with arms folded!

"Mister delegates, if the league continues to permit England to do what she wishes—if nobody interferes in such cases—she is responsible for the war which is breeding in the Far East. We and future generations are ready to give our blood to save our dignity and national liberty."

They Hate To Do It.

"But it is a great sorrow to us, confirmed pacifists, to be forced to take recourse to arms. We wish to find means to bring Britain to reason without drawing the sword, even in the national defense. For that reason we turn to the league, which is charged to maintain peace."

Tool of Big Powers.

"No protestation has been heard here, if the league of nations is only a machine of the great powers, which make it do what they please; if others are impotent vis-a-vis those great powers; if those high words, justice and equality, are just masks hiding the faces of the great powers; if the league is only that, then it has no reason for being."

"If the league is an instrument of peace, then we ought to see it acting energetically against Great Britain's savagery and violation of international law."

When Travelling in Spain Don't Accept a Buggy Ride from King

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 28.—American tourists travelling in this country are advised not to take a ride in Alfonso's car. Not that they may have to walk home, but because of the still more serious possibility of being carried home.

Cicero bootleggers may operate in automobiles that look suspiciously like police flyovers and get away with it. But this is Spain where men are expert sharpshooters.

Japan's Envoy Fired On.

The above advice was handed out gratis by the Japanese ambassador to Spain, a jovial soul, after he had been fired on while nearing the Spanish border on his return from France. His car looked like the king's and some of Alfonso's loyal subjects threw a few shots into the limousine. Outside of a nasty wound inflicted on the first secretary of the Japanese embassy, there were no casualties.

VISITORS TO SOVIET UNION URGE COOLIDGE TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—A group of Americans that has just completed a stay of several weeks in the Soviet Union has signed a letter to President Coolidge urging that the United States open conversations with the Soviet government with a view to bringing about recognition.

The group signing the letter, headed by Sherwood Eddy, publicist and Y. M. C. A. lecturer, says that a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached. Among the group are editors, business men and social workers, a "wholly unofficial group endeavoring to make an objective study of actual conditions in Russia," their letter states.

POINCARÉ IN SUBTLE BLOW AT NEW PACT

Rift With Briand May Come Over Germany

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Profiting by the occasion, Raymond Poincaré, France's premier, took advantage of his speech before the disabled war veterans at the Paris suburb of St. Germain, to warn Germany that France regarded the Germans as responsible for the world war, and by this means Poincaré undoubtedly also aimed his words at Foreign Minister Briand, with whom he is at political odds.

Left Handed Attack on Briand.

Altho Briand, following his recent secret meeting with Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany, announced a new rapprochement between France and Germany and hailed the dawn of peace between the two nations, Poincaré took an entirely different course.

"You cannot forget," said Poincaré, "that the warfare carried on our soil, thru violation of a neutral state and by orders of the imperial staff, was conducted with cruelty."

Opposes New Accord.

"If the Germany of today would openly disavow certain procedures of the Germany of yesterday, it would be easier for us to turn our eyes away from the scars and extend our hands to the authors of your wounds."

This is unquestionably in opposition to the accord reached by Briand and Stresemann, Stresemann meanwhile having refused to acknowledge that Germany alone was responsible for the war.

British-Italian Pact Against Thoiry Accord Belies Locarno Peace

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The "peace of Locarno" may be all right, but for Great Britain there is altogether too much peace since France and Germany got together in the persons of Briand and Stresemann at the Swiss village of Thoiry and formed a bloc which looks bad for John Bull.

As a result, Great Britain has suddenly become very friendly with Italy, and aims to create an English-Italian entente to include Spain ultimately, to balance up against the Franco-German rapprochement.

Sir Austin Chamberlain's visits and dickerings with Mussolini in the past months have laid the basis for this entente and may build a Mediterranean league with France left out, thus causing France to reinforce its naval power—"of course to carry out the "peace of Locarno."

Porto Rico Labor Leader Protests U. S. Plantation Regime

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Importation of Porto Rican workers into the cotton fields of Arizona is an indictment of the colonial system that has been fastened on Porto Rico, Santiago Iglesias points out in a statement protesting against the indifference of the Washington government to the economic misery of his people. Iglesias is head of the working class economic and political movements in the island, and in vain has sought enforcement of the law limiting land holdings to small tracts. Huge plantations are now run by American companies, and the Porto Rican people are driven from the land. Wages are 60 to 70 cents a day and three-fourths of the wealth produced is exported.

Mexico Orders Gold Ore Exports Banned To Strengthen Coin

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—To stop the drainage of gold from Mexico and thus strengthen the Mexican exchange and boost the price of silver, a presidential decree has been issued by the Calles government providing that gold ore which is exported from Mexico must be replaced by its equivalent value in gold deposited in the Bank of Mexico.

All gold ore of value over two grams per ton shall be manifested before leaving the country by assayers. After exportation, the exporting company is given a month to replace the equivalent in gold coin of any nation or gold bullion in the Mexican bank.

If this is not done, the government will levy a fine of 10 per cent on the exported gold.

To Fight State Constabulary

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The Missouri State Federation of Labor received many new affiliations when it became known that a determined drive will be made in the next legislature to pass a state police bill.

14,000 "Slum Houses" in Glasgow

GLASGOW, Sept. 28.—Authorities of this city, after investigation into the housing conditions, have revealed some shocking disclosures. There are 14,000 "slum houses" in the city, accommodating 50,000 persons. Some of these are never penetrated by the sun, gas being kept burning all summer and winter. Nearly 1,000 houses have been declared unfit for human habitation.

URUGUAYAN C. P. FORCES DEPUTY OUT OF CHAMBER

Opportunist Errors in Parliament Punished

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — (By Mail) — The Communist deputy, Mibelli, has resigned from the chamber of deputies of Uruguay. This resignation is the result of the decision of the enlarged executive committee taken in the last days of July when Mibelli's attitude and activity in and out of parliament was severely condemned. He was declared unfit to represent the Communist Party in parliament and was instructed to resign.

Mibelli was accused of opportunism in the following instances:

Defends an Error.

1. When Mibelli proposed an increase of salary for the teachers of Uruguay he wrote that this "Communist project will definitely solve the economic problem of these public servants and the social problem of illiteracy."

When the executive committee pointed out the grave error of such a statement and the mistake in attributing to a bourgeois parliament the capacity of solving fundamental social problems, he persisted and defended his statement.

Wrong Headed on Franco.

2. When the Spanish military aviator Franco arrived in his flight from Spain to South America, Mibelli proposed in parliament, on his own initiative, in the name of the Communist Party, to grant Franco honorary Uruguayan citizenship.

He was told that Franco had fought against the Rif and had declared that he is going to return again to Morocco—and that Mibelli's motion would help the chauvinist and militarist campaign. But Mibelli could not see that he was compromising the prestige of the Communist Party with the workers and tried to justify himself by comparing his motion with the fact that the soviet government hailed the North Pole aviators of the Norge.

Party Interested Only in Workers.

3. Mibelli supported in parliament a project according to which all deputies falling of re-election should be pensioned. He did not recognize, that Communist deputies have to defend only the interests of the workers and not of bourgeois deputies.

For all these reasons Mibelli was declared unfit to represent the party in parliament. He was, however, not expelled from the party as he submitted to the decision of the executive.

Soviet Chess Players Join International of Chess; Win Berlin Game

MOSCOW, (By Mail) — There is a very large number of chess players in the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. On Dec. 1, 1925, the chess sections of the trade union clubs had a membership of 45,000. The various trade union chess sections are headed by the chess section of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

At the end of last year the chess section received a formal invitation to join the Labor Chess International. On Dec. 3, 1925, the question of affiliation to the Chess International was officially discussed by the Central Council Presidium and the basic principles of affiliation were decided upon.

After the visit of the Russian trade union chess delegation to Germany (where the Chess International headquarters are located, and where, it may be mentioned in passing, the Soviet chess players won a brilliant victory over the German labor chess players) a complete understanding was reached, and the Central Council Presidium sanctioned the affiliation of the chess section to the International, appointing comrades Levman and Grianov as representatives of the Russian section in the Chess International Bureau.

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FILIPINOS ARE FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Nothing Else Will Do, Says Commission

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—In an official statement issued by the press bureau of the Philippine Commission of Independence the charge is made that the statement of Dean Maximo Kalaw of the University of the Philippines is being interpreted to mean that the Filipinos are prepared to accept a settlement of the question that would fall short of independence.

This interpretation is entirely wrong, says the press bureau, and quotes the following cable from its Manila office:

"Before any step can be taken towards a satisfactory solution of the Philippine problem three things must be considered by the American people.

"First, the independence pledge is morally binding on the United States.

"Second, Filipino desires and aspirations must be interpreted by their own leaders in the light of their elections, and not by any American visitor or official, and

"Third, no relationship with the United States can be satisfactory unless it rests on the mutual consent of two peoples.

"The only settlement that will completely satisfy the Filipino people is the granting of immediate, complete and absolute independence, and if a solution other than this is arrived at it will not be because the Filipinos abandoned that goal, but because it is the very best they can get out of a situation over which they have no control."

Disarmament Committee Continues to Deny U. S. Technical Arm Demands

GENEVA, Sept. 28.—The disarmament commission today refused to grant the demand of Hugh Gibson, American delegate, that it issue new instructions to the military sub-commission, ordering that body to confine itself to technical considerations, and decided only to ask the experts to hasten their work. The commission then adjourned, probably until February. Meanwhile the experts continue their work.

The Railway Strike in Portuguese East Africa

By JAMES SHIELDS (Johannesburg).

For the past four months or so a stoppage of railway workers in Lourenco Marques has claimed the attention of the whole of South Africa. In this Portuguese colony affairs have been conducted in rather chaotic fashion since the great war, and continual changes of administration have only served to intensify matters further. High commissioner has followed high commissioner and still the faulty administration has continued until practically the whole colony has been reduced to a veritable state of bankruptcy. Within the past couple of years the cost of living has increased by over 100 per cent while the national and provincial currency has steadily depreciated in value.

This development nominally shows a reduction by almost half of the purchasing power of wages, so that the lot of the workers become exceedingly hard. On the 11th of November one-third of the total railway staff downed tools in opposition to the loss of all

privileges coming on top of this fall in wages. This was followed by a general strike on November 19 as a protest against the cost of living, depreciated currency, etc. With the exception of shipping houses (which carried on business behind closed doors) and government departments, practically all business was at a standstill for about a fortnight. This was followed by a lightning strike in sympathy with the striking railwaymen or, more correctly, as a protest against the methods adopted by the government.

White Terror Rules.

The new railway reform regulations stated that from the 1st of December certain privileges hitherto enjoyed by the railway workers would cease, while 200 men would be discharged from the railways. In addition to this an extra four hours was to be tacked on to the usual working week, and all medicine and fraternity rights were to be abolished.

In the face of this attack strike action was the railwaymen's only alternative, and this they made use of. Right from the commencement of the struggle the strikers were opposed by a vicious reign of white terror. All sorts of unscrupulous methods have been employed against them, to the extent of forging copies of their strike bulletin, urging a return to work, of imprisonment, deportation and torture. Many have been imprisoned, others have been forced to hide in the bush while soldiers scour the country looking for more victims.

Raoul Ferreira, a staunch trade unionist, was murdered in the public streets. An accident occurred to a scab train run by blacklegs and ever since imprisoned strikers have been taken and placed as hostages in open trucks in front of the engine, exposed to the burning rays of the African sun and the piercing cold of the bushveldt. Imprisoned strikers have also been subjected to the lash in an endeavor to force them to confess that the rail accident was an episode of strike sabotage. A number of strikers have been deported, while most have had their homes completely destroyed thru the violent acts of the police and soldiery.

In spite of this there is no sign of weakening in the workers' ranks so far. On the contrary their heroic and plucky fight has aroused the admiration

of all working class elements. The Lourenco Marques Typograph workers refused to assist in producing the "O'Portugal," a violent anti-strike paper, and the South African workers sent £200 as donations towards the strike relief fund.

Portuguese Solidarity.

Attempts to procure blacklegs from Portugal have ended in failure, and the nine deportees from Mozambique were enthusiastically welcomed in Lisbon by a demonstration of workers 12,000 strong. A further batch of deportees still remain in the province owing to the sailors refusing to transport them to Portugal. The strikers' wives formed themselves into a commando and in spite of being fired on by the military carried on demonstrations and collected funds for strike relief.

The whole strike has been a remarkable evidence of working class solidarity, and all the more so when it is recognized that the men have had only the flimsiest trade union organization. The confident tone of the government officials at the outset has now given way to an outlook of gloomy anxiety.

The kept press has come out with vilifying attacks against the "South African Worker," the organ of the South African Communist Party, because of its whole-hearted support and encouragement of the strikers' cause.

So great has been the dislocation of business in Lourenco Marques that the railway administration has agreed to continue the granting of all privileges if the men only return to work with the exception of the 200 due for retrenchment. These, they say, will be repatriated at government expense. The strikers, however, have replied that all men must be reinstated or none at all, and so the fight goes on.

The issue of the struggle seems doubtful at the moment, for while the government has perceptibly weakened in its attitude the gaunt spectre of hunger and want has made its appearance among the strikers. Nevertheless, no matter what the outcome is, a fierce and bitter hatred against the exploiting class has been sown in the ranks of the Provincial Portuguese workers, which must increase as time goes on until finally Mosambique comes under the rule of the working class.



A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

of
The New Magazine
SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2

Wm. Z. Foster
writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

A Trade Unionist
of Detroit describes the pro-union attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

Facts and Figures
on the organization of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

Photograph
of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Other Features:
BIG SPENCER—
A story by Kurt Klauer. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—
By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—
By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—
By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Voss, Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of
THE SUNDAY WORKER

The FIRST appearance of the magazine supplement as a separate publication
WITH MANY NEW AND UNUSUAL FEATURES

4 SUBSCRIPTIONS
For 20 Weeks for

\$1.00
SUBSCRIBE NOW

and enter the
THE SUNDAY WORKER

Slogan Contest

\$100.00 worth of prizes awarded for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

CHARLES CLINE
For 13 years a prisoner in a Texas jail for his fight for labor, will speak
Sunday, October 3
6:30 P. M.
at the
CONCERT AND DANCE
given by the Russian branch of the I. L. D.
WALSH HALL, Cor. Milwaukee and Noble.
Russian Singing Society—Mandolin Orchestra and other features.
Tickets in advance 50c, at the door 75c.

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 Klashner. 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 Carethers and Anna Weisman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky. For Congress. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skritic. 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 Forschler. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Guilloid. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allan County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. Mocercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompkins. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senate of the Farmer-Labor Party.

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 6th 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 Cockind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbain. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison. (Bronx) Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin. (Brooklyn) Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. M. Wolfson.

Workers (Communist) Party

CHICAGO SCHOOL CLASS TO BEGIN FRIDAY, OCT. 8

Bittelman to Conduct New Chicago Course

The class in Elements of Communism of the Chicago Workers School to be conducted by A. Bittelman will be the first class in America to use the new textbook, "Elements of Political Education," in its studies.

The book is written by A. Berdnikov and F. Svetlov, under the general editorship of Bucharin. The explanatory notes to the American edition are by A. Bittelman.

The book covers a vast field, and is, at the same time, written so simply that it takes up little more than three hundred pages. It is in question and answer form, supplemented by bibliographies for additional reading.

The subjects are not dealt with in dry historical form, but are illustrated with events that every student of the subject is familiar with, for many of them have taken place during his life-time.

The first meeting of the class in Elements of Communism will take place on Friday, October 8th. Enrollments for this class can be brought in or sent in at once to the Chicago Workers School, 19 S. Lincoln St. The fee for the first semester is \$1.50.

Gary Celebrates Formation of the Communist Party

GARY, Ind., Sept. 28.—The formation of the Communist Party of America and seven years of struggle for Communism in the United States was celebrated at a well-attended meeting of the Gary workers.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the local organization of the Workers (Communist) Party and the audience in attendance filled the Spanish Hall in which the meeting was held. Speeches were made by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party in English; Paul Petras, a member of the first executive committee of the Communist Party, in Hungarian; Joseph Kowalski, in Polish, and S. Zinich in Croatian.

The meeting opened and closed with the singing of the International. The Young Pioneers Group of five members, led by Paul Bukas, all added to the evening's program by speeches and recitations. An orchestra led the meeting and the singing and rendered musical numbers during its progress. The meeting showed the growing influence of the Communist Party of Gary.

Wicks, Weinstein and Carey to Open Party Campaign in Pennsylvania

District Three, Philadelphia, will open the state election campaign with a spirited rally on Thursday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m. at the Machinists Temple 13th and Spring Garden Street.

The speakers will be Harry M. Wicks, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, A. J. Carey candidate for the U. S. senate and William W. Weinstein, candidate for congress from the 20th Congressional District of New York running against Congressman La Guardia.

From all indications the campaign promises to be a successful one for party activity. Comrades are taking a keen interest in the work. The meeting on the 30th is only one of a whole series of meetings which will be run in Philadelphia and adjoining towns in the district. Admission to the meeting is free.

Gitlow in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, in the Party's Campaign

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor in New York state, will speak in Buffalo, Sunday, Oct. 3, 2:30 p. m., at Schwab's Hall, 351 Broadway, on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?"

HALT THIS MURDER!

Statement by the Workers (Communist) Party for New England.

WHEREAS, William G. Thompson, an attorney of high standing in the state of Massachusetts, has made public during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti certain serious charges against the local office of the United States department of justice and the former incumbent of the office of the district attorney of Norfolk county, which charges have been supported by sworn affidavits of responsible persons connected with these departments of the government, and

Whereas, the labor movement is deeply concerned as to whether or not public funds are being used to support an organized system of espionage and prosecution directed against those who are actively engaged in the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Workers' Party, District One, of New England, that we demand an immediate investigation into the conduct and activity of the department of justice and the office of the district attorney of Norfolk county in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the policy of these departments of the government toward the labor movement in general; and be it further

Resolved, that this request be forwarded to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., and to Senator William Morgan Butler, senate chamber, Washington, D. C. and to the press; and be it further

Resolved, that all labor organizations be urged to take similar action in order that the interests of the labor movement may be properly protected and safeguarded.

Resolved, that the department of justice, for reasons of its own, maintains a secret record of certain men and women who are active in the labor movement and that the machinery of the law is used at times to penalize such men and women for their activity, and

Resolved, that these two working men were spied upon, arrested and prosecuted by officers of the above named departments of the government solely because of their radical affiliations and activity in the labor movement.

Resolved, that the innocent of the convicted men was consciously withheld and access to the files of the department of justice containing such evidence was refused.

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BIG OPPORTUNITY IN WISCONSIN FOR THE LABOR PARTY

Engdahl Points Out the Road to Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Analyzing the anti-labor role of both the LaFollette movement and the Berger faction of the socialist party in Wisconsin, J. Louis Engdahl, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator in Illinois, ended his tour of nine different states here tonight with an address at Miller Hall, urging the fight in this state for independent political action under the standards of the Labor Party.

All candidates in Wisconsin, from the reactionary Coolidge-Mellon supporters, thru the LaFollette political strata and among the socialists, are unanimously parading under similar slogans, such as "honest," "able," "fearless," "efficient," ad nauseum.

Engdahl showed that all these fake slogans were merely camouflage under which these candidates were trying to hide their loyalty to the capitalist class. Engdahl pointed out that Berger had introduced a resolution in congress demanding the recognition of the Soviet Union with the statement, "Why not, even the bankers in Wall Street are now in favor of recognition."

"Thru his daily, the Milwaukee Leader, Berger keeps up a constant attack not only against the Communist Party in this country and against the Soviet Union, but also against the left wing of the American labor movement," said Engdahl.

The speaker reviewed the struggle of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and urged a united labor front of all the workers and farmers in Wisconsin. Every indication points to the rapid disintegration of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin as a result of the developing struggle on the part of its leading spokesmen for prominent places at the political pie counter.

"Labor must develop its own struggle as a class in Wisconsin, as everywhere else," said Engdahl. "The opportunity was never better than now, with the LaFollette (republican) movement disintegrating and the Berger socialists discredited."

Militarism in N. Y. City College Under Another Name Has Same Smell

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. — Incoming freshmen at City College may take a course in "civilian drill" as an alternative to the hitherto compulsory course in military training. It was made known yesterday by the faculty of the institution. The new course will be under direction of the hygiene department, whereas the classes in military science are supervised by army officers.

In November, 1925, the students' newspaper opposed compulsory training and suggested a student referendum on the subject. In a subsequent vote the undergraduates registered themselves as overwhelmingly against compulsory military courses.

The new course in civilian drill will be a "scientific experiment," according to Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, acting president. It will seek to determine the relative merits of civilian training and military drill.

Upper classmen who have already embarked on the two-year military course will have to continue. The entering freshmen may make their choices next week.

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

THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

"The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join" By C. E. RUTHENBERG 5 cents

Party Organization Constitution, organizational charts, etc. 15 cents

Fourth National Convention Resolutions, Theses, etc. of the last convention held in Chicago, Aug. 1925. 50 cents.

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

For Sale: 200 ACRE FARM in the Ozarks. Good living can be made with goats or hogs. \$1,200.00 cash by owner. F. A. Smith, Ozark, Ark.

Roads to a Mass Communist Party

Growing Influence of Shop Nucleus Papers

(Continued from previous issue)

Welcome—the Packard Worker. In the Packard plant, the Workers Party shop nucleus has just issued the first issue of the Packard Worker. It is mimeographed and sells for one cent a copy. The open shop system is exposed. The bonus system is shown up as a means of making more money for the capitalists. A special clever dig is taken in the following lines:

"Packards give every worker a gold watch after he has slaved ten years for the company. And if he works long enough, he will be in line for a pair of crutches!"

The fall elections, the exploitation of the young workers, an appeal to read THE DAILY WORKER, an item about Soviet Russia, are among the other features that make up this little paper of the Packard workers.

Even Baldwin Locomotive Gets Factory Paper. During the 1922 shopmen's strike, one of the directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works boasted that no strike could take place in the Baldwin Works—that no union man or agitator could remain in or get near the plant without finding himself in jail very soon. Now, in 1926, a paper called the Baldwin Worker, is being issued by a nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, composed of workers who toil in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This paper is being sold to the workers of the factory. It is a live sheet dealing blow after blow to the Baldwin interests. Its immediate program is:

1. The organization of the workers into unions. 2. Working class political action. 3. Fight for the betterment of working conditions and wages. 4. Stories and Cartoons Have Punch. Several bright cartoons liven up this little paper. Many of the stories describe vividly how the workers have to toil in this plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the country. One of these items follows:

"CANNED!" By Jim Waters. "To hell with you! You ain't the whole earth, Not by a damn sight!"

"You sneak around shaking your fat paunch, shouting: 'I'm losing money—hurry up, pull out, Step on it!'—and you 'can' anybody that talks back. I've seen your kind before—always losing money— Riding in limousines, showing off on the golf links, And talking open shop at the Union Club. On Sunday you go to church and tell everybody What a nice employer you are—"

The writer is in a position to know that the reactionary bureaucrats of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have been giving special attention to the growing influence of these shop papers, which together made a total circulation of considerable size. One of the benefits of these shop papers has been that they bring the party closer to the workers in the shops, and the workers in the shops closer to the party. The forty shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party now publishing these shop bulletins are making themselves felt in the daily life of the workers thruout the country.

On Monday you go blue in the face cursing your men. You can't bull-doze me!

To hell with you! You ain't the whole earth, Not by a damn sight!"

Broad Appeal to Workers. Several other fine items appear in the Baldwin Worker. An appeal for the British miners, for organizing the unorganized, the corruption in the capitalist parties, preparation for the fall elections, the Sesqui-centennial celebration, a labor party—all these are among some of the main features of the first issue of the Baldwin Worker.

This paper is meeting with a hearty response from the employes of the Baldwin Works. The next issue is to be printed and will be as fine as the first one.

First Clothing Workers' Shop Paper. The first clothing workers' shop bulletin has made its appearance in the clothing factory of Alfred Decker and Cohen company in Chicago. It is called the Rebel Worker and is the expression of the Workers (Communist) Party shop nucleus in the factory. It deals with many items of interest to the workers in the shop—and also takes up the problem of the organization of the workers, the conditions in the coming congressional elections, the position of the Workers (Communist) Party, etc. Several realistic drawings by one of the workers enliven this first number of the Rebel Worker.

New Note in Labor Ranks. These papers are striking a new note in labor journalism. They are written by the workers in the factory and are read by the workers whom the Workers (Communist) Party wishes to reach. The fact that the number of such publications has increased and met with such success—about 40 of the party nuclei are now publishing shop bulletins in the United States—points to one outstanding fact. It is proof that the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop and street nuclei has been a lifesaver for the Communist movement in this country.

The writer is in a position to know that the reactionary bureaucrats of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have been giving special attention to the growing influence of these shop papers, which together made a total circulation of considerable size. One of the benefits of these shop papers has been that they bring the party closer to the workers in the shops, and the workers in the shops closer to the party. The forty shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party now publishing these shop bulletins are making themselves felt in the daily life of the workers thruout the country.

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For the Labor Movement

For three years "Our Daily" has raised the banner of all militant labor. The DAILY WORKER has made a good fight.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

PASSAIC STRIKERS FIGHTING COMPANY UNIONISM TO A FINISH

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

THE Botany Mills of Passaic offered their workers nothing new when they called the scabs into the mill yard and proposed the company union as the solution of the present strike. It will be remembered that several months ago, early in the strike, a statement signed by all the mills appeared as an advertisement in the local capitalist papers. This statement was also a proposal for "works councils" or some form of "employee representation"—in other words, a company union.

At the time this offer was made the workers laughed at it. They refused to yield an inch in their desire to have a real labor union instead of a boss-controlled company union. They waved their union cards aloft and shouted down the company's proposition. They did the same when the Botany came forward again with this old offer.

THE workers in Passaic have had a taste of the company union. This explains their refusal to be tricked by it now. Since 1919, when the workers organized in the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America were disorganized by the use of the spy system and the blacklist, the company union has been in operation at the Forstmann & Huffmann plants. It has been a farce from the beginning. The workers have been permitted to elect representatives to an "assembly" which meets four times a year to consider such questions and grievances as the company's personal manager, Mr. Reinhold, allows them to discuss. Dozens of affidavits made by the striking Forstmann & Huffmann workers attest to the hypocrisy and insincerity of the plan. It has proved a mere snare to further enslave the workers. It did not solve any of the workers' problems, as is evidenced by the fact that the Forstmann workers joined the strike and have been among the best fighters. Neither has the company union broken the strike, although some of the company suckers on the assembly have done all they could to help the company persuade the workers to return to the mills and to the tyranny of the company union.

FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN CO. is not the only textile concern in America that has tried the company union game. Some of the biggest cotton corporations in New England, such as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., and the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., have installed this instrument for the purpose of keeping their workers out of a real labor union. As a matter of fact the defeat of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. organization that formerly controlled the Amoskeag workers is due in large part to the introduction of the company union. The Pacific Mills also put in a company union in order to liquidate the labor union sentiment among their employees. In both cases the company union has been a means of introduc-

ing wage cuts, speed-up systems and longer hours. Knowing this experience of the company union in such textile mills, the Passaic workers have put on an aggressive resistance to every proposal that a company union be instituted as a "solution" of the labor problem in that city. The company union is thoroughly discredited here and the workers are so enraged against it that they would prefer no union at all to such a deceitful and insidious device.

THE Botany's talk about having dealings only with its own workers and about their "freedom to organize in a union" is regarded as the last gasp of pure open-shopism. This statement of the Botany was of course incited by the resolution of the Passaic workers to join the United Textile Workers, which the Botany managers had indicated they might recognize. The Botany did not think the Passaic workers had enough intelligence to get into the A. F. of L. but as soon as they discovered their intentions to join the U. T. W. they hurried to make this 100 pct. open shop declaration concerning the company union. In this stand the Botany had the backing of all the national employers' organizations that have been trying to crush this strike from the start, the open shop department of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Security League and the other "patriotic" associations as well as the local Citizens' Committee and other strike-breaking agencies.

HOWEVER, a certain sentiment among the decent citizens is reflecting itself even in the local capitalist press. This sentiment sees the Botany going too far in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L. It calls the Botany "Prussians" and other harsh names, which they, of course, deny. Whether this sentiment will grow during the next few days remains to be seen. Whether it will help the workers to make the Botany change its mind is also a matter for the next few days to decide. If the police, at the behest of the Botany, break out into further orgies of violence, the position of the strikers and their supporters will be greatly strengthened and they may draw in other elements of support in addition to the so-called Slavic committee and all of the A. F. of L. unions.

WHATEVER the next few days or weeks may bring about, the workers of Passaic are determined that their lines will not be broken when they are on the very eve of victory. The relief stations must be kept open, their bread tickets must continue, their babies must continue to get the milk that the labor movement can provide. It is the duty of every worker who reads these lines to double his energies on behalf of the Passaic strikers who are battling valiantly against the company union. The struggle of Passaic is the company union against the labor union. Bread and money will make certain a victory for real unionism.

stand or desert the Mexican federation by a gesture of "neutrality." Duncan favors an open break. Woll is more cautious. He is treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and is afraid of destroying his policy of subjugating the Latin American movement which he aptly calls, "A Monroe Doctrine for the working class."

In the current issue of the "American Photo-Engraver," official organ of the Photo Engravers' Union, Woll has this to say about the Mexican controversy: Advises Mexican Labor to Desert Calles. "American labor will do well to extend a helping hand: First, by promoting the spirit of toleration here as well as in Mexico, and second, by counselling Mexican labor that the way to success is not by the appeal to blind passion, religious prejudice or by the force of government, but by the gaining of the good-will and co-operation of the people at large."

In the above Woll plainly says that while we cannot be violent about our support of the catholic church, it is our duty to tell the Mexican Federation of Labor to quit supporting the government and "the force of government" in that government's effort to make the catholic church obey the law.

A Disguised Attack. From indications given out at the time the A. F. of L. executive council met at Montreal to deliberate its report to the coming convention, this disguised attack, this desertion of Mexican labor, will be the way out for the bureaucracy at the convention. Labor in all other Latin American countries is behind that of Mexico in its fight against clerical despotism. Even Santo Iglesias of Porto Rico, the sort of adopted member of the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucracy and one of the two secretaries of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, is anti-clerical and backs Luis N. Morones, outstanding leader of Mexican labor and a minister of the Calles government.

At the top of the A. F. of L. is the bureaucracy. Among the big bureaucrats, the church counts a surprising number: James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers; Frank Duffy, Jacob Fischer, Martin F. Ryan and James P. Noonan are members of the executive council. Daniel Tobia is treasurer. James O'Connell of the Metal Trades department. All catholics, as well as are many lesser figures. Woll Fears for Monroe Doctrine. Among these there is a division on whether to take an openly hostile

stand or desert the Mexican federation by a gesture of "neutrality." Duncan favors an open break. Woll is more cautious. He is treasurer of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and is afraid of destroying his policy of subjugating the Latin American movement which he aptly calls, "A Monroe Doctrine for the working class."

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

SHOE WORKERS' CONVENTION IN BITTER FIGHT

Left Wing Hits Hard at Reactionaries

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28. — A bitter struggle is being waged in the first convention of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union since its merger with the United Boot and Shoe Workers over the expulsion policy and incompetency of the president and secretary-treasurer.

Delegates from the largest locals of the organization, particularly those of Haverhill and New York, are making a determined effort to reinstate P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the New York district of the organization, who was notified just two days before the convention opened that he has been deprived of membership rights. Similarly, a hard fight is looming for the reinstatement of David Bancroft of Haverhill, Mass.

Shows Up Nolan's Report. A minority report was presented by the committee charged with the duty of reporting on the president's report. In a scathing six-page statement, the committee showed that the organization, far from making progress under the present administration, has lost every strike outside of New York and many members and locals. The statement showed that these losses were due to the wrong policies advocated and practiced by the president and secretary.

An especially bitter attack was made against the class-collaboration schemes which the president in his report recommended. Class Collaboration Scored. Delegates from Haverhill and New York point out that the interests of the workers are being sacrificed and that they are robbed of their fighting spirit by the president and secretary, who seek to "curry favor with the bosses. Attention is called to the report of the president, wherein he is compelled to admit that "subsequent events prove that the membership exercised better judgment" than he when they refused to accept the "peace pact" offered by the bosses of Haverhill.

But in the same report the president goes on to boast of a joint field day participated in by the Employers' Association, the chamber of commerce and civic organizations as a means of establishing "good will" between the employers and their exploited slaves. This he regards as a great achievement and is, in fact, the only achievement of which his report boasts. Expulsions Aid the Bosses. The expulsion of Cosgrove is an effort to eliminate a man who represents the workers who oppose these policies of collaboration between the bosses and union officials. It comes on the heels of an election in which the workers launched a "sticker" campaign to elect Cosgrove against Fitzgerald, the present secretary-treasurer. Fitzgerald incidentally was never elected to this office, but was appointed on the resignation of the regularly elected secretary-treasurer. David Bancroft, the other expelled member, was nine years business agent of the wood-heel makers of Haverhill. He built up this organization from 33 to over 1,000 members. His expulsion by the general council was the result of his support of the insistent demand by the rank and file of his local, that the administration take steps to organize the craft in other cities. The charter of this local was revoked by the administration and was not returned till after Bancroft was expelled.

Despite the fact that he was expelled the members of his local elected him by an overwhelming majority, also in a "sticker" campaign, to continue to serve as their business agent. But the administration went to court to secure an injunction to prevent his serving and appointed the man he defeated to the office. Unfortunately, the opposition failed to organize its forces in advance and the delegation is divided on all kinds of petty craft questions. This is utilized by the machine, which has good prospects of coming out the victor.

Cosgrove Wins Floor for Appeal. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28. — Delegates to the convention of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union voted 88 1/2 against 30 to permit P. Pascal Cosgrove to appear before the convention to appeal against his expulsion. The machine created a near riot when they sought to override this decision by a show of hands vote. The machine is backed by the small locals that have sent hand-picked delegates. President Nolan was finally forced to admit that this effort to override the will of the majority is illegal and Cosgrove was permitted to appear.

WORKING WOMEN CONSIDER DRIVE FOR LABOR PARTY

Successful Conference at Waukegan, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—The Seventh Interstate Conference of the Women's Trade Union League and auxiliary organizations closed its work here after a three-day session.

Sixty delegates representing 18 local unions, eight women's auxiliary organizations, two state federations, (Illinois and Wisconsin), two city organizations (Milwaukee and Chicago) and a delegate from the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Chicago, were present during the conference.

Urges Organization Drive. The conference adopted resolutions calling for an organization campaign to organize the unorganized women and for the building of relief organizations in time of strikes by the participating organizations.

The first day's session was given over to the reports of the various organizations participating in the conference. On the second day, Tom Tippet, of the United Mine Workers of America made a report on workers' education which was followed by a lively discussion. The evening session of the same day, the Milwaukee Women's Trade Union League presented the one-act play "Bread" showing the situation of the miners.

Seek Reduction in Hours. The legislative committee submitted a report made by Miss Agnes Nestor on the work of the Women's Trade Union League during the last year in support of legislation in the interests of the workers. The enactment of a law, now challenged as to its constitutionality, by the Illinois state legislature limiting the use of the injunction and the effort to amend the law governing the hours worked by women, to reduce these from ten to eight, were the chief points of this report.

At the Saturday afternoon session, the conference was turned into an institute of organization and Lillian Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Union, opened the discussion with a speech showing the need of organization work among the women workers. Recommendations made during the discussion of this report were referred to the committee on organization of which Anna E. David, of the Chicago Millinery Workers' Union was the secretary.

The organization committee at the Sunday session, submitted the following two resolutions which were adopted unanimously: Resolution on Organizing the Women Workers. Whereas, there are in every city and community thousands of women workers, who, because they are unorganized, are compelled to accept low wages and submit to bad working conditions, and whereas, the position of these women workers could be materially improved thru their organization in trade unions, and whereas, it is necessary, in order to organize these women workers, that there be a center to conduct the initial agitation to interest these workers in the trade union organization, now therefore be it resolved, that this convention recommend to its affiliated organizations the setting up in each city a committee made up of representatives of W. T. U. L. and the Women's auxiliary and representative of trade union workers to initiate a campaign of organization among the women workers, and be it further resolved, that the W. T. U. L. should take the initiative in forming such a committee and should seek the endorsement of the central labor body in each city for such a committee.

Resolution on Organization of Relief Committee. Whereas, whenever the workers are forced to go on strike, immediate hardships and suffering result for the strikers and their families, and whereas, many strikes thru which the workers fight for a higher standard of living for themselves and their families are lost because the employers starve the workers into submission, and therefore be it resolved, that this conference recommend the establishment by the W. T. U. L. of a relief committee to gather funds and mobilize other forms of support in time of strikes for the strikers and their dependents.

Ira Rothstein of the International Ladies' Garment Workers supported the adoption of these resolutions in a speech showing the need of activities of this character by the participating organizations. Refer "For a Labor Party Resolution" to Executive Committee. Anna E. David, of the Chicago Millinery Workers' Union, presented the following resolution endorsing the formation of a Labor Party at the final session of the conference. Resolution for Labor Party. Whereas, long experience has shown that whenever the workers fight for higher wages and better conditions, the employers use the police, courts and injunctions against them, and whereas, the workers' interests are in direct conflict with those of the employers politically as well as industrially, and whereas, the republican and democratic parties have shown in every case involving the interests of the workers that they are instruments of the employers; now, therefore be it resolved, that this convention declare itself for independent political action by the workers thru the formation of a labor party and instruct its officers and affiliated organizations to support the movement for the foundation of a labor party.

Considerable discussion developed on this resolution. An effort was made to have the resolution withdrawn but the sponsors of the resolution refused to do this, and finally, a motion by Mrs. Carrie Alexander, representing the Chicago Federation of Labor, to refer the resolution to the respective Executive Committees of the Women's Trade Union Leagues participating, was adopted.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

For two days Ruth waited on tenter-hooks, holding her breath every time the phone rang; and at last there was the voice of Jake Coffey—Bunny answered, and he turned from the receiver right quick, saying, "Telegram from Congressman Leathers, the War Department reports that Paul is at Irkutsk and well." Ruth gave a cry—she was standing by the dining table, and she grabbed at it and missed, and went swaying, and Bunny had to drop the receiver and catch her. And there she was, by golly, white and cold and senseless, they had to lay her out on the floor and sprinkle water on her face. And when she came to, all she could do was to cry and cry like a baby. Presently Bunny remembered the telephone receiver hanging, and went and apologized to Mr. Coffey and thanked him and it was all Bunny could do to keep his own voice straight; the truth was, he and Dad had been more worried about Paul than they were willing to admit.

After Ruth was able to sit up and smile, Dad said, "Irkutsk, where is that?" And the girl said at once, "It's on Lake Baikal, in the middle of Siberia." Said Dad, "Hello, where did you get your geography?" It turned out there was an old atlas among Paul's books, and Ruth had the Siberia part clean by heart—the names of every station on the Trans-Siberian Railway—Omsk, Tomsk, Tobolsk—Dad thought it was funny and made her say them off—by golly, if there had been a time-table attached, she'd have known when the night-freight was due at Vladivostok. She knew the physical geography of the country, the races which inhabited it, the flora and fauna and principal commercial interests, furs, lumber, wheat, dairy products.

The only trouble was, her information was twenty years out of date! So now, what was she going to do but take the stage to Roseville that afternoon, and in the library she would find a big new atlas, and maybe books on the subject. Bunny said he'd drive her; so he did, and they found an atlas with a picture of Irkutsk, a public square with some buildings, churches or mosques or whatever they were called, with round domes going to a point on top; there was snow on the ground and sledges with big high harness up over the horses' necks. It was dreadful cold there, Ruth said, Paul wasn't used to such weather; but Bunny laughed and told her not to worry about that, Paul would have plenty to wear, this was the best taken care of army in history, and so long as they had the railroad open, nobody would suffer.

But that was not enough for Ruth, what she wanted was for Paul to come home. Surely, now that the war was over, he ought to be on the way! But Bunny said she'd have to make up her mind to wait, because an armistice wasn't the same as a peace, there was a lot of negotiating to be done, and the army would sit tight meantime. But when peace was declared, then surely Paul would come back, because we certainly weren't going on running the Trans-Siberian Railway after the war was over. Bunny said that with a laugh, meaning it to be funny, and Ruth smiled, because it sounded funny to her; so innocent they were of the intricacies of world diplomacy, these two babes in the California woods!

Bunny spent a week hunting quail with Dad, or wandering over the hills by himself, thinking things over. At last he sat down to have it out. "Dad, I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed in me, but this is the truth—I want to go to college."

"College! Gosh, son, what's that for?" There was a look of amazement on Dad's face, but he was an old hypocrite, he knew perfectly well that Bunny was thinking about college, and had thought about it a lot himself.

"I just don't feel I've got enough education, Dad."

"What is it you want to know?"

"Well, that's something you can't say; you don't know just what you'll get till you've got it. But I have a feeling, I want to know more about things."

Dad looked forlorn—pitifully, but quite innocently and unintentionally. "It means you just ain't interested in oil."

"Well, no, Dad, that's not quite fair. I can study for a while and then come back to the business."

But Dad knew better than that. "No, son, if you go to college, you'll get so high up above us oil fellers, you won't know we're here. If you want to be an oil man, the thing to study is oil."

"Well, Dad, the truth is, I'm really too young to know what I want to be. If I wanted to do something else, surely we've got money enough—"

"It's not the money, son, it's the job. You know how I feel—I like to have you with me—"

"I don't mean to go away," Bunny hastened to put in.

"There's plenty of colleges around here, and I can live at home. And we can come up for week-ends and holidays, the same as always. I'm not going to lose my interest in Paradise, Dad, but I really won't be happy to buckle down to business until I've had a chance to learn more."

Dad had to give way to that. There was that curious war in his own mind, a mingling of respect for knowledge, of awe in the presence of cultured people, along with fear of "notions" that Bunny might get, strange flights of "idealism" that would make him unfit to be the heir and custodian of twenty million dollars worth of Ross Consolidated.

(To Be Continued.)

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COMPANY UNION DEMANDS RAISE OF MILL OWNERS

Amoskeag Headed for a Serious Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—(FP)—Amoskeag Mills Workers' Congress or company union asks 10 per cent wage increases for the 14,000 cotton and woolen textile workers, and rejects the company's proposals for wage reductions. Two hundred and fifty delegates from all departments of the mills were in session.

Sliding Scale Slides Downhill.

The company's plan, as set forth by Agent Parker Straw, calls for a sliding scale of wage cuts to be based on reductions in the prices of goods sold. Whenever a large order was booked at prices below those regularly quoted the management was to go before the company union and confer on the advisability of lowering wages sufficiently to get the new business—without sacrifice on the part of the company.

Company Union Took Wage Cut.

Wage agreements expire October 1. Last year wages were unchanged but October 1924 there was a 10 per cent cut. At that time Agent Straw demanded 20 per cent off but a compromise of 10 per cent with the company union was finally secured. The United Textile Workers' union then asserted that this 10 per cent cut was not accepted by the rank and file of the workers but by petty bosses in the Workers' Congress.

Real Union May Return.

Trade union organizers see in the company union wage demands hope for the return of a real trade union. They base this on the knowledge that the company union cannot deliver the goods in the way of wages—that its machinery is too closely related to the management to permit it to be used to wrest concessions of such an important nature as a substantial wage increase.

And that the company union delegates who yield to the pressure from the rank and file of the workers by making the 10 per cent wage demand will not be able to explain their refusal to act when the management says nothing doing. The United Textile Workers' Union was well represented in the plant until the defeat of the long 1922 strike wiped it out there.

Youthful Cloak Model, Out of Work, Suicide

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Dorothy Smith, 23, of Holden, Mass., a cloak model out of work, fled to the window of a fourth-floor apartment today and leaped to the brick-paved yard. She was found, dying.

She jumped, she said, when three men entered the room where she was sitting with a friend. It was the apartment of Francis Murphy, 22, a broker.

SHIRTMAKERS FIND A STRIKE WINS DEMANDS AND BEATS WAGE CUTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—(FP)—Nearly 1,000 men's shirt makers returned to work in inside and independent shops which settled with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union almost as soon as a strike was called. Independent shops are required to put \$500 bond guarantee that non-union workers will not be used. Contractors have been demanding 15% wage cuts.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.
TONIGHT,
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 9:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
9:30—The Florentine String Trio—Vivian Lawrence, Little Joe Warner, John Reddington, Mickey and Johnson.
9:35—Alamo Gate Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

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Leave your lunch home. We will serve a plate lunch and refreshments.
DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

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Business Manager

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Brophy's Open Letter

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers faces the biggest fight of its career.

The issues in the campaign to make the U. M. W. of A. a fighting instrument of coal miners—organized and unorganized—instead of a tool in the hands of a corrupt officialdom, have been set forth by John Brophy, opposing John L. Lewis for the presidency, in his open letter to the officers and members of the union.

The Brophy letter raises sharply a number of issues about which the miners have been thinking for a long time. The union is in danger. That cannot be denied. On all sides it is attacked by the coal capitalists.

In the unionized fields there have been systematic and constant violations of the Jacksonville agreement which began the day after it was signed. The coal capitalists considered correctly that "the gentlemen's agreement" made with Lewis at Jacksonville to the effect that 200,000 miners were to be driven from the industry and small mines frozen out, gave them a license to close their mines and use the weapon of starvation against the union miners.

After this policy was followed for a period which the operators believed long enough to starve the miners into submission, announcements were posted that the mines would reopen at the 1917 scale or even lower in some cases.

The Lewis machine has had no counter policy. Likewise it has permitted violations of the wage and working agreements until the operators have established standards as precedents far below the agreement provisions.

Hand in hand with this policy in the union fields the coal operators' association has encouraged the opening of new mines in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in other non-union fields as well as stimulating production in mines already operating there.

This coal has been shipped into the union territories in huge quantities, has been sold at a lower price than union-mined coal and the union fields gradually strangled.

The solution for the union lies in the organization of the non-union territories—the raising of the wages in these districts to the level of the union fields.

This obviously necessary program has been neglected almost entirely by the Lewis machine. It wasted a million dollars in an abortive campaign in Alabama, which does not compete with the union fields, when West Virginia and Kentucky fields were the logical places to concentrate all efforts.

Its so-called organization campaigns in West Virginia have been devoted to getting votes for the machine than to organizing miners.

The expulsion of militant members of the union who insisted on a well-organized fight to build the union and organize the non-union fields has been a deliberate plan, consistently carried out by the Lewis machine. It has fought the rank and file and those who wanted the union to prepare for struggle far harder than it ever fought the operators.

The anthracite agreement was a disgrace. Signed for five years it surrenders the closed shop and replaces it with arbitration. Already the Hudson Coal company, one of the largest operators in the anthracite field, has challenged the right of the union to organize miners working in and around its properties.

The exposure of President Farrington of District 12, Illinois, as a \$25,000 per year tool of the operators in the union has merely confirmed statements made as long as three years ago by the militant members of the union.

That this corruption runs straight thru the whole officialdom is shown by the fact that Lewis has now made a united front with the Farrington machine against the membership in Illinois.

Organization of the unorganized fields, nationalization of the mines with workers' control, democratization of the union, destruction of the coal capitalist influence in the union, no wage cuts when the bituminous agreement expires next year, anthracite and bituminous agreements to expire on the same date, preparation of the union for a struggle to save it, build it and strengthen it, the formation of a labor party based on the trade unions, these are the high spots touched by Brophy in his statement.

The beginning of the struggle for a fighting miners' union which Brophy's statement brings into the open is of tremendous importance for the whole American labor movement.

It is the most clear-cut challenge on basic issues in the trade union movement ever thrown down to a powerful bureaucracy by a still more powerful opposition in a decisive union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Every honest worker will welcome it and every sincere and intelligent miner will support the program and the slate.

Conflicting Policies in France

The clash of conflicting policies in France is seen in the struggle between Briand and Poincare.

Briand is for a Franco-German bloc, the chief economic basis of which is the pact between French and German coal and steel interests.

Poincare, whose policy previously has been that of French hegemony in Europe, is forced by his struggle with Briand to orient himself more towards Great Britain.

Great Britain is faced by a menace to her iron and steel trade and to her political supremacy in Europe far more dangerous and, potentially more powerful, than the pre-war Germany. If the alliance between France and Germany is perfected (it is still in the formative stage and is meeting the opposition of the German monarchists) the English channel becomes Britain's first line of defense.

The German who broke the world's record in swimming the channel recently may be a symbol of the new grouping on the continent.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

From Portland to Detroit

WHAT Samuel Gompers always referred to as "that great parliament of American labor"—the convention of the American Federation of Labor—opens its forty-sixth annual session on October 4 in Detroit.

It will be dominated by the most reactionary officialdom of the most reactionary labor movement in the world. The convention will reflect only in a distorted form the needs of the American workingclass.

It will make its own review of its own activities, its own estimate of the status of the American labor movement, draw its own conclusions, put forward its own program as the program of American labor.

IN the last year large sections of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor have made a long step towards agreement with American capitalism. The official movement has abandoned even purely trade union struggles almost entirely. "Worker-employer co-operation" has been ever on its lips. Mass opposition to this policy is developing slowly but surely.

There has been a certain continuity in the policy of A. F. of L. officialdom for the last four years. Its causes and its effects on the mass of the American workingclass must be determined in order that they may be counteracted effectively.

THESE articles are an attempt to describe the American labor movement as it is under the leadership of A. F. of L. officialdom, to determine the strength of the two currents—to the right from above, to the left from below—and to estimate the possibilities for our party and the left wing in the next immediate period.

ARTICLE I.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WHAT is the present status of the American labor movement?

In what direction is the American Federation of Labor, as a whole, traveling? Is it going to the right or to the left?

Is it moving as a solid bloc or are there divergent tendencies to be seen?

Are the present tendencies in the labor movement of recent development or can the process be traced over a long period?

In what sections of the labor movement are the dominant tendencies most marked—where is the clearest division between left and right?

What issues and demands are raised by the official labor leadership?

What are the possibilities for the crystallization of a substantial oppositional bloc in the trade union movement?

What demands will bring the maximum response from the trade unions?

THESE are questions raised sharply by certain recent developments in the trade union movement and they are being asked by every worker alarmed by manifestations which point to reaction in official labor circles and apathy in the ranks of labor.

The endorsement of Citizens' Military Training Camps by the leading members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the arbitrary denunciation of the Passaic strike, the open warfare waged on the proposed trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, the attitude of labor officialdom in the Mexican crisis, a close approach to purely capitalist policies and methods by labor leaders, all these are matters of grave concern to the workingclass.

THE manner in which the labor officialdom chained the labor movement to the imperialist machine when America entered the world war to res-

cue Morgan's millions is too well-known to need description here. But there followed a period in which the militancy of American labor reached a high level and which culminated in the great steel, coal and railway strikes of 1919-22, with substantial beginning of a farmer-labor party as their political expression.

These strikes were defeated, a period of industrial depression already had set in and when the labor movement began to emerge from its militancy was replaced by reaction.

THEN came the boom period when records for industrial activity were broken (especially in building and transportation) but with the sole exception of the anthracite strike (ending in a disgraceful boss-dictated settlement) and needle trades strikes (outside the main current of the American trade union movement) there is no struggle although there are signs of desire to struggle.

A LONG series of statements indicating policy, and applications of policy, are to be noted since 1923 beginning with the attack on our party by the Lewis bureaucracy which was endorsed by Samuel Gompers and which, explained by labor officialdom as the beginning of a campaign "to purge the trade union movement" was an infallible indication that the leadership of the American trade union movement was shaping its policy to bring it more in line with that of American imperialist government.

THERE had been the break with the trade union wing of the farmer-labor party movement in the Chicago convention of July 3, and this had shown the tremendous pressure which the A. F. of L. machine was exerting on the lower strata of labor officialdom and had our party been skilled enuf at the time we might have minimized the bad results which accrued not only to our party but to the whole labor movement.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

The Results of the Election Campaign. IN this connection I must say a few words on the recent Soviet election campaign.

The last election campaign is the first which we have carried out without recourse to administrative pressure. We have applied new methods for the first time, and have transferred our preponderant attention to gaining the convictions of the voters and to exercising an ideological influence over them, and thus the various strata to whom our constitution accords the suffrage, enjoyed a greater amount of freedom at this election.

What was the result of the elections? The result was that in the villages the proportion of Communists elected was lessened, and that elements have thus been admitted to the village Soviets, and in part to the city Soviets, which have hitherto been practically suppressed. This circumstance has given our opposition the opportunity to maintain that this is evidence of our becoming submerged in the petty bourgeoisie, and that the pressure put upon us by the petty bourgeoisie is here expressed by the machine of state slipping from the proletarian rails.

TO this the following may be observed: In the first place very many comrades have observed the following in the provinces: If there have been fewer Communists elected to the village Soviets than at the last election (and in many places this is doubtless the case), those Communists who have been elected this time, are supported by the whole village, whilst hitherto they have only been nominally elected, and in actual fact they were simply appointed, and possessed no authority among the villagers. It is true that there were more Communists last time; but these Communists had no contact with the masses and did not lead the masses. But at the present moment, when we are draw-

ing the total balance of our Soviet elections, we may confidently state that even where only a small proportion of Communists have been elected to the lower strata of our Soviet building, this does not signify any weakening of our growth, but is rather an expression of our growth, the proof that we are basing our leadership upon ideological conviction. One Communist backed up by his whole village is worth ten Communists standing alone.

EVERY great maneuver, and every considerable change of course, incurs expenses and renders a regrouping necessary. When we declared at the XIV Party Conference that regrouping had become necessary, some of our comrades lost their heads. They did not know what to do. Some abandoned their own party opinions and yielded to the pressure exercised by others. Others again completely lost their bearings and did not know which way to turn. The real regrouping did not begin until after a considerable time. It is true that we have admitted a great number of peasants into the peasants' Soviets without bringing them everywhere sufficiently under our influence at the same time. This has been our minus. We have not been able to rearrange our ranks with sufficient speed, but still we had to take the first step in this direction, we had to change our course in order to advance more rapidly upon the new path. There is really nothing terrible

about this. Our ranks now rearranged, we are now beginning to influence fresh masses hitherto not quite within our reach.

AT one time Comrade Zinoviev proposed that non-party conferences should be held, and a newspaper published for the non-party peasants' faction, whilst Comrade Sokolnikov demanded the legalization of the Mensheviks and of the S. R. They made these proposals when they felt the ground somewhat insecure beneath their feet. They were prepared to abandon any position because the villages actually were grumbling against the Soviet power at that time. But when we make a carefully calculated evolution, calmly and collectively, without fearing anything, and strictly calculating the proportions, then they shriek that we are slipping down. We are not slipping down, we are establishing the proletarian dictatorship more firmly, and tomorrow we shall establish it more firmly still, if we do not deviate from the line which we are now following, but pursue a correct policy.

In concluding my remarks on the problem of our power, I repeat and emphasize that even if the opposition had no doubts on the class character of our power at the time of the XIV Party Congress, there is now an undeniable tone of doubt, of skepticism, of disbelief in the proletarian character of our power.

(Continued Tomorrow)

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Education in Workers' Children's Camps

By MIRIAM GERBERT.

BESIDES the vacation value and the importance to the health of the worker's child who is brought to the camp from the slums and tenements, the camp affords us an opportunity to develop the class consciousness of the children and to draw them closer to the Pioneer organization. It also gives us an opportunity to train the Pioneers to work among workers' children and give them a clear understanding of their functions as Pioneers.

Forms of Activity.

Every phase of camp life can be utilized to teach the children the lessons which we want to bring home to them. Thus we can utilize discussions, readings of books and newspapers, lectures, dramatics, slogans, correspondence to the Young Communist League and labor press, cartoons, living newspapers, camp bulletins, clippings and news bulletins, wall papers, games, songs, excursions and even camp discipline.

What to Teach.

We must teach the children certain fundamental lessons which they need to know as children of the workers. We must teach them about the capitalist system, about the class struggle, the role of the government, the role of the schools, of the press, movies, etc.

The children must also learn about working class solidarity, the persecutions of the workers, about working class heroes, the importance of organizations such as unions, labor party, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League to the working class. In this connection our Pioneers will be able to approach the more advanced children and teach them the role of the Pioneers and the Communists. At this point especially will our Pioneers get their most valuable training.

The discussion on religion must be approached with great care. The problem can be best handled in small groups or in individual discussions. It will be easy to explain the class character of religion if the leader is armed with specific facts, such as the attitude of a whole section of the clergy in the Passaic strike, the role of the church in Mexico, etc. In addition we must give the children a scientific approach to all problems, a scientific attitude. We must explain to them the natural phenomena that surround them, give them the naturalistic explanation of religion and teach them the lessons of evolution. Then, too, we must teach them the elemental lessons of sex and sanitation.

Current Events.

In the discussion we must utilize current events to illustrate the points we wish to develop. Discussions must not always be formal, but should be encouraged at any and all times when the children are talking about their experiences or telling stories, or preparing to do something. The leader must be alert and must be able to make use of these discussions and give them a definite turn. Our Pioneers also must be taught to do this. When discussions are prepared for in advance it may prove profitable to have a Pioneer prepared to lead or introduce the given topic. We must make sure to draw lessons from Russia and the lives of the workers there. Lectures as such should not be held frequently. We should make special efforts, however, to have workers relate their experiences in the shops, the struggles they actually went thru. These must not be long talks, nor must they be abstract. The workers invited must tell of their own actual experiences and the lessons to be

drawn from these experiences should then be discussed by the children. The talks should be of such a nature that one or two of the lessons mentioned above be made clear to the children. The leaders at camp should help in the preparation of these talks, as otherwise they may be rambling, abstract and boring for the listeners.

Reading Material.

Reading material can be utilized with great advantage. Workers' fairy tales, Jack London stories, Upon Sinclair, etc. If the story is too long to be read in one sitting it is advisable to form reading groups to read the book thru. We must discuss and point out the lessons to be drawn as we go along. Take, for example, the "Apostate," by Jack London. The boy miner there renounces the faith of toil and decides never to work again. Certainly this is not the solution for the emancipation of the working class and this story should be utilized to explain just this point. Many similar examples can be found where we may have to use negative examples to teach our lessons.

Newspaper Corner.

There should be a special newspaper corner at camp, where the children can come and read the daily newspapers. Here, too, we should have the party press, strike bulletins and The DAILY WORKER, and scientific and educational magazines (geographical magazines, science and invention, mechanics, etc.). We might in connection with this work have a bulletin board with clippings and cartoons from the daily newspapers on important items or we might mark special articles to draw the attention of the children to them. We must not be afraid to use the capitalist press and even pictorial newspapers for this. We can make marginal notes or comments for the bulletin board on certain news items to counteract the influence of the capitalist press and to help clarify the children.

Leaders Must Be Awake.

In closing, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the need for alertness and resourcefulness of the leaders. This article is not meant to be an exhaustive study of the subject, but simply to offer a few suggestions as to the work at the camps. The leaders at the camps should discuss these suggestions on the basis of their own experiences and exchange their experiences with the comrades at other camps. Only thru the exchange of experiences can we build up a strong workers' children's camp movement.

Youth Fellowship Demands Remove Troops from Haiti

President Coolidge was asked to remove American military occupation from Haiti by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, which held a joint conference at Watch Hill, R. I., Sept. 11. The latter organization has become the youth section of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The Haitian occupation was designated a "grievous wrong to the independent people of a republic almost as old as our own" and an impetus to the "growing fear of American power among all southern republics."



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