

KU KLUX KLAN SEEKS TO RULE DRAMATIC ART

American Theater Group Started

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A dinner party, supposed to be private, was given at 19 W. 8th Street, Sunday evening to 85 selected hundred percent Americans gathered to found the American Theatre Association in opposition to the Jewish producers who control the Broadway plays.

After dinner, the tables were removed to one side and the chairs placed in a circle around the speaker, a Ku Kluxer, who claims to have been a big factor in the theatrical world for the thirty years.

Jewish Producers Attacked.

In his speech, he attacked the present day producers, making it plain that the theatres are in the hands of Jewish producers who put out nothing but soiled plays, unfit for the American habit. He stressed the need of the new organization, which will be entirely American in its composition and spirit, namely the American Theatre Association.

The aim of this association is to present to the American working class plays that will be approved and certified by their masters. The membership of the organization is to be exclusively protestant and gentle. The first step of this organization is to secure 300 seats as members, with an initiation fee of \$15, which will supply enough money to call a convention where the foundations and the by-laws of the association will be decided upon.

Moscow Art, A Novelty!

The speaker attacked, besides the well known producers, also the Guild Theatre Association, which he branded as un-American and controlled by central and south Latin interests. It produces offensive, sophisticated drama he asserted. The speaker could not attack the Moscow Art Theatre group as producing soiled and sophisticated drama, but said that the Moscow Art Theatre was a dazzling, intellectual novelty for Americans.

The speaker did not forget to impress upon the gathering that the new association will be a paying proposition from a business point of view, that the organization will produce unsoiled plays that will not be too intellectual nor revolutionary, but strictly conservative. He stressed the point that the clean, unsoiled American plays are better money makers than the dazzling, sensational, offensive and sophisticated plays.

How About Realism.

By clean and unsoiled plays, the speaker may have had in mind the beautiful dramatic effects of the high Ku Kluxer in Indiana who raped and murdered Madge Oberholzer in such an artistic manner. He held up Golden as the model producer of ideal American plays and that his productions such as Treasure Island are the best sellers to the American public. He also announced that Jenkins, the well known banker, will be secretary treasurer of the American Theatre Association.

Mellon Tells Wary Bankers to Be More Wary of "Deflation"

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Warning of dangers in the stock-gambling madness which American business has been pursuing in recent months has been voiced by A. C. Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board. The press of the country, which eagerly prints optimistic predictions as to the continuance of prosperity, has paid scant attention to this significant message. Correspondents of European papers, however, have taken note of it. They believe the Coolidge administration has begun to see the economic skies clouding.

This warning was carried from Sec. Mellon in Washington to the money-lending center in Boston rather than to the speculative center in New York. Mellon, through Miller, was not warning the reckless but the cautious. He was hinting that an industrial deflation might be necessary and the money lenders should not let themselves be caught unprepared. The agricultural deflation of 1920-22 did catch many of the land mortgage companies so that they are still holding a great acreage of abandoned farms in the northwest. If factories are over-expanded and must be deflated, Mellon would not like the bankers to be found holding the sack.

"Democracy" Found No Job for "Hero," So He Shuffles Off

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—"I am sick and unable to find employment and have decided to end my misery. The state compensation insurance should take care of my funeral as they discharged me when I was disabled."

Leaving this note to the coroner, A. T. Matthews, a world war hero, took poison and died.

California I. W. W. Prisoners in "Hole", on Bread and Water

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—(FP)—Twelve of the 18 I. W. W. prisoners in solitary on bread and water are on a hunger strike. An underground letter states it is a protest against the Anita Whitney decision. The 18 men are in solitary and two are in the dungeon because of unfairness shown in overworking two of their fellow criminal syndicalism prisoners.

"The persecution of Miss Whitney is part of the national movement of intolerance directed particularly against economic evolution and freedom for laborers," said Robert Minor, radical artist, in San Francisco speaking for the Whitney defense drive.

MASS. GOVERNOR COPIES CALVIN; FORBIDS UNION

Bay State Governor a Strike Breaker

BOSTON—(FP)—Essaying the role of Calvin Coolidge, who fought the policemen's strike of Boston, the present governor, Alvin T. Fuller, comes out with a denunciation of the Commonwealth Service Assn., the new organization of Bay state employees that is enrolling many members.

Here is the G. O. P. governor's antionion declaration:

"No person who would, through joint action, attempt to compel the state to increase his or her salary need expect any special consideration of a favorable nature from me. I welcome the opportunity of saying this before some young people find themselves belonging to an organization that is in the control of some radicals whose action may get the membership into trouble."

George B. Willard, first deputy state treasurer of Massachusetts, and president of the eastern Massachusetts unit of the employe organization, answers Fuller by announcing his candidacy for the state presidency, an office not yet filled. Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, and vice president of the eastern unit calls the Fuller blast a "threat which may have the opposite effect of that intended by his excellency."

These and other officials of the new union are not radicals and their organization is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. or any outside labor movement. But economic conditions are forcing a defensive movement, though what kind of action the association will take is problematic. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of living. Fuller's antiunion record goes back to wartime when as an executive of the Packard Car Co. he broke a strike among their Massachusetts employes. Earlier this year, when the Boston elevated system employes voted for a strike he issued what amounted to a threat of strikebreaking. But the issue never came to a head for the stiff front of the men forced the company trustees to arbitrate.

Debate on Necessity of Family Barred by a Scandalized Prof

BERKELEY, Cal.—(FP)—The annual debate between women's teams of the University of California and Stanford is called off because of objection by President Campbell of U. C. to the subject. Resolved, that the family is unnecessary to civilization. He says the discussion of the desirability of the family and of marriage is indecate and inappropriate to a college debate. The student body has issued a protest resolution, stating that the cancellation immediately before the first debate was a violation of academic freedom of speech.

A Great Discovery! Capitalist Govt. Is Against the Unions

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Incompetence, ignorance, prejudice and unfair discrimination were charged against various local navy yard wage boards by spokesmen of the organized metal trades in the yards at the opening hearing before the general wage board of review at the navy department in Washington, on Nov. 17. The new wage scale is to be determined by the general board for application in January.

Calles Surrenders National Railways to Private Owners

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Texts received by the Mexican news bureau in Washington show that the Calles labor government has signed an agreement with its creditors, surrendering its 51% ownership in the Mexican national railways, and will hand them over to private operation on January 1, 1926. The creditors give up their mortgage of \$350,000,000, and the government loses control of management.

RUSSIA IMPORTS 40 PER CENT OF NEEDS FROM U. S.

Soviets Buy Machines and Cotton Goods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—A statistical report of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union for the Soviet fiscal year ending Sept. 30, received by the Russian Information Bureau from the commissariat for foreign trade, shows that during the last quarter of the fiscal year 40% of all Soviet imports came from the United States, which led all countries on the Import list for the year. Before the war imports from America formed only 6% of the total. The United States forged ahead of Germany at the beginning of the year and outstripped England in the spring.

The Soviet Union's total foreign trade turnover for the fiscal year broke all post-war records. The total turnover, for the European frontiers, was \$587,470,000. With the Asiatic frontiers added, the total turnover would be about \$644,120,000, as compared with \$484,910,000 in 1923-4, and \$1,350,000,000 before the war. The turnover thus increased 33% over the previous year and stands at nearly 50% of the pre-war value. Imports are limited by the government to maintain the currency at gold parity.

Imports for the year were \$316,400,000 and exports \$261,000,000, giving an adverse balance of \$55,400,000, as compared with a favorable balance of \$65,000,000 in 1923-4. The adverse balance is attributed to the poor harvest of 1924 and the resultant cessation of grain exports, which ordinarily make up 45% of the export list.

September was the largest month for Russian trade since 1917, with a turnover of \$74,880,000 in which exceeded exports by \$3,700,000. The imports included cotton worth \$9,680,000, cotton goods worth \$3,850,000, tractors worth \$1,500,000 and other agricultural machinery worth \$1,450,000. All the cotton and the tractors came from the United States. The exports included grain worth \$13,335,000.

Soviet Union Spends 75,000,000 Marks in Buying German Goods

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Union of Soviet Republics has used up 75,000,000 of the 100,000,000 marks of the German credit extended her in buying agricultural machinery, pig iron, tons of paper, leather and pharmaceuticals. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has purchased 40,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of paper, large quantities of leather, chemicals, pharmaceutical products and agricultural machinery.

The Soviet trade commission which has placed these orders in Germany is laying plans for the purchase of goods to exceed by many times the amount of credit that was extended her. The union needs about 3,000,000,000 rubles (\$1,500,000) worth of products and Germany will get a goodly share of this trade since she was one of the first to enter into a commercial treaty with the union.

Melrose Park Russian Workers Benefit Society Aids Soviet Orphans

The Russian Auxiliary Society of Melrose Park, Ill., has just past the thirteenth year of its existence. During this period the society has done much to relieve the workers of Melrose Park, as well as in other cities, and even in Soviet Russia. It has been giving aid, when requested, to striking workers, during the famine in Russia it collected two trucks of clothing and \$322.73, which were shipped to Russia thru the Friends of Soviet Russia. Later on the society collected \$253 for the Russian homeless children. The money was sent to Nadejda Krupskaya-Lenin and acknowledged receipt received from her, together with pictures of the children who were benefited by this money.

The society has a good library from which books are circulated among members as well as non-members. The society pays \$7 per week benefit and \$100 death benefit.

The society is a progressive organization and does what it can for the working class in general.

Patternmakers Demand Freedom for Chinese

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 25. (FP)—The fight for freedom against wage slavery and domination by foreign powers in China is given the support of the Detroit Patternmakers' association in resolutions adopted by the unionists.

The industrial conditions in China "are bound to reflect and react to the bitter detriment of the people of other nations, particularly the workers of the world, leading to their further industrial enslavement" the patternmakers assert.

Leather Workers Win Union Conditions in Nine Chicago Shops

Nine Chicago shops manufacturing leather pocketbooks and allied products have been put under union conditions in the last 9 months by Local 30, United Leather Workers International Union. The 44-hour week is one of the conditions. The strike against the Chicago Leather Products Co. remains in force for refusal to grant the 44-hour week. Bookbinders Local 8 cooperates by keeping out union bookbinders from the Leather Products plant while the strike is on. As most skilled binders are in the union this is a serious blow to the company.

FINN WORKERS BACK ETEENPAIN AGAINST WHITES

Amorous Pastor Attacks Radical Daily

By A. HILONEN.

An interesting libel suit was fought in the United States district court in Boston. Rev. John M. Lillback, a Finnish priest, whose name has for many years been connected with many strange rumors, bought a libel suit against the Finnish radical daily Eteenpain of Worcester, Mass., for publishing an article, which he alleged was improper, reflecting his income. To justify his action, he also explained, that after the publication of the article, the membership of his Finnish congregation in Brooklyn had decreased almost to nothing.

Expose Libel-Making.

The said article dealt with the pastor's love-making and the hypocrisy of the priest and religion in general. For this, Pastor Lillback demanded \$50,000 from the Finnish radical newspaper and brought the suit against it. The case was very interesting and even the English newspapers of Boston followed the proceedings very closely. The case was opened Oct. 13 and on Oct. 27, the jury gave its decision. The defendant paper was condemned to pay \$5,000 to Rev. Lillback. The sentence was surprising and the defendant paper will appeal, if a new trial is denied.

White Brags Red.

The suit brought against the Eteenpain was not only a libel suit, for political matters was also brought up. After an unusual revolution in Finland, 1918, there has been a deep feud between soiled red and white among the Finnish people. The "victorious" whites have used all means to suppress the red movement, that is so strong among the Finnish in America. The Lillback libel suit was one of the weapons used against the radicals. The strategy for Rev. Lillback, Alfred Anderson, who is also the consul of the Finnish white government, tried to show, that the Finnish daily receive money from Soviet Russia and tried to mix Communism, socialism and all kind of -ism and -ism in the case. He wanted to give the jury the impression, that the defendant must be annihilated.

The defendant tried to prove to the court, that the article on which the libel suit was based contained nothing but the truth. The defendant had witnesses, who testified that Rev. Lillback had made love to him under the guise of religious ceremony. In addition to this, many affidavits were read to prove that the newspaper in its article had told nothing but the truth.

Rev. Lillback filed for his witnesses three priests and a "professor", who is not a college professor; his original profession being that of a shoemaker. One of the witnesses testified, that owing to the published article Pastor Lillback's hair had grown old. However the defendant proved, that Lillback has been wearing a wig for twenty years (!) With the aid of these witnesses and his consultant, Lillback won the suit.

Workers Support Eteenpain. The supporter of the courageous Finnish daily has answered this attack of their enemy by subscribing thousands of dollars to the defense fund of the paper. Appeals have been sent and meetings have been arranged for support of the paper. The answer has been very enthusiastic.

The Finnish workers will show to the blackcoated enemy and the Finnish whites, that their "victory" will turn to a defeat.

National Federation of Federal Employees Grows; Makes Demands

WASHINGTON (FP)—More than 1,600 new members have been recruited by the Natl. Federation of Federal employees since its recent convention held in Bos. Of this number, 537 were secured in the internal revenue bureau. Fifty locals report progress in the pension campaign. This campaign has been started for the struggle in press this winter to secure improvements in wages, rules and conditions of federal employment. One rest in seven, extra pay for night work and overtime, Saturday holiday the year around, annual leave and sick leave, a court of appeal for grievances, increase in the retirement annuities and compensation for injured employees are featured in the demands.

JEWISH Y. M. C. A. WANTS \$240,000 AS OPIATE FUND

To Teach Dead Learning to Workers

By DON LEVINE.

(Worker Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Altho this city of 175,000 population has only 1,500 Jewish families, it is now the scene of a Jewish campaign for \$240,000. This money is to be used to erect a modern home for the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Talmud Torah.

The Y. M. H. A. differs from the Y. M. C. A. only in that one is Jewish and the other is not. The Talmud Torah is a free religious school where ancient rabbis are poisoning the minds of working-class children, as most of them are, with religious ceremonies and superstitions and the dead Hebrew language.

Knowing the value of such organizations for keeping workers mentally enslaved, the rich Jews are donating freely. They have plenty of cold cash exploited from their employes, either in factories or in their stores and pawn shops. The owner of the Springfield Public Market gave \$10,000.

Every Jewish resident has been put down for a certain amount. Thus, small business men are forced to give for fear of losing favor with wholesalers and bankers, and workers, for fear of losing their jobs.

Class-conscious workers of Jewish origin, however, have their own organizations like the Young Workers League and the Workmen's Circle, so that they will refuse the campaigners and give their utmost for their own working-class development.

Striking Wire Men on Coast Line R. R. Paralyzing Traffic

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are conducting so effective a strike on the Atlantic Coast line that the company is advertising for strikebreakers to save its traffic.

The Washington Daily News (Scripps) publishes this advertisement:

Telegraph Operators—Wanted at once for Florida railroad service, experienced telegraph operators. Good pay, transportation furnished. Permanent if qualified. Apply Room 1037, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, or by wire, at once.

Reports at railroad labor headquarters in Washington show that the company is suffering because qualified telegraphers have not responded to its appeals. Movement of trains has become highly dangerous since the experienced men have taken their stand for an adequate wage.

Manufacturers' Assn. Mobilizes Business to Break Mine Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(FP)—J. E. Edgerton, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, who has addressed to President Coolidge an appeal that Coolidge help the non-union coal operators to break the United Mine Workers, is moving on the capital. He is to appear as one of the chief directors of the conference of business leaders, self-styled, to gather Dec. 10 to "challenge the right of the government to engage in business activities."

Other signers of the call for this meeting, which is expected to bring spokesmen of 300 trade associations and other big business organizations together, include Homer L. Ferguson, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; R. C. Marshall, Jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, and F. Highland Burns, president of the Maryland Casualty Co. of Baltimore.

Author of Namiko-San Arrives in Chicago to Direct Its Preparation

Aldo Franchetti, composer of the new Japanese opera, "Namiko-San", which is to be given its world premiere by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, has arrived in Chicago to supervise its preparation. Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna who will create the name role, is also on hand to watch every detail.

Estonian Government Imprisons Communists

REVAL, Estonia, Nov. 29. — The Estonian court-martial recently sentenced eight Communist workmen to four years' imprisonment and two to three years for their part in a demonstration against the government last year.

Three workmen, accused of Communists propaganda, were sentenced, one to 8 years, one to 4 years and one to 3 years imprisonment and permanent loss of civil rights. Another active Communist was sentenced to 6 years in prison and loss of rights.

Archbishop Hanna Opposes Jailing of Anita Whitney

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—Archbishop Hanna is one of many influential persons in this state to raise his voice against the imprisonment of Anita Whitney, who was sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years in San Quentin on a charge of having violated the criminal syndicalism law of California.

Two members of the jury which convicted Anita Whitney have petitioned the government to pardon her. Archbishop Hanna, in a radiogram from the ship on which he is crossing the Atlantic said he was convinced Miss Whitney was not guilty of the charges preferred against her and that no interest could be served by her imprisonment.

RAIL PROFITS INCREASE, BUT WAGES DO NOT

Tremendous Increase Since 1920

By LELAND OLDS.

It's time for the railroad unions to demand as a unit that the U. S. rail labor board reconsider the entire wage structure of the industry to establish decent American standards, in view of 9-month railroad profits totaling \$797,347,520, a gain of \$117,902,403 or 17.3% over the same period in 1924.

The suggested wage demand would be a legitimate response to the invitation contained in the board's 1922 decision when it asked the employes to "bear and forbear" until the railroads were again on their feet. With the largest profits of any year in their history assured, no one can deny that the roads have regained their equilibrium.

The probable total of railroad profits for 1925, estimated on the basis of the 9-month figure, is \$1,106,000,000, more than \$60,000,000 above the previous peak in 1916. The year's return on the excessive valuation set by the interstate commerce commission will be about 5 1/2% while a full 5% will be earned on the entire investment value in the road and equipment claimed by the carriers themselves.

The net profits of the last 6 years, including the estimate for 1925, are:

1920	17,226,902
1921	600,837,356
1922	760,187,319
1923	981,956,457
1924	975,870,758
1925	1,106,000,000

Of special importance to labor is the steady climb in railroad profits since 1920, because the labor board made this prerequisite to "increased consideration of all the intricate details incident to scientific adjustment of a living and saving wage."

The \$134,584,916 September profit shows that the steady gain continues. It is the largest total ever secured by the railroads in any month in their history, comparing with the previous high point of \$127,000,000 in October, 1924. It is equivalent to an annual return of 6 1/4% on the swollen valuation of the entire railroad system. October earnings, early figures indicate, will exceed this, probably reaching \$142,000,000.

The railroad unions have the facts to demand that the labor board make good.

German Police Prepare to Defend Capitalists Against Labor's Revolt

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Recently, the inhabitants of the town of Gotha in Thuringia were suddenly awakened from their sleep by shooting, marching troops, loud shouts, etc. This time the people responsible for the noise were not fascists, but the republic's German police force, which was practicing street battles against workers. The proletarians in uniform are thus trained in fratricide and the bourgeoisie in its constant fear of the revolution, assures itself like this that its white terror will be successful.

Such happenings as that in Gotha prove that the time of white terror in Germany—the years 1919, 1921 and 1923 are not yet ended.

New York Left Wing Arranges Reception for Christmas Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The left wingers of the local labor movement are planning to hold a big dance and reception on Friday evening, Dec. 25, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. Plans have been made for a big affair. The militants are urged to make note of the date and to make their plans accordingly.

PUBLICITY TO BREAK STRIKE COSTS MILLIONS

Mythical "Public" Is Depicted as Goat

By AUGUST VALENTINE.

(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Even though "the pinch of strike" is drying the coal dealers to bankruptcy, as claimed by their "expert propagandizers," they still have thousands and thousands of dollars to throw away on advertising to weaken the moral of the striking miners, that have been on strike for nearly three months now.

In the city of Philadelphia we find one, J. E. Kunkel that has the brass enough to have placards placed in the street cars picturing the coal miner laying down the pick and hurling chunks of coal at the "anthracite consuming public."

This "public" is pictured in the persons of a child, woman and a man. In between the miner and the so-called public is an operator trying "to bat" the coal, in which he failed. His club is labelled "arbitration." The writing below the cartoon reads something like this:

"The consumer who has to buy the coal and the dealer who has to make a living selling it—both get hurt." Then in bolder type: "Contributed in the interest of the truth by J. E. Kunkel."

The Kunkel heart has so much sympathy that it sprung another leak, which a week later led him to come out with some more poison for "the public." The headline of this cartoon is headed: "Buton! Buton! Who gets the button?"

The cartoon below shows the operator and the miner quarrelling. The operator is saying, "Let's arbitrate," the miner says, "I don't want arbitration." While the operator and the miner are raising Cain, the coal strike which is pictured in a form of a goat, is going after the "public" and the coal dealer.

Again, this cartoon is "contributed in the interest of the truth."

WORKERS KEEP FORGE BURNING TO AID PRESS

Send \$272.00 to Daily
Last Friday



The DAILY WORKER, chief weapon of the working class in the struggle against capitalism, received \$272.04 to go toward the fighting fund being raised to prevent the paper's stoppage. Over \$13,000 more is necessary before the campaign for \$30,000 is completed. Today's donation list is as follows:

California District, Finnish Feder.	\$50.00
Atton, W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.	75.08
Pullman, Ill., Workers Party	75.08
Ingeborg Monson, Elbow Lake, Minn.	1.97
Finnish Br., W. P., Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Worcester, Mass.	9.25
Nucleus (1), Section 3, Minneapolis, Minn. (W. Frenzel, 1.00; Melvin Goodman, 25c; J. H. Bannan, 50c; Aga Ekerath, 25c; Percy Greene, 35c; B. J. Lacher, 2.00; T. Duerr, 1.00; total	6.35
English W. W., East Liverpool, O.	6.00
W. V. Compton, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
English Br., W. P., Superior, Wis.	2.00
Edward K. Field, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
R. Newstrom, Duluth, Minn.	2.00
B. Wrobleki, Hamtramck, Mich.	2.00
John Jarvi, Sand Coulee, Mont.	10.40
J. Smith, New York	18.00
Tom Swain, La Jolla, Cal.	5.00
Russian Br., W. P., Gary, Ind.	6.46
Finnish Br., W. P. (by women comrades)	20.00
Ukrainian Br., W. P., Chicago	5.00
J. Waitch, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
V. Vancius, Worcester, Mass.	3.00
Auction of Spanish comb donated by Udovskoy, San Francisco, Cal.	8.00
San Francisco, Cal. (Caskel, Chancer, Bolotovitz)	10.00
E. H. Walters, E. Headier, John Carles, Salt Lake, Mont.	3.00
A. E. Edwards, Boston, Mass.	.75
Peabody, Mass., City Central Committee, W. P.	16.79
Total today	\$ 272.04
Previously recorded	\$25,518.79
Total to date	\$25,790.83

HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____

Will Begin Big Drive of Militant Cloak Workers at Giant Bronx Mass Meeting

RANK AND FILE TO FIGHT SIGMAN, SWEAT SHOPS

Defeat Right Wing "Thugs," Is Call

In order to "launch the campaign of the rank and file against the sweat-shop system and to build a militant union of the workers under the leadership of National Union Committee," the latter organization is calling all workers in the ladies garment manufacturing industry to a gigantic mass meeting in Bronx Stadium, according to a statement issued recently by the latter organization over the signature of Louis Hyman, chairman.

Appeals to Workers. The statement also appeals to the workers to fight against any attempt of Sigman and his cohorts to compel them to pay dues to his company union under the guise of the National Union Committee. They are conducting. The statement declares in part:

"The International clique is now making a new effort to extort money from you through their guerrilla committees, under the pretext of a new organization campaign. It is not a campaign to get better conditions for you in the shops. It is not a campaign to organize the industry. The 'company union,' which is on the verge of collapse, is making a last effort to extort money from you before it is completely wiped out.

Defend Yourself. "You must not permit yourself to be terrorized by their guerrilla committees. The gangsters of the underworld, hired by the company union, are insignificant as compared with the will and determination of your united strength. All that you need is united action when the committees appear in your shops. Do not stop when the guerrilla committees come to your shops. Do not give them a cent. Give them no resistance. Defend yourself against them and wherever possible attack them, drive them out.

"Workers! The end of the clique's domination is in sight. Now is the time for united action to put into effect the plans worked out for the union. The first step was the shop chairmen's conference, held on the 12th of July, in Webster Hall, which has decided to launch the campaign of the rank and file against the sweat-shop system and build a union of the workers. A gigantic mass meeting has been arranged in the Bronx Stadium for the 8th of August. The conference of chairmen has decided that the cloak and dressmakers must immediately join the union of the workers, under the leadership of the National Union Committee, which constitutes the united front of all those who want to have union and union conditions."

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

BOSTON, July 22 (UP).—At least two persons were killed and more than a score of persons injured here tonight when a four-car train on the Boston Elevated buckled and jumped the track just outside of the South Station.

From twenty-five to thirty persons were carried in ambulances and taken to the City Hospital, early reports indicated.

Cornelius Koehan of Roxbury, conductor in the fourth car, described to the United Press how the crash had felt in the train.

"We left Dudley St. station at 8:32," Koehan said, "arriving near the corner of Beach St. and Harrison Ave. about eight minutes later. All of a sudden, just as we were rounding the corner, I heard a terrible crash ahead. The lights went out and I could hear women and children screaming."

Appeal on Injunction Against Weekly Paper

Appeal to the United States Supreme Court against an injunction forbidding further publication of the Minneapolis Saturday Press, recently affirmed by the Minnesota Supreme Court, will be taken by the American Civil Liberties Union, according to a decision of the union's executive committee and attorneys, who declare the case "establishes a dangerous precedent in control of the press by injunction."

The complainants against the Saturday Press, a weekly published by H. A. Gullford and J. M. Near of Minneapolis, are local officials attacked in the paper's campaign against alleged corrupt politics.

Former Champion in Ballyhoo Act for Heavyweight Challenger



Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion, has joined the publicity staff which is helping to build a reputation for Tom Heeney, New Zealand boxer, who will meet Gene Tunney for the title in the Yankee Stadium Thursday night. Heeney has been little better than a mediocrity in the past, but thousands of suckers will pay fancy prices to see him perform Thursday. Photo shows the ex-champion on the left and Heeney on the right at the challenger's training camp.

20,000 AT HUGE CONEY CONCERT

Great Throng Applauds Theremin

Twenty thousand workers jammed Coney Island Stadium Saturday night and for more than three hours listened to one of the greatest proletarian concerts ever held in this country.

The concert, arranged jointly by the Daily Worker and the Freiheit, was characterized by high spirits until the very end of the evening. In addition to the musical program, the affair took the form of a rousing political demonstration, with Ben Gitlow, acting secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and candidate for vice president as the speaker of the evening.

Lauds Soviet Rescuers. Gitlow, who was introduced by Alexander Trachtenberg, treasurer of the National Election Campaign Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, riddled the political pretensions of Herbert Hoover and pointed out his role as a faithful servant of Wall St. When Gitlow mentioned the achievements of the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin and the 1-yr Chukhovskiy, the huge stadium rocked with applause. "The heroic rescue achieved by these citizens of the first workers' and peasants' republic," he said, "is a refutation of the slanders of the capitalist press concerning the Soviet Union. In the future they will be compelled to hesitate before they write their lies about 'Bolshevik barbarism.'"

Gitlow received a great ovation both before and after his speech. The musical program proved to be all that had been expected. Prof. Leon Theremin, whom Trachtenberg referred to as a representative of the new Soviet culture, astounded the vast audience with his new ether-music which he drew out of the air by the movements of his hands. Theremin played solos with piano accompaniment and also with accompaniment by Volpe's symphony orchestra.

Undaunted by Pain. Theremin was originally scheduled to appear last on the platform, but when it began to rain during the concert by Arnold Volpe and his orchestra, who were first on the program, was shifted to second. The rain proved to be only a drizzle and hardly a person left the stadium.

The playing of Volpe and his orchestra was likewise received with great favor as was the dancing of the Roxy Ballet, under the direction of A. Nello, former partner of Pavlova. The orchestra accompanied both Prof. Theremin and the ballet and also played several encores after the ballet had concluded its program, thus giving the great crowd more than full measure.

An appeal for funds, made by Alexander Trachtenberg, resulted in a generous response.

3 WORKERS DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK

8 Injured; Many Other Bodies Not Yet Found

FARMINGTON, N. H., July 22.—At least three workers were killed and eight others injured in a derailment of five cars of the Barnard Show Carnival Company's 20-car train at Places Crossing, near here, just before noon today.

The identity of three bodies, taken from the wreckage and still at the scene of the accident late this afternoon, according to railroad officials, had not yet been established. The eight persons who were injured were removed to a hospital at Rochester, N. H.

Wrecking crews from Dover and Concord, N. H., were rushed to the scene of the derailment, a secluded spot three miles south of this town, as soon as news of the accident became known.

Railroad officials said there was a slight possibility that others might be found in the wreckage and that the crews were continuing their search, according to the latest reports.

District Open Air Meetings This Week

Attention All Party speakers and Election Campaign Committees arranged by District 2 Agitprop Dep.

WEEK OF JULY 23.

Tuesday, July 24. Grand St. Ext. and Havemeyer, Brooklyn.—Liptzin, Midola, Rosemond.

Wednesday, July 25. 2nd Ave. and 10th St.—Pollack, Taft, Peer, Auerbach, M. Epstein. Union Square.—Minor, Silber, Crouch, Blake. Lenox Ave. and 132nd St.—Frishkoff, V. Smith, Ed. Welsh, Yusem, Gussakoff. Wilkins and Intervale.—Di Santo, Leibowitz, Cibulsky, R. Wortis, Severino.

Myrtle and Prince.—R. B. Moore, Williams, Bimba, Rosemond. 25 Dayton Ave., Passaic.—J. O. Bittall. Eagle Pencil—noon.—B. Miller.

Thursday, July 26. Steinway and Jamaica, L. I.—Schachtman, P. Shapiro, V. Smith. 138th St., St. Annes.—Baum, Jacobson, Yusem, Gitz. 40th St. and 8th Ave.—Auerbach, Wright, Schalk. Allerton and Cruger.—Padgug, Anna Lyons, Chas. Nemeroff, Ruisswood. 25th St. and Mermaid.—C. G. Pow, ers, Max Rock, Wright, Midola. Louis Wils Biscuit Co.—Noon.—R. Grecht.

Friday, July 27. National Biscuit Co.—Noon.—D. Benjamin. Bristol and Pitkin, Brooklyn.—Ragozin, Padmore, Lillenstein, Maglicao. Sutter and William, Brooklyn.—Liptzin, Nessim, Reiss, Suskin. Varet and Graham, Brooklyn.—Leroy, Primoff, Rosemond, A. Suskin.

5th Ave. and 110th St.—Ballam, Napoli, Taft, Ed. Welsh, Codkind, Market and Plaza, Newark, N. J. Padgug, Erdy.

Saturday, July 28. First Ave. and 79th St.—Markoff, Suskin, Lustig, Hendin. 13th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn. Sherman, Wright, Lillenstein, Valentine. West New York, N. J., 14th St. and Bergenline Ave.—S. Pollack, Freiman.

POWER TRUST IN NEW RACKET

Sets Up a Course at Columbia

The power trust, which has spent thousands of dollars in buying politicians, newspapers, teachers and schools throughout the country, has decided to buy itself a summer course at Columbia University, according to information just disclosed.

Two utility corporations, the American Gas Association and the notorious National Electric Light Association, are "co-operating" with the university in a course for the study of household gas and electrical appliances.

The two companies have provided an extensive laboratory of modern home appliances in Dodge Hall, Teachers' College. The course is in charge of Prof. Carleton J. Lynde, head of the Household Engineering Department of Teachers' College.

In the gas course lectures and demonstrations are being given each afternoon by representatives of the American Gas Association. Similar lectures and demonstrations are being contemplated in the electricity course, to be given by representatives of the National Electric Light Association.

Freiheit Sports Club and 'Daily' Plan Dance

The Freiheit Sports Club has arranged a concert, sports exhibition and ball in collaboration with the Daily Worker, which will take place on the evening of August 4 at the Pythian Temple, 2864 West 21st St., Coney Island.

A very interesting program has been prepared for the evening, and all workers in the city have been invited to attend.

WOLL REPORTS ANTI-LABOR PLAN

Open Shop Federation Active

Another step in the class collaboration policies of the American Federation of Labor leaders was taken with the publication yesterday of a report by the National Civic Federation Committee on Plan and Scope, actively sponsored by Matthew Woll, which recently was organized to find the basic principles on which labor and capital can co-operate in securing industrial peace.

The committee, whose composition was recently announced by Woll, now the acting president of the open-shop federation, has on its roster some of the most bitter union haters in the country. In the preliminary report made public yesterday it was announced that steps toward the repeal of anti-trust legislation have been taken; activities looking to the regulation of injunctions are likewise under way, it is stated. In charge of this branch of the open-shoppers' activities is James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, member of the State Industrial Commission and one of the most active enemies of the workers. Gerard is at the present time a staunch supporter of Al Smith.

Another committee working on Forms of Employee Organizations, understood to be an attempt to work out a form of company union, likewise reports "progress."

MANY KILLED IN LISBON REVOLT

LISBON, Portugal, July 22.—Reactionary government forces here after two days' fighting, put down a revolt of soldiers.

Many arrests were made in Lisbon, Oporto and other points. Among those taken to prison were three former cabinet ministers and a number of former officers who escaped after the revolution of last year.

An official government report states that during the duration of the fighting seven were killed and over thirty persons were injured. No verification of the actual number slain and injured has been made on account of the strict censorship exerted on the press throughout the country since the hostilities began.

ROUND WORLD FLIGHT

HORTA, Azores, July 23 (UP).—Intent on making the first round trip airplane flight across the Atlantic, Lieut. Paulin Louis Jerome Paris, of the French navy, arrived here at 2:20 a. m. today and began almost immediately to refuel his seaplane La Fregate for the next stage of his flight to New York.

Paris, Mechanic Marot and radio operator Cadou started from Brest harbor yesterday and made the flight to Horta harbor in a little more than 14 hours.

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Introduction by Robert Minor

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STREET

CITY STATE

NEW ENGLAND IS SCENE OF DECAY OF CAPITALISM

Thousands Are Jobless While Industries Die

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

What does the protective tariff mean to the Massachusetts factory worker? Less than \$25 a week if he is lucky enough to have a job. But there is 1 chance in 3 that he is unemployed. This is the answer of the June report of the state department of labor on factory employment. That these wage earners must now choose between two major parties, each supporting a tariff for protection, appears a grim joke.

Death Throes. The situation in Massachusetts warrants more careful study than the monthly fluctuations of employment in other states. June reports from New York and Illinois show a slight change for the better which appears characteristic of factory employment throughout the country. But Massachusetts continues to slump. The conditions which made New England the pioneer manufacturing center of the country have changed.

Massachusetts employment is a symptom of the aging of capitalism. The economic order which developed in western Europe and made England mistress of the world established an outpost in New England. That order is decaying and the decay will spread as the industrialization of the world proceeds at an increasing pace.

The Massachusetts report for June indicates a decline of 2.5% in factory employment compared with May, of 14% compared with June 1927 and of 26% compared with the average for the years 1919 to 1923. Since 1919 the employment level has fallen 31%. This means that where Massachusetts factories gave jobs to about 714,000 workers in 1919 there were only 490,000 on the payrolls in June of this year. The department figures the normal number of factory workers in the state at about 652,000.

Sharp Decline. The cotton mills, oldest and greatest employers of factory labor in the state, report less than half as many workers as they employed from 1919 to 1923. On the basis of the average for those years as 100% the figure for cotton mill employment in June was 43.9%, a drop of 43% from June 1927. The sharp decline from a year ago is due in part to the New Bedford strike but indications are that conditions in the industry would have forced a shut-down anyhow and the New Bedford mill owners were glad to place the responsibility on labor.

All other branches of the textile industry show sharp reductions in employment compared with June 1927. Woolen mills report employment down 9% to a level about 19% below the 1919-25 average. Hosiery and knit goods manufacturers report a 12% drop to a level 23% below the earlier average. Manufacturers of textile machinery are employing only 51% of the number in the earlier years, a drop of more than 21% in the last 12 months.

The boot and shoe industry, which also established New England as an early capitalist center, is similarly on the rocks with only 56.6% of the average number of workers employed in the year 1919-25. Compared with a year ago it has reduced its working forces 17%.

The metal trades, grouped together as the foundry and machine shop industry, are continuing on the down grade with only 65% as many workers as in the earlier years. Since June 1927 the manufacturers in this group have laid off more than 10% of their workers.

Stagnating Towns. Massachusetts cities associated with the rise of American industrialism are feeling this decay. Textile cities like Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence and New Bedford; Brockton and Lynn, famous for shoes; Springfield, Worcester and the smaller towns where metal manufacturers early established their plants, all are trying to escape the fate which is sapping the capitalist life in them. Massachusetts is a forecast of

WORKERS CALENDAR

All announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER several days before the event in question to make the announcement effective. Many announcements arrive at the office too late for publication owing to the additional time needed for the delivery of the paper.

League Picnic in Philadelphia. A picnic, the proceeds of which will go to the Young Worker, will be held on Sunday, August 5, at the Burholme Park. A splendid time is assured to all who come. Sports, games and songs will be had. Admission free. Direction: Take No. 59 car and go as far as 7500 north. A committee will wait for you there.

Philadelphia Workers' Stage Play. The West Philadelphia Workers Club is arranging for a special performance of the play "The Hairy Ape" by Eugene O'Neill will be staged. Tickets for this play may be obtained from THE DAILY WORKER office in Philadelphia, 1214 Spring Garden St., and from every member of the club. Prices are very moderate. Directions to Hedgerow Theatre. Take elevator to 48th St. and change to the Media surface car. Walk from Media to Rose Valley (only a few blocks).

Philadelphia Miners' Relief. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Miners' Relief Conference here has arranged a picnic for July 22 at Maple Grove Park.

Philadelphia, T. U. E. L. Picnic. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Trade Union Educational League of Philadelphia will hold a Grand Picnic at Maple Grove Park on August 4, beginning at 9 a. m. and ending at 3 a. m. the next morning. Sports, dancing and a picnic will be held. In addition to the speeches of prominent members returned from the U. S. S. R. All are invited to attend.

Philadelphia Picnic. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Workers (Communist) Party here has arranged a picnic for July 22 at Burholme Park. All workers are invited to attend.

Chicago Picnic. CHICAGO, Ill.—A picnic for the benefit of the Northwestern Shop News of Chicago will be held on July 29, under the auspices of Section 6, District 8, of the Workers (Communist) Party. In order to reach the picnic grounds, take Grand Ave. car to Sayre (1700 block), walk north to 3101 North York.

Scranton Y. W. L. Picnic. SCRANTON, Pa.—A picnic will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Scranton, Pa., at Runo Farm, Hollow Ave., on August 5, at 10 A. M. All young workers are welcome. A very interesting program has been arranged.

Anthracite Election Rallies. Several mass meetings have been arranged for Herbert Benjamin, organizer District No. 2 in the anthracite sub-district. The topic of the meetings is the Election Campaign, with special reference to the problems facing the hard coal miners. The dates are as follows: July 24, Tuesday, 7 p. m.—Nanticoke, 1214 R. R. Ave. July 25, Wednesday, 7 p. m.—

the problem which will increasingly beset the capitalist world. Capitalism was founded on small geographical areas which produced huge surpluses of machine-made goods for sale to the large areas of the world's surface still in an era of agriculture and handicraft. The age when that was possible is rapidly passing and with its passing must come a change in the capitalist order.

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Adoo, 47 W. Blaine St.
July 26, Thursday, 7 p. m.—Luzerne, Italian Hall, 206 Oliver St.
July 27, Friday, 7 p. m.—Scranton, Hulbert's Hall, 117 Wyoming Ave.
July 28, Saturday, 7 p. m.—Old Forge, open-air meeting, Main St.

Chicago Functionary Meeting. Max Badacht, district organizer Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 8, will address a meeting of women functionaries on Friday, July 27th, 1928, at 4221 West Division St., at 8 p. m. Badacht will outline the party policy for work among women. The agenda will include reports by Anna E. David, women's work director, District No. 8, Presidential Election Campaign, Miners' Relief. All functionaries from sections, nuclei, and fractions are obligated to attend.

Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial. The Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Conference, Chicago, will hold a memorial meeting in honor of the murdered workers martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, on Wednesday, August 22, at 8 p. m., at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshall Sts., Ralph Chaplin, actor and poet; Mordecai Shulman, attorney Guido Serio of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, and others, will address the meeting. A beautiful musical program will be had.

Election Campaign to Open In Coal Regions

WILKES BARRE, July 23.—Several mass meetings have been arranged for Herbert Benjamin, organizer of District 8 in the Anthracite Sub-district. The topic of the meetings is the Election Campaign, with special reference to the problems facing the hard coal miners.

The dates are as follows: July 24, at 7 p. m., at Nanticoke, 1218 W. Ridge St.; July 25, 7 p. m., at MacAdoo, 47 W. Blaine St.; July 26, 7 p. m., Luzerne, Italian Hall, 206 Oliver St.; July 27, 7 p. m., Scranton, Hulbert's Hall, 117 Wyoming Ave.; July 28, 7 p. m., Old Forge open-air meeting, Main St.

GERMAN TEXTILES FAIL
BERLIN, July 23.—Bankruptcies in the textile trade in Germany are on the upward trend, accompanied by a steady increase in unemployment, total and partial, among the textile workers.

There were 983 insolvencies last May and 1,041 in June. In March there were 1,076 insolvencies in the textile trade.

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JULY 22 to JULY 29 (Inclusive)

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HELP the STRIKING COAL MINERS

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FOR DETAILS CALL ATLANTIC 7091

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Sunday, August 19

SPEAKERS CONCERT PROGRAM

GAMES BATHING ROWING

Trucks leave 10 A. M. sharp from 38 Causeway Street, Boston, and New International Hall, Roxbury

Bath Beach Youth Plan

Hike to Alpine Woods

The Bath Beach unit of the Young Workers (Communist) League, together with all the other clubs in the vicinity, have arranged a hike to the Alpine Woods for next Sunday. The sports and social committees of the unit have prepared a varied athletic and musical program for the event.

The hikers will leave at the Dyckman St. Ferry at 10 a. m. All young people living in Bath Beach and vicinity have been invited to attend.

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THE FEDERATED PRESS

LABOR LETTER

Chicago Thursday July 19 1928

Price 5 cents

Vol. 15 No. 15

Please Obliterate!

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

We want your assistance in reducing labor costs. That is the extraordinary invitation sent British railway unions by the railways. In one form or another that request is going to labor in every country where the old capitalist order is struggling to save its prerogative. Capitalist competition has developed maladjustment between production and consumption to the point where profits can be saved only by reducing labor costs.

The predicament of the British railway workers is closely parallel to that of their fellows in this country. They face the sorry choice of reductions in wage rates or reductions in the number of jobs. In the last 2 years the British railways have effected drastic savings at the expense of their staffs by laying off men. Part time work has also been common in the shops.

"Alongside this reduction of 30,000 workers," says the London Daily Herald, "there has been a continuation of the speeding up which has made the occupation of the average railwaymen today one of the most strenuous and nervewracking in the whole of industry."

That sounds as if it had been clipped from an American labor paper concerning reductions in force in this country. Nor are the railway workers the only ones who face this predicament in both countries. In England as in the United States there is no adequate market for the full product of the coal mines and in both countries hundreds of thousands of coal diggers are out of work while the remainder work for low wages. In the steel industry steady improvement of machinery has been cutting the number of jobs offered by blast furnaces and mills on both sides of the Atlantic. In textiles it is the same.

The last 3 weeks has seen a steady growth of unemployment in England, the registered number of unemployed having risen to 1,217,000 on July 2. A New York Times special correspondent quotes labor members of parliament that there are 8,000,000 people on the line dividing normal poverty from actual suffering. He continues:

"Startling contrasts of wealth and poverty abound. In the midst of undeniable distress the London social season has been a brilliant success. There seems to be plenty of money in the

Suckers Are Scarce in New Bedford

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Federated Press

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—(FP)—By the dawn's early light 400 police, deputy sheriffs, detectives and mount-

ed national guardsmen took up their positions by the gates of 56 New Bedford cotton mills to help mill owners start operations closed since April 16 by a strike of 27,000 workers.

MORE PROSPERITY

By MARTIN A. DILLMON

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Though papers of St. Louis declared that republican prosperity is the issue upon which candidate Hoover will stand, they published the result of a social survey by the Provident Assn., in which it was found that house rent in St. Louis tenement sections has doubled since 1916; that housing conditions have grown steadily worse during the period, and families are eking out an existence in quarters unfit for human habitation.

The study is a part of a nationwide survey undertaken by social welfare bodies to determine the cause for the ever increasing relief appeals.

Of 100 St. Louis families studied in 1916, 15 were found living in 1 room each, 9 families in 2-room quarters and 1 in 3 rooms. In 1925, 1-room families had increased to 28, 2-room families to 13. Two families were found in 3 rooms each and 1 with 4 rooms. Many of the structures were long ago deserted by more fortunate people for better neighborhoods.

One father keeps his flock together on \$17 a week as a lumberyard laborer, another with 8 children gets \$90 a month in a mail order house. Large plants throughout the city are operating parttime or undermanned. Workers besiege downtown employment agencies begging for any kind of a job.

If Hoover brings a prosperity sermon to St. Louis he will encounter many unbelievers.

hands of the few who buy luxuries, while some great areas of British population are slowly dying out because of continued lack of work."

Such contrasts abound in every capitalist country. Unemployment grows chronic. The workers are asked to cooperate in preserving stability. This means that they are asked to cooperate in reducing labor costs in order that the few may continue to buy luxuries during the period of transition to a new era. Are the workers going to let slip this opportunity for demanding a new status in the age which is to follow?

But by 8 a. m. every gate at every one of the 56 mills had been banged shut with a mere handful of workers—estimated from 25 to 50—responding to the employer call. The union's flag was still flying. New Bedford's workers, in their great fight against a 10% average weekly wage, had advanced within striking distance of victory.

The first opening of the gates in 13 weeks was regarded by both sides as a crucial test of worker allegiance. Counting on hunger, the activities of private strikebreaking detectives and demoralization from an exhausting 3-month strike, the New Bedford Manufacturers Assn. was confident that thousands of strikers would rush back to the mills, if given adequate police protection.

A Federated Press correspondent made the circuit of the mills with officials of the textile council, starting from union headquarters at 5:30 a. m. The sun was rising over the broad Acushnet River. Thousands of windows, arranged in long monotonous rows in scores of huge mills facing the river, blinked in the early morning sunlight. At 6 a. m. workers were already on their way to the mills. By 6:30 gay groups of girls laughed and chattered, their bright dresses in colorful contrast to the long rows of gloomy mill walls.

At 6:45 mill gates swung open for the first time since April 16. Bosses joined police, looking expectantly toward the crowds for workers to break ranks and enter. But never did the ranks break. Instead picket lines formed quickly. Marching by twos, they circled directly in front of the gates, stopping only to allow an auto bearing a mill official to dart through.

A thousand workers stood on the hillside by the Wamsutta Mill when iron gates creaked and then clanged as they were shut by surly bosses. A wave of cheering ran through the throng, with jeers for bosses and second men looking out of mill windows.

By 8:30 pickets were wending toward union halls to celebrate with

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THE FEDERATED PRESS LABOR LETTER

Chicago Thursday July 12 1918

Price 5 cents

Vol. 15 No. 14

Poisoned Profit

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Two items in the same issue of the London Daily Herald suggest a remarkable contrast. Both deal with tribute, one the tribute paid by an English working girl to the multimillionaire oligarchy in America, the other the tribute of an English worker's wife to Russia. But paid in very different coin.

Josephine Wilson was the English working girl who paid her tribute to American capital. It was her last tribute, for she paid it with her life. She poisoned herself because life did not seem worth while on the 24 shillings (\$5.80) a week she received from Woolworth's.

Yes, her employer was the same Woolworth that exploits thousands of girls in the 5 and 10 cent stores scattered throughout the United States. The Woolworth chain extends to England where it employs girls at about \$5.80 a week to pile up part of its enormous profits. Last year's profits of \$35,350,473 represented a return of more than 1000% on the original investment of the owners.

Room rent absorbed more than half of Josephine's earnings. In fact after paying for the room and a morning cup of tea she had less than \$2.70 a week left for food, clothing, carfare and the other necessities of life. And her workplace is surrounded by gorgeous hotels, restaurants and shops purveying the most costly luxuries to the rich. The Daily Herald comments:

"Presumably Woolworth's will not miss her very much. There are so many other girls available. But is this firm, which is owned and controlled by an American millionaire, proud of the payment it made to Josephine?"

The tribute to Russia is from the pen of Mrs. James Morton, widow of an English worker who accepted lady Astor's offer to pay the traveling expenses of any worker who would go to live in Russia. Mrs. Morton writes that she is receiving a pension from the Soviet Union of about \$58 a month and continues:

"When you stop to think of what would have happened if we had remained in England during Jim's long illness, then I think I am fortunate in spite of all our misfortune. By this time in England we would all have been in the poorhouse. I can never tell you how kind they have been to us

EXCELSIOR

A Political Study in
Wooden Hay

By COVINGTON HALL

November's Ides were nearing fast,
And swift a Politician passed;
His state was wet, his platform dry,
And there was murder in his eye,—
Excelsior!

And as he passed, a Preacher said:
"Evolution! kill it dead!"
"Relief!" he heard a Farmer cry,
And there was murder in his eye,—
Excelsior!

He dodged as per but, all too quick,
A Jobless hailed the harried hick;
"Bread! Bread!" he yelled, "Bread, or
I die!"—
And there was murder in his eye,—
Excelsior!

Take it from me, the Statesmen
passed,
And they were going some and fast;
And everywhere, or wet, or dry,
There was murder in their eye,—
Excelsior!

Canadian Unions Show Effect of Young Blood

By C. McCAY, Federated Press

MONTREAL — (FP) — Revolts of unorganized workers and growing militancy of union workers have been featuring the Canadian industrial scene. A younger generation with larger ideas and appetites is entering the ranks of labor. Aggressive spirits crossing the border in search of better jobs in the United States are disappointed. Thus the Canadian labor movement is strengthened.

Heavily subsidized immigration increases the difficulties of the labor movement and recent court decisions have been designed to cripple unions. But most trades moved forward last year, and most of the reactionary efforts of employers this spring have been defeated by stubborn resistance.

Unusual and of more than passing significance is the role women and girls have played in recent strikes.

The progress and prosperity of which Canadian business has boasted for two years has not, however, been shared on anything like a proportionate scale by labor.

Farmer-Laborites Hold Chicago Convention

By FEDERATED PRESS

CHICAGO—(FP)—Delegates from 11 states and the District of Columbia were in their seats when J. Edwin Spurr of the Oklahoma Farmer-Labor Party called to order the 2d presidential nominating convention of the National Farmer-Labor Party in the Hotel Stevens, Chicago. None but Farmer-Labor units were represented. Trade unions and allied organizations were not asked to send delegates, according to David McVey of the credentials committee. Spurr was elected permanent chairman.

Gossip about candidates for the presidential nomination centered round Sen. Norris of Nebraska, who has stated that he will not run, and ex-

all the time during his illness. We had the best physicians, professors, hospital treatment and nurses. Nothing was spared to make it better for him and for the rest of us as well."

But workers are the privileged class in Russia. There are no Woolworths.

Gov. Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Convention sentiment seemed to be that if sufficient strength developed Norris might change his mind. A bolt of dries is conferring with a Farmer-Labor committee.

In her keynote speech Laura Hughes Lunde of Illinois denounced the corruption and degeneracy of the old parties and called to honest progressive voters to rally under the Farmer-Labor banner. Parley Parker Christensen, Farmer-Labor nominee in 1920, could not attend the convention, being in Poland on business. Albert Coyle, an energetic advocate of a farmer-labor ticket, was also absent.

Organizations represented by credentialed delegates are units of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Assn., the Farmer-Labor Parties of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Georgia and the District of Columbia, the Progressive Builders of New Mexico, the Progressive Legion of Missouri and the St. Louis County Farmers Defense League of Missouri.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Union by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

RED INTERNATIONAL LAUDS FRENCH SECTION FOR STRIKE AGAINST WAR IN NORTHERN AFRICA AND SYRIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The following telegram sent by the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to the French C. G. T. U. praises the French workers for their strike against the wars in Morocco and Syria and bitterly condemns the strikebreaking role of the C. G. T. of France, a section of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions:

"The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sends its warmest greetings to all French workers who took part in the protest strike against the wars in Morocco and in Syria. This protest strike was an earnest warning to the ruling class in France and in all other countries. It means that the year 1914 has gone forever. With the aid of the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions, the broad masses of the French proletariat have grasped the significance of the military undertakings of the third republic. On the 15th October they declared this publicly in ringing tones. This protest strike which met with the bitter resistance of all bourgeois sections, represents great progress in the French working class movement.

Unmask Bourgeois "Democracy."

"During this strike the bourgeois 'democracy' showed its real national fascist face and gave those workers who still believed in the left bloc and in the bourgeois democracy, a necessary and inevitable lesson. The socialist part and the reformist C. G. T. played a particularly disgusting role in the strike. They acted as open unashamed strikebreakers. It is difficult to say whether the fascists or the reformists have acted most shamefully in their attacks upon the workers. It is however clear that the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions were faced with a united front of the bourgeoisie from the monarchist Leon Jouhaux. Strikebreaking is always mean and shameful treachery. The strikebreakers know this and carried on their business in the dark, pocketing their 30 pieces of silver the while, they did not dare to do their work openly and tried to make a principle out of their strike-breaking.

Reformists Play Strikebreakers.

"But the French reformists under the leadership of Leon Jouhaux, the vice-president of the Amsterdam International have altered all this. They offered themselves publicly as strikebreakers and sabotaged the strike side by side with the police and fascists. In their descent, the reformists have sunk to the level of

OHIO MINE LOCALS IN SUPPORT OF STRIKERS IN THE ANTHRACITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEFFS, O., Nov. 16.—The United Mine Workers' Local No. 1840 of Shadyide, Ohio, and No. 2626 of Neffs, Ohio, have passed a resolution in support of the anthracite strikers and against the intervention of either the federal or state government. Financial support was also pledged. These locals have 500 members and 300 members respectively.

strikebreakers and play their role openly. Despite the wild campaign of calumny carried on by the bourgeois, fascist and reformist press, despite the organized efforts to break the strike, hundreds of thousands of workers have had the courage to defy the bourgeois fascist-reformist bloc and to fling their protest and scorn into the faces of their enemies.

"Let the French bourgeoisie rage, let the French reformists discredit themselves completely, let them lie about you, nothing can hide the fact that it was the Communist Party and the unitarian unions alone which raised themselves in protest against the robber colonial war, and that honest workers in the reformist organizations took part in the strike, despite the direct orders of their leaders.

Workers Did Duty.
"The French section of the Red International of Labor Unions has done its duty in accordance with the principles of the international. And the C. G. T. has also acted according to the principles of its international by strikebreaking.

"It would be interesting to learn the opinions of the International Federations of Trade Union in Amsterdam upon the attitude of its French section to the wars in Morocco and Syria.

"Long live the heroic strikers!"

"Down with the strikebreakers!"

I. W. W. COMBINES SMALL UNIONS IN RECRUITING BODY

Change to Go Upon a Referendum Ballot

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has, in the opinion of many members, taken a backward step toward the old "mixed locals" and away from the industrial form of organization, in the adoption of a resolution turning the smaller industrial unions into what is called a "general recruiting union."

This action was taken despite a strong sentiment existing in the convention itself against "mass unionism" as was shown by the argument upon another resolution of similar tendency but less definite, which aimed to abolish the office of branch secretary in favor of the setting up of joint secretariats, such secretaries to be credited direct from general headquarters.

Vote Down Joint Secretary Proposal.

The resolution proposing this joint secretary provision, was voted down by the delegates. In the debate upon it most of the delegates stated that it would tend to create a sort of mass unionism and take the attention off the creation of industrial unionism and would, in effect, make the I. W. W. a sort of political organization. Some held it would disrupt the industrial unions entirely.

Despite this clear view of the tendency against industrial unionism coming from the direction of joint secretariats, the delegates nevertheless failed to realize the same tendency in more definite form coming from the direction of the proposal for recruiting unions.

The counter proposal before the convention was for the affiliation of local industrial unions direct to the general headquarters, and, of course, the leaving of the small industrial unions as at present in a department under the supervision of the general headquarters.

The Recruiting Union Proposal.
The resolution as adopted by the convention, subject to referendum, reads as follows:

"1. All industrial unions now in the department of the small industrial unions shall be merged together into one recruiting union, which shall be known as the general recruiting union of the I. W. W.

"2. The recruiting union shall be composed of recruiting branches, industrial branches and members at large.

"3. Industrial union branches shall consist of fifty or more members engaged in any particular industry, in a certain locality.

"4. General recruiting union branches shall consist of twenty or more members in any certain locality employed in those industries not under the jurisdiction of a chartered industrial union.

"5. Members at large shall be those members who are now or who in the future shall care to become members of the I. W. W. and who are not in the vicinity of a chartered industrial union branch or a G. R. U. branch.

"6. The members of the G. R. U. shall elect their own secretary-treasurer and except as otherwise stated, shall have the same rights as any chartered industrial union.

"7. The R. U. shall elect their own member to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.

"8. Membership records shall be

NEW YORK UNITED TEXTILE UNION PROTESTS POLICE INTERFERENCE IN HILLCREST SILK MILL STRIKE

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 55, United Textile Workers, of New York City protests the interference of the police in the strike of the Hillcrest silk mill workers and the firing of Weisbord, organizer of the United Front Textile Committees of West New York, in the following resolution addressed to the mayor of the city of West New York, N. J.:

"Dear Sir:
"The following resolution has been passed by this organization:

"Whereas we have been informed that two pickets, textile workers of the Hillcrest Silk Mills of West New York have been arrested for picketing the Hillcrest Silk Mills, thus denying the right of labor to peacefully picket a plant on strike, and

"Whereas we have been further informed that violence has been used by the police of West New York against the workers and against the organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, and

"Whereas Brother Weisbord, the organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers of West New York has been arrested on a trumped-up charge of disorderly conduct in connection with the activity in the strike, be it

"Resolved by Local 55 of the United Textile Workers that we protest against these actions against organized labor, and be it further

"Resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the press and to the mayor of West New York."

kept in the G. R. U. headquarters as usual filed according to industries, that the exact membership in all industries shall be known at all times.

"10. Whenever a degree of organization of seven or more branches and at least 3,000 members attained in any industry, a convention shall be called and they shall be issued an industrial union charter."

Red Internationalist Viewpoint.

The above proposal originated in the conference of small industrial unions held November 1, where against it and the alternate proposal of local industrial unions, Harrison George, took the point of view of the Red International of Labor Unions.

This view holds that in the industries where the I. W. W. is really a propaganda group among workers already organized, such I. W. W. should ally themselves with the revolutionary left wing of the unions organized around the Trade Union Educational League, winning the confidence of the workers by constructive work in and for the existing union, while simultaneously leading them on to industrial unionism and to the goal of proletarian revolution.

This view did not contend that the small industrial unions should be liquidated as entities, nor did it require that their members give up their I. W. W. cards, but that, as propaganda bodies, they should become constructive factors in uniting the workers, ceasing dualist attacks upon existing unions, which antagonized the whole labor movement and should, instead, seek the realistic road to the goal of attaining one union in each industry, completely organized and revolutionary in action.

Would Injure Industrial Unions.

The recruiting union, it was pointed out in the small industrial union convention, would tend not only to become a political body, but would act as a pirate upon the real industrial unions. It would have no genuine economic base in industry and would tend to absorb members into it who actually belonged in functioning industrial union branches.

This view, however, had no spokesman among the delegates of the present general convention.

Russian Woodworkers Send 500 Roubles to Strikers in Yugoslavia

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The Russian Woodworkers' Union has decided to send 500 roubles to the striking woodworkers in Yugoslavia.

Machine and Speed Up Disemploys Workers and Lowers the Wage

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—That the advance of machinery and the speed-up systems are putting workers in the unemployed army while working those remaining on the job at life-wrecking speed, is shown by the testimony of employers of non-union shops in this city.

Seven hundred men in a nut and bolt factory are doing as much work as 1,250 men did in 1920. Other bosses report the same trend. Wages, however, are about the same or less than five years ago.

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED IS U. L. C. SLOGAN

Maintenance and Power Workers Organize

By PATRICK J. McLELLAN

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—A well attended mass meeting of building maintenance and power plant workers was held at Labor Temple, at which Chester W. Bixby of the United Labor Council of Greater New York, P. P. Conroy of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Thomas Barker formerly of the Australian Transport Workers and J. O. Bentall, were the principal speakers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, which announces that other meetings will follow in various sections of the city.

Plans have been laid to organized the unorganized workers who constitute the big majority of the workers in the industry, and amalgamate the existing unions in the industry into one industrial union, covering all workers in light, heat and power plants throughout Greater New York.

In addition to the mass meetings in different sections of the city special educational meetings for the members of the union will be held every two weeks at the union headquarters at 350 East 81 St., the office for the drive is open daily at 350 East 81 St. Announcement for the second mass meeting will be made in a few days.

Attempt to Unionize Negro Laundry Workers

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A campaign to organize the Negro laundry workers into the union has started in Harlem, where thousands of Negro workers work 10, 11 and 12 hours a day for a small wage.

The trade union committee for organizing Negro workers, as a first step in its campaign to unionize the industry, has started to agitate for the union in the fraternal societies and churches. It is also using a moving picture film to bring home to the Negro workers the necessity of organization.

The laundry bosses have taken away the Saturday half-holiday that the laundry workers at one time enjoyed in Harlem, which the union promises to restore.

The committee plans to organize the Negro teamsters and chauffeurs in Harlem and also the painters that decorate and redecorate homes and stores, after the drive on the laundry workers.

PAINTERS AMONG THE FEW UNIONS GETTING RAISE

And Then Living Costs Are Going Up Too

By LELAND OLDS.

Union painters have continued to advance their wages thru 1925, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor on union wages and hours. In 13 of the 40 cities covered by the report union rates for painters May 1, 1925, were materially higher than in 1924. In not a single city did the Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers take a cut.

Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find the painter's minimum hourly rate raised in 27 of the 40 cities while 4 cities show lower wages than in 1920. Some of the increases were considerable including a gain of \$1.30 per hour in Pittsburgh and 30c in Cincinnati. In general the union has materially improved the living standards of its members the last 5 years.

Painters have the 44-hour week or better in every city except Richmond where 48 hours is still the rule. They lead the other crafts with a 40-hour week in Boston, Newark, New York, Portland, Scranton and Seattle. Since 1913 hours have been reduced in 19 cities.

Chicago tops the list in painter wages with a minimum of \$1.50 an hour. Pittsburgh follows with \$1.485 and New York with \$1.313. Chicago has a gain of 20% over 1920 and 131% over 1913, Pittsburgh 28% and 182%. The lowest painter scale is 55c in Charleston, S. C.

Minimum hourly rates for union painters in 15 cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

	1913	1920	1925
Baltimore	\$.375	\$.90	\$1.00
Boston	.50	1.00	1.10
Chicago	.65	1.25	1.50
Cleveland	.50	1.125	1.25
Denver	.50	1.00	1.175
Detroit	.45	1.00	1.125
Kansas City	.60	1.00	1.25
Los Angeles	.438	.875	1.00
Minneapolis	.50	1.00	1.00
New Orleans	.40	.75	.85
New York	.50	1.125	1.313
Philadelphia	.425	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.57	1.00	1.30
San Francisco	.563	1.063	1.444
Seattle	.563	1.00	1.125

Union painters secured increases since 1924 in Baltimore, Birmingham, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Seattle and Washington. Their rates of pay are materially below the average in Atlanta, Charleston, Fall River, Jacksonville, Manchester, New Orleans, Richmond and St. Paul. All except the last are either in the south or in low wage textile centers in the north and the rates are 90c or less per hour.

The average of the 40 cities was \$1.048 May 1, 1925, compared with \$1.013 in 1924, 93.9c in 1920 and 46.7c in 1923. The present rate is 3 1/4% over 1924, 11.6% over 1920 and 114.4% over 1913.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Report by Comrade Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

THE present state of the French trade union movement is due to the general economic and political conditions in France as a whole. The outstanding features of the present situation are the sharpening of the financial crisis and the political struggle in consequence of the colonial war. A general drive to the right is still going on.

All in all French industry is making ends meet: there is no unemployment in France; the stream of foreign workers, now amounting to nearly three millions, flows on, allowing the industrialists to extend and cut down industry as the need arises without complications. On the other hand, however, this immigration of foreigners is reducing wages and lowering the economic standards of the French working class, and this is a question that is beginning to play a big role in the French workers' struggle to better their position and is now attracting serious attention.

WHAT are the basic features in France's position to-day? The most surprising thing is that there is not that confidence there was in her after-war prosperity. The masses are in a rather anxious frame of mind, lack faith in the government, and there is a feeling that the lesser wars, the little colonial disputes in Morocco, Syria, and elsewhere, may possibly drag France into bigger conflicts and so directly affect the existence of the masses. Such a feeling of disquiet is making for an ideological crisis inside the right wing of

the labor movement, both socialist and trade union.

The French socialist party and the French General Confederation of Labor form the organic basis of the "left block" which is at the moment, conducting a war which has never been popular while the reformists of the socialist fraternity are supporting the government in this war. This official support of the French government's war policy is abhorrent to the masses and as a result some interesting phenomena have lately made their appearance in the French labor movement. Numerous congresses of workers and peasants have been held in France during the past three months, meeting in the Paris district, in Bordeaux, in the north and in the south.

THESE congresses have been representative of wide sections of the workers, including not only workers under the influence of the unitary and socialist unions, but non-party workers as well. It is difficult to state exactly how many workers were represented, but there was one thing these congresses did do and that was to attract fresh strata of the workers to participation in political life who had never hitherto taken any active part therein.

This series of congresses amply proves that there is a decidedly forward move taking place in the French labor movement, set going by the sharpening of the struggle of ideas going on inside the reformist organizations. Left socialist tendencies have appeared within the socialist parties, while a left wing opposition has been formed in the reformist Confederation of Labor, and which despite

its unformed character, does reflect the dissatisfaction with the policy of the reformist trade union leaders to be seen in working class circles.

Corelation of Forces in the Trade Union Movement.

OUT of the twelve million workers and employees in France only one million are in the ranks of the two confederations of labor; in other words, only one-tenth of the workers of France are in any way organized in unions. The old historical traditions of the French labor movement are to blame for this state of affairs, there never having been big organizations or a trade union movement counting its members by the million. This is to be explained by the peculiar structure of the unions, their peculiar line of policy and by the fact that they have preferably organized only the active sections of the working class. The broad non-party masses with their passive attitude to political questions still continue on the whole to stand apart from the trade union movement.

As far as membership goes, both confederations had much about the same numbers at their last congresses. For some few months prior to its congress our Unitary Confederation was by far the stronger, but before their congress the reformists did their utmost to get all reformist elements over to their side and on the eve of the congress the National Teachers' Union with 70,000 members joined the reformist Confederation of Labor, an event which had a great political effect.

It must be noted that generally speaking our Unitary Confederation is steadily growing and becoming increasingly working class in character,

whereas the reformist C. G. T. is being increased by the enrolment of the civil service elements and clerks. The more C. G. T. moves to the right the more it attracts the conservative and reactionary elements in the labor movement.

The Unitary C. G. T. has some 500,000 members and the reformist C. G. T. about the same number. During the past year C. G. T. U. has not grown to any great extent numerically for many reasons: firstly, because our tactic is not to cause a break away of either individuals or whole organizations desirous of joining our Confederation of Labor from the reformist trade union movement. We advise them, instead, to stick to the reformist confederation and carry out our tactics inside.

Again, the slow numerical growth of the C. G. T. U. is in a certain measure due to the fact that the French trade unions provide nothing in the way of strike or sickness benefits. The slow development of the C. G. T. U. is, however, compensated for by the growth of the left wing inside the reformist confederation.

The Two Congresses.

BOTH congresses were opened on the same day. And thereby hangs a tale. It was decided to hold the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor in Bordeaux. But when the reformist Confederation of Labor announced that its congress would be held in Paris in September our comrades resolved to transfer their congress to Paris likewise hold it in September in order to have both congresses sitting simultaneously for the purpose of establishing contact and setting up a united front.

Thereupon the arrangements com-

mission of the reformist confederation fixed on August 26th as their congress date so as not to have the other congress meeting alongside theirs. Determined to have both congresses sitting at the same time, the C. G. T. U. again altered its congress date. This put the reformists in a very awkward position since they would have had to change their congress date again, which would have shown that they were clearly afraid of the Unitary Confederation, so they decided to open their congress on the day appointed in spite of the fact that the C. G. T. U. was going to meet in congress on the same day.

THUS both congresses were opened in Paris on August 26th in different parts of the town. Our comrades had previously proposed to the reformists that the two congresses be held in the same building but in different halls so as to have a sort of fraternization, as it were, but the reformists declined to consider the proposal.

A general idea of the two congresses is to be gained from the reports of a contributor to the more than moderate paper, "Le Temps," who attended both. This is what he says:

"The Congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor gives one the impression of a pre-war congress of Labor. There are the same proletarian persons, the same speeches about revolution, the same talk of the overthrow of capitalism, exactly as if nothing had changed. With the reformist congress it was quite different. There it was to be seen

that statesmen were in session, men for whom the interests of the community play a very great role."

This opinion of the bourgeois writer on such a reactionary paper sufficiently characterizes the fundamental features of the two congresses.

THE first act of the C. G. T. U. congress was to write the other congress proposing that a joint session be held to go into the question of unity, falling which it was proposed that a mixed commission be appointed for this purpose. It was further proposed that the reformists should hear a delegation from the unitary congress.

This proposal caused an uproar at the reformist congress and a battle began around the question of whether the delegation ought to be heard or not. Although the leaders were most decidedly against any such thing, the congress majority was in favor of giving the delegation a hearing.

When this was made known to the C. G. T. U. congress pur comrades (a proof of the ardent French temperament), rose as one man and sang the Internationale. They thought that since the reformists had decided to give them a hearing the majority were in favor of unity. But it is one thing to listen to proposals on unity and quite a different thing to adopt them.

THIS letter of the C. G. T. U. to the reformists was the start of a struggle of ideas at the congress of the reformist Confederation of Labor. The question of unity was not on their agenda as a separate question, but all the same out of the six days' proceedings three days were devoted to this burning question.

Unity can be left out of an agenda, but to pass the question over in silence is impossible.

All efforts to set up the united front in France have failed, in so far as its consolidation has had to depend on the leading lights in the reformist movement. It would be wrong, however, to say that the attempts to establish the united front have produced no results as far as the masses are concerned.

THE workers' congresses, the creation of the central committee of action, the opposition to the war, the struggle against Caillaux' financial plans, they have all helped to make of the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation a rallying point for the dissident elements inside the reformist movement.

What was the strength of the opposition at the reformist congress? When the votes were taken it was found that ten per cent of the unions represented voted for unity. If, however, the clever pre-congress preparations be taken into consideration, the way it was ideologically worked over by the leaders, the organizational wire-pulling, and all the specific peculiarities of French congresses where it is extremely difficult to determine the number of workers represented and the actual relative strength of the various groupings during the vote taking, it will be realized that the ten per cent, that voted for unity represents the will of a far bigger percentage in the subsidiary organizations of the reformist confederation. (End of Article 1.)

The second and final article dealing with the two congresses of the French trade union movement will be given in tomorrow's issue. Watch for it.

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The Founders Fade

By LELAND OLDS.

Political democracy based on geographical representation is played out. The attempt to run 20th century industrial states with governmental machinery designed in the 18th century is breaking down. This is the significance of revolutionary events in Russia, Italy and England.

Confusion of thinking arises when social revolution is conceived as an extension of democracy. Fundamentally it is a transformation of government to conform with the lines of economic interest and authority. The breakdown of political democracy becomes critical when the failure of any political party to command a majority prevent the government from handling social maladjustments. Class antagonism comes to the fore and the cooperation necessary to economic functioning is not forthcoming. Organized groups take to direct action.

On the collapse of representative government in England a Wall Street Journal writer in London says: "The fact is that a state of political apathy has settled down upon the people of Great Britain. In 9 constituencies out of 10 there is no political organization worthy of the name. Even in parliament, party lines are broken up when a vote is taken. The strongest and ablest nucleus in parliament is the industrial group."

Lenin knew what would take the place of political partyism when he made his bid for power in Russia with the slogan All Power to the Soviets. Mussolini, with his socialist background, saw it when he moved to constitute in Italy under his dictatorship a government composed of the industries rather than regions, with the dominant branch of parliament composed of representatives of organized capital and labor. Both followed the prophecy delivered 20 years ago by Daniel De Leon, leader of the socialist labor party in this country:

"As the slough shed by the serpent which immediately appears in its new skin, the political state will have been shed; and society will simultaneously appear in its new administrative garb. The industries regardless of the former political boundaries, will be the constituencies of the new central authority. Like the flimsy cardhouses that children raise, the present political governments will tumble down, their places taken by the central and subordinate administrative organs of the nation's industrial forces!"

That change is coming in America. Upon labor's advance preparation

GUIDE TO LABOR NEWS OF WEEK

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CLOTHING strikers win
SHERIFF seeks Burns men
SOUTH is openshop paradise
SEEK repeal of seamen's act
ST. LOUIS hears Purcell
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FOREIGN

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Catch Burns' Dicks

JOLIET, Ill.—(FP)—The sheriff of Will county is scouring Illinois with warrants for the arrest of 5 Burns private detectives implicated in the bombing of a Joliet garage where the organized auto mechanics have been on strike for 11 weeks. The strikers, who are being transferred to a local of their own from the railway machinists, demand 85c an hour for day work and 90c for night work. They have been getting around 60c.

The Burns frameup, as charged by the attorney for the strikers, started in getting the confidence of a striker by a man who posed as an insurance solicitor. The striker and the supposed solicitor had a few drinks and walked downtown to the Buick garage. Here the solicitor after lighting a bomb, according to the union story which led to the warrants, told his companion to run while he himself stayed in the background.

Just as the striker ran four other Burns men who had been planted pursued and shot him, in cooperation with the police. But a policeman looked into the space where the bomb was dropped and seized the skulker, who turned out to be the Burns agent. The police let him go the next day out the union attorney had the sheriff take out warrants for all 5 Burns men in this bomb frameup against the union.

will depend its share in the new apportionment of authority.

Amalgamated Crushes Boss Attempt to Buck Closed Union Industry

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO—(FP)—At a cost of 19 weeks idleness for 1500 union members, of almost half a million dollars to the union in relief alone, of hundreds of members arrested on frame-up charges, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers emerge completely triumphant from the critical contest with the International Tailoring Co. in the New York and Chicago clothing industry.

Incidentally the United Garment Workers, the American Federation of Labor organization that attempted to furnish strikebreakers, is thrown out of the shops it entered after the strike was called June 25 and its contract with the company is torn up. The stand originally taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor on behalf of the Amalgamated, protesting against the United's strikebreaking, is justified by the union victory, which was announced Nov. 7.

The International Tailoring Co. and its subsidiary the J. L. Taylor Co. were the only firms of any size that declined to renew the 3-year agreement which expired last June. They now sign it without a syllable of alteration, just as it was presented by the Amalgamated in the first instance. But they face a demoralized market, with customers forced to go elsewhere to get orders filled and with the damaged prestige of an unsuccessful attempt to break the union.

Though a millionaire concern, it had pretended to be unable to pay wages and meet the conditions agreed to by all the other large houses. Its attempt to run on a so-called union basis with the United in Chicago, its attempt to run open shop in New York City and set up an open shop factory in Rock Island, Ill., in place of its Chicago work, all failed. When the busy season came on the employer caved in.

The spectacular raids made by the police against union officials, pickets and other members, with lurid giant headlines in the capitalist dailies and amazing charges of attempted murder, conspiracy, assault and so on all the way down to disorderly conduct, will drop quietly into the wastebasket of unsuccessful openshop drives. The company will not press its charges and will not appear as complaining witness, general organizer Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated announces.

"It was the most critical test for (Continued on page 4.)

DID YOU GET A VACATION WITH PAY THIS YEAR?

No Rest for Wicked Workers Is Rule

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Now that the vacation season is about over, how about yours? Have you had your two weeks fishing trip—with pay? This question is raised for every wage worker by a bulletin on vacation policies in manufacturing industries issued by the New York state department of labor.

According to this report the chances are nine to one that you had your vacation with pay if you are an office worker but six to one that you didn't if you engaged in actually producing the goods.

No Rest for Wicked Workers.

Out of 1500 plants investigated, the department found 1380 or 91 per cent with vacation policies for office workers, 1021 or 68 per cent with vacation policies for foremen but only 270 or 18 per cent with such policies for their productive workers. Vacations for productive workers are, however, more common in large plants than in small ones, the proportion of plants with more than 500 employees running as high as 30 per cent.

Productive workers also receive less favorable treatment in length of vacation allowed and in length of service required to qualify for vacation privileges. Where a majority of the office workers receive two weeks vacation the productive workers receive only one week.

And where a large proportion of the office workers qualify for vacations after six months and practically all after a year's service, productive workers must put in from one to two years to qualify. As a result a considerable proportion of the workers do not have vacations even in factories with vacation policies.

Different from Russia. On this question Russia, where unions are a recognized part of the industrial order, presents a strong contrast. There the finest country estates are being developed as worker rest homes and vacations with pay are a regular feature of union agreements. In the Baku oil field, to cite a single instance mentioned in the British trade union delegation report, "each worker who has completed five and one-half months' service becomes eligible for a fortnight's yearly holiday on full pay."

Moscow-Peking Air Route Established Assured by Soviet

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—(By Mail)—Together with Ambassador Karakhan there have arrived here the participants in the Moscow-Peking aerial expedition headed by Mr. Schmidt, who declared that Soviet airmen had carefully investigated the Moscow-Peking air route, thus enabling the establishment of air communication between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and China via Mongolia in future.

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

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

50,000 ORGANIZED WORKERS SUPPORT WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1)

political field, of the working class. The trade union delegation consisted of delegates from 15 local unions, one joint board and one district council representing 20,000 workers. Locals No. 2, 9 and 22, representing 30,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union could not elect delegates because the new elections in their union took all their attention, but Brother Sasha Zimmerman one of the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated that the union membership could be counted upon to join the movement for a united labor ticket.

63 Delegates Present.

There were also present delegates from 10 fraternal organizations representing 2,000 workers; the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League had delegates representing 4,000 workers. The total number of delegates present was 63.

The conference was opened by Comrade William Weinstein, general secretary, District No. 2, who outlined that the efforts of the Workers' (Communist) Party to create a united labor ticket, and that this conference was a step in that direction. Sister Warshofsky of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union was elected chairman; Brother Rosenfeld, a member of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union was elected secretary.

I. L. G. W. U. Official Speaks.

Brother Sasha Zimmerman, left wing official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said that the need for unity of labor on the political field was greater than ever, and that his union in following the leadership of the left wing were supporting the Workers' Party in the building up of a united labor ticket.

Furrier Lauds Communists. Brother Suref, member of the Furriers' Union, compared the socialist party labor fusion conference at which all militant delegates of trade unions were kicked out, and the conference called by the Workers' Party, at which the real fighters against the bosses were organizing an honest united front. He also said that the furriers had long felt that the united political force of the bosses, with their injunctions and court decrees, could only be fought effectively by a political organization of the workers. Therefore the entire membership of the Furriers' Union was committed to support the Workers' Party in this admirable attempt to unite all the workers on a united labor ticket.

Brother Rosenbaum, member of the Protective Shoe Workers' Union, pointed out how successful a handful of militants, organized in the Trade Union Educational League, had been in creating a mass sentiment among the shoe workers in Brooklyn for a united labor ticket.

Labor Party Nucleus.

Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor on the Workers' Party ticket, speaking in the name of the Workers' (Communist) Party said that the gathering was very significant, as it speaks for 50,000 organized workers in New York City. He pointed out that the Communists were the only ones who were leading the workers correctly in the fight against the bosses and the reactionary leadership. The victories in the Furriers' Union and in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union indicate the turn to the left, which will result in a powerful united front on the political field, the building up of a mass labor party. This conference is the nucleus of the labor party.

The resolutions committee with Brother Spivak of the Furriers' Union, as chairman, presented a resolution calling for the support of the united labor ticket and endorsing the candidates of the Workers' Party as the only ones in this campaign fighting for unity of labor on the political field. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Executive Committee Elected.

The resolution also recommended the election of a committee to actively support the united labor ticket campaign and cooperate with the Workers' Party campaign committee. The following executive committee was elected:

John D. Masso of the Glass Beyerlers' Union; Peter Darek, Window Cleaners No. 3; H. Gordon, Paper Plate and Bag Makers; Alfred Miller, Hotel Workers, Amalgamated Food Workers; A. Shek, Local 45, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. Kaufman, Amalgamated Metal, District No. 1; D. Zekster, Furriers No. 1; Ph. Glantzman, Furriers No. 5; M. Spivak, Furriers No. 10; Max Suref, Furriers No. 15; Fanny Warshawsky, Furriers' Joint Board; Jacob Rosenbaum, Shoe Workers' No. 53; Savity, Shoe Workers' No. 54; Crane, Shoe Workers' No. 60; Shader, Shoe Workers' District Council, No. 2; Kivinton, Workmen's Circle, No. 314; M. Liebman, Workmen's Circle, No. 356; M. Wasserman, Workmen's Circle, No. 272; Roeder, Workmen's Circle, No. 245; Louis Zinn, Workmen's Circle, No. 671; Millman, Workmen's Circle, No. 546; Rose Nevins, United Council of Working Women; H. Grossman, Workmen's Circle, No. 620; Jack Stachel, Wm. Weinstein, and Chas. Krumbel of the District Executive Committee of the Workers' Party; S. Dan, of the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers' League, and Bert Miller, of the Trade Union Educational League, District No. 2.

Supports Russian Recognition.

Comrade Alexander Trachtenberg of the Workers' Party made an appeal for an energetic campaign for recognition of the Soviet Union and spoke of the dangers of a new attack. The conference adopted a resolution to support the campaign and instructed the executive committee to cooperate in making the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution a united front demonstration of labor.

Demonstrations will be held at the Central Opera House in New York City on Nov. 6 and in the Grand Assembly Hall, Brooklyn, the same evening.

Other resolutions unanimously adopted were on world trade union unity, on political labor unity, on the DAILY WORKER and on the United Council of Working Women.

Pledge Financial Support.

The conference delegates pledged financial support to the campaign committee in its work.

Great Soviet Trading Exhibition a Success

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NIJNY-NOVGOROD, Sept. 10.—(By Mail)—Up to August 20, the turnover of the Niiny-Novgorod Fair surpassed 66 million roubles. There have been registered altogether 1,641 firms including 322 state enterprises, co-operative, 464; mixed companies limited, 12; private, 699; foreign, 154. There also were registered 43,307 towns of various goods.

Chinese merchants from Sinkiang, who brought raw hides, wool and sheepskins participated. They declared that Russian goods, sugar, manufactured goods, etc. can compete favorably by their quality and prices with English and Japanese.

LABOR PARTY BAR GN COMMUNISTS PROVEN FAILURE

British L. P. Official Relates Experience

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—How the insistence of the yellow socialist leaders of the British labor party on exclusion of the Communists either destroys the necessary unity of labor or is ignored by local labor party sections, is shown by an article by Will Crick, president of the Rusholm divisional labor party, member of the executive of the Manchester borough labor party and president of Branch 5, of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

"The passing of a resolution to keep the Communists out, is easy," says Crick, "but its putting into effect is up an entirely different street; and many local labor parties have found."

Disaster to Bar Communists.

"In Manchester many attempts have been made to apply the decision, but on each occasion the attempt has been abandoned only when the movement has been almost overwhelmed in disaster."

"The Manchester borough labor party refused to accept Communists as delegates, and yet, in full knowledge of this decision, the Manchester and Salford Trades Council elected two Communists amongst its delegates to the borough labor party."

"The Manchester and Salford Trades Council even elected a Communist as its president."

"The borough labor party acting on the L. P. decisions, refused to accept these delegates, and requested the Trades Council to appoint others who were not Communists, but the latter body reaffirmed its previous decisions, and said the borough labor party must accept its already properly appointed delegates or none at all."

Had to Ignore L. P. Rule.

"The labor party refused to accept them, and then came the inevitable split forced by the right wing. What a spectacle."

"Finally, better counsel prevailed and unity between the two bodies was attained by the labor party climbing down, reversing its decision, ignoring the national conference decision and accepting the Communist delegates."

Local Unions Supported Communists.

"Even trade union branches affiliated to the borough labor party were up in arms. One branch of the National Railwaymen's Union instructed its Communist delegates to sit tight and refuse to leave when asked. An 'Amalgamated Engineers' Union branch withdrew its non-Communist delegate and appointed a Communist instead."

"The Rusholme divisional labor party has now had the experience of two parliamentary elections with the Communist William Paul as candidate, and it can be definitely stated that it never fought two finer elections. Communists and all the rest rubbed shoulders and gave a real insight of what can be accomplished when unity prevails. A representative election committee was set up and its decisions were unswervingly carried out by all."

Communists Worked Loysally. "As election agent for the Communist Paul in the last fight, I can testify to the fact that my instructions as agent were implicitly carried out by the Manchester members of the Communist League and the Young Communist League, who were ever eager to perform even the humblest task."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

RUSSIA THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DO IMPROVE, PROFESSOR WARD TELLS AUDIENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, October 14.—"Lenin was the greatest mind functioning on the political field in our generation."

"Economic conditions in Russia are improving, and Russia is the only country in Europe where they are improving."

Witnessed Class Struggle Everywhere

These were among the striking statements made by Harry F. Ward, president of the American Civil Liberties' Union and professor at Union Theological Seminary, New York, to nearly 250 people at a luncheon given at the town hall to welcome him back after a year's journey to Europe and the Orient.

During the year Dr. Ward visited Russia, Germany, England, France, China, Japan and India. In all of them he found the struggle between oppression and freedom still active.

"Enormous creative forces are at work in Russia," he said. "Working very intensely and rapidly. Liberalizing tendencies there are on the increase. Considerable liberty exists with regard to criticizing acts of the administration. Repression is felt only when criticizing the fundamental principles of the existing institutions. But then, we in America do not treat with great consideration those who question the fundamentals of the American government. The only reason we have as much freedom now as we have is because those who are interested in keeping things as they are feel that the country is 'safe.'"

If great Britain succeeds in her present policy of isolating Russia, both east and west, Dr. Ward said, the Soviet government would probably be forced to take stronger repressive measures.

"It is either the present order in Russia, or Czarism," declared Dr. Ward. "There is nothing in between. If the old crowd gets back into power, the deaths which have taken place since the revolution will be as nothing to the killing that will take place, and the cross will be carried in the forefront of the killing. The old regime will not leave alive man, woman, or child suspected of Communist tendencies."

Dr. Ward declared that there were only two kinds of stabilization possible for the world—bankers' stabilization or Communist stabilization, and that the latter was preferable. The bankers could accomplish their kind of stabilization only by raising the standard of living of the workers and peasants everywhere, and by carrying on such subtle propaganda that the



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
They arrested 26 of his co-workers.
They are trying to railroad 15 of them to the penitentiary.

FIGHT the Zeigler Frame-up!

The mine bosses, the Ku Klux Klan, Farrington's machine, and the State Power are all lined up in this dastardly conspiracy against the Zeigler miners.

Act Quickly! The Danger Is Great! Time Is Pressing! Hurry Up With

HELP!

Send contributions to

International Labor Defense
23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

PAXTON HIBBEN, IN MOSCOW, SEES GREAT CHANCES

Hopes U. S. Recognition Comes This Winter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—(By Mail)—Captain Paxton Hibben of the American army arrived here lately. Mr. Hibben was in Russia in 1915-16 as secretary of the American Embassy. In 1921 he came to Russia with the American commission to visit famine districts and made a report which served as a basis for the American Relief Association and in 1922 he visited Moscow at the head of the Children Relief Committee.

In 1923 he was brought to trial being accused in America of publishing articles and delivering speeches in favor of recognition of the U. S. S. R. and for participation in the Society of Friends of Soviet Russia. The Hibben case was dragging for a long time and caused sensation in the United States.

An ex-Russian officer who confessed to being an agent of Grand Duke Cyrill was called as the chief witness against him. The court gave no verdict and Hibben retained his rank of captain of the American army.

In an interview with a press correspondent, Captain Hibben said:

"I notice enormous changes in the U. S. S. R. since 1922. The workers' and peasants' Republic is showing great energy in reconstruction of the country, especially in technical science. I hope that the United States will soon recognize Russia."

"I know many influential people who before were against recognition but afterwards became ardent adherents to this idea. Senator Borah as it is known is a most influential member of the senate who stands for recognition, and I hope that he will be successful when there will be a winter session of congress in December."

Trade Union Congress General Council Makes Arthur Pugh Chairman

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Trade Union General Council having met at its first session since Scarborough, a chairman was elected for the coming year. He is Arthur Pugh, and as chairman, will preside over meetings of the council and be next year's president of the Trade Union Congress.

Arthur Pugh was born in 1870, apprenticed when 13 years old to a butcher, a few years later becoming a steel worker in South Wales. He became secretary of the Frodingham, Lincolnshire, branch of the British Steel Smelters' Association in 1899, organized a branch of the independent labor party there.

In 1906, he was appointed assistant general secretary of his union, leaving his workshop to take office. He became a member of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress in 1920, and has served on the general council each year since.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

MISSIE'S DRESS.

4015. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make as illustrated in the large view, requires 3 1/2 yards of plain material 27 inches wide, and 1/4 yard of plain material for a 10-year size. With short sleeves 1/4 yard less of the plain material is required. Price 12c.

GIRL'S DRESS.

4999. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make as illustrated in the large view, requires 3 1/2 yards of plain material 27 inches wide, and 1/4 yard of plain material for a 10-year size. With short sleeves 1/4 yard less of the plain material is required. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE:

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Fashion Book, showing color plates and containing the designs of ladies', misses' and children's fashions, 200 illustrations and comprehensive articles on dress-making. Also some points for the needle and thread. All valuable hints to the housewife.

Coming!

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 18—IMPERIAL HALL, 2406 N. Halsted St.

The First Daily Worker RESCUE PARTY

Given by the North Side Branch.

There will be DANCING to good music.

There will be PRIZES of all kinds.

No charge for COFFEE and LIFE PRESERVERS will be made.

Display of Original Cartoons by All the Noted Artists in the Labor Movement.

AT 8 P. M. SHARP 50 CENTS ADMISSION

They're framing up on Zeigler!

They are trying to break the Zeigler Spirit.
They removed Zeigler's fighting union officers.
They murdered Mike Sarovich.
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23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

EIGHTY KLUXERS JAILED IN RIOT, FIVE ARE SHOT

Klan Meeting Cause of Bloodshed in Mass.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., August 11.—Five men were shot, one of whom is dying, in a Ku Klux Klan riot at their meeting here. Police arrested eighty Klansmen, and found two rifles, a shotgun, and two belts of ammunition on the arrested Kluxers.

Five Men Shot.

Alonso Foley, 22, of Saxonyville, with a bullet lodged in his brain, was the dying man.

Foley and four companions were standing in the road near the Klan meeting place. Shots were fired and the five dropped. Foleys companions and their injuries:

William Bradley, 25, bullet wound in thigh; Thomaso Sliney, 23, gunshot wound in right cheek; Frank McGuire, 30, gunshot wounds in cheek and back; Edmund Purcell, 21, top of left ear shot away.

The Klan meeting, held on the Libby farm, in South Sudbury, was one of the largest ever held in this vicinity and drew a large crowd of curious spectators.

Klansmen Attack.

The highways in all directions were clogged with automobiles. Attacks by the Klansmen on the anti-its followed the breaking up of the meeting.

One large party of Klansmen broke thru an attacking crowd and made their way to the Libby house. A crowd of anti-its surrounded the house and aid was asked of the state constabulary.

Meanwhile, a dozen smaller disorders were taking place and the shooting of the five young men from ambush was going on.

District Attorney Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex county today ordered a searching probe of the disorders and the shooting.

More than 200 men of all ages were assembled about the Klan field when without warning a volley issued from near a henhouse on a road in the rear of the Libby farm. As the five young men fell to earth a panic ensued.

Automobiles began to hurry away in all directions. There were many collisions in the confusion.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago.

Sept. 13—National Labor Defense Day, Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 3 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Vanuren and Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 24—Saturday, 3 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Vanuren and Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense Bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Ave.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above and not to arrange other affairs for those dates. Rally to the International Labor Defense.

RENEGADE LABOR EDITOR PROTESTS WHEN BOSSES STRIKE AT UNION'S FAKERS, COLLABORATION ONE WAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—In the current issue of the local labor paper, there is published a rather peculiar wall of a renegade, with regard to the "unfair" methods used by the Citizens' Alliance, in insisting in its last bulletin, that "all officers elected (of the Central Labor Union) June 6th were candidates advocated and supported by the Communists."

For "Fair Employers".

This falsehood has stimulated the erstwhile radical to collect his knowledge of the class struggle, and make the following piece of sophistry pass as his latest pearl of wisdom:

"In a wild effort to paint the strictly trade union central labor union as a 'red' organization and so attempt to discredit organized labor with fair employers, cause industrial unrest and bitter feeling between labor and employer, the citizens' alliance casts truth to the winds."

This is quite a discovery on the part of the editor in question. He reduces the problem of industrial unrest, to the very simple proportions of whether the statements of O. P. Briggs, a local head of an industrial espionage system, are true or false in respect to the Central Labor Union.

Nothing could be more simple than this. There was a time however, when the contortionist editor of the local labor paper, recognized that the class struggle was a war between the master class and the working class; that creations like O. P. Briggs were the paid tools of capitalism, who know no restraints and recognize no bounds, in their dark, nefarious designs upon the working class. Today he pleads for and expects "fairness" from the Briggs' camp.

An Attack on Labor.

But what is of great importance in this connection, to the rank and file of Minneapolis labor, is the fact that the fight on the left wing, waged by the renegade and the reactionaries and applauded by O. P. Briggs, as an excellent disruptive tactic calculated to help the bosses, was merely a step toward the complete destruction of the labor movement, as was pointed out by the left wing.

Paul J. Smith, who followed the line of disruption closely, together with his allies, strongly insisted that once the local waters of the C. L. U. would be purged of its red flakes, the bosses would rush to embrace the unions, that there would be a cordial entente between the lion and the lamb. They spoke as if they had guarantees from the citizens' alliance, into which all of the bosses are organized.

But everything is not gold that glitters.

Now, we find, according to the local labor sheet, that the same bosses who supported the labor fakers in their persecution of the left wing, are engaged in downright slander upon the composition of the C. L. U.; that they persist in branding that body "Communist" when it is not. And it is perfectly true that it is not.

Capitalists Kick Fakers.

Making war on all labor unions and movements, the capitalists secured the services of the labor fakers, to first out the Communists. That having been accomplished, as they think, now they turn upon their allies, the labor fakers, to smash them, as a

UPHOLSTERS ON STRIKE AGAINST AETNA WAGE CUTS

Put on Second Cut of 10 Per Cent

The upholsterers working for the Aetna Furniture company, 480 West 24th street, are striking against the outrageous wage cuts and tricks of the manager. The whole force of 23 are out, while the other remaining workers in the shop, employing 50, are day workers and laborers of unskilled type, whose wages were not cut yet, tho the firm is planning to cut their wages, too, if they can first break the strike of the upholsterers.

The firm posted a notice a week ago, saying that there would be a wage cut of 10 per cent. The manager made a speech, not asking the upholsterers to agree, but merely "explaining" how the poor company was "losing money" and the owners were reduced to hunger and poverty—all the usual bunk. A very pitiful tale told with tears in the eyes—but all lies.

No Union Aid from Faker Kohn.

The upholsterers have no union or contract, because of the policy of the international union under President Kohn betrays all upholsterers to the open shop by a positive refusal to organize the unorganized. Kohn's idea being that the fewer members the union has the better union it is!

When the men got their pay, however, they discovered that besides a ten per cent cut from the old scale, they got a second ten per cent cut making a cut of twenty per cent.

Drastic Cut in Starvation Wages.

Men with families to support, who had been getting the lowest wages in the city from this scabby Aetna firm, and who had been trying to exist on \$35 a week, now found the boss trying to force them to work for \$28 a week.

They rebelled yesterday, held a meeting, elected a shop committee and went to the boss with their demands. He refused to talk to two men, the best workers in the shop, saying he didn't want to see them around the place any more.

No Second Cut—No Discrimination.

The men then added to their first demand, that the second cut be rescinded, the demand that no discrimination be practiced against any of their number. The boss argued and pleaded, then got huffy and called eight big cops, but the men were orderly and walked out with their tools after giving the boss a last chance.

Pickets were being posted yesterday and delegates to other shops to warn the workers not to accept jobs from the Aetna Furniture company, known as the cheapest firm in the city to work for.

Kansas City, Mo. "Hands Off China" Meeting Aug. 18

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Altho the capitalist press has little to say regarding the developments in China, we know from better sources that the struggle is still going on, that the cables are buzzing with communications to the foreign offices of the imperialist powers and that like pythons they are watching for an opportunity to strike a death blow to the militant spirit of the Chinese masses.

So once again in Kansas City the friends of the oppressed Chinese people will hold a "Hands Off China" meeting. The meeting will be held Tuesday, Aug. 18th, at the Open Forum tent, 12th and Forest. No admission will be charged.

J. E. Dolson, lecturer from California, one who is qualified to speak on this subject, will speak. The protest meeting will be attended by many who are quickly becoming wise to the game of imperialism. Other speakers representing the oppressed people will also address the meeting.

E. Hugo Oehler.

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, August 14, 1925.

- 237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
- 122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
- 429 Boiler Makers, 16th and Ave. M.
- 424 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
- 533 Boiler Makers, 82d and Halsted.
- Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
- 2300 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
- 14258 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 Westworth Ave.
- 9 Electricians, 2501 W. Monroe St.
- 152 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
- 653 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
- 545 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Westworth Ave.
- 45 Fur Workers.
- 3717 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
- 21 Garment Workers, 176 W. Washington St., 5 P. m.
- 34 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield.
- 118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
- 7 Janitors, 146 W. Washington St.
- Leather Goods Workers, Joint Board, 323 W. Van Buren.
- 4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 123 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Sts.
- 746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
- 1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted.
- 6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
- 73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 6 Photo Engravers, 514 W. Harrison St., 6:30 P. m.
- 310 Plumbers, 130 W. Washington St.
- 563 Plumbers, 2212 S. Halsted St.
- 612 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
- 237 Railway Carmen, 58th and Halsted.
- 1238 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
- 1307 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
- 363 Railway Clerks, 3 S. Clinton St.
- 637 Rope Splicers, 55th Milwaukee Ave.
- 2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 P. m.
- Telegraphers, O. R. T. Court Club, and Western Hotel.
- 111 Upholsterers, 159 N. State St.
- 301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Locust St.

Local 269, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 No. Robey.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

fitting reward for their treachery to the working class.

But this is too much even for equilibrium labor editors. So he squawks. There is "unfairness" abroad. It's against the rules of the game, etc., etc. Once again the rank and file of labor has a good lesson illustrated for its benefit.

Potential Communists.

To the capitalist class all workers are potential Communists. Therefore, all labor organizations must be destroyed, even if no single Communist is within them. Labor must answer these tactics of capitalism with the invincible tactic of the united front.

15 Schools Ready By Sept. 8th Says Board

Fifteen new school buildings are promised for Sept. 8th, the beginning of the fall term, by the board of education thru its business manager's office. The schools, according to the report, will provide seats to approximately 11,000 children.

They will be located at the following places: Stockton (junior high), Montrose avenue and Beacon street; Schurz (senior high), Milwaukee avenue and Addison street; Avalon Park, Kenwood avenue and 81st street; Brentano, Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; Doollittle, Rhodes avenue and 35th street; Douglas, Calumet avenue and 32d street; Grant, Western avenue and Wilcox street; Hamline, Bishop and 47th streets; Shakespeare, Greenwood avenue and 46th street; Sheridan, Escanaba avenue and 90th street; Talcott, Ohio and Lincoln streets; Thorp, Burley avenue and 89th street; Ward, Shields avenue and 27th street; Wentworth, South Sangamon and 70th streets.



BUILDERS AT WORK TO GIVE NECESSARY CO-OPERATION

THIS WILL HELP YOU!

To make it easier for the growing army of Builders and Agents throughout the country to get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY and to sell books and pamphlets—bundles of supplies are being sent regularly.

Sub books, special blanks, report cards, literature catalogues—all the necessary tools for Builders are shipped—and will be shipped on request—to make the job of building the DAILY WORKER so much easier.

But this is not all. The DAILY WORKER wants this army of loyal workers to have every possible advantage. For this reason the DAILY WORKER is always ready to send out bundles of the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY for free distribution. There is no charge for these—and if you can't pay the postage for them—the DAILY WORKER gladly will.

But the point is that sample copies of both the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY can be had free of charge. They are ready for your use. If you want to distribute these at your shop, at your local union meeting or around your neighborhood, you can do a real job of propaganda distribution.

Simply write in to the DAILY WORKER telling us just how many copies of each publication you will need for your purpose—and within a few days you will receive a bundle of the best material for a real job of Communist building.

UNEMPLOYMENT STEADILY MOUNTS, WORKERS SPEEDED UP TO KEEP INDUSTRY FROM COLLAPSING

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The displacement of human labor by machinery and speedup management methods continues to feature government reports on production and employment. In June the amount of goods produced by manufacturing industry was 25 per cent above the average of 1919 and 20 per cent above June, 1924, while the number of workers employed to get this production was nearly 6 per cent below the 1919 average and less than 2 per cent above June, 1924.

Industrial employment in Illinois is on the downgrade, according to the state department of labor. In July, for the fifth consecutive month, employers reduced their forces. The present level is slightly below July, 1924, and 15.5 per cent below the peak of 1923.

Hits Low Level.

This is the lowest level of employment since early in 1922 when the postwar depression was on. It means that 115,000 workers employed in Illinois factories two years ago are looking for jobs elsewhere today.

The situation is reflected in the 153 persons who applied for every 100 jobs available, altho this is a slight improvement over July, 1924, when there were 171 applicants for every 100 places open.

Reports from iron and steel firms show up the optimistic reports on steel buying circulated by the trade journals. Employment fell off 3.2 per cent in the month, reducing the level to 10 per cent below March. At that time there were still about 11 per cent more employed in the industry than in July, 1924.

Car and locomotive shops laid off 10 per cent of their employees in the month, a reduction of more than 20 per cent since May. Agricultural implement makers laid off 6 per cent. On the other hand the usual seasonal boom added 10.6 per cent in the men's garment trades and 24 per cent in women's clothing factories.

Decline in Steel Industry.

The decline in the steel and railway equipment industries is due largely to the slump in railroad buying. In the first six months of 1925 the railroads ordered 333 new locomotives, compared with 701 in 1924 and 1,739 in the first six months of 1923. Similarly railroad orders for new cars fell from 67,292 in the first half of 1923 and

40,000 HOMES LOST YEARLY IN ANGEL CITY

Real Estate Sharks Are "Famine Stricken"

By FRAPIESA.

LOS ANGELES, August 13.—For the year ended July 31, 1925, covering the period of slump, approximately 40,000 homes have been forfeited in Los Angeles by owners. Expropriation of home owners still continues at the same momentum as during the past several months.

The homes were lost by the mortgaging process. In the majority of cases they were purchased on the installment plan, small portion of total price being paid down and the balance paid, "just like rent," month by month.

Because of the condition indicated a house and lot may be lost by several different purchases in a year and there are so many cases of this kind that it is logical to estimate that the actual number of homes and lots forfeited during the year was 30,000, although 40,000 buyers suffered.

Traffic in Homes.

This shows the frenzied nature of the gambling in homes. The eagerness of people to own their own homes makes them easy prey for those who profit by the hazard. Such is the percentage in favor of the professional gamblers behind the game that chances of home seekers to win are far less than those of players of the old Louisiana lottery were.

As usual, the victims are workers, for the greater part. Burdened with ever-increasing rents, mechanics and laborers are lured by the "own your own home" idea. They follow the ignis fatuus until sickness, unemployment or other misfortune comes. Then they find themselves in the swamp of bankruptcy from which there is no salvation. The real estate agents swoop down upon them and take their all. With savings gone houses taken from them, the home seekers are more destitute than if they had never tried to own homes.

Wide-spread Destitution.

The net result of the operations of the "own your own home" beasts of prey in Los Angeles during the past year may be placed at 100,000 destitute men, women and children. That is a minimum. But these 100,000 will not be found here. No, indeed. Thousands of them have gone back to the eastern states, the middle west and elsewhere. They left Los Angeles as a plague spot while they had enough cash to pay their fares.

In April, May and June this year trains alone carried as many as 8,000 persons a day bound east away from Los Angeles. The exodus still continues.

Home buyers are now very scarce anywhere. When they come within the scent of the real estate agents and these learn how much ready cash they have to commence to buy homes remarks such as "That guy has \$400!" are made in such awesome tones by the "subdividers" as to leave no doubt as to how scarce money is and how rare are prospective victims who possess it.

Home seekers have been plucked until there is nothing left to them.

SARGENT LENDS EAR TO PARDON PLEA OF MCCRAY

C. I. a s Prisoners Are Spurned, Not Politician

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Sargent lent a friendly ear to the lawyers who asked him, to pardon the political grafter, former Governor McCray of Indiana, serving ten years at Atlanta for forgery and using the mails to defraud, altho he does not give a passing thought to the scores of class-war prisoners jailed for their political views.

A delegation of Indiana politicians made the plea for McCray, who is George Ade's brother-in-law. Harry S. New, postmaster-general and a fellow politician, joined in the plea for pardon for the corrupt politician.

The petition was signed by fourteen state governors, thirty bank officials, and Thomas Taggart, Indiana's political boss.

Sargent listened to the appeal for two and one-half hours.

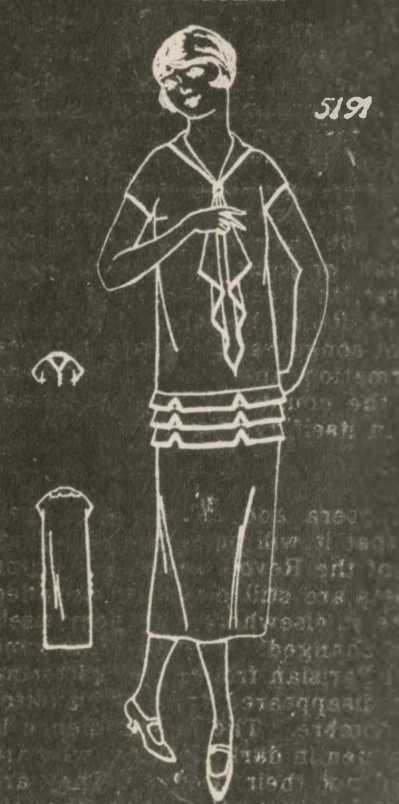
Congressmen Big Boozers Mrs. Scott Tells Divorce Court

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 13.—Bills for beer and wine used in the household of Representative Frank D. Scott, from 1917 up until prohibition, were introduced by his wife in their divorce suit today when Mrs. Scott took the stand to tell of threats made by Scott "to drag my skirts thru the mud so that no one would want to look at me."

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5191. Figured silk or crepe, gingham, tub silk or flannel may be used for this attractive design. The jabot may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 2 1/4 yards of 54-inch material. If the jabot is omitted 1/4 yard less material is required. Width of dress at the foot is 5 inches.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 600 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches and all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

RUSSIA TODAY

The first publication in England of this most complete report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, caused a great stir in the world trade union movement.

From all parts of the world came high praise for this historical document, from those workers in and out of the organized labor movement earnestly working for world trade union unity.

By all enemies of labor, capitalists and their henchmen, the bitterest criticism was levelled.

This report made by the Official Delegation of British Labor (including charts and maps) is an impartial study of every phase of life under the first world's workers' government. Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—these and other subjects are analyzed by the Delegation who have travelled unhindered and free to investigate in all sections of Soviet Russia.

It is a complete, impartial and dignified document of one of the world's leading bodies of Labor.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report.

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

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