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THE FEDERATED LABOR LETTER

Chicago Thursday Sept. 8 1927

304 Price 5 Cents

Vol 13 No. 23

Sacco as Symbol

By LEIAND OLDS, Federated Press

Sacco and Vanzetti will be written largest on the page of labor history for the year which ended with Labor day 1927. These names will signify the maladministration of capitalist justice, by a class grown reckless in its power, against two humble champions of a hesitant labor movement.

The judicial murder of two workers after seven years of torture is fitting climax to a labor year characterized by weakness, temporizing and failure to understand the machine civilization in the development of which labor must play its part. Glenn Frank, writing in the Magazine, of Business, says:

"The man who is today trying to conduct a business without knowing the character and tendency of machine civilization is like a man who tries to create a business in a country the people, the customs, the needs, the climate and the peculiar risks of which he has not taken the trouble to learn."

This applies with equal force to trade union leadership. Too many men are today trying to conduct a union without knowing the character and tendency of machine civilization. That explains the increasing futility of the American labor movement in the year 1926-27.

The London Daily Herald (labor), expressing the indignation and horror of the British labor movement, uncovers the deeper significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti martyrdom. It points out that the workers can best honor their memories by altering the social system which places the enormous power of machine civilization at the service of Mammon.

"The fact is," says the Herald, "that Mammonlaw is the product of capitalism and operates not only in America but in every place where capitalism holds sway. Against the massed forces of capitalism, sporadic or disorganized action is futile. Mammonlaw will continue its career of cruelty and injustice so long as capitalism dominates the world, and only when labor controls the machinery of government can we hope to see the false weights removed from the scales of justice. To work for ordered and fundamental change in the political and social conditions of this country is the best service British citizens can render to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti."

To work for ordered and fundamen-

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For A Third Party

ST. PAUL — (FP) — During the christmas holidays a conference in St. Paul or Minneapolis of delegates from states with farmer-labor organizations will lay plans for a national Farmer-Labor ticket to run against the republican and democratic tickets in the 1928 presidential campaign. The conference is called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Assn. which met in St. Paul to discuss the state and national situation.

Invitations will go only to such states in the northwest, west and southwest as have shown farmer or labor political strength in recent years. The eastern states, whose third party showing has been negligible, will not be invited to the December conference. But it is expected that a call will then be issued for a convention on a national basis to meet in the spring which will formally place the presidential Farmer-Labor ticket in the field.

No candidates loom as likely timber at the present moment though there is some talk of U. S. Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska, nominally a republican but actually active as an agrarian and foe of the private hydroelectric monopoly.

tal change in the social conditions of the United States is the best service American workers can render to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti. But those social conditions will be found inextricably bound up with control of machine civilization. Until the American labor movement is intelligently directed to change that control it will know years of weakness similar to that just passed.

Market for Soft Coal Hastens Peace Parley in Illinois District

By FEDERATED PRESS

CHICAGO — (FP) — Brisk demand for coal is bringing Illinois miners and operators together in Chicago to discuss resumption of mining. The percentage of miners at work since the lockout began last April has varied from 3 to 10% of the 90,000 on the rolls of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers. Those at work have been paid the Jacksonville national scale which the operators decided to cut when it expired the end of March. The refusal of the union to take a cut brought on the lockout.

It is probable that the union will draw an apparent victory out of the conference because the market for coal is now favorable to state production. The Jacksonville wage scale will be maintained but conditions altered. The chances are that the union will adapt its demands to the progress of machine mining, making concessions on wage rates for unskilled and semi-skilled labor around machine loaders and the like. Other conditions such as payment for dead work, that is time spent by miners in making the seam of coal accessible and safe for excavation, may be modified and the free supply by the companies of timbers cut down.

Even so the union miners will be far better off than nonunion miners in West Virginia and Kentucky who get from \$4.50 to \$5 a day instead of the \$7.50 scale and enjoy no special conditions of any sort. Nonunion production during the lockout has come within 1,000,000 tons of the 10,000,000 normal weekly output but it is not equipped to supply the heavy concentrated demand of the autumn months.

No Jobs in Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — (FP) — According to trade union officials, unemployment is about at its worst in New Zealand, despite the fact that many thousands are being provided with relief work by the government and municipal authorities. Almost without exception those employed on relief work are receiving less than the ruling rates of pay and there is a tendency to dismiss workers from normal employment to force them to accept relief work at lower wages. The government is allowing immigrants to pour into the country.

Industrial Solidarity

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

Entered as second-class matter November 17, 1921, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI, No. 32—Whole Number 407.

CHICAGO, ILL., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1926.

PRICE, 5 CENTS

UNEARNED INCOME BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS IN U. S.

(By LELAND OLDS, FP)

[As Fellow Worker Payne told us in the July issue of the INDUSTRIAL PIONEER, it is important that the I. W. W. papers publish just such articles as Leland Olds is writing. He says, "We must show to each worker the stream of wealth he creates and its course into the vaults of the giant banks of the nation."

This article by Olds is of especial interest. He points out that the dividend and interest payments for the first half of 1926, amount to enough to warrant an increase in wages of 25 percent to more than double the number of workers at present belonging to labor unions in this country.—Editor].

American dividend and interest payments the first half of 1926 were sufficient for a 25 percent wage increase for more than 12,000,000 wage earners. But this huge total was paid instead to the investing class. It sets a new record in the amount of tribute collected by the country's financial oligarchy.

The total for the 6 months is \$2,166,262,000. In the same period of 1925 the investing class received \$2,049,120,000. The increase this year is about 6 percent. If continued the 1926 dividend and interest payments will reach \$4,360,000,000. This will mark a gain of 28 percent since 1920 and 144 percent since 1914.

Last year's cash payments to the owners of stocks and bonds crossed the 4 billion mark for the first time in history. This year's will be well on to four and one-half billions.

Dividend and interest payments for July more than maintained this rate of increase, bringing the 7-month total to \$2,166,262,000. For the first 7 months of 1925 the total was \$2,049,120,000. The month to month record for each year reported by the department of commerce is:

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST	1926	1925
Jan.	\$509,250,000	\$458,625,000
Feb.	218,715,000	201,000,000
March	332,222,000	333,350,000
April	426,075,000	404,820,000
May	338,650,000	328,225,000
June	341,350,000	323,100,000
July	491,915,000	437,900,000

More than two-thirds of this steady flow of cash into the pockets of the well-to-do is interest on bonds. It represents the fixed charges the people must meet before income can be distributed as wages, salaries or profits. The 7 months' dividends amounted to \$695,877,000 compared with \$663,350,000 in the same period of 1925.

This year dividend payments to date were distributed to owners of the major divisions of industry as follows: railroad dividends, \$119,115,000; street railway dividends, \$64,310,000; industrial and miscellaneous corporation dividends, \$432,452,000. In the first 7 months of 1925 railroad owners got \$190,535,000; street railway owners, \$59,135,000; and the owners of other corporations, \$413,680,000.

In addition to these record payments to investors the corporations are salting away surpluses. The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "In the comfortable feeling generated by the dividend statements of the numerous large corporations another feature has been lost sight of, and that is the large surplus accounts which are being accumulated. In other words, not only are business concerns able to pay their stockholders well for the year's business, but they are putting aside large reserves against the rainy day and to assist in the inevitable era of expansion which lies ahead."

The journal points out that the huge accumulations of surplus profits are also serving the financiers in their plans to effect giant mergers. It says: "These great surplus accounts must be invested and thus holdings have been acquired in those concerns slated for absorption."

MANCHUR ACTING AS STATIONARY DELEGATE AT WINNIPEG

Fellow Worker Karl Larson has resigned as Branch Secretary at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Fellow Worker M. Manchur is Stationary Delegate, pro tem. All mail for this branch should from this date be addressed to M. Manchur, Room 3, 598 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

PROBLEM OF COAL IMPORTS

LONDON—The miners' four officials—Messrs. Smith, Cook, Richardson and Richards, are in Paris, where the Committee of the Miners' International Federation will further consider ways of preventing coal exports to Britain and the question of raising funds.

Representatives of the American miners will attend the meeting.

The miners will also meet representatives of the International Transport Workers' Federation on the subject of coal transport, and a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee will be held.

The difficulty of the Transport Workers' Federation, said Mr. Cook, was that our own railwaymen and dockers refused to place an embargo on coal. The foreign workers wanted to help. They had given evidence of that not only during the Nine Days' Strike, but since.

In America the difficulty was that there were great numbers of non-union mines over which the union had no control.

The British government was taking advantage of the Dawes scheme, and was purchasing reparations coal from France.

"We hear of German coal," he said, "but the coal is not purchased from the German owners. It is surplus coal in France not wanted by the French people."

"We expect the Germans, the French and the Belgians at the Paris Conference to lay down definite plans to reduce their outputs and to act stringently so far as exporting coal is concerned, but as long as the British government buys reparation coal we shall have to trust to our own railwaymen and dockers to stop the unloading and transport of it in this country. That question is outside the purview of our foreign comrades."

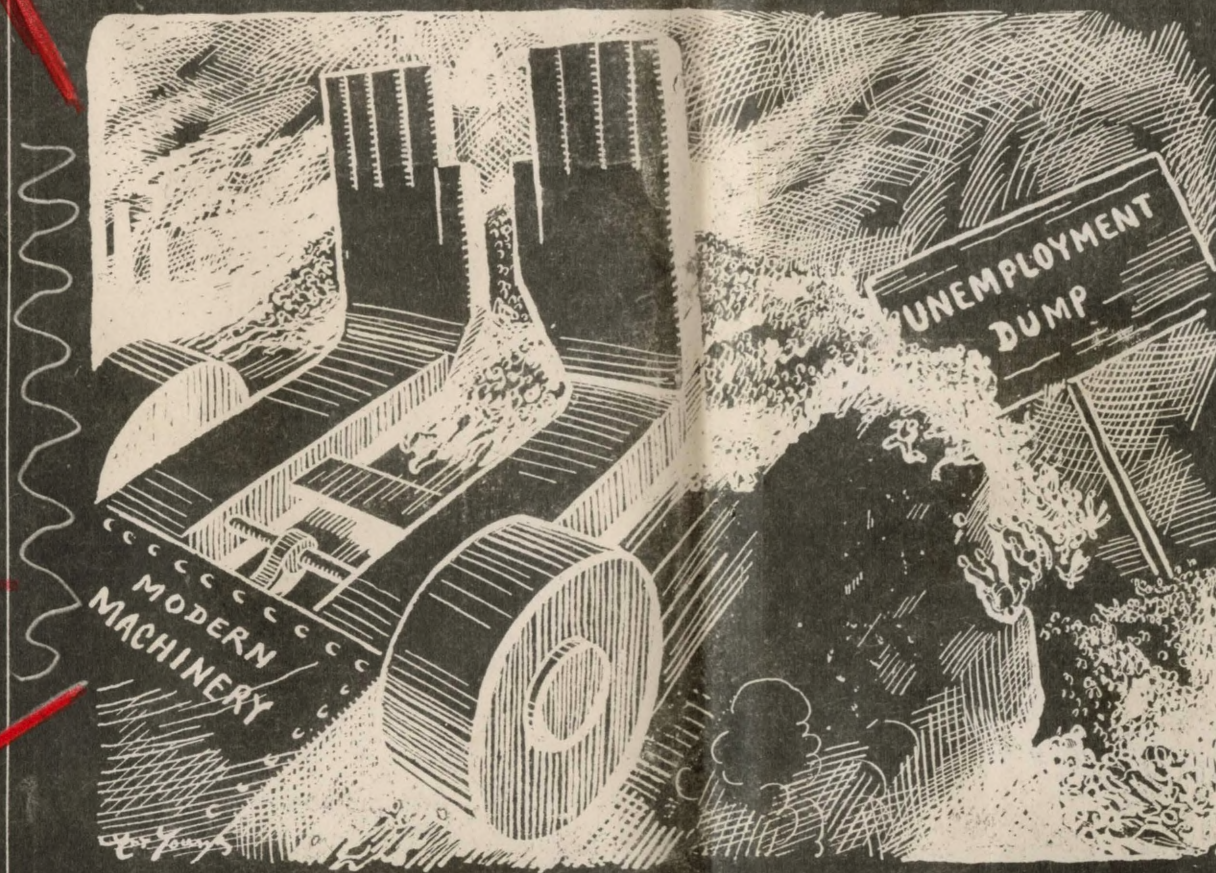
Referring to the meeting with the Russian miners, Mr. Cook said the questions to be discussed concerned the miners' position. He observed that when last they met the Russians asked questions about the refusal of money by the Trades Union Congress, and about the reasons for the calling off of the general strike.

"Mr. Richardson and I, who met them, refused to discuss these matters, pointing out that they should be raised at the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee."—London Daily Herald.

LABOR NEWSSTAND AT EDMONTON, ALBERTA, HAS I. W. W. PAPERS

Fellow Workers in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, request that Solidarity insert a notice that the newsstand run by Roy Reid in Edmonton handles all I. W. W. papers.

This place is called "The Labor News Stand," and is located at 10230A, 101st St., Edmonton, Alta. Reid handles not only the English language papers of the I. W. W., but also has the foreign language papers and magazines and songbooks and other literature for sale as well.



No Jobs for Nebraska Farm Workers

(By CARD No. 794514)

The Chicago Tribune's special correspondent at Omaha is sending out stories, which, allowing for considerable exaggeration, are still of great importance to harvest workers. He quotes the manager of a labor office in Omaha as stating:

"I haven't had a single call for a harvest hand all summer, and I usually have from 10 to 75 a day at this season of the year. I haven't had more than a dozen calls for men to work on the farm by the month. That's unusual. Conditions haven't been that way for years, although it has been tough sledding for the laborer for a year and a half here in this part of the country."

"No help needed" signs have been put in the windows of business houses all over Omaha. Laborers think they are lucky if they get a job that lasts a month," he says.

The significance of this to migratory workers, and local agricultural worker is obvious. When there are many men looking for a few jobs, it follows immediately and naturally, that the price of labor power in that community falls, and also that workers are victimized in all sorts of other ways because they are afraid to stand up for their rights and run the risk of losing their jobs when they get them.

There is only one power that gives workers this feeling of security, and that is the power of organization. Without organization, the individual worker is merely one unit of that commodity, labor power, and subject to the working of the law of supply and demand, among other laws.

As long as the harvest worker, and the home guard agricultural worker likewise, insists on staying unorganized, refusing to join the I. W. W., the only union in his industry (fortunately the best in the world) he will be subjected to increasing misery. The Tribune's article gives further proof of this. In a very complete fashion the author knocks out the hope which all workers ordinarily have in such circumstances, the feeling that this is merely a bad year, and that others to come will be better. It is a bad year in part of the field, but years to come will bring only a partial improvement if they bring good crops, and probably will be worse if they have crops no better than this one. The Tribune's correspondent points out:

"A hundred and seventy-five men have applied for jobs in the last few weeks at the Hastings, Neb., headquarters of a bus line with a system of 300 miles of highways crossing the dry stricken area of south central Nebraska. There is another bus line in the same territory covering a system of 100 miles that has had more than a hundred applicants for jobs within the last month. Many of these men are from the farms."

"Poor crops are not the only thing that is driving workers off the farm; machinery is playing a big part. Twenty-seven farmers in a single neighborhood in west central Iowa bought two row cultivators this spring. By plowing two rows, each farmer is now doing the work of

two men, so that today twenty-seven fewer men are needed to cultivate the corn on these Iowa farms."

"The combination thrasher is eliminating an army of harvesters wherever it is used, and hundreds of them are being operated in the small grain belt."

"Robert Freeman, a grain grower near Fremont, Neb., is running his combination harvester with three men, cutting, thrashing and spreading the straw back on to the land all in one operation. With two men he operates the machine and uses the third man to haul the grain to an elevator three miles away. Last year, with ordinary harvesting machinery, he worked a gang of about fifteen men to do the same work. He harvests the grain and puts it in the elevator at a cost of 3 1/2 to 4 cents a bushel, while before he estimates that his costs were roughly \$7 to \$8 an acre. He turns out about 700 bushels a day with the combination harvester in a field yielding about 43 bushels to the acre."

"Much of the popcorn crop is now harvested by mechanical pickers drawn by a team or a tractor. One of these pickers will gather about 15,000 pounds a day, while a man is doing a big day's work when he picks 1,500 to 2,000 pounds by hand. Operators of mechanical pickers get 30 cents a hundred and hand pickers get 25 cents a hundred. R. D. Imbody, a grower, estimates that it costs about \$10 an acre to pick popcorn."

"Many gangs of harvest hands go from one district to another in their automobiles, making competition keen for the local laborers."

"Cropping systems are being changed throughout this part of the country, making it possible for farmers to grow a greater variety of crops and spread their labor out over the season so they can avoid hiring extra help during the busy months in the summer. Breaking up the big ranches into smaller tracts of land has resulted in neighboring farmers trading work more and more here as they do in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other older farming states."

The meaning of all this is plain enough; the same process that has produced a reserve army of the un-

employed in the cities is now at work in the country. For a long time agricultural work represented the last great stronghold of hand labor, little handicraftsmen were what the farmers really were, their whole system the same, in essence, as it was during the time of the craft guilds in the cities, before the invention of machinery, before the modern proletariat and before capitalism."

Now this last citadel of pre-capitalists has fallen, and machinery is going into agriculture at a rate never known before. It is accomplishing there the same revolution that took place in the cities, it is pauperizing the poorer farmers, throwing them into the ranks of the proletariat, and at the same time the agricultural proletariat increases in size, the number of jobs available for them is being decreased. This mass of proletarians, new and old, has somehow to make a living out of agriculture. There are no jobs for them in the cities. The Tribune's correspondent calls for factories to be built in the small towns of the Middle West, Says he:

"The thing we need more than any thing else in this part of the country, is the development of manufacturing plants that will furnish work for our men. We often have young farmers coming in here looking for work, especially in the fall and winter, when there is little to do on the farm. Instead of sending cowhides back east to be made into shoes to be sent back here to be worn, perhaps by the man who raised the cow, we ought to make our own cowhides into shoes in our own factories. We need factories to keep our men and women busy throughout the year."

It is probably not necessary to point out to the shoe workers of the East, already working only part time, or unemployed, the falsity of this reasoning. If they, experts at their work, cannot keep employed, farmers crowded off their farms by the need of greater incomes than those farms can supply, will hardly be successful in eliminating unemployment. Every farmer who goes to work, if any can compete with the already pauperized shoe workers, would further enlarge the army of unemployed—one more shoe worker would have to go to the harvest. Nothing is gained this way.

There is, as we said, only one way to solve this problem—that is the complete organization of all agricultural workers. Shorter hours will make more jobs, higher wages will make the jobs they do get more useful to them, and there is no other way to accomplish higher wages and a shorter work day than by organizing into the I. W. W. This lesson we must repeat and repeat again, and show by every possible example until these who are at present unorganized learn it and organize.

LABOR DEPARTMENT STUDIES SPEEDED PRODUCTION IN U. S.

A new industrial revolution is the term used by the U. S. department of labor to introduce a series of studies on the tremendously increased productivity of American labor. The department says this new industrial revolution "may far exceed in economic importance that older industrial revolution ushered in by invention in England in the last quarter of the 18th Century, which eventually transformed English industrial, political and social life."

SIX YEARS SINCE LAST CONVENTION

The few remaining followers of Charley Moyer's company loving mutual benefit association are raising hell with the administration. During the last few months the smelters of Great Falls and Anaconda have been defying the general headquarters, and now the Butte Engineers condemn the failure of the general officials to comply with the law (of the organization) as an attempt to perpetuate themselves in office and avoid a proper investigation of how they have performed their duties since the holding of the last convention.

Charley wants to put through an assessment to cover the expenses of the regular biennial convention, hence the protest. It will be noted that \$40,000 out of \$60,000 remitted to the general office in two years came from the three Montana locals mentioned.

BUTTE, MONTANA.—At the regular meeting of Butte Engineers' Union, No. 83, held last Wednesday night, July 14, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, President Moyer and Executive Board has submitted a question to the membership of assessing themselves \$2 for the purpose of holding a convention in September next, and

Whereas, The constitution of the International Union of Mines, Mill & Smelter Workers, Section One of Article Two, reads plainly that conventions will be held in the first week of the month of August, and there are no provisions in said constitution giving the general officers power to set aside the law, evade their plain duty and attempt by asking the membership to vote an assessment, knowing full well such an unpopular thing as an assessment would defeat all attempts to hold a convention, and thus evade a proper and much needed investigation as to how the said officers have performed their several duties and expended the funds of our International since the holding of the last convention some six years ago; and

Whereas, The quarterly reports, such few as have been sent out by the general office, indicate and show that Locals Nos. 16, 83, 117, in Montana alone have sent something like \$20,000 yearly, or for the past two years between Thirty-five and Forty thousand dollars and with the added thousands of dollars from other locals paid into our general office furnishing a treasury easily in excess of sixty thousand dollars or more and with only two men and two women in the Denver office as the permanent overhead expense, we fail to see the necessity for an assessment to meet a regular indebtedness such as a convention, provided by law is: certainly it cannot be something unexpected, or the creation of an emergency indebtedness, such as an assessment must be levied to satisfy the investigating by a committee, reporting to a convention of the condition of our financial affairs in the Denver office will appeal to everyone as the most important business confronting our organization; and

Whereas, The general office duties is to at once notify all locals that the biennial convention will convene in Denver on the date fixed by the Constitution for the performance of their duties, Therefore be it

Resolved, That Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, I. U. of M. & S. W., herewith protests the actions of the officials of our International (Continued on Page 6)

"We are at the present time," says the department, "experiencing what is perhaps the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system. In the automobile industry the output per man in 1925 was three times as great as it was in 1914, an almost incredible increase in productivity in an industry which had attained, even before 1924, a high state of efficiency."

Taking the same period the department shows that output per man has increased nearly 50 percent in iron and steel, 17 percent in boots and shoes, and 34 percent in paper and pulp. It points out that these figures, surprising as they are, cover only about 10 years.

In working out its figures for productivity, the department has taken full account of the changes in hours per week in the various industries since 1914. These include the elimination of the 12-hour day in steel in 1923, a decrease from 54 to 50 hours per week in the auto industry between 1914 and 1919, a decrease from 55 to 52 hours in the boot and shoe industry and from 53 1/2 to 52 hours a week in paper and pulp.

The year to year changes in the productivity per man-hour of workers in the iron and steel and automobile industries appear in the following percentage figures based on 1914 as 100 percent:

LABOR'S PRODUCTIVITY	Iron and Steel	Automobile
Year		
1914	100%	100%
1916	123	171
1917	114	168
1918	104	107
1919	96	141
1920	112	133
1921	93	215
1922	130	264
1923	131	295
1924	128	289
1925	149	310

The department holds that because 1914 was a year of depression the 50 percent increase in the output per worker in the iron and steel industry is probably an exaggeration. It says, "In an industry so sensitive to good and bad times as the iron and steel industry, there is need for caution in drawing comparisons between depression and prosperity years, since there is in the figures no adequate adjustment for changes in man hours due to changes in business conditions." The drop in 1919 reflects the steel strike and that in 1921 the severe depression. Comparing the average of 1924 and 1925 with the average of 1914 and 1916, the department figures that 25 percent would be a fair figure for the increased productivity of labor in the interval.

The department sees similar exaggeration in the 310 percent increase known for the automobile industry. Taking the prosperity year 1916 as a base instead of the depression year 1914, it finds that by 1925 labor's productivity in the industry increased 31 percent. It says: "Obviously, the standardization of processes, the invention of machines, and the improvements in management in this industry during the decade have resulted in a remarkable increase in the productivity of labor."

DANCE AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A Dance will be held in the Marine Transport Workers' Hall on Saturday evening, August 14th, at 8 p. m. The Marine Transport Workers' Hall is located in the Williams Building, 8—20 East Eagle St. Admission FREE. Everybody welcome.—MAURICE ANDERSON, Branch Secretary.

NEW YORK TAXI DRIVERS START UNIONIZATION

Chauffeurs Organize Yellow Cabmen

(By Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 16.—The drive to organize the exploited taxicab drivers of this city has started. The campaign is gaining headway and today over 1500 drivers have lined up, to fight for a living wage and the right to organize.

The fight is being conducted by The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and chauffeurs, and the question on the lips of all the drivers in this city is, is the union going to organize the independent taxi drivers or the Yellow taxi drivers or both?

The men in the employ of the "open shop" Yellow Taxi corporation, have for the past two years, been waiting for the officials of the teamsters union to come to the garage where they work and organize them and as yet nothing definite has been done to encourage organization amongst these drivers, who are known to be the most exploited and the lowest paid men in the taxicab industry in New York state.

The Yellow Taxi corporation employs three thousand drivers and if the officials of the teamsters are sincere, they should start at once to organize in the garages of the Yellows.

Organized in Bronx

The current Taxi Weekly states: "Advice has reached this office that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers is organizing extensively in the Bronx. Jack Treuhart of 860 Dawson St. Bronx is in charge of all enrollment for that district.

"There is quite a need," he said, "for such an organization among taxicab drivers as the International Brotherhood. We have as many as 1,500 members already, and expect to greatly increase this number within the next two or three months.

"The Taxi Limousine Chauffeurs Union Local 643, desires good men. My own opinion is, when all the hackmen understand the advantage of this union that we will get practically 100 per cent membership."

Farmers Continue to Flock to City Survey Reveals

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The farm population of the United States decreased approximately 182,000 during 1924, according to estimates based on a survey of 25,000 representative farms made recently by the United States department of agriculture. This is a drop of 6 per cent during that year, the estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, being 31,134,000 compared with 31,316,000 on January 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers, but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000 making a net movement from the farm population of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000 leaving a natural increase of 497,000 which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000 or .6 per cent.

Fire Fighters Hurt
DENVER, Colo., July 16.—One man was injured, several fire fighters sustained slight burns and 1,000 acres of timberland were destroyed today in a forest fire that swept Coal Creek, 25 miles northwest of Denver. Scores of volunteer fighters battled the flames through the night and it was believed the fire was under control.

"GIFTS" OF OWNING CLASS ONLY AN INVESTMENT IN CONTINUING DICTATORSHIP OF CAPITALISTS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

GIVE Till It Hurts means nothing to the money princes who govern industry, enlow education and generally distribute royal gifts to the glory of God and the admiration of the populace. They simply can't give till it hurts. They have too much. And if they could it would mean stepping down from the throne of exploitation to become a common man.

This is shown in an analysis of the gift of 16,000 shares of Standard Oil of California stock by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York. This gift was estimated to have a market value of about \$1,000,000. It gave John D. Jr., front page in all the big dailies—something Mrs. Jones would never get if she gave \$20 out of her insufficient wages to charity. But this \$1,000,000 gift represents less than 1 per cent of Rockefeller's holdings in Standard Oil of California and less than a quarter of 1 per cent of his holdings in all the various companies composing the Standard Oil group.

In 1922, according to Dow, Jones & Co., Rockefeller, Jr. held 1,902,016 shares of Standard Oil of California with a market value of \$104,120,960. He held altogether in the several Standard Oil companies 7,638,390 shares representing about one-sixth of all the shares of these companies. The market value of his Standard Oil stock was figured at \$410,000,000 with annual dividends totaling about \$12,000,000.

THE magnificent gifts don't even represent a diminution in the control these multimillionaires exercise over industry. They give to institutions whose financial policy they govern. Take the General Education Board endowed by the Rockefeller with at least \$126,000,000. The income from this huge sum represents tremendous influence upon the country's educational system. But the stocks held also represent an important block in the control of the oil industry, a block which cannot be split up thru inheritance.

The General Education Board holds 336,518 shares of Anglo-American Oil valued at \$7,500,000; 163,640 shares of Ohio Oil Co. at \$9,454,000; 42,099 shares of Prairie Oil & Gas at \$5,698,512; 52,569 shares of South Penn. Oil at \$9,540,510; and 737,680 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey valued at \$22,500,000, to mention only the largest of its blocks of oil stocks. Altogether the ledger value of Standard Oil stocks held by the board totals \$68,569,000 which is probably under the true market value.

This huge block of oil stocks is permanently under the control of men who will represent the dominant financial interests.

COLLEGE funds also mean a similar large block of ownership in industry which can be manipulated by the financiers from whom all blessings flow. A survey by the bureau of railway economics found that 65 of the foremost educational institutions had productive investments to a total of approximately \$532,000,000. Of this amount \$148,271,000 was in railway securities.

Colleges with big blocks of railway securities include Leland Stanford in California with \$13,907,000; Harvard with \$13,681,000; Yale, with \$12,536,000; John Hopkins with \$10,156,904; Columbia with \$8,987,000 and Mass. Institute of Technology with \$5,759,000.

Needless to say the dependence of universities on these securities for their incomes influences their view of the economic problem. Pennsylvania which fired Scott Nearing owns over \$5,000,000 of railway securities.

Spain Studies Wine Pact
MADRID, July 16.—The Spanish directory today studied Spain's agreement with the United States bearing on transit of wine cargoes on Spanish Ships thru American ports enroute to other countries. The directory wished to make sure the agreement works no harm to the richly remunerative Spanish wine industry.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

DICKS ATTACK THREE Y. W. L. YOUTHS IN A NEW YORK RESTAURANT

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—Three members of the Young Workers' League were viciously attacked by three dicks in a Borden Milk Co. restaurant on East Broadway. The three youths were quietly eating their meal and discussing various phases of the political situation in the United States. From the opposite direction of the room a thick jawed dick leaped at one of the comrades and shouting, "Get out of this country," and "Go back to Russia." Then landing his fist on one of the comrades, he swiftly ran out of the store.

Later, the same comrade, just as he was about to enter his home, he was again attacked, this time by three dicks. He fought them back, but being three against one they got the better of him and left him in a bleeding condition on the sidewalk in front of his house.

This is one example of the "peaceful" methods of our democracy.

BLACKLIST UNION MEN ABROAD, NEW OPEN SHOP PLAN

Government to Admit Only the Ignorant

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(FP)—Immigration inspectors have been detailed by the secretary of labor to American consulates at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Kobb (Queenstown) to act in the capacity of technical advisers to the consuls on immigration matters. This action was taken at the request of the secretary of state.

The secretary of the treasury has already assigned surgeons of the Public Health Service to act as medical examiners at these consulates. Both the immigration and medical advisers will co-operate with the consuls in issuing papers to prospective immigrants to the United States.

"The arrangement is in the nature of an experiment," says the official announcement, "to determine whether it is practicable to make such an examination before the embarkation of the immigrant as may be safely substituted for the major part of the examination now made at American ports of entry.

"If the experiment proves successful this method will be applied to other countries that express a willingness to have the examinations made in their territory."

BIG SEAMEN'S STRIKE BEGINS IN AUSTRALIA, ALL SHIPPING BLOCKED

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 16.—The shipping strike ordered by the Seamen's Union began here Tuesday as scheduled and stopped all movements of vessels. The Herald reports the cabinet has agreed on a tentative plan for maintenance of essential services.

CHINESE IN CANADA HOLD PROTEST MEET

Denounce British for Bloody Oppression

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 4.—(By Mail)—While July 1 in Canada is celebrated as "Dominion Day" with all due ceremony, flags and so on; with the Chinese it was "Humiliation Day" recording the anniversary of their nation's humiliation.

Over 600 Chinese packed the assembly room of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association on Fisgard St. and listened to many speeches, some fiery, urging the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain, and others more temperate. The more fiery speakers expressed the belief that there was a stage beyond which no self-respecting people could go without losing their independence.

Boycott Advocated
One moderate speaker counselled a complete and continuous boycott of everything British, with the boycott to be maintained against any country which enforced discriminatory laws against Chinese nationals.

Another speaker advocated the formation of a comprehensive union among the Chinese working in Canada, divided into sections covering domestic servants, industrial workers, etc., for the purpose of bettering their conditions and educating themselves in the modern methods of production.

The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923, was recounted clause by clause, the humiliating clauses being emphasized and the Chinese people everywhere were asked by one speaker to remember the indignity to which their countrymen in Canada had been subjected.

Protest Measure

Finally a resolution was passed with every solemnity, that telegrams and letters be sent to the Chinese government, demanding that in any settlement that may be sought of the present troubles in China, the demand must be made for the cancellation of all the humiliating clause from the Chinese Immigration Act of 1923.

Another resolution was passed pledging the full support, financial and otherwise, of the Chinese in Canada to the demands made by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen for the denunciation of all unequal treaties, at whatever cost, even at the cost of war.

As a silent but striking further protest the local Chinese took down on Dominion Day every flag in Chinatown, of whatever sort, their own flags included.

"Crushed Fruit" Has Juice Abstracted, Government Finds

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Fruit from which the juice has been abstracted in part should not be labeled "Crushed Fruit" or with other similar designations unless the name is immediately followed by an equally conspicuous declaration that juice has been abstracted, according to a recent ruling by the officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act. The ruling states also that sugar and artificial color, when added, should be plainly declared on the label.

Information has come to the bureau of chemistry to the effect that the product designated "Crushed Fruit" which is shipped to soda fountains is deprived of a considerable proportion of its juice. The juice is used in making fountain syrup, jellies and the like.

Ohio Federation to Convene August 10

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 16.—The 42nd annual convention, Ohio State Federation of Labor, opens in Steubenville August 10.

HINDENBURG'S "AMNESTY" FREES ONLY MONARCHISTS, FASCISTS AND SPIES, WORKERS KEPT IN PRISON

BERLIN, (By Mail) IRA.—The amnesty which was promised when the new president in Germany was elected, has not yet been proclaimed. Under the pressure of mass protests, however, Hindenburg has finally stated his noble intentions with regard to an amnesty. But do not ask what kind of an amnesty!

Mockery, a disgusting cynicism, are the answer to the demand of the German working class for a general amnesty. What kind of an amnesty will it actually be? The government press publishes the following on it:

Mockery of Amnesty
"The amnesty includes all the cases of high treason, formation of secret societies, offences against the paragraphs 7 and 8 of the law for the protection of the republic as well as the crimes against the paragraph 5 of the decree of July 26th, 1922.

"The amnesty comprises all fines as well as jail, fortress and prison sentences up to one year. Hard labor sentences are excluded from the amnesty. The amnesty refers only to those sentences passed by national courts. (Reichs court and supreme state court.)

"Proceedings for offenses which are still going on, are stopped if the deed has been committed before the 1st of October 1923.

"This would include mainly the not yet tried participants in the Kapp Putsch. Apart from this national amnesty the states will proclaim amnesties. As the states will act uniformly, negotiations of a state amnesty are going on."

Hard Labor Prisoners Remain
This, then, is the decree which is presented to the German workers under the glorious name of an amnesty. It is actually a mockery of the political prisoners and of the German working class it is an amnesty which is no amnesty, for all prisoners who have been sentenced before October 1st, 1923 and are still in prison, are hard labor prisoners. They will remain in the class of the notorious German prisoners.

And for those who have been persecuted after October, in the greatest time of unlimited class justice, the prison doors will not be opened at all. The many political trials which are still in preparation, are not stopped. For months and years prisoners have been awaiting their trials. The members of parliament Pfeiffer and Fritz Heckert, the leader of the C. P. G. Maslow and many others, all well-known Communist officials, will also be placed before the court.

Under such circumstances what does the amnesty bill of the government mean? For this one must know the judicial situation at present in Germany.

Craf Arco, the murderer of Eisner, is free but 23 participants in the Bavarian Soviet Republic of 1919 are still in the hard labor prison in Straubing. They have to do sentences from seven to 15 years. Today, six years after the bloody overthrow of the Munich Soviet Republic, the Bavarian court passes sentences against participants in this revolution.

Jagon, the only participant of the Kapp Putsch sentenced, is now free, but in German hard labor prisons there are still many proletarians who by their struggle against the Kappists saved the republic. Today still, five years later, proletarians are persecuted by class justice and thrown into prison because they have led the struggle against Kapp in accordance with the appeal of the national government, the political parties and the General Trade Union Federation.

The students of Marburg, the murderers of many workers in Mecklenburg, are free—but in the hard labor prisons there are still hundreds of workers who participated in the revolt of March 1921.

Hamburg Workers Not Amnestied
The very few Hitler bandits who were sentenced for the Munich Putsch of 1923 are free—but thousands and thousands of honest workers who prepared themselves for the defence against the attack of the fascists in October 1923, are in the hard labor prisons. Many of them have not yet been before the court and have been in prison already for 20 months. The Hamburg exceptional courts

SHOP NUCLEUS FORCES BOSS TO GRANT VACATION

Factory Paper Scares Employer to Action

By BERT MILLER

NEW YORK, July 16.—Shop Nucleus No. 11 has been successful in securing vacations for a number of workers in this interesting way.

A short time ago, the nucleus published its first number of a shop paper. The paper contained a complete expose of the conditions in this particular shop. It showed up the unsanitary toilet conditions. It made plain the tricks used by the boss to fool the workers. It showed up clearly who were the stool-pigeons in the shop. It listed a number of demands which the workers should make and called upon them to organize. In fact the keynote of the entire paper was—organization.

Put in Tool Boxes

After the paper was gotten up, it was distributed in the tool boxes before the workers came to work. The workers in the shop read the articles and comments with the greatest interest. They were surprised and delighted to find an organ which dealt with their own conditions in the shop. "Every word" said one worker, "is worth its weight in gold."

Paper Brings Results

But of course a copy of the shop paper fell into the hands of the boss. At first he blundered blindly about not knowing what to do. Then, fearing the knowledge which the paper was spreading, fearing the discontent which might result, the boss began to institute a system of paid vacations for a number of workers who had been on the job for a certain length of time.

But the workers of the shop know full well why this was done and are looking gratefully to the Bolsheviks who started the shop paper which immediately brought such good results.

CROUCH AND TRUMBULL FEEL THE MAILED FIST OF U. S. GOVERNMENT

By WALTER TRUMBULL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOUSE, HONOLULU, Hawaii, (By Mail)—The autocratic mailed fist of the military system in Hawaii is being felt by Comrade Crouch and me. To watch the authorities in action causes one to entertain grave doubts as to their sanity.

For instance, no "literature" is allowed in the guard-house. Even poetry is not permitted. Books on science, languages, military tactics and religion are permitted.

We can have newspapers, but the Century Magazine for instance, is prohibited by our czars. Musical instruments of all kinds are named in the "prohibited articles" list.

I requested that I be permitted to bring a book, dealing with the rudiments of music in the guard-house. The answer was: "No. Music is an art and art is prohibited." As a matter of fact, the composition of music is an exact science and becomes art only when interpreted in audible sound. The narrow-minded officers can not be expected to know that though.

On the morning of June 26, 1925, we went to work as usual. We were given an order at about eleven o'clock to report to the post adjutant. We reported to him and he called the "Officer of the day."

Returned to Guard-House
The conversation was as follows: "You are the officer of the day?" "Yes Sir." "These two men, Crouch and Trumbull are to be returned to the guard-house and are not to leave on this boat. They are not to leave the guard-house by hook or crook without an order from the dept. commander. Do you understand?" "Yes Sir." "You will be held personally responsible for these men. See that they get to the guard-house and keep them there."

We were returned to the guard-

Soldiers Eager For Communism

Most of the men at Fort Shafter are favorable to our cause. The field for propaganda is much greater here than at Schofield. We are doing all in our power to spread the truth and are listened to by eager soldiers on all sides.

I believe that I can safely say that four-fifths of the enlisted personnel of the post are ready and willing to learn all about Communism. They are extremely friendly to us.

Mexican Government Buys Modern Machine Guns from Germany

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Ten machine guns especially designed for anti-air craft use were in the hands of the war department today. They were delivered by a German ship and were said to be of the most efficient type.

- - The International Co-operative Day - -

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

IN all countries of the white terror the co-operative societies are destroyed or economically ruined. In Bulgaria innumerable co-operators have been killed or cast into prison, the property of the greatest revolutionary co-operative society, "Osvoobshdenye," has been confiscated and a torture chamber for prisoners has been set up in the premises of the co-operative society in Sofia. The social democrats have supported all these shameful acts. In Italy thousands of co-operative societies have been burnt down by the fascists, numerous co-operatives have been voluntarily handed over to the fascists by the social reformists. In Hungary the social democrats have sold the great workers' consumers' co-operative society to Horthy. In Roumania the government of boyars has dissolved the Bessarabian co-operative society on account of its sympathies for Soviet Russia. In Poland the terror is raging against the class-conscious workers' co-operative societies.

In Germany the co-operative societies are financially ruined. After their own capital has been squandered during the war in war loans, the co-operative societies have been delivered over to finance capital.

In Austria the policy of the social democrats has handed over the Hammerbrotwerke (Bakery) and the "nationalized" undertakings to finance capital. In Switzerland the co-operatives, under the glorious leadership of the bourgeois and of the social reformists, supported the policy of the big bourgeoisie, the custom tariffs and the forcing up of prices. In France the co-operatives, in spite of "harmonious collaboration" and in spite of their "valuable services" rendered during the war, are suffering from exceedingly heavy taxation. And in England, the motherland of the movement, the co-operatives are using their considerable strength not in promoting the class interests of the proletarian membership, but they are acting as

the supports and tools of the capitalist regime.

In all countries the co-operatives are becoming the fields of exploitation for big capital, sources of petty bourgeois illusions and strongholds of social traitors' policy.

In this time of severe struggles for existence on the part of the working class, of the need and misery of the members of the co-operatives and their families, of the advance of reaction and the threatening danger of war, the co-operative alliance, in its manifesto for the 4th of July, is again doping the masses with pacifist phrases.

IT is a mere mockery of the untold sufferings of the working class. It describes itself as the "germ cell of the United States of the world," and talks of "building up a happier social order." Behind the hypocritical mask of "political neutrality," the reformist and petty bourgeois leaders of the co-operatives are betraying both the political and the economic interests of the workers.

The workers and employees in the co-operatives are exploited just the same as the workers in capitalist undertakings. This is shown by the ever-increasing number of strikes and lock-outs in the consumers' co-operatives. The trade union demands are rejected. The prohibition of night work in the bakeries finds strenuous resistance before all on the part of the co-operative bureaucrats.

A gigantic campaign of incitement is being conducted against the communists, who are summoning the masses to the fight against this anti-labor policy of the co-operative leaders. The leaders do not even shrink from expulsions and attempts to split the movement.

Empty phrases, injurious spreading of illusions and open treachery, that is the theory and practice of the co-operative reformists.

The co-operatives can only become a sharp weapon in the hands of the proletarian consumers when they abandon

the policy of coalition and reconciliation with capital and the bourgeoisie, and carry on, in common with the revolutionary workers' organizations, the fight for the defense of the interests of the workers.

Only when the co-operatives actively participate in the fight of the working class against high prices and profiteers, against the danger of war and fascism, will they become real fighting organizations of the proletariat on its way to overthrow capitalist exploitation.

Look at Soviet Russia!

THERE the workers and peasants together have overthrown the capitalist rule and established their Soviet Republic. There alone of all countries today is the co-operative foundation of the proletarian economic construction. There alone in whole world has the way been cleared for the economic and cultural advance of the working class.

Convert Co-operative Day into a day

for drawing the masses of co-operators into the revolutionary class front. Only by means of your mass pressure can the co-operatives be converted into organizations for defending the working class.

Demonstrate on Co-operative Day under the slogans:

Against the capitalist and fascist offensive! Against the new preparations for imperialist war! Against the lowering of the standard of living of the masses! Against the unceasing treachery of the trade union and co-operative leaders! For the light of the co-operatives in the defense of the vital interests of the proletariat! For the proletarian united front and the international fighting alliance of the co-operatives with the trade unions! For the closest relations with the Soviet Co-operatives!

Long live the revolutionary class and fighting co-operatives!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International,

Cigaret Habit Nets Plutes Golden Tide

By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press

More than half a billion dollars profits since 1914 is the record of 3 companies whose contribution to the country has been the stimulation of the cigaret habit. Granted that we like our fags the question naturally arises, is the mere development of this habit beyond all reasonable bound worth such a price? The owners of these concerns are receiving annually more than 100% on their original investment simply as a result of sandbagging millions into the incessant smoking of Camels, Chesterfields and Luckies.

American Tobacco Co. leads in the 13 year period with profits totaling \$216,762,000. American Tobacco was the original trust dissolved as a violation of the Sherman Anti-trust act. Its offspring, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., made profits totaling \$121,922,000 in the years 1914-26. J. R. Reynolds Tobacco Co. is the third with 13 year profits totaling \$190,064,000. Altogether these 3 companies turned over to the owning class an aggregate tribute of \$528,748,000 between 1914 and 1926.

The country now consumes more cigarettes per month than it consumed in the entire year 1910. It is only a matter of months before men, women and children throughout the United States will be puffing cigarettes at the rate of 100,000,000,000 a year, an incredible figure. The figures are 8,000,000,000 in 1910, 16,000,000,000 in 1914, 47,000,000,000 in 1920, 89,000,000,000 in 1926 and 82,000,000,000 in the first 10 months of 1927.

It is a commentary on the capitalist order that the successful stimulation of the cigaret habit should be one of the roads to power, raising a few men to seats among the money lords who rule the land. The \$500,000,000 in profits which has flowed in to the treasuries of these cigaret barons in the last 13 years has enabled them to purchase control of enterprises far more important to the country than the tobacco companies which serve merely as tribute gathering agencies.

By the most elaborate means people have been persuaded to smoke more cigarettes simply because the price of each cigaret includes a profit toll which goes to swell the wealth of the capitalist class. That wealth has been invested in the control of such enterprises as giant electrical power plants which provide the energy for industry, and great universities which formulate the country's social ideas.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—“One of the worst injustices I ever heard tell of,” was the way Criminal Judge Butler of St. Louis characterized the jailing of Timothy Golden, \$20-a-week lamenter, for not sending his 15-year old daughter to school.

LABOR BRIEFS

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—(FP)—Three hundred workers have been dropped by the West Boylston textile company as 33,000 spindles were moved to the company's branch factory in Birmingham, Alabama. Fifteen hundred workers are left. Longer hours and lower taxes in the South are given as a reason for the transfer by George A. Cook, general manager of the firm.

CHICAGO—(FP)—The Chicago Womens Trade Union League plans a clubhouse for recreation, study and entertainment where trade union women may gather, it is announced by Agnes Nestor, secretary. A drive is to start soon for \$50,000 to erect such a place. It is intended that the project be the center of all trade union women activities in Chicago. The clubhouse will have a gymnasium, showers, meeting halls and offices.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—George Pesce and Gus Madsen, union carpenters sentenced to ten years to life for the death of a non-union worker during the Bay District carpenters' strike in 1926, have appealed to the district court, the appeal alleging that the trial court overruled all objections by the defense to the prosecution's testimony, and erred in instructions to the jury and the prosecutor. The men were convicted on their fourth trial before the same judge, three previous trials resulting in disagreements.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Carl Rave, Oakland carpenter and birth control advocate, who is to be tried in Petaluma on the felony charge of selling one of Margaret Sanger's pamphlets on family limitation, has been rearrested in San Francisco on the same charge while out on bail. He is accused of selling one of the pamphlets to two detectives. Rave and his wife have long been leaders in the birth control movement, and Mrs. Rave was the first to call Mrs. Sanger's attention to the need for her crusade.

Don't Forget Birthdates Of Political Prisoners

GRANADA, Minn.—(FP)—Birthdays in January of political and class-war prisoners in American penitentiaries are announced as follows:

At San Quentin, Calif.: Jan. 9, Tom Mooney, Box 31921; Jan. 21, Claude Merritt, Box 37336. At Leavenworth, Kans., Box 7, Jan. 22, William Burns, Box 22356.

None of these can have packages except William Burns at Christmas time. Cards, letters, and money are appreciated.

Chicago Traction Men Prepare For Strike

CHICAGO—(FP)—Streetcar and elevated line workers here have voted to strike to enforce their wage demands made 6 months ago. This action was taken at a joint meeting of the executive boards of the surface line local and elevated local of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Railway Employees. Immediate permission to strike has been requested of W. D. Mahon, national president.

A definite date for the strike has not been set but officials announced that they are determined to have an immediate showdown with the companies on the wage increase. An increase of 15c an hour was asked in June. The companies refused it at that time and when a strike threat was made they agreed to arbitrate. The companies have failed to select arbitrators and the union officers charge them with willfully delaying action of the demand.

Every attempt on the part of union officials to cause the companies to fulfill their obligation to select arbitrators has failed. Only recently the mayor was asked to intervene and to request the companies to act. The mayor also failed to get results. The only step left to the unions is to go ahead with plans for the walkout which were made in July, it is declared.

20,000 workers, employed by the Chicago Surface Lines and the Chicago Rapid Transit Co., will be affected by the walkout. They now receive a scale of 75c an hour.

Prenter, Past Chief Of Engineers, Dies

CLEVELAND—(FP)—W. B. Prenter, who was ousted as president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers by the 1927 convention when gross mismanagement of the brotherhood's financial affairs was uncovered, is dead. Prenter, for 49 years a member of the brotherhood and half of that time a high official, died a broken man because of disgrace brought him through his mishandling of the organization's finances. Nervous exhaustion was given as the reason for his death by members of family. He was 72.

When charges of laxity and mismanagement of the brotherhood enterprises were made against him at the June convention, Prenter pleaded illness and was not prosecuted. Since that time he has been confined to his home. Although he was not formally tried his office of president was abolished. He did not defend himself. At the time of the convention it was predicted by his friends that the exposures, combined with his illness at that time, would result in the veteran brotherhood leader's death.

Impressions of Europe in 1927 Gained By Laurence Todd

(After a summer of observation in Europe Laurence Todd returns to resume charge of the Washington bureau of The Federated Press)

By LAURENCE TODD

WASHINGTON—(FP) — Impressions gained in a three months' stay in Europe, just ended, are due to talks with trade union, political and peasant spokesmen of varying degrees of authority. I saw these men in London, Moscow, a Russian village, Prague, Vienna, small towns in Austria and Bavaria, and in Munich, Freiburg, Basel and Geneva. Here, in brief, is what I found:

Britain is slowly recovering industrial strength, and her labor movement is far more competent to resist tory employer attacks than press dispatches of the past year would indicate.

Germany is settled on her republican foundations, and her working

class is turning its attention once more to strictly class issues.

The Soviet Union is rapidly developing its industries, although still suffering from the economic blockade of the international bankers and the hostility of the British Tory government. Cost of living in Russian towns is high, and unemployment is about the same as in Germany and England, but the unemployment benefits in the Soviet Union are better than in western Europe. Russian peasants, harvesting their third good crop in 3 years, are relatively prosperous and are happier than at any time they can remember. The Communist party is firmly established and free of anxiety as to discontent among the peasants. American business is beginning to flirt with Moscow.

Vienna, stronghold of the Social Democrats in the Danube basin, is giving to the world revolutionary lessons in taxation, in providing good

housing for the masses, and in reform of the public schools. Surrounded by a conservative agricultural Austrian peasant population which takes its politics from the church, Vienna is a citadel of organized workers, fighting for a wage that will feed them and their wives and children. Yet they seem doomed to final starvation.

Geneva is today, more than in any previous year, a world capital. A world-state is far off. The league of nations is capitalist because its component nations are capitalist states.

Europe is praying for two things: return of a Labor or Liberal government in England, in order that British support for Mussolini and the Hungarian dictators may cease; then, humbling of the pride of the American business world. The first prayer seems likely to be answered. The second will be forwarded by a trade war which is now taking form, and for which the French tariff gun is the preliminary signal.

NOTES ON RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND RUSSIAN LABOR

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Attempts of the capitalist press to make it appear that the British trade union movement has followed premier Baldwin's lead in breaking with the Soviet Union are designed to discredit the Russian movement in the eyes of American workers. The British Trades Union Congress decision to end the Anglo-Russian joint trade union committee seems to have been just one of a series of maneuvers out of which will come eventually a labor international, international in fact as well as in name.

"If the revolution in Russia were attacked," said Secy. Walter Citrine of the congress, "British workers would stand unitedly with the Russian workers."

The creation of a real international requires not only bringing together what remains of the Amsterdam Int. Federation of Trade Unions with the Red Int. of Labor Unions but also the inclusion of the American Federation of Labor, with its Pan-American satellite. Differences concerning the degree of autonomy of the separate national movements and the influence of the political wing over the industrial wing are the chief stumbling blocks. The American movement wants more autonomy and less political influence than Amsterdam theoretically provides, while the national movements supporting Amsterdam want more autonomy and less political control than the Russians call for.

The Russian trade union leaders, according to Citrine, looked on the Anglo-Russian committee as the nucleus of a new international while the British attempted to keep it sim-

ply as a link between the two movements. The real attitude of British labor is revealed in the resolution unanimously adopted immediately after the decision to end the joint committee. It reads:

"That this congress deeply deplores the step taken by the British government in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the further act of the British government in terminating the trade agreement with Russia without justifiable cause, and in a manner contrary to international procedure and contrary to the specific terms of agreement between Britain and Russia."

It is worth noting that the great National Union of Railwaymen, of which the conservative J. H. Thomas

is political secretary, opposed ending the Anglo-Russian committee on the ground that such action would be misused by opponents of the workers in both Britain and Russia. The union feared it would be interpreted, to quote the Daily Herald, "not only as a justification for the continuance of a policy of hostile encirclement, hostile diplomacy and hostile actions against the soviet republics, but as a sign that the working class would allow that foul work to go forward to its hideous conclusion."

"There is no breach with the Russian working class," says the Herald editorially, "no diminution of determination to do all possible to safeguard peace and aid the Russian leaders in the great task of reorganizing their own country."

Finds "My Kind of Folks" in Soviet Union

By FEDERATED PRESS

MOSCOW—(FP)—James William Fitzpatrick, president of the White Rats, the vaudeville branch of the Actors Equity of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the American labor mission to Russia, attended an executive board meeting of the Art Workers Union of Russia. He was greeted by the union representatives as well as by the Moscow Art Workers and the Moscow city council of Artists.

A picture of Fitzpatrick smiling broadly appears on the cover of Rabis, the weekly illustrated journal of the Art Workers Union. In the same issue is a picture showing "comrade" Fitzpatrick in session with the executive board of the union. Fitzpatrick says he found the art workers "my kind of folks."

With Fitzpatrick in Russia were James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Colorado Labor Advocate, and Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Fitzpatrick drew national attention to himself when he denounced the A. F. of L. executive council at the Detroit convention in 1926 for having smirched its skirts with what he termed the filth of bolshevism. He was alluding to the intimate relations between the federation and the Mexican Federation of Labor, regarded by him as communist in character. His service on the labor mission to Russia was a complete surprise to his conservative associates.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL INVITED TO PURCELL MEET

New York Demonstration Tuesday Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The trade union committee which is organizing the Purcell meetings that will be held Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, at the Central Opera House and New Star Casino, has sent the following letter to the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council calling on the council to send representatives to these meetings on world trade union unity:

"Central Trades and Labor Council, 287 Broadway, New York City."

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: When the news came to this city of the proposed visit of Albert A. Purcell, labor member of the British parliament, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and official representative of the British labor congress to the American Federation of Labor convention, a number of trade unions of this city organized themselves into the trade union committee to organize the Purcell meetings. This committee, now includes unions representing over 100,000 organized workers of the city of New York. It is arranging for a gigantic reception for Mr. Purcell at two big mass meetings at the Central Opera House and the New Star Casino to be held on Tuesday evening, November 17."

"Invite Council Representative. Considering the fact that this is the final visit of Mr. Purcell to this country is one of vital importance to the American labor movement. The threat of another world war, the maintenance of the eight-hour day, the fight against the wage cuts, the campaign against the open shop, all these are vitally involved in the question of world trade union unity. Failure on the part of the central body to send official representatives of the organized labor movement of this city to participate in a project of such outstanding importance cannot be looked upon by the workers of this city without concern. We hope that your representative will be present at one of the meetings mentioned so that we may have the opportunity of meeting personally Mr. Purcell, the representative of the British trade unions."

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Send 12c in full of stamps for out-
side and Fall and Winter, 1922-23.
List of fashions, showing color plates
and containing 200 designs of ladies',
men's, and children's patterns, a con-
plete and comprehensive article on dress-
making, also some points for the needle
worker. All valuable hints to the home
seamstress.

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If you want to thoroughly
understand Communism—study it.

LOS ANGELES TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION DEMANDS RELEASE OF WHITNEY AND OTHER SYNDICALISM LAW VICTIMS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—At its last meeting the conservative Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 passed the following resolution by unanimous vote condemning the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, convicted under the California state syndicalism law, and demanding that she be immediately released as well as the other victims of that law and also demands the repeal of criminal syndicalism laws:

"Whereas, The United States supreme court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in a case recently before it, in which the so-called 'syndicalism' law enacted by the legislature of the state of California was involved, this decision, in effect, confirming the conviction of a number of persons, including Miss Anita Whitney of Alameda county, who, unless pardoned by the governor, must serve terms in prison; and,

"Whereas, The so-called 'syndicalism' law is a menace to each and every man and woman in California, regardless of his or her status in society, who attempts to exercise to the fullest extent the right of free speech; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, in regular meeting assembled, this 25th day of October, 1922, that it joins with all other organizations—civil, labor and religious—that have condemned this vicious measure, and hereby endorses the petition to be presented to the governor to pardon all persons convicted of violating the so-called 'syndicalism' law, and further respectfully petitions that he recommend to the state legislature the repeal of this unjust statute."

Allied Printing Trades Concur. The resolution unanimously adopted by the Typo was also concurred in by the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.

The following excerpts are from a resolution adopted by the Central Labor Council condemning the decision of the United States supreme court in the Anita Whitney case, a veiled attack upon free speech, as well as the right of the individuals to exercise the right of affiliating with organizations, which it followed out by interests oppose to trade unions, and if allowed to pass without the exerting of every effort to counteract the effect of such decisions, will be used against the trade union movement, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Los Angeles Central Labor Council join in the effort of civic organizations, labor unions, newspapers and individuals that are making efforts to induce Governor Friend W. Richardson to issue a pardon to Miss Whitney before she begins to serve the sentence of from one to fourteen years for merely expressing her opinion on matters before the people at the time, and that this council instructs the proper officers to lend all aid and assistance to those who are exerting their efforts to secure the pardon of Miss Whitney at the earliest possible moment."

Condemn Supreme Court Decision.

"Resolved, By the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, that we emphatically condemn the decision of the United States supreme court in the Anita Whitney case, a veiled attack upon free speech, as well as the right of the individuals to exercise the right of affiliating with organizations, which it followed out by interests oppose to trade unions, and if allowed to pass without the exerting of every effort to counteract the effect of such decisions, will be used against the trade union movement, and be it further

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COMPANY TOWNS NOT WHAT THEY ARE SAID TO BE

Feudal Paradise Made of Sunny South

By ART SHIELDS.

NEW YORK (FP)—Alluring descriptions of the company housing which southern textile mills furnish are broadcasted in literature that the Dixie industrialists are scattering through northern textile centers for attracting skilled labor and investors. But after sifting away the rosy phrases of the press agent the hard fact remains that it is company housing and in company-owned villages. Any textile workers who follow the job to southern mills may expect to find their new bosses, landlords and often the civil government as well combined in the same corporation.

A sample of this literature is put out by the Florida Textile Corporation which advertises a coming company city of 10,000 souls at Daytona Beach, Fla. All this population will be housed in the company city, presumably with a company mayor, and its working population will make men's clothing, overalls, jumpers, shirts, mattresses, children's play suits and automobile covers.

Industrial Georgia, a new blue boarded volume of the cotton manufacturers of that fourth leading cotton manufacturing state, says that 90 percent of the Georgia mills own their own villages and that 49 percent own their own schools, with a smaller ratio supplying the general stores for their communities.

The manufacturers' literature would have us believe that this company system is benevolent but in their appeal to investors and to northern mill owners we read of low wages, lack of labor legislation and child labor. Highest wages for boys under 14 1/2 in the cotton mills in 1922 are given as \$5 to \$10 a week, with low-end wages at \$3 a week. For girls the figures were \$5 to \$9 and \$8 a week.

Average weekly pay for cottonmillers in Georgia is listed as follows: laborers, \$9; finishers, \$9.75; sewers, \$9.20; examiners, \$9.50; knitters, \$13.80; loopers, \$15; spinners, \$12.18; boarders, \$12.80; dyers, \$13.25; carders, \$12.80; firemen, \$10; engineers, \$18; machinists, \$24.60; electricians, \$35; foremen, \$28; superintendents, \$45 a week.

An open shop, low-wage, company housing, feudal paradise for employers.

Cotton Workers Force Bosses to Increase Wages After Strike

JOHN OWENS.

(Worker Correspondent)

RIPLEY, Cal., Nov. 15.—I am picking cotton on a large ranch or hacienda south of Ripley, California. Negroes, Mexicans and Chinese laborers are employed here. It is the custom in California to play off Mexicans, Chinese and Japanese against poor Negroes and poor whites.

Peer Wages. We were being paid \$1.80 per hundred pounds for picking cotton. The cotton here is much lighter in weight than cotton grown in the South. This is desert country; the air is warm and lacks moisture, and quickly dries out the cotton.

At \$1.80 per hundred pounds a good picker could possibly make scant wages (from \$2.50 to \$3 per day) is considered wages here for a day of nine to ten hours; ordinary pickers could hardly make board. There was much muttering and dissatisfaction, but no concerted action. I immediately explained to the workers the advantages of mass action. I enjoyed their confidences to a considerable degree because I was actually one of them, doing the same work, and receiving the same fare.

Strike 100% Effective. I called a strike. They struck to a man and called their women out of the field. The strike was one hundred percent perfect. Previous to this a few individuals has asked the planter for more money and had been discharged. We forced the boss to accede to our demands for a raise in price to \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Class Interest is the "tie that binds." Mass action is the "open sesame" to liberty for the wage slave. May the day be not far distant when black, brown, yellow and white—the exploited of every land, join hands around the globe, from the rising to the setting sun, and shake forever from their manacled wrists the shackles of slavery.

Truck Kills and Wounds Students. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—Two died out of the 37 Harrison, O. high school students injured when a truck ran over an embankment into a creek near Westwood, O.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNIK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY MAKES GAINS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BERLIN WHILE SOCIALISTS LOSE

By KARL REEVE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany.—(By Mail.)—The official returns of the Berlin municipal elections show that the Communist Party of Germany remarkably increased its strength, while the other large parties, including the social-democratic party, lost ground.

Communist Vote Increases.

The vote for the Communist Party was 347,382, almost 100,000 votes more than were cast for the Communist Party in the presidential election in April, 1925, when Ernst Thaelmann received 251,742 votes.

The petty bourgeoisie bloc, comprising the socialists, the democratic party, and the central party, which last April combined on the candidacy of Marx lost 432,279 votes. The three parties polled a total of 1,272,209 for Marx in the presidential elections, where as in the municipal elections on October 25, their combined vote was only 829,930, with the socialists polling 604,704, the democrats 171,961, and the centrists 53,265 votes.

Hindenburg Bloc Loses Votes.

The Hindenburg Bloc, monarchist bloc received 229,161 less votes in the municipal election than in the presidential election. In April, Hindenburg, supported by the German national, the peoples, the Volksliche, the Wirtschaft and the German social parties, received 869,078 votes in Berlin. The combined votes of these parties, together with the Gemeinshaftsbund, which also supported Hindenburg, total only 639,917 in the recent election.

When the vote in the recent election is compared to the vote cast in

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Published by
Federated Press

Labor's News

Republication
Forbidden Save
to Member
Papers.

The News Magazine of the Labor Movement

Vol. 16, No. 26.

New York, Saturday, April 13, 1929.

Price 5 Cents

10,000 WORKERS STRIKE IN SOUTH

FAKE FAG BLAH NETS \$100,000,000

By Leland Olds
FEDERATED PRESS.

A penetrating X-ray is turned on the social order by the huge 1928 profits of a dozen leading tobacco companies. These profits of more than \$100,000,000 reveal the fatal illness of an economic order based on the assumption that social well-being is a necessary by-product of profiteering.

In the case of the tobacco manufacturers the reward is clearly out of all proportion to the social value of their service. Their enterprise is a racket with the capitalist racketeer as the modern counterpart of the medieval robber baron.

These tobacco profits mean returns to the owners ranging to several times their actual investment in land, plant and equipment. But they are even more exorbitant when compared with the wages paid the tobacco workers for their part in producing the goods.

Consumers are led to spend at least \$1,500,000,000 in a single year on tobacco products. About \$1,100,000,000 of this goes to the big tobacco corporations but only just over \$100,000,000 reaches the employees. Profits actually exceed wages.

The U. S. census of manufactures show the workers' share of what they produce smaller in the tobacco industry than in any other industry in the country. In 1927 employees of the tobacco companies got just 14.2% of the \$743,101,866 added to the value of the raw tobacco in the manufacturing process. The balance went to the corporations to provide huge sums for advertising, dividends, reserves, etc. For the factory industry as a whole the workers' share was 39.3%.

The census also reveals the tobacco workers as the lowest paid wage earners in industry. In 1927 wages in the tobacco industry averaged \$814 compared with \$1,040 in the textile industry and a general average of \$1,297 for all industries.

The tobacco racket has stepped the country's consumption of cigarettes up from 16,855,626,104 in 1914 to 47,430,105,055 in 1920 and 105,915,965,014 in 1928. This does not reflect a natural increase in demand or the desirability from the country's viewpoint of such inflated consumption. It is simply a result of the greed of profiteers who are interested solely in the coin which the consumer is forced to drop into the profit bag before he can get his smokes.

	1927	1928
Tobacco profits	\$29,080,664	\$30,172,563
Reynolds Tobacco	23,257,803	25,014,434
American Tobacco	18,743,395	19,408,644
Liggett & Myers	7,744,471	8,352,762
United Cigar		

Such profits may be endowing universities and churches but they are also contributing to the excess of capital which threatens to engulf not only present prosperity but in the end the capitalist system itself.

The Role of the Labor Press

Federated Press is inviting all subscribers in or near New York to take part in a celebration dinner held in honor of FP's Tenth Anniversary. Because the first 10 years are the hardest and because these last 10 years have been so disastrous to many hopeful labor enterprises, we feel jubilant that labor's news service has come through with colors flying, more aggressive and capable than ever.

In this past decade FP has kept alive the flame of labor militancy in scores of papers. It has been an inspiration to editors of powerful international union journals, and to editors of struggling weeklies. To individual subscribers to its news reports, FP has given the only complete and accurate story of labor's struggles.

But what of the future of the American labor press and labor movement? Is labor headed toward closer cooperation with capital, or toward a struggle for a new social order based on workers' rule? Are workers to organize the basic industries of America, or will great feudal industrialists organize labor into a network of company unionism?

These questions Roger N. Baldwin, Silas Bent, Albert F. Coyle, Clarence Darrow, Robert W. Dunn, A. Epstein, Ellen Hayes, Tom Tippet, Laurence Todd, and Harry F. Ward will answer in the light of their own experience and points of view. Because the future of the American labor movement is the future of American labor journalism, the subject will mark FP's Tenth Anniversary Dinner as one of the important affairs of 1929 in New York. Progressives, radicals, newspaper men, and all those interested in seeking an answer to Whither American Labor will be there.

Before the stimulating, provocative talks will come the dinner prepared by one of New York's famous restaurants—the Teutonia—known to epicures since Union Square was the center of town. The Teutonia is on Third Ave at Sixteenth St. The price is \$1.50. The date is Friday, April 19, at 6:30 p. m.

PRISON GOODS LAW FELT IN KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(FP)—Effects of the Hawes-Cooper law forbidding the sale of prison made goods outside the state in which they are manufactured are felt already in the Kentucky penitentiary, where authorities are having difficulty in auctioning off the labor of prisoners.

Following the cancellation of prison labor contracts by a shoe firm which is enlarging its factories to employ labor obtained from the open market, the warden has been trying to interest shirt manufacturers in cheap prison labor. Prisoners' labor is sold at \$1 a day. Employers are reluctant to install expensive machinery in the prison even though the Cooper-Hawes bill does not go into effect until 1933.

AIRPLANE UNION IN PENSACOLA

By FEDERATED PRESS.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—(FP)—Soon the country's first union of licensed airplane mechanics will be chartered in Pensacola, Fla., by the A. F. of L.

Already the several hundred civilians who build and repair the U. S. Navy's land and sea planes at this big Gulf coast station are nearly 100% organized in craft unions. They proudly claim that no plane crash here was ever laid to faulty civilian workmanship.

These craft unions will continue at the air station. The new union of licensed mechanics will be a federal local limited to men who pass the special rigid civil service examination on all phases of airplane repair work, except the motor.

6-HOUR DAY INEVITABLE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—That the movement launched in Boston for establishing the six-hour day in place of the eight-hour day in the railroad industry will follow the triumphant course taken by the eight-hour movement, is conceded in Washington. The national capital witnessed some of the critical events connected with the winning of the eight-hour standard for the transportation brotherhoods in 1916-17, and rail labor spokesmen see no reason why similar steps this year should produce not an equally satisfactory result.

When Pres. Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen and Asst. Pres. Shea of the Locomotive Firemen told the New England delegates that the four brotherhoods were committed to the six-hour day as a means of relief from growing unemployment of the membership, they merely called attention to a crystallization of opinion which has been going on for more than a year past, in lodge discussions throughout the country. The Boston meeting will be followed by others in other big centers of rail traffic, and these meetings will again register the fear of unemployment which is growing among rail veterans, and the determination to force the six-hour issue as a first measure of relief.

W. N. Doak, legislative representative of the Trainmen in Washington, who took part in the historic negotiations leading to the Adamson eight-hour law in 1916, gave the Federated Press an outline of the events of that period: Conferences between the four brotherhoods' committees and the managers of the railroads had

Continued on Page 3

Lynch Threat For Leaders

By FEDERATED PRESS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(FP)—With five companies of militia guarding the huge Loray mill in Gastonia with more mills in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties being closed down daily, and with nearly 10% of the spindles in South Carolina idle, the wave of textile strikes continues to spread through the Carolina Piedmont. Across the ridge in Elizabethton, Tenn., Glanzstoff rayon workers are threatening a second strike. It was their walkout that started the open revolt in the Carolinas.

Ten thousand mill workers in the Carolinas were on strike the second week of April. 425,000 spindles in South Carolina alone are idle.

National Textile Workers organizers are spreading the Loray strike to the Chadwick-Hoskins mill near Charlotte and promise to tie up a group of mills in the Charlotte-Gastonia district. Mill owners are creating a dangerous situation for the N. T. W. organizers by denouncing them as "reds". Open threats of violence, including lynching, have been levelled against Organizers Fred Beal, George Pershing and Ellen Dawson.

"These people are enemies of our government", asserted Adj.-Gen. J. V. Metts of North Carolina, "for they regard the Russian government as ideal." Metts is in charge of the militia at the Loray mills. His threat followed a description by N. T. W. organizers to Loray strikers, half of whom work 12 hours a day, of the 7-hour day in Soviet Russian textile mills.

Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. replied personally to the kidnapping of two A. F. of L. organizers, one of them his personal representative, by going to Elizabethton, Tenn., scene of the outrage, and speaking to a mass meeting of 4,000 rayon workers. They filled the dirt-floor tabernacle to overflowing and cheered him to the echo when he promised the support of the A. F. of L. for their efforts to organize.

Investigations into speedup responsible for the South Carolina strikes reveal weavers tending more than 100 looms. At the Woodruff mill of the Brandon Corp., for example, eight weavers were tending 990 looms, with the assistance of battery fillers. In the card room of another mill, five section men were getting \$23 each week. The force was cut to four, at \$17.25. Still later another cut reduced the number to three, at \$20.23.

From Elizabethton came reports that the city is an armed camp with Edward McGrady and Alfred Hoffman, A. F. of L. organizers, under heavy guard of worker-unionists. The vigilante "Business Men's Committee", according to unionists, will not brook unionism and is attempting a second kidnapping, with bodily violence of a drastic nature threatened. Autos laden with armed men cruise the streets.

INFLATION FRENZY PUFFS PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

It never shall happen again, said the big business leaders after the period of wartime inflation had been followed by the sharp deflation which plunged farmers in bankruptcy and wage earners in unemployment, which swallowed up the savings of the working class, took away the homes which they had been laboriously buying on the installment plan, and left millions of people to begin all over again at the bottom. The new control of the money market exercised by the federal reserve would guard against inflation, and the old fashioned business crisis, they said, was a thing of the past.

But it has happened again. Once again the country has been allowed to climb the dizzy heights of inflation. Once again sharp deflation is a matter of absolute necessity. And the grim joke is that the federal reserve, in which the lords of credit rule supreme, has not only allowed it but has actually encouraged the development. To what extent will the deflation hit prices of food, clothing, raw materials, etc? To what extent will it hit wages? To what extent will it result in business depression and unemployment? These questions are still to be answered.

So far it is deflation of the stock market which is holding the public attention because it has been the stock market which gave the clearest evidence of inflation. With huge sums of money available for investment and no possibility of the country's using such an excess of capital, gambling on an unprecedented scale resulted. From Jan. 1, 1928, to Jan. 1, 1929, the market value of stocks listed on the New York Exchange rose from \$49,736,000,000 to \$67,472,000,000 with only \$4,352,000,000 of this increase accounted for by the new stock listings. On March 1 the market value of shares on the New York exchange had reached \$71,872,000,000.

Although stock prices rebounded after the March 26 tumble in which over 8,000,000 shares were dumped on the market with a single day's loss of something like \$2,000,000,000 in the value of all listed stocks, deflation is under way.

It is only a little over a month since E. C. Bendere of Cassatt & Co., investment bankers, pointed out that 75% of the people in the stock market were doomed to lose and some of the 75% are already beginning to learn what that means. But in the end the deflation is likely to hurt many besides the small speculators now being plucked for the benefit of the multimillionaire stock gamblers who man the bank directorates.

There are a number of ways in which a stock market crash may affect business, industry, prices, wages, and employment. In the first place curtailment of credit to speculators cannot be accomplished without also curtailing the credit available for legitimate business enterprise. The financing of building, of automobile purchases, of all business in which partial payment plans are featured, and of all small enterprises dependent on bank credit for their working capital becomes more difficult.

In the second place the purchasing power of thousands of consumers spending real or expected speculative profits is suddenly curtailed, bringing a reduced demand for many varieties of goods. In the third place business confidence is shaken.

Even the farmers may feel the effects of the pressure which the federal reserve is applying to stock market speculation. For along with stocks the highly speculative wheat, corn and other commodity markets are reported to have slumped. Many farmers took the advice of former Secretary of Agriculture

Jardine and held their crops for higher prices. The last report of the department showed considerably more grain still held on the farms than a year ago. Automatically the market value of this grain will follow the market slump.

The whole situation suggests that the people have again been fooled by the big capitalists who dominate the business order. As they were persuaded that the world war was a war to end war so they were also persuaded that the postwar deflation had ushered in a golden age in which inflation followed by business crisis was a thing of the past.

The fact is that constant inflation, punctuated by intervals of sharp deflation, is the very essence of the present profiteering business order. It is the process by which the owning class secures excessive profits, puffs up its wealth to unheard of proportions, plucks the little fellows who attempt to get in on the game, and in general increases its power to exploit the land and its people.

Big financiers may get into print with yards of pious determination to regulate credit in such a way as to abolish inflation, but their power rests fundamentally on the right to inflate and they show no signs of giving up this power without a struggle.

UNION HEAD PANS PACT

INDIANAPOLIS — (FP) — Pres. Charles P. Howard of the Intl. Typographical Union looks with misgivings on the 10-year contract just signed between the South Bend, Ind., Tribune and the printers' union. An increase of \$4 a week is given, bringing the scale up to \$48 a week for day men. The 48-hour week is continued.

BOSTON — (FP) — Union wagon drivers are opposing employers demands that wages be cut \$1 to \$3 a week. They are countering with demands for a wage increase and better working conditions.

Haverhill Vestige of Passing Era

By FEDERATED PRESS.

A strange contest with the great mass production industries of modern industrial America is revealed in a U. S. department of labor report on conditions in the shoe industry of Haverhill, Mass. In its hundred small plants employing relatively skilled labor, its lack of standardized output, and even its employer-trade union relationship, it belongs to an industrial era that is passing.

The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Assn. and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union jointly asked the department to find out why the shoe industry was slipping away from the city. The department attributed it to the absence of friendly cooperation between the workers and the manufacturers and to the higher wages in Haverhill. But all the facts developed in its study show that the difficulty goes far deeper.

The 42 members of the employers group in 1928 employed about 80% of the 7,465 paid up members of the union. The union agreement provides that "there shall be no strikes, lockouts, or cessation of work" during its life. This was broken in January 1928 by an outlaw general strike which forced the withdrawal of a wage cut ordered by the Haverhill Shoe Board.

Haverhill produces women's shoes primarily. Dealing with the complete lack of standardization in its product the department says: "In 1927 the number of styles of sample shoes per factory ranged from 10 to 5,000 and the number of sales from them ranged from 10 to 3,935. One manufacturer with 2,521 samples made sales for only 72 of them and one with 1,064 samples made sales for all of them."

Full time hours per week and average earnings per hour and per week in leading shoe manufacturing cities in 1928 were:

Shoe workers hours & wages	Weekly hours	Wages per hour	Wages per week
Haverhill	48.0	\$0.699	\$33.55
Cities near Haverhill			
Boston	49.0	.527	25.82
Brockton	48.0	.677	32.49
Lynn	48.0	.615	29.52
Chicago	47.9	.617	29.55
Milwaukee	47.9	.641	30.70
New York	48.2	.538	25.93
Philadelphia	45.1	.771	34.77
Rochester	48.0	.537	25.78
St. Louis	48.0	.581	27.89
Entire U. S.	48.0	.542	26.02
	49.1	.530	26.02

Haverhill faces the trend toward concentration of shoe production in the plants of huge concerns like International Shoe, Endicott-Johnson and others marketing through their own retail chains. It faces competition from the products of cheap labor in Czechoslovakia. It is up against a problem which old style collective bargaining is not likely to solve.

Rail Laborers Miss Gold Rain

By Leland Olds

FEDERATED PRESS.

Ask one of the 385,000 railroad workers whose 1928 earnings averaged under \$1,000 what he thinks of the American standard of living. He'll probably answer, it's hell, if you're trying to raise a family!

Life in a box car, shack, or unsanitary tenement, insufficient nourishing food, shoddy clothing, no surplus for comfort, recreation, or the education of children—these are among the penalties exacted of unskilled railroad workers. And in addition, heart-breaking insecurity.

Such low standards on railroads which boast themselves the finest in the world would be hardly credible were they not revealed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are the base on which the railroad wage structure rests. While this minimum falls \$1,000 short of the sum necessary to support a worker's family in decency it will be impossible to push the wages of more skilled railroad workers to levels corresponding with America's wealth.

Practically all of these low paid railroad workers are able-bodied men. They include 207,174 section men whose 1928 earnings averaged only \$874, 70,198 other maintenance of way laborers with \$933 and 52,598 common shop laborers with \$974.

In 1928 the railroads could have added \$500 to the pay of each of these underpaid workers without cutting their enormous profits below \$1,000,000,000. Half that amount added to the wages of all rail workers would still have left the owners more than \$600,000,000. Such a shift of profits into wages, with the resulting increase in demand for goods, would go far toward solving the problem of business stability.

The average annual wages of 20 typical classes of railroad employes for 1924, 1927 and 1928, according to the commission, were:

	1924	1927	1928
Railroad wages			
Clerks (class B)	\$1536	\$1598	\$1644
Freight handlers	1260	1273	1293
Freight truckers	1104	1125	1149
Section labor	876	891	874
Extra gang labor	888	931	933
Car repairmen - freight	1673	1790	1798
Electrical workers	1932	2014	2012
Common shop labor	960	976	974
Machinists	1836	1902	1898
Helpers	1272	1345	1348
Telegraph. & towermen	1752	1835	1863
Station apt. telegraph	1740	1764	1788
Conductors, passenger	1904	3073	3093
Conductors, freight	2712	2819	2788
Engineers, passenger	3108	3230	3386
Engineers, freight	3012	3149	3255
Brakemen, passenger	1968	2072	2072
Brakemen, freight	2016	2109	2095
Firemen, passenger	2316	2485	2562
Firemen, freight	2088	2286	2327

Pearl of Pacific Proves Paradise for Profiteers

By FEDERATED PRESS.

If you've got a picture of Hawaii as nothing more than a heavenly isle in which men sit around playing guitars while girls dance and deck American sailors and millionaires with garlands you don't know the half of its significance as a province of the American dollar empire.

Out where the wealthy pleasure seekers do not go cheap labor is exploited to produce something like \$250 a head each year in dividends. Owners of Hawaiian plantations have all the advantage of cheap colonial labor without having to meet the duty which Congress has levied on Cuban sugar.

Returns from 16 Hawaiian sugar plantations show 1926 profits totaling \$11,975,582 compared with \$10,496,918 in 1927. They paid the ruling class \$8,460,000 in cash dividends against 1927 dividends of \$7,492,500. These dividends gave the stockholders returns ranging as high as 51% on their investment in the business.

These companies represent only a little more than 60% of the Hawaiian crop and there are other large profits made by the 3 leading commission houses that market the sugar and actually control the industry. In addition there are pineapple plantations, railroads and navigation companies, etc., all of which

add to the annual profits gathered by the imperial owners. Altogether the total tribute from this province in 1928 must have been at least \$25,000,000.

Such profits and dividends do not appear startling when compared with those of a single great corporation like General Motors or U. S. Steel. But it must be remembered that the entire population of Hawaii is only 300,000, about equal to Columbus, Ohio, while the working class in the islands numbers about half the working force of the steel trust. Hawaii exports annually perhaps \$70,000,000 worth of sugar and not more than about \$115,000,000 worth of products of all kinds.

THE FEDERATED PRESS LABOR LETTER

Vol. 8. No. 19.

Chicago, Wednesday, February 11, 1925

Price 5 Cents

Promise In Decay

By LELAND OLDS.

Why can we look forward to a new society? What grounds are there for belief that the economic order based on exploitation is approaching its end?

The grounds for this belief fill the daily press. Unwittingly the great propaganda organization which bolsters up the capitalist system is broadcasting evidence of its decay.

There is the Wall Street Journal editorial column which constantly emphasizes the decay of our representative democracy. Hardly a day but the editor of this New York bankers' organ does not go out of his way to show the worthlessness of congress.

The decay of the family under the strains of modern life furnishes nearly half the news items in the more popular journals. Divorces, numbering one in every five marriages, are only a starter in the list which runs the whole range from minor juvenile delinquencies to the murder of fathers and mothers.

An idle caste of very wealthy owners is pictured basking in the tax-free Florida sunlight. Says C. W. Barron, owner of The Wall Street Journal: "The amendment to the constitution of Florida, prohibiting inheritance taxes and state income taxes, will make Florida the Mecca for millionaires of America—and once they taste the climate they will never get away. The wealth and intelligence of the United States will flow more and more to southern Florida." Already Florida banks are hard pressed to meet the demand for safety deposit boxes to hold securities which are being moved south, and law offices are flooded with clients seeking advice on change of domicile.

Such pictures of America presented by each week's news indicate that the system is getting topheavy just as former civilizations did when the impulse to accumulate private wealth thru exploitation was given full rein. And looking back we can see that they were most topheavy and unstable just when they appeared most wealthy and dominating. The evidences that decay had set in were just such as we note today in the news, the discrediting or representative government, the decay of the family and with it of moral stability, the idling of a pleasure-loving, wealthy minority contrasting with the poverty of an exploited majority. That is why we can view the apparently gloomy news with the assurance that a new age is coming.

GUIDE TO LABOR NEWS OF WEEK

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Change of Name

The Federated Press Bulletin becomes The Federated Press Labor Letter with this issue. Abolition of the mechanical department and a plan to test the demand for organized information in the labor field are responsible for the change.

The issue of Feb. 7 was omitted because of the stress of moving to the downtown location at 156 W. Washington St., Chicago. The present issue is dated Feb. 11, the actual day of going to press, instead of adhering to the custom of most magazines and Sunday newspapers of faking a later date to make the contents seem

(Continued on Page 2.)

HERRIN MINERS FIGHT KLAN TO SAVE UNION

HERRIN, Ill.—The labor angle of the civil war in Herrin and Williamson county is the klan, business men and bankers against the workers and unionists, when the overlay of confusing circumstances is stripped off. At bottom the 1924 klan drive is the same offensive against strongly unionized labor that provoked the Lester strip mine war of 1922.

The coal mines constitute the principal industry and they are completely union shop. Business men live off the miners and normally desire their goodwill but in time of strike or unemployment, as in 1922 and 1924, the strain of credit to the miners heightens the natural antagonisms. Bankers like Earl Jackson of Marion and A. B. MacLaren use their money and influence in hostile ways. Both are financial backers of the klan. Jackson loaned the strikebreaking coal operator, Lester, the money to violate his agreement with the union in 1922 and MacLaren was active in prosecuting the unionists after the strikebreaking had been stopped by force.

S. Glenn Young, the lawless klan leader, who boasted of the notches in his gun and whose death from a union miner's bullet last month was the first big climax since the Herrin mine war, is popularly believed to have been one of the gunmen in the 1922 episode who opened fire on the union observers on the June afternoon that preceded the bloody settlement. Two of his pals, now in the penitentiary for bank robbery, declare Young told them of his escape through the lines of the attackers. State's Attorney Delos Duty, who unsuccessfully prosecuted union miners after the Herrin outbreak, is one of those who thinks Young was a mine gunman.

The Williamson situation is different from Indiana where many of the old time miners are klansmen. In Indiana, employment has been fizzling out for several years and what there is left has been going in many cases to Negro and southern European catholic immigrant miners at the expense of the native white protestant stock. The klan had its great propaganda opportunity there. In the Herrin district, while there are foreign born miners, the American stock predominates and it was a miner with a highly 100 per cent name, Ora Thomas, who dropped Young in his tracks and then lost his own life in the klan-union war.

FLOOD OF PROFITS BRINGS U. S. CRISIS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Too much money! Can you beat it? That's what is at the root of this orgy of speculation which the Federal Reserve and all the other bankers are breaking their necks to cure.

Too much money! Not in your pocket or in mine, not in the jeans of the average wage earner or behind the average farmer's clock. We consumers could still use a lot more money in purchasing necessities and comforts which low wages today deny our families. It's too much money in the pockets of the investing class that's causing the trouble, that's threatening the stability of business.

Too much money in the pockets of investors means too much profits, too much interest and dividends. Then why don't they say so? Why not admit that the only practical and permanent solution is to cut down profits and increase wages? Because the capitalist system is still run for the benefit of profiteers rather than to provide wholesome stability of life for all.

The men in control of the Federal Reserve, the bankers who determine the immensely important credit policy, are profiteers or the agents of profiteers. They are trying desperately to find some solution which will not involve reduction in profits, reduction in the tribute flowing ceaselessly to the investing class.

The system has been geared to produce a constantly increasing surplus over and above what the workers are allowed by their wages to consume. That surplus, whether distributed to the owners in interest and dividends or held in corporate surpluses, is potential capital looking for profitable employment. Today this surplus is being increased too fast to find productive employment and the owners are seeing to it that instead of competing with other capital and so reducing the wages of all capital, a considerable proportion of it is diverted to gambling on the stock exchanges.

In this gambling the multimillionaires hold the banks and by well timed raids win periodically from the small investors, that is, from those who would normally spend on consumer goods the money which they lose. That means still more profits adding to the surplus of potential capital and intensifying the problem.

This is the dilemma of capitalism constantly tending to produce crises that threaten the stability of the profit system. Temporary exped-

ients are always resorted to to restore the equilibrium, always at the expense of the workers, who are forced to accept unemployment and reduced wages in the interim.

The announcement from the Federal Reserve and the big banks mean that the present wave of excessive profiteering is reaching the point where it threatens the security of profits. They aim to restore the situation to the point where the millionaires can safely begin grabbing all over again. Temporarily the supply of money going into stock market gambling must be curtailed, they maintain.

The difficulty is to get all the people with too much money to act together. For the money supplied by the banks through loans is only a part of the huge total. Other billions are being supplied from swollen corporate surpluses and from the constant flow of profits into private bank accounts.

Too much money! That is not the real trouble. It is rather a wrong distribution of money and credit. The country could today use every dollar of money available provided it were so distributed as to increase the real wealth of the people, that is, their ability to command the wonderfully full life which their joint labor using modern machinery could produce. When the country's banking system is governed with that objective crises like the present, threatening a curtailment of general wellbeing, will not arise.

N. Y. FACTORY WAGE AT HIGH PEAK

By FEDERATED PRESS.

Factory workers in New York state ended the year with wages averaging \$30.12 a week, the highest level in history, according to the monthly bulletin of the state indus-

JOBS LOOK BETTER IN ILLINOIS

By FEDERATED PRESS.

Illinois factories started the year with about 7% more workers than in January 1928, according to the monthly statement of the Illinois department of labor. Including all other industries the employment level in the state was about 5.5% higher this January than at the beginning of the previous year. Consequently the report is moderately optimistic in spite of a seasonal decline of 1.6% compared with employment in December.

The spending power of Illinois workers is also greater than it was a year ago although lower than in December. The factory wage total for January was 8% larger than in the same month a year ago while the wages of all workers, including coal, public utilities and trade, have gained a little more than 2%.

BIGGER R. R. PROFITS; SMALLER PAYROLL

By FEDERATED PRESS.

For the 4th year in succession railroad profits in 1928 exceeded a billion dollars, according to figures made public by the bureau of railway economics, an employer organization. The year's total was \$1,193,741,000, exceeding 1927 by \$107,992,145 and falling only a little short of the \$1,231,494,000 record chalked up in 1926.

Last year's gain in profits was achieved in spite of a reduction in gross revenues from \$6,210,029,786 in 1927 to \$6,177,761,036. Expenses were reduced by familiar speeding up tactics which cut tens of thousands of railroad employes their jobs. The ratio of expenses to revenue fell from 74.54% in 1927 to 72.4% last year, the lowest figure recorded since 1917.

trial commissioner. For 1928 as a whole New York factory wages also established a new record with an average of \$29.44.

For the past 3 years the average weekly wage of these workers has averaged above \$29. The 1928 figure represents a gain of \$1.29 a week over the average for 1920 when the wartime upswing reached a peak. Since the low average of the depression year 1922 New York factory wages have come up 17½% to a level 132% above 1914. In June 1914 the average was only \$12.70.

N. Y. - Chicago Capital Rift

By Leland Olds
FEDERATED PRESS.

The Rockefeller-Stewart battle for control of Standard Oil of Indiana is appearing more and more as a forewarning of an impending struggle between the old aristocracy of American capitalism whose center is New York and the rapidly developing capitalism of the western empire centering in Chicago. This conflict for financial leadership may well become an outstanding feature of the next generation. If so, it is bound to include important changes in the nature of capitalism itself for Chicago leadership differs in kind from that of the old families of the east.

Hints that the controversy was based on economic rivalry rather than moral issues began to crystallize with the announcement that a minority group of Standard of Indiana stockholders had formed the Justice Society, Inc., to support Stewart in his campaign for reelection. This group aims eventually to attack Stewart in the courts but holds that the present battle for control involves primarily the rivalry between Standard of New Jersey and the Indiana corporation.

The nature of this rivalry is developed in a special Chicago Journal of Commerce article by J. A. Mirt. According to Mirt: "It concerns the rise of Standard of Indiana from a refining and marketing unit in the oil industry—dependent for its crude supplies largely upon Rockefeller controlled properties—to an integrated organization no longer dependent upon any other organization, whose world wide ramifications in many instances have brought it into keen competition with Rockefeller controlled concerns, or companies in which the Rockefellers are more heavily interested than in Indiana.

"Standard of Indiana's growth to probably the largest manufacturer and marketer of petroleum products in the world," he says, "has not been watched with approbation in the east."

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (FP)—Short coal tonnage but a normal quota of widows and orphans in the seventh anthracite district is shown in the 1928 report of Bert Golden, state mine inspector, just filed.

'COKE' AND GUM BREAK PROFIT RECORDS

By Leland Olds

How advertising enables clever capitalists to levy a tribute out of all proportions to their service to the community is revealed in the annual reports of Coca-Cola Co. and Wrigley, the chewing gum king.

Between them these two companies wheedled over \$20,000,000 in profits out of the pockets of millions of people in whom they developed the coke and chewing habits. The stimulation of these two habits has raised a few men into the multimillionaire oligarchy which dominates the country's life from a few big bank directorates.

The Coca-Cola 1928 return on the investment in common stock is reck-

oned at \$10.19 a share. But as the 1,000,000 no par shares, after taking into account of 100% stock dividends in 1927, do not represent an investment of more than \$15 per share the years' profit really represents a return of about 68%. In 5 years the owners have received something like 275% on the nominal value of their investment.

Coca-Cola's profit per gallon of extract produced has increased from 39.3c. in 1925 to 42c. in 1928. In 1925 profits represented 27.6c out of each dollar of the sales total. In 1928 29.3c. out of each dollar represented clear profits for the owners. And it should be remembered that this is only the profit of the pro-

ducer, taking no account of the added millions in profits snatched at soda fountains where cokes sold to consumers were measured in billions.

Wrigley profits also set a new mark in 1928 with a total of \$10,268,648. This huge total went to compensate the missionary of gum chewing for his service to the country. It gave him a return of considerably more than 100% on his investment.

In the last 7 years the William Wrigley, Jr. Co., has extracted more than \$60,000,000 in profits from the pockets of American workers. This represents a return of more than 400% on the common stock which the company carries on its books at

\$15,000,000. If we take into account stock dividends issued in 1917 and 1922 the 7-year return of this corporation really exceeds 600%.

These two corporations were not created to provide economically for a normal demand but to promote the excessive development of a habit in order to tap the pocket books of consumers. Their purpose is exactly that of the old robber barons, the only difference being in method, they using psychological weapons. This lightening of the pockets of consumers is the fundamental aim of all business conducted for private profit, although in some lines greater apparent service to the community sugars over the real purpose.