

# 60 SUPPLIED IN OPEN SHOP MINE BLAST

3 SHAFER  
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## The Daily Worker Must Have \$5,000 This Week Or---

THIS is the most critical week that The DAILY WORKER has yet had to face.

Bills long overdue are now crowding us. There are business obligations which The DAILY WORKER must meet instantly. Otherwise we will be out of business altogether—close the shop for good—SUSPEND THE DAILY WORKER.

There are party members, sympathizers, and friends in the labor movement who have been gathering funds to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. There surely must be considerable money in the hands of The DAILY WORKER army. In many instances this money has been held back so as to enable our friends to make a better showing by forwarding larger sums later.

ALL MONEY THAT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE DAILY WORKER SUPPORTERS AND FRIENDS MUST BE TURNED IN INSTANTLY.

ALL MONEY THAT CAN BE POSSIBLY GOTTEN FOR THE DAILY WORKER MUST BE SECURED AND FORWARDED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DELAY.

We must raise one thousand dollars daily for the next week at

least if The DAILY WORKER is to continue. Only our getting ten thousand dollars before the middle of this month—the sooner before October 15 the better—can save The DAILY WORKER.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FUNDS NOW THAT YOU INTENDED TO SEND TOMORROW—SEND IT TODAY—AT ONCE.

IF THERE IS A FRIEND YOU HAVE IN MIND WHOM YOU WERE GOING TO ASK TO HELP TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, DO THE ASKING IMMEDIATELY. Rush his or her contribution. We have no time to lose. YOU HAVE YOUR DAILY PAPER TO LOSE IF YOU ARE SLOW.

IF YOU OWE THE DAILY WORKER MONEY—many of our friends owe us many thousands of dollars, long overdue—THEN PAY IT TODAY AND YOU WILL HAVE NO DEBTS TOMORROW.

IF YOUR SHOP OR STREET NUCLEI WAS PLANNING TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER AT A LATER MEETING, GET THE MEMBERS TOGETHER IMMEDIATELY. THIS IS AN EMERGENCY. IT'S MORE THAN THAT—WE ARE IN A CRISIS. THIS IS THE ONE TIME TO ANSWER WHETHER YOU WANT THE DAILY WORKER OR NOT.

Just some more push, more energetic effort, is what is badly needed.

The DAILY WORKER army has shown its mettle before in situations less critical. We are confident that every party member, every worker, every progressive trade union, every forward-looking labor organization will answer our call and answer it quickly.

There is no need for panic. There is no panic now. But there will be panic if The DAILY WORKER goes down.

NOW IS THE TIME TO AVOID PANIC AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

SHALL THE DAILY WORKER LIVE OR NOT? THE NEXT FEW DAYS WILL TELL. THIS MEANS THAT YOU WILL TELL.

THIS MEANS YOU MUST WORK AND GIVE TO THE LIMIT AND TELL THE DAILY WORKER TO LIVE.

YOUR PAPER IS WAITING. THE DAILY WORKER IS IN DIRE NEED. MAKE SURE NOW TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

JAY LOVESTONE,  
Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep the Daily Worker.

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION OPENS AMID OPEN SHOPPERS' BLAST

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—Challenging the open shoppers and American planners of Detroit to attend the sessions of the American Federation of Labor, President William Green replied to the threatening editorial of the Detroit Free Press warning the labor officials assembled here not to try to carry on their work of organization in this city of strongly entrenched anti-union employers. This incident coupled with Ford's inauguration of the five-day week, which labor declares the result of its own activities thru many years of struggle, gave color to the opening of the 46th annual American Federation of Labor convention here today.

The gathering got under way without a single word of mention of the late Sam Gompers whose memory dominated the Atlantic City convention last year. Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, who heads the local arrangements committee, apologized for the absence of American flags in the hall. He said this was an oversight that would be remedied later. The convention is meeting in the Graystone Ballroom, far out on Woodward Ave.

### Green Presides.

President Green presides with his executive council accompanied by the fraternal delegates sitting in one of the huge orchestra pits under a silk canopy of brilliant crimson. In fact red predominates in the hall's gorgeous decorations. Two clergymen, episcopal and catholic, had opened the proceedings with prayer.

William B. Fitzgerald of the Street Carriers' union made his introductory address as temporary chairman.

President Martel, Mayor John Smith and Frank Wade, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, were given an opportunity to address the convention and then it came President Green's turn to officially take over the gavel.

### Labor Built It.

"Labor erected this city," declared Green defiantly after reviewing what all the previous speakers has said about Detroit as "the wonder city of the world." "If it had depended on the capital that men possess," continued Green "the site on which this city is built would still remain a broad expanse of prairie. There are minority groups in this city that are alarmed at our presence here."

### Invited to Attend.

"I invite them to come here to look and listen and to convince themselves that this representative group of men and women of labor compare well with any other group in society." Green then turned to the main part of his opening address which was a prepared attack against company unions.

### Company Unions Doomed.

Green declared the company unions were merely experiments on the part of employers that would fall ultimately just as other experiments of a similar nature have failed. He said they would fail because the company union is local in character. Each employer he charged having his own company union drafted according to his own pet ideas. He said company unionism was also built on a transient basis and declared that it does not permit the worker to exercise his own will.

### Insist on Freedom.

"The workers will not long permit themselves to be subordinated in this manner," he said. "They will insist on being economically and politically free. The company union will ultimately fail."

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## POLICE SHOOT AT THE STRIKING WINDOW CLEANERS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Volleys of shots were fired by police at striking window cleaners during a riot at Broadway and 23rd street today. Crowds in the streets scattered in terror, seeking shelter in doorways and in entrances to subways.

## 2,000 LONDON DOCKERS QUIT JOB SUDDENLY

### Protest Against Port Ruling

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Two thousand workers on the famous Tilbury Docks suddenly quit today, leaving scores of ships tied to their piers heavy with cargo.

The strike, which was entirely unexpected, was reported to be the result of an alleged refusal on the part of the dock companies to permit union officials on the docks. The port of London authorities denied all knowledge of any such order.

There was no disorder, and none is anticipated, altho the dock police force has been augmented as a precautionary measure. Most of the strikers returned to their homes immediately.

## POLICE JAIL TWO NEGRO WOMEN IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Passaic police tactics were used in Chicago Monday morning when a squad of coppers was used to disperse a crowd of Negro women strikers who were picketing the premises of the Maras & Company date factory, 214 West Kinzie street.

Summoned by the officials of the factory who Friday had given notice of a wage reduction, the third within a year, the police rushed the strikers. Two of the women were taken to jail. They were Elizabeth Griffin, 3638 Ellis Park, and Mrs. Laura Smith, 17 South State street.

Held in jail two hours, they were released only after intercession by the American Negro Labor Congress.

Every one of the hundred workers who walked out in a body Saturday appeared at the factory Monday morning for picket duty despite the heavy rain that fell all morning.

Earned \$14 A Week.  
The workers had been receiving six (Continued on page 2.)

## T. U. E. L. Meeting Is Postponed from Wed.

Owing to the other meetings that are taking place Wednesday October 6th, which compete with the regular meeting of the T. U. E. L. the committee has deemed it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Trade Union Educational League. All league members are asked to take notice. They will be notified of the next meeting.

## TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION IN TENNESSEE MINE

### No Hope Held for Sixty Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Sixty miners were entombed in the Rogers entry of the open shop Rockwood Iron company's coal mine today following a gas explosion.

Tons of rock and dirt were let go following the terrific blast and the miners are imprisoned three miles below the surface, according to company officials.

None of the workers were believed to have escaped. A rescue train from Knoxville, bearing volunteer workers, and digging equipment was rushed here and efforts to release the men were to start at once.

Meanwhile workers from surrounding mines were summoned to assist in the rescue operations. Families and relatives of the imprisoned men crowded about the mouth of the mine immediately following the explosion.

Between 60 and 65 men were known to have been working in the Rogers entry at the time of the blast. None have been heard from after being entombed several hours.

The explosion was first reported by Eugene Tedder, a miner who was working several miles from the Rogers' entry. He said he felt the force of the explosion and was nearly overcome by the gas fumes.

"No Hope."  
Deputy Mine Inspector Holden has arrived here to aid in rescue work.

An official of the iron company said that there was "practically no hope" of rescuing the imprisoned men.

"However," he said, "we plan to dynamite a part of the entrance in an attempt to rescue them."

## WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE; BOSSES REFUSE DEMANDS

### Chicago Local 34 Walks Out for Increase

Three hundred members of the Chicago Window Washers, Local 34, Building Service Employees International Union, went on strike Monday morning when their demand for an increase of 25 cents an hour was refused by the bosses.

Monday night the strike was reported as "air tight" with no scabs being employed and with the city well covered with pickets. The union demands a scale of \$1.25 an hour, the present being \$1.00 an hour. A minimum guarantee of 40 hours' work a week is also demanded by the union.

Talk Since Sept. 1.  
Negotiations have been under way since September 1, when the working agreement expired. The union has had no contract since then, and every effort to arrive at an agreement has failed.

All of the building trade unions are behind the window washers in their present struggle, it is reported.

## GITLOW CHIEF SPEAKER AT CHICAGO CAMPAIGN RALLY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Benjamin Gitlow, well-known for his long and active record in the revolutionary workers' movement and at present the candidate of the Workers' Party for governor of New York will speak in Chicago, Wednesday evening, Oct. 6 at Emmet Memorial Hall, 2179 S. Ogden Ave.

Other speakers at the meeting, a Workers Party rally for the coming state elections in which J. Louis Engdahl has been filed to run for United States senator, will be Matthilde Kalousek and Arns Swaback, district organizer of the Workers Party.

## PASSAIC COPS USE VIOLENCE ON STRIKERS

### U. T. W. Officials Lead Protest to Chief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4. — James Starr, vice-president, United Textile Workers, in charge of the strike, has warned Chief of Police Zober of Passaic that brutal attacks on strikers must cease. Starr led a group of strikers into police headquarters, Felix Panniera, one of the witnesses of brutality, he produced, exhibited an arm in a sling, broken on the picket line. Women told of being pushed about and called obscene names.

Net loss of \$3,555,968 reported by the Botany Consolidated Mills in the American Wool and Cotton reporter for the six months ending June 30, interests the Passaic workers who have been striking the company since January.

"Never A Better Cause."  
"Never had workers a better cause than the Passaic textile strikers, never a cause more just," says the monthly bulletin of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, which is aiding in the relief drive. "Even in the face of major outrages and abuses they will carry on, provided they can continue to receive the minimum ration of food they have been receiving from the Relief Committee (743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.) \$15,000 a week is the price. Will you help?"

Eleven men are still held under \$430,000 bail in the Hackensack and Paterson jails.

Brutal Third Degree.  
Strikers testified to third degree methods, refuting Captain Turner who denied any brutality by his department. Teddy Tomochka told of being slammed about the police station and threatened with further violence tending to implicate him in recent bomb explosions.

Wives of prisoners still in jail will tell of broken teeth, black and blue bodies, and swollen faces they saw when they visited their husbands, when coming suits against the department are pressed.

Mrs. Alex Kostamacha will tell of her husband's arm in a sling; Mrs. Joseph Belleme will describe the swollen face she saw when she was allowed to talk with her husband and repeat his story of being beaten black and blue and knocked unconscious.

## STRIKERS GIVE FURTHER PROOF OF BRUTAL POLICE TREATMENT; ELEVEN STILL HELD IN HIGH BAIL

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 4.—Passaic police who have become very excited over news reports charging them with brutality toward union strikers held in jail in the textile mill area, called a conference yesterday in the office of Benjamin F. Turner, captain of detectives, in an effort to have those accusations refuted. Representatives of the union and newspapermen were invited to attend the conference.

Early yesterday morning detectives appeared at union headquarters and took Teddy Timochka off with them to Captain Turner's office, saying that they wanted to question him regarding the truth of the news story. Young Timochka is the 17-year-old boy who was held for four days by the police authorities of Passaic and Clifton and forced to sign a false statement. He said he was roughly handled by the police who had him in custody.

Roughly Handled.  
With the consent of Henry Hunt, counsel for the union, who was present at the conference, Teddy Timochka told of the treatment he had received when questioned by Captain Turner's men. He asserted that he had been roughly handled—that he had been pushed violently against the wall, pulled by the hair and grabbed by the neck. He said that he signed the statement prepared for him because of threats of what would happen to him if he refused.

Women Testify.  
Two women strikers testified to the fact that the Passaic police habitually called them rough and obscene names. Theresa Staudinger claimed that she was made to walk five blocks out of her way every day because certain police would not let her pass where they were stationed. Mrs. Mary Plank said she was pushed and called names repeatedly by the police. Felix Panniera exhibited a broken arm in a sling which he said had been given to him on the picket line.

Exorbitant Bail.  
The important thing to the union is that men have been beaten up and brutally beaten in the textile strike area. It is not concerned with any factional or political enmity they may be between the different brands of police concerned. Certain atrocious and illegal proceedings have been taken against members of the union now in jail in Hackensack and Paterson and the union wants to get these eleven men held under \$430,000 collective bail, released.

Evidence of Torture.  
The union has evidence all too true that these men have been tortured in efforts to extract false confessions from them. Wives of the prisoners who have been given the third degree have testified to broken teeth, black and blue bodies and swollen faces which they saw when they visited the men in jail. The wife of Tony Pocco will swear to the fact that her husband told her he was beaten with a lead pipe. Mrs. Alek Kostamacha will tell that her husband's arm is in a sling. Mrs. Joseph Belleme will describe the swollen face she saw when she was allowed to talk with her husband and repeat how he told her that he was beaten black and blue and knocked unconscious.

The union does not have to give out false information. There are too many unbelievably brutal facts that are terribly true.

## I. L. D. WARNS OF DANGER IN NEW FRAME-UP

### May Attempt Repetition of Mooney Case

The following statement on the police terror and frame-up in the Passaic textile area by the police in an attempt to break the Passaic strike has been issued by the national office of International Labor Defense:

Another Mooney case, on a larger scale, is being prepared in Passaic. Twenty-one of the active strike leaders have been arrested on the obviously spurious charge of having participated in alleged bombing outrages.

The arrested strike leaders are being held under the most prohibitive bail, running as high as one hundred thousand dollars for an individual, in an attempt to keep them in jail for continued torture and to tie up the funds of the union which is conducting the fight.

Last Stand of Bosses.  
The most recent frame-up is the last stand of the bosses in the Passaic strike. It is a serious challenge to the entire labor movement, for the heroic struggle of the Passaic workers is a fight for the union which effects all workers in this country. The textile barons are determined to railroad the arrested workers to the penitentiary—and perhaps to death. The kept newspapers of the mill owners are already demanding the courts that they "give them the limit." The buzzards are shrieking for the blood of their victims.

Familiar System.  
This is the same frame-up that has been attempted in most of the big struggles of the American workers for better conditions of life and labor. It is the frame-up system which has kept Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in prison for ten years, when the world knows their innocence. It is the system which is even now threatening Sacco and Vanzetti with legal assassination. The fight against this frame-up system is the fight of the working class, regardless of the individuals involved.

The International Labor Defense will defend the arrested workers of Passaic on the basis of the class struggle, and calls for co-operation and support in the organization of a widespread protest movement in their behalf.

Remember the lessons of the Mooney-Billings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases—Organize the protest before the trial.

Support the victims of the Passaic frame-up.

International Labor Defense,  
James P. Cannon, Secretary.

# A. F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP DROPS MORE THAN 60,000 IN YEAR, REPORT TO DETROIT CONVENTION REVEALS

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—The American Federation of Labor meeting in its 46th annual convention here today was faced with a crumbling membership according to figures contained in the report of Secretary Frank Morrison, showing a total membership of 2,813,910 for the year ending August 31, 1926, as compared with 2,877,297 for last year, a drop of more than 60,000.

Secretary Morrison seeks to cover up this drop by declaring that "the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year, for whom per capita tax was not received."

Secretary Morrison further declares: "A survey of the membership of the national and international organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor indicates that because of strikes or unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the American Federation of Labor."

More Strikes in Other Years. Therefore, Morrison confidently points out, "adding this number to the 2,813,910 paid-up members will give a grand total of 3,313,910 members."

But the same conditions hold true for all previous years, especially for those years of industrial depression and of many strikes, for which the membership appears in the report on a per capita basis, and without any padding.

Secretary Morrison argues correctly, then, he would have to add 500,000 to the total figures for each year, which would then inevitably develop the drop of more than 60,000 for this year just the same.

The Figures Don't Lie. As a matter of fact, the unions that have conducted the big strikes during the past year have paid their usual per capita tax.

The United Mine Workers of America, that conducted the anthracite coal strike last winter involving 158,000 workers, and that has had numerous strikes on its hands in the bituminous fields, paid per capita on 400,000 members as in 1925. This figure is far above the actual membership of the miners' union, now estimated at not more than a quarter million.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that has had several big strikes during the past year and is even now in a big struggle in New York City, paid per capita for 90,000 members, the same as last year.

Many of the building trades' unions that have been engaged in struggles for higher wages during the past year, like the carpenters, the bricklayers, electrical workers, laborers, machinists, painters, plumbers and plasterers, paid a 1926 per capita equal to or greater than in 1925. In fact, the building trades as a whole showed an increased membership.

Suspend 91,200 Members. Secretary Morrison might find better reason for the drop in the fact that this year sees the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, with the 91,200 members on which it paid per capita tax, suspended from the A. F. of L. as a result of the jurisdiction fight of this organization with the Teamsters' Union. The decision of the 1925 convention at Atlantic City went against the clerks in favor of the teamsters, headed by Daniel J. Tobin, who is treasurer of the A. F. of L. The clerks refused to accept the decision and were thrown out.

The railway clerks belonged to the group of railroad unions that secured a big membership during the war and then lost most of it during the strike of 1922. Most of the unions reporting losses, according to per capita paid to the A. F. of L., are railroad unions such as the boilermakers, railway carmen, maintenance of waymen, stationary firemen, switchmen and railroad telegraphers, none of which has conducted any considerable strikes during the past year.

These railroad organizations, belonging to the railway employees' department of the A. F. of L., showed a membership of 237,600 in 1925, compared to 184,000 for this year, a drop of more than 50,000 members. The drop of members for all the unions affiliated with the railway department was 19,700 from 1924 to 1925. The tabulation of the membership of the American Federation for the last 30 years appears in an adjoining column.

The American Federation of Labor at the present time is made up of four departments, 107 national and international unions, 49 state federations, 833 city central bodies, 769 local department councils, 29,417 local unions and 330 local trade and federal labor unions.

American "Ideals" and Not Numbers. The A. F. of L. officialdom is not excited about this dwindling membership.

It worries more about the "ideals" of its reactionary regime, claiming that the record of the past year "reflects with gratifying definiteness that our movement is maintaining successfully those ideals and practices that have made it distinctively American and successful in meeting the demands of American industry."

It is claimed that the A. F. of L. is a "public institution" and therefore the executive council's report is a

## HERE ARE MEMBERSHIP FIGURES OF A. F. OF L. FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS

The membership figures of the American Federation of Labor for the last 30 years, showing this year's membership to be the lowest since 1918, are as follows:

Year	Membership
1897	264,825
1898	278,018
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970
1908	1,538,885
1909	1,482,872
1910	1,562,112
1911	1,761,835
1912	1,770,145
1913	1,996,004
1914	2,020,671
1915	1,946,347
1916	2,072,702
1917	2,371,434
1918	2,726,478
1919	3,260,068
1920	4,078,740
1921	3,908,528
1922	3,195,625
1923	2,926,468
1924	2,665,799
1925	2,877,297
1926	2,813,910

"public accounting" rather than an accounting to the working class.

\$31,438.32 for British Strike. While the A. F. of L. raised \$200,710.67 for the anthracite coal miners' strike, it gathered only \$31,438.32 in relief for the British coal miners' strike from July 6 to August 31. The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building fund now totals \$1,574.61.

Farrington on the Job. Frank Farrington, the suspended president of the Illinois coal miners, having signed a contract to work for the Peabody Coal Co. for \$25,000 annually, carried the check of the A. F. of L., totaling \$1,600.68 to Geneva, Switzerland, where it will be used to decorate one of the rooms in the International Labor office building, where the official labor wing of the imperialist league of nations is housed. It is stated that Farrington is bringing back the receipt. Since then Farrington failed to appear as a delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, which was the job given him by the last A. F. of L. convention.

A. F. of L. Road to Power. The executive council recommends that efforts be directed toward making the grant of corporate power of capital dependent upon freedom of like power of organization upon the part both of the workers as well as the consuming public, "thus re-establishing a fair degree of freedom of play to all economic, industrial and social factors and elements in industry."

It calls for further investigation of the "provision in employment contracts against joining a trade union as being contrary to public policy and therefore unenforceable at law."

It claims that attempts to establish compulsory arbitration have practically ceased and hails the Watson-Parker bill as a victory for collective agreements. Its optimistic declaration over the passage of the Watson-Parker bill is as follows:

Hail Watson-Parker Bill.

"Thus to all practical intents and purposes the long, trying, as well as bitter campaign of the trade union organizations and the American Federation of Labor for the right to collective bargaining and freedom from domination of the state in the form of compulsory arbitration or thru industrial courts has come to a successful ending. Again organized labor in America has vindicated its course and demonstrated the wisdom of its judgment. In addition, it has rendered a great public service and has blazoned the way for more constructive policies and helpful procedures both to industry as well as the general public good."

It was practically the same executive council that wrote the above paragraph that years ago hailed, in similar terms, the Clayton act that was to wipe out the Sherman anti-trust law in its application to labor. As a matter of fact, the Watson-Parker bill

does provide for the compulsory arbitration that the council's report says it does not, just as the Clayton act was not an "emancipation proclamation of American labor."

Organized Work Discussed. Under the sub-heading, "Organization Progress," the report reviews the number of organizers in the field, told of the number of cities and states visited by the moving picture first shown at the Atlantic City convention last year, tells of organization efforts among women workers, but lays down no comprehensive plan for the organization of the workers in the great basic industries. No mention is made of the organization drive for the automobile industry promised last year.

Flight "Company Unions." The executive council promised that "the American Federation of Labor will oppose to the full extent of its power the efforts of the employers to compel their employes to join company unions," which, it is pointed out, "are more or less patterned after the company stores which prevailed in American industry to some extent a number of years past."

Sees "Open Shop" Attack Weaken. It is declared that the agitation for the "open shop" or "American plan" has spent its force.

It is stated that "American wage earners are the highest paid workers in the world."

Under the heading of "employee stock ownership" it is pointed out that "it is a bad policy for the wage earner to put all his eggs in one basket—to invest his savings in the same company from which he draws his wages falls under this admonition."

The executive council promises to continue its investigation of this development, stating: "We believe that this subject is one which should receive the attention of all workers."

Note of Warning is Sounded. In discussing the question of union banks and union insurance enterprises, which give rise to other labor ventures in the investment, security and building field, the executive council sounds "a note of warning against this increasing tendency to divert the attention of the trade unionist from the more primary need of trade union organization and trade union functioning. We decline to give our approval to such tendencies and developments and caution our trade unions and workers to use the utmost care and vigilance in investing or participating in such ventures."

The Citizens' Military Training Camps receive the usual endorsement, because, "in the judgment of the executive council, we believe it would be advantageous to all the boys of our country to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to them in these camps."

President William Green and most of the executive council recently visited the Plattsburg encampment in New York state as the guests of the United States government. The council reports that relations with the American Legion have been "of a very friendly character."

Under the heading of "international relations" the activities of the A. F. of L. in the Pan-American Federation of Labor are reviewed at length without mention of its present attitude toward the internal situation in Mexico. Regarding the Amsterdam International, the report says:

"The correspondence has been continued with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), as yet there has been no agreement upon the differences that prevent the affiliation of the A. F. of L. to the Amsterdam International."

The report attacks the Communists and holds out some hope of affiliation with Amsterdam when it says: "The Amsterdam International has been standing splendidly in defense of trade union principles against all appeals to compromise with Communist groups. The good will and support of American labor are with the organization in this position. We trust that eventually a mutually satisfactory basis for re-affiliation will be developed."

The executive council clings closely to its non-partisan political policies, urges the workers to go to the polls and vote for the best men in the old parties and promises to defend the primary system of choosing candidates. It is on this basis that it is now entering the congressional campaign.

The usual attack against the Communists is made by the executive council in its report.

No mention is made in the report of the council's investigation into the recent successful strike of the Furriers' Union in New York City.

More Scab Coal to England. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—One hundred and ninety-eight ships from many nations are en route to Hampton Roads, Va., for West Virginia coal to be taken to the strike-bound island of England, say reports from the Hampton Roads maritime exchange received in New York marine circles.

All coal coming from the interior is snapped up by waiting ships. The record for the piers for the first 29 days of September shows 2,631,291 tons dumped into holds of ships.

# PORTERS URGED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Nothing Can Be Won by Crawling Policy

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was held at Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33rd Street and Indiana Ave., at three p. m. Sunday afternoon.

Obligation to Porters. Miss Mary McDowell, welfare and social worker, stated as her experience traveling for many years in Pullman cars that she felt under obligation to Pullman car porters who have been in charge of the cars where one lies down to rest when he goes on a long journey. She emphasized the necessity of organization, and stated that in view of the fact that the Negroes as a whole had made progress in all lines of endeavor, it is assured that with the proper leadership they could succeed in organizing for their economic welfare, by far the most important work of life.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was introduced by Chairman Webster as a new type of Negro leadership with efficiency, intelligence, loyalty and honesty in which the Negro race was sadly in need.

Early Struggles of Porters. He opened up by analyzing a recent statement in Baron's Weekly under the title of "Pullman Porter, the Benefits of His Racial Monopoly." His logical analysis literally tore this article to pieces and it was made the laughing stock of the whole meeting.

He also talked briefly on the early struggles of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stating that the labor organizations generally passed thru three stages, the stage that they are ignored, the stage that they are opposed and the stage that they are accepted and recognized, and that the brotherhood had passed thru the first stage and was now leaving the second stage and about to get to the point where they would force the Pullman Company to recognize them.

He also stated that the organization had been able to secure the endorsement of the N. A. A. C. P., the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, a number of baptist churches, and the leaders of the Urban League. In fact, they had reached the stage now where they receive the support of almost the entire Negro race.

## Police Jail Two Negro Women in Date Plant Strike

(Continued from page 1) and one-half cents per pound stuffing dates. At this rate, an extra speedy worker might be able to make \$2.60 a day by working nine hours without a let-up.

The average amount earned by the workers was \$14 a week. But the Maras company desired to cut their earnings even still more and issued Friday's notice. Other workers at the factory have even lower scales.

Hold Meeting. From the factory premises the workers went to 30 North Wells St., where a strikers' demonstration meeting was held. The trade union committee of the American Negro Labor Congress offered its assistance and helped organize a relief committee that will work with the I. W. A.

A delegation was sent to headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor to ask for unionization. No action had been taken by the federation up to Monday night. A temporary union organization, however, has been begun. Headquarters are at 30 North Wells street.

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

## SCAB TAXI DRIVER IN HARD LUCK; MUST PAY BAUER FOR LOST GAS

It is reported that Henry Brusling, a scab driver working on the Bauer taxi company's cabs, whose chauffeurs are on strike against a new rule of the company compelling them to pay five cents a gallon for gasoline used while on duty, had fallen upon bad luck while operating on the south side.

Brusling appeared in a police station with an Almee Semple McPherson story of being "kidnapped." His cab, or rather the company cab he was driving was found in ashes at 55th and Normal avenue. The meter was saved. It showed 30 cents. The scab will be expected to pay for the 10 gallons of gas which, like the "kidnappers," had escaped.

# DETROIT OPEN SHOPPERS ISSUE CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION; NO UNIONS WANTED

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—One of the most vicious blasts ever let loose by the "open shop" press against the American labor movement, was turned full force thru the editorial columns of the Detroit Free Press against the 46th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that assembled here today.

The A. F. of L. delegates were told that Detroit is second only to Los Angeles, "The Unfair," in the general use of the so-called "American Plan" or non-union plan in industry.

"Hands Off Auto Industry!" The A. F. of L. delegates are told not to attempt to tamper with this "American Plan" thru efforts to organize any workers in Detroit during the stay of the convention here. They are especially warned to keep their hands off the auto industry.

In the whole history of the American Federation of Labor, it is doubtful if any convention has ever received such a hostile greeting from the local employers' press. The labor delegates are told that to organize Detroit's workers is a "destructive" proceeding. They are told to "reserve their strength for employment in places where there is real constructive work for them to do."

A Flat Challenge. The editorial greeting under the heading "As the A. F. of L. Convention Opens" does not say where this place is to be found.

On the eve of the publication of this editorial the delegates to the Building Trades Department had pledged themselves to do all in their power to strengthen various crafts during their stay in the city. The delegates met with the local building trades council, and even Robert Dismann, the fraternal delegate from Germany to the Metal Trades Department, met with and spoke before a mass meeting of German-speaking machinists in an effort to strengthen their organization.

The question of the organization of the auto industry has also been referred by the Metal Trades Department to the A. F. of L. convention and will no doubt receive some consideration.

Evidently no matter how slight that consideration may be, it will not be pleasing to the local open shop interests and their subsidized press.

Boasts of Open Shops. The Detroit Free Press editorial, after pointing out what it claims to be "the modern character of the factories, the liberality of the wage scales and the general condition of prosperity among both employes and employers and the harmony of their relationships," declares to the A. F. of L. delegates, that "the remarkable situation which awaits their examination has developed under the American open shop plan which, except for Los Angeles, perhaps, is nowhere more generally in use than it is in this city."

The Detroit Free Press then issues its challenge to the convention in these words: "Challenges Convention. 'Nothing that can possibly benefit anybody will be accomplished by any attack upon the American plan in Detroit. We say this because there is a prevalent rumor that the heads of the American Federation are considering such an attack in the form of an effort to 'unionize' the town. 'If those officials undertake to feature the convention of their organization in this city by attempting to tamper with industrial arrangements that are satisfactory and beneficial to all concerned and are a basis for the present state of general comfort among the people of Detroit, they will be starting a destructive movement which will be an assault upon the community in which they are guests. If it is even partly successful, it will hurt Detroit, its people and its business, particularly the automobile business. It will seriously injure labor. It will be an act of general unfriendliness toward this city.'

Hope A. F. of L. Heads Understand. "It is to be hoped that the heads of the A. F. of L., generally level-headed men, have broad enough vision to realize this, and will withstand any temptation to attempt a move for the mere advancement of the size of their organization, and will reserve their strength for employment in places where there is real constructive work for them to do."

The so-called "American plan" is attacked in practically every report made to the delegates here, whether in the reports submitted by the heads of the various departments and especially in the annual report of the A. F. of L.'s executive council. Labor's open hostility to the "American plan" seems to have gotten under the skins of the local "open shop" interests. They do not relish labor leaders coming among them, even when they camouflage themselves as bankers, insurance and real estate men, which are the new duties assumed by the officialdom of labor, in the words of President James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department.

Upon his arrival in the city for the opening of the convention, President

William Green, of the A. F. of L., discussed at some length his views on the so-called five-day week instituted at the plant of the Ford Motor company. He said:

"The Ford plan should not be regarded as a distinct innovation. The short work-week has for some time been in certain branches of the printing trades, the building trades and metropolitan department stores in the summer season."

Says Policy Elastic. "It inevitably will be adopted by virtually all industries, because the high-pressure grind of modern industry is such as to induce physical degeneration of the workers if they do not have some hour-shortening relief. Let me put it this way. The policy of the American Federation of Labor is sufficiently elastic to meet any and all developments in American industry. We believe our record proves this especially as it covers wages and working hours."

But Steel Trust is Open Shop, Too. "Our policy has been a progressive one, adequate to the needs of progressive developments. These developments have been gradual. In support of this statement, I need only city the action, about a year ago, of the United States Steel corporation in granting the eight-hour day. This acquiescence on the part of the steel company marked the culmination of a movement the A. F. of L. had had under way for 25 years."

"Call it foresight, if you like—we have seen this thing coming and our policy has been accurately in line with what we felt must come to pass. We have consistently maintained that hours must be reduced in direct proportion to increased productivity in industry."

Increased Productivity. "Productivity has increased in unbelievable bounds. In the past 15 years, production in the automobile industry, with which, of course, Detroit is chiefly concerned, has increased from 25 to 50 per cent. Some estimates are as high as 100 per cent. 'We do not, of course, want shorter hours at the expense of wages. But we know that this need not be, that production increases with the shorter week.'

Five-Day Week. "The five-day week seems inevitable because of the strain under which workers are placed in modern industry. There is the incessant roar that wears men out and causes physical degeneration. If men are to work under such nerve-racking conditions, their hours must conform to the tax put upon them. This is to the direct advantage of the employers. If men are driven from the job, it means large labor turnover, and labor turnover costs the employer big money."

Industries Ready. "I believe that several industries are now ready for the five-day week, especially the automobile industry as a whole, the mining industry, the garment making industry and the building trades."

"The short week is one of the demands of the striking garment workers at Passaic, N. J."

## FLOOD WATERS IN OKLAHOMA NOW RECEDING

1,500 Driven from Their Homes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—The flood waters, which swirled into northern Oklahoma, sending hundreds of families rushing frantically to the highlands, and threatening Bartlesville and nearby cities with immeasurable damage, were beginning to abate in their intensity this afternoon.

Latest reports reaching here from the cities in the path of the swollen streams, indicated that in many places the crests of the rivers and creeks had been reached and the refugees were beginning to breathe easier.

1,500 Homeless. The rampaging Caney river has driven 1,500 residents of Bartlesville from their homes by climbing to the highest stage it has reached in 13 years.

Western Oklahoma streams were rising today. Blackwell, and other towns in northwestern Oklahoma, feared heavy damage from rising creeks and small rivers. At Oklahoma City it was feared a recurrence of several recent years would send the Canadian River rampaging tomorrow, when flood waters from the northwest reach the main meander.

# A. F. OF L. MEETS IN BLAST FROM OPEN SHOPPERS

(Continued from page 1.)

mately fall because it cannot serve the needs of the workers." Green then declared that the organized labor movement thru many years had fought for child and woman workers and for remedial legislation for all labor. "The organization that cannot protect the economic welfare of the workers cannot live in America," said Green, claiming that the company union could not do this.

Five-Day Week. "The American Federation of Labor is committed to a program and organized for a purpose, the economic, social, political, and cultural welfare of the working class."

Green then turned to Ford's five-day week, declaring that organized labor had always fought for the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week. "We welcome the efforts of any employer who accepts the shorter work-week," he declared.

403 Delegates. On the first report of the credentials committee 403 delegates were seated. They represented 91 national and international unions, four departments, 28 state federations, 72 central labor bodies, 16 local and federal labor organizations and seven fraternal delegates. Fraternal delegates are here only from Great Britain, Canada and Mexico.

The local labor officials on the day's program all stressed the declaration voiced by Martel that the delegates would hear "the complain and howl of those who oppose the labor movement." They claimed, however, that this was not an expression of opinion by the people of Detroit, but in spite of the small minority that believes that the labor movement can be broken up.

President Wade was the only speaker mentioning the Detroit Free Press by name calling forth the laughter of the delegates. "Detroit is a wonderful city," said Wade, "not because of the open shop movement, but in spite of it." The convention heard the report of the executive council and then went for an automobile sight-seeing tour of the city.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.) that takes office without the use of violence. HENRY FORD purchased 200 ships from the United States shipping board at 2 per cent of their war time cost. He expects to make five million dollars on the deal. Henry once said that history is bunk. So is everything else, so far as Henry is concerned except business.

AS the Leviathan was leaving New York for Europe a few days ago a detachment of destroyers fore down on her, throwing up great clouds of smoke about the giant vessel. Navy planes circled overhead. This was not done for amusement. It was part of a program of naval maneuvers which encourages the suspicion that our rulers are inclined to think there may be another nice little war ahead of us. Now what was the "war to end war" fought for?

MR. H. L. MENCKEN is getting funnier every week end. In his weekly epistle to the Chicago Tribune, he strikes at many objects and subjects and does his hitting strikingly. Hank is easy to read, though when he dabbles in politics he is as much at home as Calvin Coolidge discussing organic evolution. Mencken's latest discovery is that Bolshevism is a colossal failure and that radicalism is as rare in America as grand dukes in Russia. He holds up the Soviet Union as a horrible example of the failure of socialism and he does it in a manner to bring joy to the hearts of the babbitts which he swats so delightfully on occasion.

THE Russian workers and peasants that Hank thinks are much worse off under the Soviet regime than they were under the czar would undoubtedly be interested in the information. There is all the difference in the world between the enslaved subjects of the czar and the free citizens of a workers' and peasants' government. In material things their condition is also better and improving yearly. If the Soviet government had done nothing else but wage war on illiteracy it should deserve the gratitude of such a literary shark as Mencken. It is tough on a smart fellow like Mencken when he has nothing left in his intellectual armor to exchange for a fee except cheap jazzy slang and fibes at the working class. We suppose he must give the babbitts a rest occasionally.

Read it today and every day in THE DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page five.

WEDNESDAY, "The Workers and the Elections" OCT. 6th  
at 8 P. M.  
ELECTION MASS MEETING  
Speakers: BENJAMIN GITLOW, MATHILDA KALOUSEK  
Chairman: Arne Swaback  
All Workers Welcome. Admission 15c.

EMMETT MEMORIAL HALL,  
2179 S. Ogden Avenue  
(Corner Ogden and Taylor)

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

# WORKERS USE WAR EXPERIENCE TO FIGHT BOSSES

## Soup Kitchens Bolster South Wales Trenches

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

MERTHYR, Wales—(FP)—“Soup kitchens help us hold the battle lines in Merthyr district,” the miners local secretary, hardened in many fights with the owners, informed The Federated Press. “We operate 28 kitchens, feeding an average of 6,300 men a day, at about 4c per meal. Make the round with me and taste one of our meals,” he suggested.

There was much to remind one of wartime rationing. World war veterans are using their army experience in rationing food from a central depot and cooking the food on improvised field stoves outside the mess halls. Everyone entitled to the meal presents a ticket and brings his own plate and fork. Boiled beef, potatoes and bread was the fare for the day, all well prepared.

**Fear Dwindling Collections**

“We can hold out as long as we can keep the kitchens going,” the secretary said. “Collections are getting smaller because of the widespread unemployment. A lot depends on how your people in America respond.”

The men in charge of kitchens testified that those who were too proud to come for meals before were now forced to apply. Asked how long the miners can stick it out, a miner's wife replied: “I can say for the women around here that we are ready to stick it out forever. When the men were voting on the bishops' proposals I told my husband to vote against them. I told him to vote against anything which means worse conditions than before. If we are to submit to starvation we might as well do it without working for the coal owners.”

**Merthyr Is Militant Center**

Talking about the solidarity of the workers in the district, the president of the central labor body referred with pride to the history of the local movement. “Merthyr was one of the centers of Chartism agitation and was in the forefront of trade union organization,” he said. “Back in the 70's we ran a parliamentary candidate on a labor ticket. Keir Hardie, the father of the Independent Labor party, made his great fight here.”

“Our enemies accuse us of being irreligious. For a long time our people worried too much about the hereafter and hardly enough about the present. It is the reverse now and we are the better for it. Men we never dreamt would come out joined in the general strike. And we will do it again.”

Speaking about the prospects of American dollars, he said: “Don't think that we are only interested in American dollars. We are also interested in the American movement. Come down to our meeting tomorrow and tell us about it. You will get a hearty welcome.”

## Monroe Doctrine for Canada Gets Retort from British Noble

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—Lord Darling of Langham, British privy councillor, at a luncheon here, took a shot at the Chicago Tribune's baldly imperialist urge to Canada that it look to the United States for protection under the Monroe Doctrine. “British imperialism has ideas of its own on this matter.”

“The Tribune evidently thinks Canada is in a perilous condition,” said the lord. “England might not be able to defend you—I don't know from whom. Some time ago there was a disarmament conference at Washington. A motion was carried unanimously that ships of the British navy should henceforth be built smaller. They call these ships the ‘cherry tree type.’ I asked a sailor why, and he said, ‘They were cut down by Washington.’”

“The Tribune said that Canada could defend its territorial integrity under the Monroe Doctrine.”

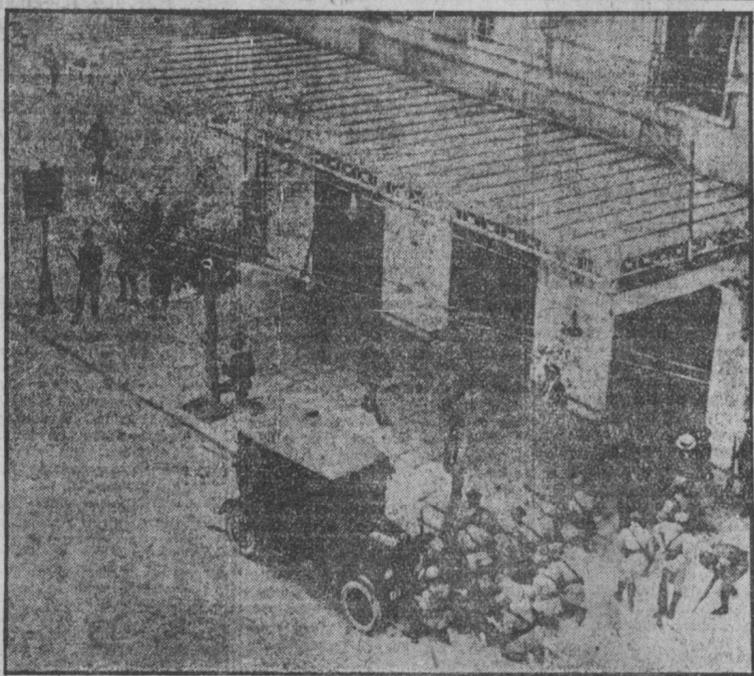
“I was not aware that the Monroe Doctrine covered Canada. So I would advise you Canadians to protect yourselves and not to say when we are in trouble, that you will invoke the Monroe Doctrine.”

## CANADA WANTS FREEDOM FROM BRITISH FOR ITS MINISTER TO THE U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4.—When Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King and British government officials met at the London Imperial conference, it is announced that one of the important subjects for discussion will be the relationship of Canada's minister at Washington to the British ambassador. Canada intends to retain for itself freedom of action on Canadian affairs.

Vincent Massey, who will be Canada's first minister in the United States capital, will go to the London conference, in which all matters pertaining to this dominion's representative at Washington will be discussed and Canada's dominion rights within the empire adjusted.

## Condylis Regime in Greece Stays in Power by Armed Force



General Condylis, the new dictator of Greece who got there by ousting another dictator, Pangalos, is now having more trouble with another set of capitalist politicians and officers, moving partly as a result of the influence of several western powers, who want to get rid of him. Above is shown the headquarters of the first army corps in Athens at a moment when troops were expecting trouble from the new “revolutionary” party.

## HANDS OFF CHINA! NO WAR UPON SOVIET UNION! APPEAL TO LABOR

### APPEAL OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

To the Workers of All Countries:

THE development of the struggle of the Chinese people against its imperialist oppressors and against their Chinese agents is proceeding with giant strides. The advance of the army of the Canton government which represents the democratic anti-imperialist interests of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and merchants of the southern provinces, has dealt the Chinese militarists and their supporters, the imperialist powers, a heavy blow.

The enemies of the freedom of the Chinese people are well aware of the far-reaching significance of the defeat with which they are threatened and they are therefore preparing a great counter-attack.

THE danger of a new armed intervention on the part of the imperialist powers is very acute. The British press is already conducting an energetic campaign to this end. Negotiations are already taking place in Tokyo between British agents and the Japanese government with a view to unifying the interventionist action.

The other great powers will attempt to secure their share of the spoils in good time. The British armed forces have already been in action on the Yangtze and in Canton. Reinforcements are on the way. The complete intervention is perhaps only a question of days.

IN Manchuria, Tehang Tso Lin, whose military power has not yet been weakened, has violated all agreements and has undertaken a hostile act against the Soviet Union by confiscating a part of the North Ch' railway which belongs, after the Soviet Union had surrendered all privileges, jointly to the Soviet Union and to the East Chinese government.

This act is a direct provocation. Its only aim can be to involve the Soviet Union in hostilities. Without a doubt, British imperialism is behind this action of Tehang.

THE plan of intervention which has been worked out under the leadership of Great Britain is directed therefore not only against the Chinese people, but also against the Soviet Union.

The intrigues of Great Britain in the far east are in a line with her measures to surround the Soviet Union from the west and from the south.

THE Communist international draws the attention of the revolutionary workers and peasants of all countries to the great danger which is threatening the cause of the emancipation of the world from capitalism thru the latest machinations of the great powers.

An armed intervention against the Chinese people and a new war against the Soviet Union would bring immeasurable suffering upon the whole world.

THE workers and peasants of the capitalist countries have shown more than once that they are not willing to permit the imperialist powers to attack the Chinese people fighting for its freedom, nor the Soviet Union of the workers and peasants.

The Communist international appeals to the workers and peasants and the sympathizing elements of all countries who are interested in the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people and in the work of socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union, to prevent the imperialist bandits carrying out their plans for intervention.

Long live the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom!  
Long live the free and peaceful work of socialist reconstruction in the workers' and peasants' state!  
Hands off China! Hands off the Soviet Union!

## Move for Republic in Spain to Oust Rivera Dictatorship and King

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Within half a mile of the office of the secretary of war of the Spanish monarchy, leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties, together with leaders of the extinct parliament outlawed by dictator Primo de Rivera, have met and planned a republican movement as a last resort measure against the dictator's plan to call a fake assembly of hand-picked members.

The opposition has called on all de Rivera's selected members to boycott the assembly. They now plan to send a strong delegation to Geneva to inform the League of Nations that the assembly is a fake and is unconstitutional.

Should the league pay no heed (and the league has never shown any distaste for dictatorships so long as they are reactionary), the opposition intends to declare a republic. This is nearly certain to end in civil war between the two forces and the ousting of Primo de Rivera from dictatorship and King Alfonso from the throne.

## Rumors of New Spanish Outbreak Continue to Come

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Oct. 4.—Conflicting reports of peace and quite have reached here in regard to conditions in Spain.

The Spanish border has been placed under close guard, it is reported, in anticipation of new outbreaks against Premier de Rivera, but passengers arriving in France from Spain report that all is quiet.

Rumors of a new revolt, however, continue to pour in.

Death Penalty Approved.

ROME, Oct. 4.—The law providing for imposition of the death penalty has been approved by the Italian cabinet. It was modified, however, to apply only to those who attempt violence against the royalty or Mussolini.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

## RUSSIAN WHITES TURN BANDITS; DRAG SOVIET WORKERS OFF TRAINS

PEKING, (FP)—White Russian soldiers employed by the Shantung reactionary forces have dragged from a train at Tsinan two Russian notables whom they hold under horrible conditions and refuse to release, says a Tass news agency dispatch. Prof. Pozdneyev of the Leningrad university is one victim. He formerly was manager in Peking for Russo-Asiatic Bank and went through the Boxer siege. Marakuyev, commercial agent of the Soviet trade mission at Tientsin, is the other.

The white Russian mercenaries employed by Chang Tso-lin are paid in cash, in drink and in the loot of towns. The demands of the Peking foreign-office that they give up the two Russian prisoners are ignored.

## Stresemann Bids for Help from United States

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Foreign Minister Stresemann's speech at the Cologne convention of the People's Party, in which he pleaded with the United States for aid in making the Franco-German accord, reached between Briant and himself at Thoiry a success, is construed here as an attempt to line the United States up on the side of the Franco-German continental bloc against the British-Italian bloc.

A complete new line-up has now taken place on the continent. The fact that all the leading statesmen of the various countries are giving tongue to their alleged joy over the developments only proves that both combinations are watching each other closely and with suspicion.

## Portuguese Labor in Bad Way; Unions Weak

LISBON, Oct. 4.—(FP)—Military dictatorship following the latest revolutions in Portugal has left the organized labor movement in a bad way. Wages are very low, even where the labor syndicates are comparatively strong. The Syndicalist movement numbers only 30,000 members as compared with 700,000 unorganized workers. The working day is 10 to 12 hours. Sixty to 70 percent of the wage-earners are illiterate. Strikes have been successful only among small groups. The standard wage of 40 to 60 cents a day is not generally protested, and indifference to economic action is equalled by political apathy.

The report declares the church to be a large factor in the attitude of the masses which has made industrial progress difficult.

## Mussolini Charged with Robbery of German Embassy

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Mussolini ordered the sensational robbery of the German embassy at Rome several months ago, according to a dispatch to the Vorwaerts, which gives Ambassador von Neurath as authority.

The robbery was committed, it is alleged, to obtain important documents in the embassy safe which were wanted by “Il Duce.”

Von Neurath obtained confessions from the thieves, it is alleged, who claimed they were acting on orders from the Italian foreign department.

## MEXICAN HIERARCHY ISSUES NEW THREAT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

MEXICO CITY, October 4.—The catholic church has again assumed a threatening attitude towards the government. In an open letter the episcopate hints at bloodshed unless their demands are acceded to.

The church is bitterly disappointed over its failure to secure any assistance from congress and it is believed the ousting of finance minister Pani from Calles' cabinet has increased clerical chagrin.

## NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT VIOLATES TRUCE; BREAK IN PEACE PARLEY LOOMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4.—Peace negotiations between the Nicaraguan government and revolutionists aboard the United States cruiser Tulsa are on the point of breaking up, according to revolutionist sympathizers here.

The revolutionary delegates are understood to have accused the Nicaraguan government of violating the truce regarding the importation of arms and war materials, clearly expecting an unfavorable result from the conferences, and preparing for a resumption of the conflict.

## Italian Public Has No Confidence in Fascist Finances

ROME—(FP)—The commercial attacks at the American embassy has cabled Washington that there is considerable anxiety in business circles due to the decline in security prices which began when Mussolini's government announced its measures to strengthen the lira. Further uneasiness has been caused by the curtailment of credit by the Bank of Italy. He reports that “public confidence in the situation is impaired, despite the reassurances of the finance minister and the continuance of activity in the major industries.”

## ALASKA AS ENTRY FOR ASIATICS TO AMERICA IS SETTLED QUESTION



Dr. Ales Hrdlicka.

Reporting on his researches of the summer in Alaska, Dr. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, says there can no longer be any doubt that Asiatics migrated to the American continent by way of the Alaskan Peninsula and formed the basis for the American Indian tribes.

## CLAIM REBELS OF NICARAGUA SEIZED SHIP

### Revolution Needed a Ship and Took One

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 4.—Captain George Timpkin of the American merchant tug Foam, brot to Cristobal by the U. S. destroyer Sim Thompson, tells a moving tale of war between the liberal revolutionists and the reactionary Chamorro dictatorship.

According to their story, the ship was taken control of by Nicaraguan rebels in collusion with Mexican troops in Puerto Mexico, on the Mexican coast, loaded with ammunition and put under the Nicaraguan and rebels red flag when out to sea.

Proceeding down the coast, the ship landed arms in several places for rebel forces who were anxious to fight the Chamorro rule but had no arms. These captured town after town along the coast, the ship aiding with bombardments from the sea with cannon mounted on the deck which outranged shore artillery.

Fifteen miles north of Bluefields on a return to El Bluff for more ammunition, the ship ran on a reef where it was hung up for several days because the Nicaraguan in charge of the radio would not send for help. By a ruse an assistant was induced to radio the U. S. S. Rochester. Finally the U. S. cruiser Galveston rescued them.

Czech Unemployment Grows.

PRAGUE—(FP)—Trade union officials report 200,000 persons unemployed. Terrible suffering is evident among textile and glass workers especially is indicated. Employment has slumped steadily during the past year.

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

1 “M. Tomsy, president of the All-Russian Council of Trades Unions, who was the leading figure at last year's congress, was this year conspicuous by his absence. To the general satisfaction of the delegates, the Home Secretary refused him admittance to England.”

(From the N. Y. Times Annalist)

2 “While the delegates were arriving today for the 58th Trades Union Congress, the General Council was hard at work with the preliminaries.

“One important matter that came before them was the letter from the Home Secretary giving official notice of the ban on the Russian fraternal delegates.

“Mr. Citrine told me tonight that a resolution of protest against the action of Sir William Joynson-Hicks is to be drafted.

“‘The Council,’ he said, ‘takes the view that in interfering with the legitimate international activities of the trade union movement, the Home-Secretary has been actuated, not so much by consideration of his office, as by political prejudice.’”

(From the London Daily Herald)

# Here We Have It

The DIFFERENCE in reports between the Annalist, organ of the American bankers and manufacturers, and the Daily Herald, organ of the British workers, is clear.

This is not an isolated incident.

Such unvarnished lies and misrepresentations are regular daily occurrences too many to be counted or even mentioned. Such frauds are the very foundation of the whole capitalist propaganda machinery. This is the way the press owned by the capitalist class misleads the workers to defeat.

The New York Times Annalist tries to make the American workers believe that their British brothers look upon Sir William Joynson-Hicks as their friend and savior and Comrade Tomsy as their arch enemy.

The Daily Herald tells the workers the truth about the infamous behavior of the strikebreaker “Jix”. The Daily Herald gives the real stand of the Trade Union Congress towards Comrade Tomsy.

The Daily Worker, in the United States, is the organ of the working men and working women. It is The DAILY WORKER that gives the facts and tells the truth about the British Trade Union Congress and all other events and activities of the workingclass.

Those whom the Annalist and all the other bourgeois papers call friends of the workers, are our worst enemies. Page: Sir Joynson-Hicks.

Those whom the exploiters call our enemies, are our best friends. Meet: Comrade Tomsy.

Do you see the truth?

Don't you get the point?

Moral—KEEP THE DAILY WORKER—Help TODAY—IMMEDIATELY!

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

# Workers (Communist) Party

## W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Manuel Gomez.

Manuel Gomez, well-known anti-imperialist agitator, is beginning an extensive tour through New England in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. He will speak on the issues facing the workers with special emphasis on American imperialism and Mexico. His tour follows:

- FALL RIVER, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 5.
- NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 6.
- BROCKTON, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 7.
- QUINCY, Mass., Friday, Oct. 8.
- LYNN, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 9.
- BOSTON COMMON, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 10.
- PEABODY, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 10, evening.
- SALEM, Mass., Monday, Oct. 11.
- SAUGHESTER, Mass., Monday, Oct. 12.
- HAYVERHILL, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 13.
- LAWRENCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 14.
- LOWELL, Mass., Friday, Oct. 15.
- FITCHBURG, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 16.
- GARDNER, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 17.
- SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Oct. 18.
- ROLYMOSE, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 19.
- PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
- ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 22.
- TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 23.
- SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 2:30 p. m.
- UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 24, 8:30 p. m.
- SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 25.
- SINGAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 26.
- ENDICOTT, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 27.
- JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 28.
- NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29.

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, has just begun a four weeks election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" His tour follows:

- READING, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 5.
- CHESTER, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 6.
- TRI-CITIES, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 7.
- SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, Oct. 8.
- WILKESBARRE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 9.
- POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 10.
- PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m.
- COVERDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall.
- AMERIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatan Hall.
- EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 16.
- AVELLA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall.
- MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 4 p. m., Markel Hall.
- CHARLOTTE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20.
- BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
- UNIONTOWN, Pa., Friday, Oct. 22.
- REPUBLIC, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 23.
- DAISTOWN, Brownsville, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 24.
- NEW BRITTON, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
- HARMERVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 28, 7:30 Union Hall.
- NEWCASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 30.
- NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.
- PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

- ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16.
- KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 17.
- ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 18.
- FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 19.
- TWIN CITIES, Oct. 20.
- CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21.
- VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22.
- SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23.
- DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.
- IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25.
- HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26.
- ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 27.
- S. STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 28.
- FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29.
- GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.
- MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.



Make it a weekly habit. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## WHY I AM A COMMUNIST

By ANNA LEVE

I am a member of the Workers (Communist) Party because this is the only political party that represents the interests of the workers. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only political party that demands of its members to belong and actively participate in the daily struggles of the labor unions; to help organize the unorganized and to bring about a change in the form of the existing unions, so that workers will be in a better position to fight for their needs. On the political field, the W. P. works for a united front with all workers and poor farmers thru their different organizations against the capitalist parties.

Thus thru its activities on the political and economic fields the Workers Party aims to gain power for those who toil and produce all wealth in-

## ONE MILLION COPIES OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY PROGRAMS.

These few weeks before the elections are just the time when the large masses of the American workers and poor farmers become interested in public questions, when they think about and form opinions on matters of "politics." The more politically conscious workers eagerly discuss the "issues" presented to them in the press and get quite excited over the "elections" while even the most backward sections of the working class are somewhat affected by the general atmosphere of "politics."

This is one of the main reasons why the Workers (Communist) Party engages in election campaigns and approaches the workers on the basis of the elections. The general interest of the masses allows an easier approach for our political ideas and our program. It therefore becomes very important for us to make the most of every opportunity that election time offers us.

How do we lay our program and our ideas before the workers? First, of course, we arrange mass meetings in every city and town where we possibly can and this we have already done in scores of places in this country. Secondly, we place our entire press at the disposal of the campaign and in this way reach thousands of workers who do not come to our meetings.

But both of these methods have their limitations, obviously. The workers who knew nothing about us, who have never heard of the Communists, do not, generally, attend our meetings or read our press. Yet if we could get our program into the hands of these workers, especially around election times, they would be interested in it and in many cases read it attentively.

In order to reach the widest possible circles of workers the party has published its

### Congressional Program

in leaflet form—four pages. This gives in simple and easily understood terms the party's stand on the most important national issues of the day—on taxation and the tariff, on farm relief, on anti-labor and foreign-born legislation, on Negro equality, on child labor, on the condition of the working women, on militarism, unemployment, prohibition and a number of others.

This leaflet should be distributed far and wide.

### One Million Copies Must Be Distributed!

This CAN be done and it MUST be done. Every party member can do his bit. Comrades in the shops and factories can distribute the leaflet among their fellow workers, individually or thru their shop nucleus. Trade union fractions and fractions in other workers' organizations must see that their fellow members get a copy of our election program. Street nuclei can arrange street and house-to-house distributions. And EVERY COMRADE can see that his fellow workers, his friends, his acquaintances get our leaflet.

Every comrade, every party organization must throw all efforts into this work. The week of

October 10 to 16

has been set aside as

### Congressional Program Leaflet Distribution Week.

This is the immediate work before the party now. During this week ONE MILLION COPIES must be placed into the hands of the workers. The leaflets sell for \$3.50 per thousand. If your nucleus is in the city where your district office is then order thru your district office. Otherwise your nucleus should order direct from the national office.

NOW! GET ON THE JOB! DISTRIBUTE A MILLION COPIES! ALL HANDS ON DECK!

## BOSTON SECTION ARRANGES CONCERT FOR DAILY WORKER

Section Five of the Workers (Communist) Party of the city of Boston has arranged for a grand concert to be given on Sunday, October 29th, at the Finnish Hall, 521 Cambridge St., Allston.

There will be an international program. Vocal selections by a Lithuanian chorus, tenor solos by a well-known Swedish singer, a violin solo by one of the best known Finnish artists. Russian songs will be an ad-

ditional treat.

A delightful feature of the program will be a rendition of the Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6 by Charlotte E. Patrick.

The proceeds of the concert will be given to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER Campaign. All workers and friends of the Daily Worker should positively get tickets for this splendid concert. Admission is only 50 cents.

## Section Six to Hold Dance on October 16

On Saturday, October 16, the Workers (Communist) Party of Section Six, Chicago will hold its Entertainment and Dance at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. It is the first time since reorganization that a Section party organization is undertaking such an affair.

The occasion for the affair is to finance the membership drive which is to be launched soon by the section executive and the nuclei of the section. Music is to be furnished by a select orchestra of high proletarian standing and artistic achievement. There will be all sorts of refreshments, eats, etc. The price of admission is only 35 cents and tickets are on sale now by every member of Section Six and the Workers Store at 19 S. Lincoln street.

## Many Affairs Arranged for Benefit of the Daily Worker in Boston Dist.

BOSTON, Oct. 4. — Boston started off on the Daily Worker drive with a bang. Within two days of the receipt of the telegram calling for aid for the Daily Worker, the comrades were on the job.

The comrades of the Lettish fraction have already forwarded 100 dollars and are assuring us of further work. The also arranged two affairs for the benefit of the Daily. Section 1, W. P., responded with a contribution of eleven dollars. Winthrop branch sent twenty five dollars. More is coming.

So far the following affairs were arranged for the benefit of the Daily:

October 9, International Concert, arranged by the Workers Party, Sec. 5, at the Finnish Hall 521 Cambridge street, Allston; Oct. 27, Ball arranged by Workers Party, Sec. 7, at Lynn; Oct. 3, banquet for the benefit of Bimba. All proceeds except tickets to go to the Daily Worker; Oct. 1, Workers Party ratification meeting, Palme Memorial Hall. All proceeds, except tickets, for Daily Worker; Nov. 7, Anniversary of Russian Revolution. All proceeds 50:50; Nov. 26, International Press Ball. State Ballroom, Massachusetts avenue; December 31, all night dance, New International Hall 42 Wenonah street; benefit of the Freiheit and the Daily Worker.

All other sections and cities are busy arranging affairs for the Daily.

## Los Angeles Workers Establish Own Center

LOS ANGELES, Cal., October 4.—A Workers' Book Shop and library, with a reading room will be formally opened to the public on Friday, Oct. 1st. The location is one of the finest in the city, it is at 322 West Second St., near Hill St., a very handy place to reach from any part of the city.

Books, pamphlets, radical periodicals and newspapers are on sale. The DAILY WORKER city representative, Paul C. Reles, is in charge of same and the book shop and library will be open every day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

## WORKERS PARTY-ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

### Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

### Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

For Congress. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

### Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

### Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieutenant 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 Guillod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

### OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. K. McKecher. 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 Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbier. 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 Mraako. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

## DECREE BRANDS TEAPOT DOME DEAL CROOKED

### Fall Received Graft from Sinclair

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The Teapot Dome controversy again has steamed into view, with the government to-day holding the latest victory in a long career of court procedure.

Declaring "the entire transaction tainted with favoritism, collusion and corruption, defeating the proper and lawful functions of the government," the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here late yesterday ordered canceled the lease on naval oil reserve lands in Wyoming, held by the Mammoth Oil company. The decision was based on the grounds that the lease was fraudulently obtained by Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, from Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior.

The decision, which reversed and remanded a decision of Judge T. Blake Kennedy in the District court at Cheyenne, Wyo., in June, 1925, further instructs the lower court to enjoin the Mammoth company from trespassing on government lands and to ask the company for an accounting of all oil and petroleum products taken from the reserve during the tenure of the lease.

The opinion, received here from Presiding Judge William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Iowa, says that "a trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption, at times indistinct, but nevertheless discernible, runs through the transactions incident to and surrounding the making of this lease," the opinion of the federal appeals court takes up in detail the steps leading to the setting aside of the Wyoming land for naval oil reserve and the transactions connected with its leasing by Fall to Sinclair.

"It has been the theory of the government that Former Secretary Fall received from Harry F. Sinclair, organizer and owner of the Mammoth company, a pecuniary consideration which influenced him to grant the company a lease for Teapot Dome."

"That Secretary Fall, as to this matter, dominated Secretary Denby, Admiral Robison and other government officials and practically controlled the action of the navy department as to the leasing of Teapot Dome is a conclusion difficult to escape under this record."

The latter part of the document is devoted to a consideration of the transfer of \$25,000 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to Fall soon after Fall had retired from office in May, 1923, and contains the statement that the transaction "reveals an intimate relationship between Secretary Fall and Sinclair."

## Former Jersey Trooper Claims He Got Money to Drop Murder Quiz

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 4.—Sensational revelations appeared imminent in the Hall-Mills case today as the result of statements made by Henry L. Dickman, former New Jersey state trooper and one of the investigators of the murder mystery, in 1923.

Signed Affidavit. Dickman, according to special prosecutor, Alexander Simpson, has signed an affidavit for the state in which he admits he was paid a large amount of money and told to leave New Jersey.

Dickman brought several new names into the case, some of them involved in the alleged bribe, Simpson revealed, and named two others as eyewitnesses of the murder of the Rev. Edward Hall and Mrs. Eleanor R. Mills.

Feared Going Crazy. Dickman is reported to have said he feared becoming insane if he did not "come across" and aid the prosecution.

Immunity from prosecution has been promised Dickman by Senator Simpson. Dickman was reported as greatly relieved at having unburdened himself.

## Revolvers Included in Scab's Clothing at Pontiac Factory

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 4.—(FP)—Openshop principles are enforced at the point of a pistol in Pontiac, a growing automobile center in Michigan. Over 100 nonunion patternmakers have guns strapped to their belts as they go to their work in a strike-bound plant.

Barbers and printers are over 85% organized in Pontiac but the other trades are weak. Building trades have little organization, the auto trades have almost none and the streetcar men are also unorganized.

## Former Harvard Head Left Good-Sized Fortune

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, left an estate valued at \$304,325, it was indicated in papers filed in Middlesex Probate court today.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

### Russian Youth Has Rosenwald Scared

Mr. William Rosenwald, son of Julius Rosenwald, who is known as "the maker of prostitutes" because of the low wages paid his young girl employees in his Chicago mail order house, reports from Berlin that terrorism still exists in the Soviet Union. Being part of the Sherwood Eddy mission there, he states that he remained behind to get the real goods.

After sniffing high and low he finally made his brilliant discoveries. First that the Soviet Union have political police (something that was never known before). Second that there is very little individual freedom for capitalist-exploiters like himself and finally—holy horrors!—a new generation is growing up in Russia which is thoroughly Bolshevized.

This last fact was mainly responsible for the terrorized condition of Mr. Rosenwald. The fact that a new type of humanity, which is consciously ushering in a better system in society, is growing up in the Soviet Union thoroughly scared this youth exploiter, or in his own words—"if Bolshevism remains firm another few years this generation will come into power and nothing will shake the dictatorship."

## MORE THAN ONE ANGLE TO RAISE IN EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION, SAYS ANALYST OF U. S. INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

How soon will the excess capital produced in America today swamp the worker? Labor might ask the capitalists who are boasting about the enormous increase in the productivity of industry. On the answer hangs the future of employment.

U. S. department of commerce figures show factory production in 1925 about 75 per cent above 1914. But the number of factory workers in the same period increased only 13.5 per cent. This means that in 1925 the average factory worker produced 54 per cent more in quantity than the average factory worker produced in 1914. Average Productivity Up 49 Per Cent.

The greater part of this extraordinary increase in productivity is due to labor-saving machinery and speeding-up methods since the war. 1926 factory production exceeded 1919 by 25 per cent. But the number of wage earners responsible for 1925 production was 16 per cent below 1919. Here is an increase of 49 per cent in the productivity of the average worker.

"The great saving in the amount of human energy necessary to turn out a given quantity of manufacturing production which has made itself felt particularly during the last few years" says the National Industrial Conference board, leading employer statistical body, "is due fair to be the most significant industrial-economic development of the 20th century. So pronounced has been the change in the quantitative relationship between labor and production that it heralds far-reaching betterment not only in our economic affairs, but affords a foundation for wide social and cultural advance as well."

This assumes that there has been a parallel increase in the purchasing power of wages to absorb the increased supply of goods. (But an analysis of the same phenomena by Editor Benjamin Baker of The Annalist suggests that this increasing productivity is intensifying 'overdevelopment' in industry. He says:

Efficiency Lowers Cost. "The new situation into which business has apparently progressed is the product of abundance of capital and of a new and almost phenomenal efficiency in most parts of our manufacturing plants. This combination, involving even the operation of machinery at much higher speeds than was customary even a few years ago, has resulted in decreasing unit costs of production and hence of making possible the sharp price competition which has been a matter of comment."

Result Over-Equipment. "To express the situation in a slightly different way," Baker continues, "this country has an exceedingly ample equipment of manufacturing plant even when that plant is rated at the efficiency of three or four years ago. Its efficiency level, in rising decidedly since that time, has for practical purposes increased the proportions of our over-equipment; and it is enabled to continue for the present by the superabundance of capital. This is the general mechanism by which manufacturing competition has now been sharpened to an unprecedented pitch of severity. The competition must go on, for failure to compete will mean a rapid destruction of capital; necessarily failure to succeed in the competition will also mean loss of capital, and loss of this character is certain to occur on a pretty considerable scale because our production is obviously greater than our power to absorb it."

Reduced The Limit. "It seems probable that in many lines of consumers' goods, as well as in building, the forcing of credit facilities into the hands of consumers and buyers may have reached pretty nearly its maximum effect in stimulating consumption. The reckoning in terms of competition elimination may well progress rather moderately. It seems certain to progress at an increasing speed and to mark generally the character of business in the next year or so."

Such loss of capital as Baker forecasts will mean at least temporary loss of employment and pressure to force the losses on labor thru wage cuts.

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

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!  
**SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 29, 1927**  
**Concert and Ball**  
 at  
**New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.**  
 Arranged by the International Workers' Aid, New York City.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## CATHOLICS GET PHILADELPHIA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL TO ATTACK MEXICAN LABOR UNIONS

ARTICLE IV.  
(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—That Peter Collins, who, according to prominent figures in the American Federation of Labor, is directing the fight for the catholic church within the A. F. of L. is making headway in bringing about a rupture of the amicable relations existing between the A. F. of L. and the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.), is given additional proof in the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Associated Building Trades Councils of Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia news dispatch, published in various catholic papers, reads, in part:

### Building Trades Council Calls.

"PHILADELPHIA — Organized workers to the number of 150,000, members of the Associated Building Trades Councils of Philadelphia, at a meeting denounced in smashing terms the support given by the Mexican Federation of Labor to President Calles in his campaign against religion and human rights.

"These workers, in a resolution adopted, said that they spoke as American citizens and members of the great Federation of Labor."

Demands C. R. O. M. Break with Calles.

"The resolution further urges President Green of the American Federation, 'to use the power of his office and the facilities for publicity at his disposal to expose and denounce the brutal, un-American and tyrannical character of the Mexican government' and to appeal to the Mexican federation's membership to 'assert their manhood' by withdrawing their support from Calles.

"As American citizens and members of that great body of organized workers, the American Federation of Labor, believing in the principles of political, industrial and religious liberty, and steadfastly opposed to all forms of servitism, Communism and other 'isms' destructive of human liberty, we cannot help but view with deep concern the ferocious attacks that are now being made on the rights, liberties and consciences of the citizens of our sister Republic of Mexico, by the governing power of that nation.

### Attacks Mexican Labor.

"The resolution then reviews the part that Mexican organized labor has taken in the inflicting of these injustices. It continues:

"An astounding feature of their disgraceful and un-American proceedings, is the well-authenticated fact that in their campaign of pillage, spoliation and thievery, Calles and

his hand are, to all appearances, encouraged and actively supported by the Federation of Labor of Mexico, an organization which claims to represent the sentiment of Mexican labor; propaganda has been assiduously disseminated by Mexican agents in an effort to convince the un-informed that the trade unionists of America have no quarrel with the Mexican Federation because of its support of the Calles policies.

### Condemns The C. R. O. M.

"Now, if it is true that the Federation of Labor of Mexico is composed of men who work for a living, and are members of the trades unions; if it is true that as such they are aiding and abetting Calles in the monstrous assault he is making on the God-given rights of the Mexican people, then the time has arrived for the trades unionists of America to declare in the strongest language possible that we denounce, repudiate and condemn the support rendered to Calles and his government by the Federation of Labor of Mexico, as inhuman and reprehensible, and contrary in every particular to the true principles of trade unionism the world over.

### A. F. of L. Militantly Reactionary.

"The labor movement, in its local, state and national conventions, has unsparingly and righteously denounced and excoriated the policies of Lenin and Trotsky, the enforcers in a nation thousands of miles distant from our shores, and in justice to the high ideals and humanitarian principles of the American labor movement, and mindful of the fundamental privilege of freedom on which our great republic is founded and whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary we are at this moment celebrating, we cannot and will not remain silent while, at the point of the bayonet every vestige of human liberty dear to the hearts of freemen, is ruthlessly throttled at our very doorstep."

## COMPULSORY OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN U. S. AIM OF ORGANIZED LABOR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Has the industrial prosperity of America reached the point where the nation will consider the granting of old age pensions?

That question is being considered by chiefs of the organized labor movement in Washington. It is timely because congress, in the recent session, revised the federal employees' old-age pension system, raising the maximum pension from \$720 to \$1,000 a year, after a fight on the part of the American Federation of Labor such as it has not waged at the capitol in years. It is of tactical importance because old-age pensions are among the choicest baits with which the anti-labor purposes of company unions and "yellow-dog" contracts of employment are concealed. When the federal government gives old-age pensions to all who have been unable to save, half the appeal of industrial feudalism is lost by the big corporations who now make war on trade unionism.

### Pass But Two Labor Bills.

The American Federationist sums up the last session of congress by saying that the federal employees' old-age pension bill and the railway labor act were the two measures enacted that directly affect labor. The 757 other bills made law at that session had only an indirect influence on the workers. More than 10,000 bills that were introduced failed of passage.

### Mothers' Pensions.

Another measure favored by labor but confined to the District of Columbia was the mothers' pension bill, appropriating \$100,000 a year for the

maintenance in their own households of the children of mothers left without support. While not a labor measure, it had the support of the American Federation of Labor and is regarded as making easier the education of congress to the need for a federal old-age pension system.

### Amend Constitution.

Progressives in congress believe that the only possible road to a general federal system of pensioning the men and women worn out in industry is thru a constitutional amendment. Hence the progressives, if they take up the matter in co-operation with organized labor in the coming session or in the next congress, will introduce a resolution proposing such an amendment. Hearings will be held on the resolution. The legislation to be sought would probably differ from the federal employees' pension scheme by dropping the requirement for deducting the cost of the pensions regularly from the pay envelope of the worker. American workers are employed too irregularly and with too little book-keeping to make it possible to collect insurance or pension charges from the very class that will need pensions most.

## N. Y. Window Cleaners Striking for Better Working Conditions

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. —(FP)—Window cleaners belonging to the Window Cleaners' Protective Union are striking for a 44-hour week, \$44 minimum wage and no discharges or lay-offs without consideration by the union grievance committee.

The union workers are striking chiefly against the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers Association following unsuccessful efforts to negotiate an agreement.

The workers demand that employers carry compensation insurance. Many window cleaners are hurt or killed in falls from unprotected high ledges on New York skyscrapers.

Many buildings are not equipped with hooks for the workers' safety belts. Small employers have been

evading the workmen's compensation law by failing to take out insurance. The employers have frequently tried to smash the union but have always had to come back to sign up when demands for work became urgent.

## Company Union Gets Weak Knees, 'Decides' to Keep Same Scale

MANCHESTER, N. H. Oct. 4. (FP). —Amoskeag Mills "Workers' Congress"—company union—voted to continue under the old wage scale for another six months after demanding 10% increase.

The company had asked cuts. The big mills make cotton and worsted goods as well as rayon mixtures.

Make it one day's pay to keep THE DAILY WORKER.

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

## DETROIT LABOR STAGES STRIKE RELIEF CONCERT

### Eminent Artists Help Passaic Fight

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 4.—A gala concert for the benefit of the textile strikers of Passaic, New Jersey, will be held on Tuesday, October 26th, 8 P. M., at the Majestic Theater, Woodward Avenue, near Willis.

The program will include numbers by such eminent artists as Ilya Schkolnik, concert master of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Stephen Kozakovich, well-known Russian baritone; and the Detroit Ukrainian Chorus. With these artists participating, the concert promises to be one of the biggest musical events of the season.

### No Conflict Date.

The affair is being held under the auspices of the Detroit Conference for Relief of the Passaic Textile Strikers. All friendly organizations are urged not to arrange any other affairs for that date. Admission is 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Tickets may be bought at the following places:

- Office of the International Labor Defense, 1967 Grand River Ave.
- Painters District Council, 55 Adelaide Street.
- Finnish Hall, 5969 14th Street
- Grayling Hall, 2376 Grayling Ave., Hamtramck.
- Yemans' Hall, 3014 Yemans, Hamtramck.

## Plumbers Knock Hole in Landis Open Shop with Union Contract

The Journeymen Plumbers' union of Chicago registered a blow against the Landis open shop "citizens' committee" when a union shop agreement was signed between the Plumbers and the Citizens' Sanitary Engineering association, created by the Landis award committee and hitherto one of its strongest sections.

This is understood to be only one of the union shop contracts soon to be signed by the employers' associations and unions of sheet metal workers, painters and roofers. Negotiations on these trades have been going on for some time.

The present Plumbers' agreement was negotiated by Charles Mulcahy, and is being sent to the Pacific coast to obtain the signature of Dan McCarthy.

It is reported that about 350 non-union plumbers who have been working open shop under the award, will be admitted to the union if they pass the state examination.

It is expected that the Builders' building on Wacker drive and the Pittsfield building at Washington and Wabash will be built under the union agreement.

## Miserably Low Wages for Pottery Workers, Shown by Statistics

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potteries, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,666 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were \$26.22, and for 3,557 women and girls they were \$13.27 in the semi-veteran plants, producing common tableware.

Even these wages were double the amount earned by the average worker in each group in the year 1913, according to the report. Piecework is the basis of payment, due in part to an English tradition of contract work coming to this country from the English potteries with the fathers and mothers of these American pottery workers. Much of the production is handled by crews of 5 persons each, speeding up in order to make a maximum weekly earnings.

In the average pottery the workers lost 2.9 days every two weeks.

## Long Beach Dockers Organized in I. L. A.

LONG BEACH, Oct. 4. — There is no organized labor here but the longshoremen. These, however, are well organized. Dockmen get 80 cents per hour. Lumber men and ship workers get 90 cents.



Send in a sub today!

## 'LABOR' PARTY OF PA. BEHIND WM. B. WILSON

### Democrat Gets Backing for U. S. Senator

HARRISBURG, Pa. Oct. 4. (FP)—William B. Wilson, once president District 2 United Mine Workers of America and former international union secretary, has the endorsement of Pennsylvania's Labor party in his candidacy as democratic nominee for United States senator.

Charles Kutz, chairman of the Labor party, made the announcement, adding that Eugene Bonniwell, democratic gubernatorial candidate, likewise had been endorsed. The spring primary of the Labor party nominated Gifford Pinchot for senate and E. E. Beidleman for governor. Governor Pinchot and Beidleman later withdrew from the race.

### Denies Scab Mine Deal.

Wilson is denying to questioners that he leased a mine in non-union Chesterfield county, Virginia, as Coal Age stated. Wilson declares that he went with his brother-in-law, Daniel Wilson of Allport, Pa., to look over the Richmond coal basin property of 90 acres but Wilson denies that he is involved in the lease his relative took.

Wilson says his brother-in-law operated a small mine in central Pennsylvania for a number of years on a union basis. Wilson states that the Richmond coal basin development has been so small that the United Mine Workers has not attempted to get a wage agreement there. Wilson's property had not been put into operation when Wilson wrote his answer to queries on their relation to the union.

## GRAND JURORS CARRY THE WAR INTO CICERO

### Almost Whole Town Is Under Indictment

Wholesale indictments, naming known gangsters, bootleggers, town officials, and others, were returned by the federal grand jury here today as the climax of a campaign to free Cicero, Chicago suburb, from the rule of gangland.

Among those named in the indictments were: "Scar-face Al" Capone, underworld king; William ("Klondike") O'Connell, and his brother, Myles; Joseph L. Klenka, president of the Cicero town board; Chief of Police Svoboda; Edward G. Konvalinka, secretary to Klenka, and 73 other persons.

The indictments charge conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and specifically, possession, transportation and sale of liquor.

Among the others named were: Charles Faschette, Capone's chauffeur.

## Three Ciceronians Surrender; Obtain Decrease in Bond

Three alleged leaders of the 79 Ciceronians indicted by the federal grand jury Friday in Cicero booze case surrendered to the district court Saturday and were released on bonds. They were, Joseph Z. Klenka, president of Cicero, Edward Konvalinka, his secretary, and Ted L. Svoboda, chief of police.

Their bonds were first set at \$10,000 each by Federal Judge Cliffe, but were later reduced to \$2,500 by Judge Evan A. Evans.

## Transportation Heads Vie with Each Other in Accommodating Queen

VIENNA, Oct. 4. — There is a possibility that Marie of Roumania may make her home permanently in the United States. Family troubles are the cause it is said. There is a gentleman, playing a role similar to that played by Rasputin in Czarist Russia, who is raising Cain with the royal household.

The steamship companies put up a brisk competition for the queen's passage, the honors going to the Leviathan. The giant ship practically gave the queen a free ticket.

American hotels are offering their choicest suites to the queen for as little as \$1 a day and American railroad presidents are cabling offers of their private cars to this royal parasite.

## Judge Sides with Landlord Against Workers and Poor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4. (FP)—Rent laws put in largely to protect workers and poor tenants were dealt a blow by the decision of Judge Charles J. Carroll in Brooklyn that a landlord need give no reason for evicting a tenant when the lease has expired.



VI

What Mr. Irving said was that our troops were in Siberia because American bankers and big business men had loaned enormous sums of money to the government of the Tsar, both before the war and during it; the Bolshevik government had repudiated these debts and therefore our bankers and business men were determined to destroy it. It was not merely the amount of the money, but the precedent involved; if the government of any country could repudiate the obligations of a previous government, what would become of international loans! The creditor nations—that is to say America, Britain and France—maintained that a government debt was a lien, not against the government, but against the country and its resources. The amount at stake was one or two hundred billions of dollars, and the creditor nations meant to make an example of Soviet Russia, and establish the rule that a government which repudiated its debts would be put out of business.

Bunny found this a novel point of view, and asked many questions. Mr. Irving said that in Washington was a Russian who had been the war-time ambassador to our country, and in that capacity had had the handling of the money loaned by our government, and used for buying guns and shells for Russia. At the time of the Bolshevik revolution, this ambassador had just got something like a hundred million dollars, and our government was allowing him to use it to set up a propaganda machine against the Soviet government, with a spy system as elaborate as the Tsar had ever known. Newspapers and newspaper men, government officials and legislators, all were on this ambassador's payroll. Moreover, there were in our state department officials who had married Russian wives of the old nobility and these wives had lost everything in the revolution and it was natural they should hate the new regime. One official was a member of the banking house which had handled the loans and stood to lose a fortune; others were tied up with banks and business concerns which had vast sums at stake. So it came about that America was at war with Soviet Russia, on the entire circumference of that vast republic; and so it came about that an instructor in an American university could not discuss the matter with one of his students, even outside the classroom, without fear of losing his position.

Mr. Daniel Webster Irving denied that he had any sympathy with Bolshevism, or wished to teach such doctrines in America; and Bunny, in his innocence of soul, accepted this statement—not knowing that all Bolshevik agents say that, until they have got the minds of their victims thoroughly poisoned. Mr. Irving expressed the view that what was happening in Russia was a great social experiment. Could a government of the working class succeed? Was democracy in industry a possibility, or only a fanatic's dream? We ought to send disinterested people, experts of all sorts into Russia, to watch what was happening and report it. Instead of that, we were helping France and Britain to starve the Russians out; we were compelling them to spend all their energies resisting our armies, and those which we subsidized; we were making it impossible for the experiment to succeed, and so, of course, its failure would prove nothing.

Bunny, poor little propaganda victim, said that he was beginning to change his mind about these matters. Yes, the Russians sure had a right to work out their own problem in their own way; and certainly we ought to know the truth about what was happening—he wished there was some way to get it. Thereupon, Mr. Irving gave him the names of two weekly magazines, which, as it happened, had just been excluded from the library of the university, and from all the high schools of Angel City, for "dangerous thoughts."

You can imagine what happened then. When you tell a high-spirited lad that he must not read certain publications, he becomes immediately filled with curiosity to know what they contain. Bunny went home and sent in his subscription to these papers, quite openly, in his own name. So there was another entry in the card-indexes of the Military Intelligence Department and the Naval Intelligence Department and the Secret Service Department; to say nothing of many organizations which were using these card-indexes as their own—several patriotic societies and several militant newspapers, and several big private detective agencies, including, of course, the information service of the once-upon-a-time ambassador from a no-longer-existing Russian government.

Bunny, groping about for some way to help Paul, was next moved to write a letter to the Southern Pacific "Stude," telling what he had come to think about the Siberian situation, being careful, of course, not to refer to Mr. Irving, not to name either Paul or Jeff Korbitty. His letter was returned to him by the student editor, with a note protesting against a man of his prominence in the university giving such aid to the enemies of his country. The news of this incident spread, and the wildest rumors took wing; Bunny was besieged by friends and others who wanted to read the letter and then to argue with him.

One member of the senior class declared that he agreed with Bunny—certainly the Russians had a right to run their own country. Billy George was this man's name, and his father was a wealthy manufacturer of iron pipe. Needless to say, Bunny was glad to have a little sympathy and let his new friend read his letter to the "Stude," and Jeff Korbitty's letter to him, and told all his ideas and troubles; and thus the card-indexes in Angel City, New York and Washington were further enriched. Inasmuch as so many other people were allowed to inspect these indexes, it will surely not be unpatriotic for us to take a glimpse into the file. The cards were six by eight in size, neatly typed on both sides; and when one was full, another was started. Our young idealist's now stood as follows:

"Ross, James Arnold, junior, alias Bunny: 679 S. Mendocino Ave., Angel City, Calif., also Paradise, San Elido Co., Calif., Age 20, height 5 feet, 9 1/2 inches, hair brown, eyes brown, features regular; photo attached. Son of J. Arnold Ross, v-pres. Ross Consolidated Oil Co., Vernon Roscoe Bldg., Angel City, also indept. oil interests, estimated worth \$25,000,000. Graduate 1918 Beach City (Calif.) High School, school records good, reported sex susceptibility, report agent 11497 attached. Active sympathizer Paradise oil-strike 1916-17, intimate friend of Paul Watkins, strike leader, file 1272W17. Suspected intimate with Rose Watkins, sister of Paul. Training at Camp Arthur, 1917-18, record satisfactory. Wrote to Hon. H. G. Leathers, 49th California district, prompted by returned soldier Jeff Korbitty, file 9687K30; see letter attached, also report agent 23672 attached. Class of 1923, Southern Pac Univ., member Kappa Gamma Tau fraternity, track-runner, pupil of Daniel Washington Irving, file 327118. Sentimental sympathizer Bolsh. Subscriber Nation, New Republic. Further reports from agent 11497, fellow student; also 9621, intimate with subject's sister, known as Birdie Ross."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## SHOW PASSAIC STRIKE FILM HERE OCT. 29

### Proceeds Go to Help Strikers

"The Passaic Strike," a motion picture of the heroic struggle of the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers for a union and a living wage, will be shown in Chicago on Friday evening, October 29, at Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Blvd. There will be two showings—at 7 p. m. and 9 p. m. Nothing will so simply, graphically and vividly explain the big strike and its lessons to the working class as will this gripping motion picture of strike events snapped as they occurred.

### Strikers Shown in Action.

In this picture, the Passaic textile strikers are shown in action, facing with magnificent courage and superb fortitude the brutal attacks of the mill barons, braving police clubs and shot guns, fire hose in zero weather, gas bombs, and withstanding the starvation offensives and strike-breaking attempts of the bosses and their tools. The huge mass meetings of strikers are shown, with the strike leaders and outside speakers addressing the strikers. Relief activities are depicted, the food stores, the picket line lunch counters, the Victory Playground for the strikers' children.

### Prologue.

The picture has an interesting prologue, acted by the strikers themselves, dramatizing the life of every worker who, hoping to secure by the sweat of his brow some of the good things of life, finds that the exploiting bosses are more than willing to extract even the last drop of blood in order that their 75 per cent profits be maintained.

The proceeds raised by the showing of this picture will go to strike relief. All labor bodies are asked to co-operate in making the showing in Chicago successful.

## Chicago T. U. E. L. to Hold Meeting Oct. 6; All Workers Invited

Chicago workers interested in left wing activity in the trade unions are invited to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League local general group which will be held at North-West Hall, corner of North and Western avenues at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, October 6.

The speaker will be William Z. Foster, who will talk upon the question of the A. F. of L. convention, the growing progressive movement in the mining industry and other outstanding situations in the labor movement. All militant workers are invited and urged to bring one or two fellow workers.

## Step Over!

If you have a little time to spare at any time of the day—give us a hand. Volunteer your services for an hour or two. Come over to help the office get out circulars any time before 5:30 p. m.

### ADDRESS:

1113 W. Washington Blvd.  
Telephone Monroe 4712

## Good Books on 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, \$4.00

### BISHOP BROWN'S

New Book

### MY HERESY

An Autobiography

Cloth, \$2.00

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## The Merger Period

"Ask and ye shall receive," is the slogan of the Coolidge administration issued for the benefit of the great industrialists and bankers.

Merger after merger has not only been authorized but encouraged and the departments of the government have been placed at the disposal of corporations to assist them in avoiding any legal complications. Copper, oil, electric light and power, and coal are a few of the industries in which huge new concentrations have taken place.

The railroads, hitherto prevented from making rapid steps towards amalgamating into still larger system groups are now in motion. Their efforts are to be facilitated by the Parker bill prepared by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, which Thom has informed President Coolidge is favored by a majority of the roads and which, it is stated, President Coolidge will recommend for passage.

Now comes the news of a new consolidation bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio and Hocking Valley roads under one head and authorization for 63 miles of new connecting roadbed to be owned by the new combination.

The days when railroads had to fight for concentrations of control which gave them monopolies of the transportation field in their territories have passed. Bigger combinations is the keynote.

But combinations of workers in unions large and powerful enough to fight such huge combinations of capital effectively are outlawed, if not by legislation as yet, at least by injunctions which are as effective inasmuch as they abrogate the right of jury trial for workers accused of violating them.

American capitalism is on the march toward a greater empire than the world has ever seen. Coolidge is its puppet for the present and it is his task to aid, not to hamper anything which increases the power of the ruling class.

If Al Smith or McAdoo is elected by reason of a switch to the democrat party the process will continue.

The machinery of government is the machinery of the strongest section of American capitalism and industrial and finance capitalists, tho they may differ on such questions as the world court, are of one mind in desiring the most complete centralization possible of their power at home.

The huge combinations of capital which have taken place in the last three years are only one indication that this is a government of, for and by capitalists.

## Mencken—American Capitalism's Literary Clown

In the old days, the feudal days, the fat barons of the land were amused by fools who combined malformed physical features with sharp, albeit perverted wit. These days of capitalism have seen the end of the court entertainer with cap and bells—but in his place has come a species of clown, who, tho lacking the anatomical abnormalities of his predecessor, has seemed to inherit the perverted wit necessary to amuse the barons of this day.

Such a clown is H. L. Mencken. Pretending to be critical of the more superficial inconsistencies of capitalism, Mencken is one of its staunchest defenders. Only the most stupid of exploiters is unaware that Mencken fulfills the two-fold duty of amuser to the bourgeoisie and confuser of the exploited. V. F. Calverton, the editor of the *Modern Quarterly*, put it mildly when he said Mencken is a vaudevillian. He is more than that. Despite his smart gestures of criticism directed at methodists, babbits, Cal Coolidge and the United States senate, H. L. Mencken is one of the starkest reactionaries writing in the English language. He is all the more so because, at first glance, he gives the impression of being otherwise.

All these remarks are apropos of a syndicated article appearing in the Sunday press entitled, "Remarks On Reds." Mencken, in this article, is at his best. This means that, without knowing what he is talking about, he manages to write a thousand very interesting words. In addition to this he tells many lies and many more platitudes.

In this article Mencken discloses as much ignorance of the so-called "reds" as the veriest babbler. This man has performed the astounding feat of writing of the revolutionary movement in this country without once mentioning the only revolutionary party in the country, the Workers (Communist) Party. His knowledge of the working class movement is encircled by a mild acquaintance with "parlor socialists." Hence, to Mencken the revolutionary movement is largely composed of this species. Mencken does not hesitate to echo the time-worn lies of the capitalist press about Russia and adds a few malignancies of his own. He sings loudly the praises of capitalism and predicts its existence for another hundred years. His discussion of social changes hinges upon the individual. The trouble with capitalism is that there are some bad individuals in it, under socialism the same trouble would exist, is a sample of Mencken's sociology. All of these stupidities come from the pen of "America's foremost critic."

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!



# FROM PORTLAND TO DETROIT

## ARTICLE SIX.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IT is true that the trade union leadership falls at the company unions and "welfare" schemes of the capitalists and that the official journals of the trade unions denounce them constantly. But neither in speeches or articles by these officials has an appeal ever been made to the class interests of the workers or is it ever hinted that the trade union movement should be a combat unit of the working class struggling ever for more absolute control of industry and government or that it has any other function than that of securing concessions for workers strictly within the framework of American capitalist society.

I HAVE mentioned the failure of the trade union leadership to make clear to the masses the difference between trade unions and company unions. This is a fact in spite of the declarations relative to the outright company control of company unions at present. It follows that if workers accept the theory that American industry—capitalist, executives and workers—is composed of one big family that the question of worker control of unions becomes of minor importance to them and may even be considered contrary to the altruistic spirit with which company union—and for that matter official trade union—literature is saturated.

CONTROL of the unions by the rank and file is a doctrine just as obnoxious to the present trade union leadership as it is to the capitalists.

They argue only for the UNION, never for the CLASS of which it is composed.

An example of this type of argument (it is even a little more determined in tone than the average) is to be found in *The Railroad Trainmen*, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for October. It says:

As railways and their employes go, there is no present danger of interrupted interest or good will; they understand each other better than any other classes of employes and employes; they have confidence in and respect for each other and even if they reached the place where they had to part company, they would still maintain that respect. The employer cannot agree that he will fight if he has to; that is his right; we stand for the same thing, but most earnestly hope we will not have to exercise it.

We are facing a new proposition; many of the 'social' problems of the organizations have been partly solved by the employers; there are organizations of all kinds, insurance and welfare schemes that are advantageous as long as the man remains in the service; there are stock buying and building and loan associations, co-operative buying associations and in fact everything attractive is offered in some form or another, each requiring dues payments, so many in fact that MANY OF THE EMPLOYEES BELIEVE A LABOR ORGANIZATION IS ABOUT THE LAST THING NE-

CESSARY. . . Each welfare scheme is a development of the militant labor union. IT MAKES THE UNION THAT MUCH LESS NECESSARY IN THESE MATTERS, BUT THE EMPLOYEE CANNOT AFFORD TO FORGET THAT TO THE UNION ALONE HE OWES HIS WAGES AND WORKING RULES. (Emphasis mine.)

IT will be seen from the above that the appeal is to the glories of the past without any statement as to the present and future struggles of the union.

Nor should such utterances as the above be taken to indicate even a faint desire on the part of officialdom to stress the difference in interests between worker and capitalist. Such an interpretation must be rejected when we recall that the heads of every railway labor organization without exception aided in the passage of the Watson-Parker bill based on the theory of identity of interests of railway worker and railway capitalists.

THE International Association of Machinists, formerly, at least, the most advanced of the railway organizations, is no clearer on the company union question, so far as its official organ is concerned, than is *The Railroad Trainmen*. Speaking of company unions, it says:

Just how to overcome this obstacle to legitimate organization is a problem yet to be solved. . . . An appeal will, of course, be made to all mechanics employed on company union roads to assert their

manhood, and exercise their right to again become members of bona fide trade unions. Whether or not such an appeal will bear fruit remains to be seen. It is not going to be an easy matter to accomplish our purpose on company union roads, but an attempt must be made to arouse members of company unions to a realization of the fact that only thru united action, and collective effort on their part. . . can they hope to make any progress toward increasing wages, adjusting grievances and improving working conditions.

DEEDS speak much louder than words and vague phrases such as "united action" and "collective effort" cannot wipe out the cold fact that the Watson-Parker bill assumes that this united action and collective effort are to be exerted by what such trade union efficiency experts as Otto Beyer refer to as "all the factors in the industry," i. e., capitalists, "management," the "public" and the railroad workers to establish peace and harmony in the industry.

It seems not to have occurred to the trade union officials that unless the trade unions are something more than bread and butter organizations in the present period that the enormously wealthy American capitalist class can and will approximate thru their company unions and "welfare" schemes the conditions which the unions demand.

IT is not necessary for the capitalists to give all conditions demanded by the unions for the simple reason that

the American trade union movement under its present leadership and with its present policy of narrow craft restriction and lack of political consciousness offers no attraction to workers who are not driven to desperation by wage cuts and open oppression such as prevails in the textile industry for instance.

The freedom of action which the trade union should give to workers has been destroyed by union bureaucracies whose treatment of the rank and file and hatred for new ideas is comparable only to that of the most tyrannical bosses. The complete abrogation of the right of free discussion and the holding of anti-capitalist political opinions make it difficult indeed for workers to see any difference between the trade unions and the company unions.

THE deadly dullness of the official trade union press, the systematic exclusion of everything which cannot bear the test of boy scout Americanism, the deliberate policy of quoting allegedly sympathetic utterances of lawyers, politicians and employers who are in reality enemies of the labor movement, the groveling deference to American institutions as something far finer than anything other national capitalists can boast of—these things explain at least partially why American trade unionism is in the dumps.

There is no limit yet set for rapprochement to the capitalists. From local trade union papers to the statements of the A. F. of L. executives the yellow thread of worker-employer cooperation runs.

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

(Continued from previous issue)  
Why Does Medvedev Write on The Peasantry Question?  
By N. BUCHARIN.

IT is foolish," he writes, "to suppose that the economic position of the small peasant can now be saved; it is inevitably doomed to decay and to complete extermination. It is mere petty bourgeois Utopianism to believe that there can be any uplift in peasant economics."

This is what we all said under the capitalist regime. But to speak like this under the conditions furnished by the proletarian dictatorship is to accept a standpoint widely differing from the Leninist. Comrade Medvedev comes to the conclusion that there is no use in troubling about the "dreary" village. For him the peasantry is represented by this pseudonym of the "dreary village." Why should we, real proletarians, trouble ourselves about the "dreary villages" (or with the "stupid rabble" in the Comintern)? Let us rather give our industry to the concession capitalist, in order that we may earn a few more pence. Such is the weak, flaccid, trade unionist countenance which peers forth from this platform. But when the comrades of the new opposition maintain that the differentiation in the peasantry has made such strides that the middle peasant comes scarcely in question, or when Comrade Preobrazhensky fails to observe the difference between private capital and peasant economics, then we have here an undoubted ideological relationship to Medvedev. These two standpoints are not identical, but they are ideologically related.

IF our opposition throws doubts on the socialist character of our state industry, and Comrade Medvedev attaches so little importance to this socialist character of our industry that he is prepared to abandon this industry to the concession capitalists, this is the second bridge connecting the ideology of the two groups.

If Comrade Medvedev does not believe that we have a proletarian dictatorship, and is of the opinion that it is the task of the proletarian organization to exercise pressure upon the state, and at the same time we find other comrades of the opposition letting slip such sentences as that on the "extremely non-proletarian character" of our state, then we have here the third ideological bridge between the group of oppositional comrades and the group around Comrade Medvedev, which latter group may be said to be leading the way as "vanguard" of the whole opposition block.

IF Medvedev believes that our party is rotten, that it has run off the rails of proletarian policy, and Comrade Kamenev asserts that our policy deviates from the interests of the broad masses of the workers, again this ideological similarity forms a bridge, the fourth uniting these two groups with one another. All deviations begin in this manner and lead in their later development to entirely anti-Bolshevik conclusions. This is where the collective opposition and the Medvedev group are ideologically related.

WE shall be told that the most far-reaching, revolting, and evil-smelling proposition made by Medvedev is that for the liquidation of the Comintern, whilst there is nothing similar to be found in either Zinoviev's or Trotsky's utterances. This is true, for the present. We should be the first to thank destiny were it to remain true forever. But if the opposition continues on its present path, it may still lead to such a crisis. Ossovsky so often mentioned—an adherent of Comrade Trotsky—has already hinted at this conclusion. He writes approximately as follows: Our party, the C. P. S. U., is exposed to the

pressure of various forms of economic, etc. (Here we must recollect what has already been said above on the representation of capitalist elements). Consequently it must renounce its role as leader of the Communist International.

LET us think this thought to its logical conclusion: If the C. P. S. U. does not renounce its role, this means that in no case will it lead the Comintern further on the path of revolution. This means that its "degeneration" will involve the degeneration of the Comintern. The ultra-left in Germany are already saying this today. Their conclusion is the necessity of creating a IV. International. What will our opposition say when it maintains that our party has fallen away from the line of revolution, and yet it still remains the leader of the Comintern? In this case the opposition will begin to declare loudly that the Comintern has fallen away from the proletarian path with the Russian party. The further development of the views of the opposition will then be along the line of a false, neglected and declinatory attitude towards the Comintern.

REPEAT: We shall be the first to thank destiny if this does not come to pass. We shall be the first to be pleased. But if it is not to happen, then the opposition must leave the path of destruction which it is now treading. It must pause and think whether its ideology is leading it.

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march. To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing herewith a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

leader of this whole oppositional group, whilst neither Comrade Zinoviev nor Comrade Kamenev has a single independent idea. They come forward with common declarations, with common standpoint, with common signatures; and the main point is that all the ideas contained in these utterances are the ideas of Comrade Trotsky.

THIS is in accordance with the facts. I have already described these ideas. Whose opinion is the present opinion held by the opposition in the peasantry question? It is Comrade Trotsky's opinion. I have detailed our differences in questions of economic policy; I have described Comrade Preobrazhensky's standpoint. Whose standpoint is this? It is Trotsky's standpoint, which has borne away the victory in the opposition, whilst Zinoviev and Kamenev have capitulated before it.

AND in the question of organization, in the question of granting the freedom to form groups and fractions—whose are the views defended here by the opposition? It need not be said that these are Trotsky's views, for he has stood for them for decades; these are views which Trotsky expounded in 1923-4, at the same time as his demand for freedom of groups and fractions.

Comrade Zinoviev, at a Moscow functionaries' meeting, held on Dec. 11, 1924, spoke as follows: "We therefore beg you, the Moscow organization, to give us a clear and unequivocal answer (the subject dealt with was the discussion with Trotsky). If you believe the time to have come for legalizing the fractions and groups, say so plainly. (Thus spoke Comrade Zinoviev in 1923 and 1924.) We do not believe that this time has come yet, or that it will come at all during the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It cannot come, for this is a question bound up with the

The Opposition at an Intermediate Station—on the Platform of Trotskyism.

WHAT the is the ideological current thus developing in the opposition? The current is tending in the direction of Shlyapnikov and Medvedev; it is becoming a completely liquidatory tendency on the basis of disbelief in the building up of socialism in our country. At the present moment, the opposition is resting at an intermediate station, called Trotskyism. The official ideology of the whole opposition in its totality—including Comrades Zinoviev, Kamenev, Krupskaya, etc.—is obviously that of open Trotskyism.

AT the time when we prophesied that the matter would end in Trotskyism, we were not believed by many comrades, members of the opposition. They said: That will never be the case. You will remember how Zinoviev rose up against Trotsky, what thunders he called down upon him, both at home and in the foreign party press. How many pamphlets were written by Zinoviev, Salutsky, Safarov, Kanatchikov, and a large number of other comrades, many of them somewhat evil-smelling pamphlets, which aggravated the question to a point which it should never have been brought. But now Comrade Trotsky has become the ideological

freedom of the press and the political rights of the whole of the non-proletarian strata of the population, etc. Those who do not grasp this do not understand anything whatever of the whole situation. It is our attitude towards the peasantry which is involved. We cannot permit a schism in the party, for we should thereby permit a split in the state.

The slightest disorder in the party takes immediate effect upon the whole apparatus of state. . . . This is being discussed by both the specialists and the other categories of employes. Schism in the party inevitably engenders schism in the whole state apparatus. Thus the question of fractions is a question of "life and death" to the party."

THUS Comrade Zinoviev spoke against Trotsky. But today it is he who is contending for fractions and groups; he has forgotten everything, and appears to consider all that he said so recently, on Dec. 1, 1924, as empty chatter.

"Trotskyism is and remains at bottom to a great extent a left nuance in the European, that is, opportunist pseudo-Marxist anti-Communist spirit."

This is what Comrade Zinoviev wrote on Trotskyism. In another place he writes:

"It has often been said that all the misfortunes of the party started from the Tenth Party Congress." Why this? It was precisely the X Party Congress which declared such a discussion within the party to be superfluous.

"The policy of the Tenth Party Congress is the policy of Leninism. The attack made by Comrade Trotsky against the fundamentals of Leninism, on the basis of the balance drawn by the Tenth Party Congress with respect to the freedom of fractions and groups, cannot be acknowledged as right." And so forth.

THUS Comrade Zinoviev wrote at one time. And now all this has been thrown upon the dustheap. Now all this is forgotten. It was spoken with the greatest enthusiasm, but is none the less forgotten. Trotsky remains as victor in the block established on the basis of withdrawal to a distance from Lenin's ideological principles, tho it was Zinoviev who designated Trotsky's standpoint as nothing more nor less than a variety of Menshevism, containing nuances fundamentally hostile to Bolshevism, etc., etc.

(To Be Continued.)

## Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.

I see two millions wuz the sum folks paid to see a husky bum licked to a frazzle by Gene Tunney—that strikes my mind as awful funny.

Two millions ain't no labor gate—the labor press may gravitate to where their printing shoes most close, and we be left to fight our foes without the help of able ginks who sling a lot of printer's ink.

Us guys must dig down in our jeans and keep the editors in beans, if we would have 'em throw a hustle to help us workers in our tussle. They ain't supported by the guys who scatter dough to advertise. And most of 'em has darn hard siddin' to buy fried liver and sum beddin'.

The labor writers in our town should find it easy to shake down us folks who earn our bread in sweat, and yearn to swat the boss, you bet.

T. P. Barnum had nothing on Aimee Semple McPherson. With a few capabilities as a speaker and several more as an actress, the lady has hooked twenty-five thousand suckers in Los Angeles to the tune of many thousands of dollars. Above is shown the revival temple that the faithful presented to their good-looking pastor. Aimee rigged up a new fangled gospel that she calls "four square" and has the petit-bourgeoisie of the Angel City swallowing her bunk hook, line and sinker. But, unlike Barnum, she didn't know where to stop. When she disappeared in a green bathing suit at a beach and then reappeared in the middle of the Mexican desert with her wristwatch (home on the dresser when she departed), her story of "kidnapping" rather took on a doubtful hue, to say the least. Nevertheless, the suckers are sticking by her Aimee.

