

The Capitalist's Eldorado is one Sure Thing for Him; American Laborer is a Gold Mine of Surplus Value

WAGES RISE? SURE-- But Profits Five Times Faster

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Normally poured wealth into millionaire pockets out of all proportion to the slight gains handed to wage earning and salaried classes. This is shown in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue covering personal incomes in 1923. Through rents, royalties and interest, the owning class collected \$8,235,004,648 in 1923 compared with \$5,919,665,492 in 1922.

This represents a gain of \$2,315,339,156 or 39 per cent. The corresponding increase in wages and salaries was \$1,082,814,665, or 8 per cent. The income received from business, including profits on sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., jumped from \$5,258,250,071 in 1922 to \$8,095,614,926 in 1923, an increase of 54 per cent. Taking business income and property income together, we discover a combined increase of \$5,212,704,011, approximately five times the increase in salaries and wages reported.

The proportion of income from property to income from salaries and wages increased from 81 per cent to 110 per cent.

The changes in income from salaries, wages, business and property since 1918, when reports first covered all net incomes, over \$1,000, are shown as follows:

Income	Wages, etc.	Business	Property
1918	\$ 8,267,391,550	\$ 4,630,455,322	\$ 4,847,914,601
1919	10,755,692,651	6,708,344,984	4,973,648,190
1920	15,270,373,354	5,927,327,538	5,492,568,961
1921	13,813,169,165	4,170,363,591	5,345,249,176
1922	13,393,992,791	5,258,250,071	5,919,665,492
1923	14,776,807,456	8,095,614,926	8,235,004,648

The amounts collected from the public in dividends, interest, rents and royalties in 1923 were the highest ever recorded. Dividends amounted to \$3,559,924,264 compared with \$2,664,219,081 in 1922, \$2,735,845,795 in 1920 and \$2,448,749,244 in 1918, an increase of 44 per cent in five years. Interest amounted to \$2,762,866,525 compared with \$2,030,517,413 in 1922 and \$1,403,485,691 in 1918, an increase of 97 per cent. Rents and royalties totaled \$1,912,213,859 compared with \$1,224,928,998 in 1922 and \$975,679,666 in 1918, an increase of 96 per cent.

Rents, royalties, interest, dividends and profits from the sale of stocks and bonds are the chief items in the incomes of multimillionaires. The enormous growth in income from these sources accounts for the increase in the number of large incomes. It shows the increasing toll the upper classes are collecting at the expense of the normal purchasing power of the population.

GOVERNMENT AID, CHILD LABOR MAKE SUGAR TRUST PROSPEROUS

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Exorbitant profits of the American sugar trust at the expense of women and little children exploited in the sugar beet fields reveal the hypocrisy of Pres. Coolidge in his apology for refusing to cut the sugar tariff as recommended by the majority of the tariff commission. Coolidge based his defiance of this scientific method of adjustment by pleading for the producers of sugar beets.

Profits totaling \$12,420,753 were taken by the Great Western Sugar Co. in the year ended Feb. 28, 1925. Great Western, with plants in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, is the dominant corporation in the country's beet sugar industry. Its profits amount to \$14.40 on each \$25 share of common stock, or about 58 per cent. Cash dividends are being paid at the rate of 32 per cent a year.

Sugar companies operating in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii will also be beneficiaries of Coolidge's little favor. As these territories are reckoned as parts of the United States, their sugar comes in duty free.

The Central Aguirre Sugar Co., with plants in Porto Rico, affords a glimpse of the profits which these companies are making out of the high sugar tariff. Its 1924 profit of \$1,200,369 meant a return of 40 per cent on its common stock. It paid its stockholders cash dividends totaling 30 per cent, bringing the total cash distributed in the last 8 years up to 318.5 per cent or more than three times the entire capital stock.

But Coolidge said nothing about protecting these millionaire profits. His ostensible appeal was for the farmer. He said: "The farmer is entitled to share along with manufacturers by direct benefits under our national policy of protecting domestic industry." He referred to the sugar tariff of 1.764c a pound as protecting the American farmer "from the competitive impact of cheap Cuban labor."

The conditions under which the farm work is done in this so-called protected industry have been revealed by the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor. The bureau found that under the contract system prevailing the labor of mothers with little children and of boys and girls as young as six years was the regular thing in the sugar beet fields. In both Colorado and Michigan one-fourth of the child workers were under 10 years, one-half under 12 years, and only one-fifth to one-sixth were over 14 years. Coolidge's twice rejected nominee for attorney general, Charles B. Warren, is the principal

child slaver in the Michigan beet fields.

The bureau found these little children working long hours at work which was frequently dangerous. Working hours ran as high as 15 a day. Families were found huddled together in shanties which were not even waterproof and with practically no decent provision for sanitation.

Such revelations show that the high sugar tariff means no protection to the standards of workers who produce the sugar beets. It simply enables the sugar trust, which operates branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines as well as in the states, to add nearly 2c a pound to profits made by exploiting American labor to the limit. It is in the interest of this trust, which was an important agent in his election, that Coolidge refuses to reduce the sugar tariff as recommended by the government commission of experts.

THANKS, BESSEMER WORKERS

General Headquarters of the I. W. W. is in receipt of \$31.70, proceeds of an entertainment held at Bessemer, Mich. Instructions received from E. Sjoman, the sender, were to apply half to the General Defense and half to the fund to pay for moving headquarters.

PICNIC IN DETROIT

July Fourth and Fifth
HEAR CARL KELLER
(Chairman General Executive Board of the I. W. W.)

Subject:
INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Good Music—Dancing—Games—Dinner Will Be Served on the Grounds.

Take East Jefferson car to City Limits, then take Mt. Clemens Shore Line car to Stop 54. Cars leave every half hour. Picnic is at Finnish Marxian Club Park.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—WE'LL MEET YOU THERE.
(J. P. Thompson Is Coming August 16, 1925).



Six Millionaires Demand Patriots' Support

(By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press)

WASHINGTON.—(F. P.)—Six out of ten of Calvin Coolidge's cabinet are millionaires, and an admirer of the administration has pointed out that the days when the Senate was the Millionaires' Club have passed; that title now is held by the group that meets in the White House twice a week. Even with the anticipated resignation of Secretary of War Weeks, who got his million many years ago as a bond broker and banker, the wealth of this handful of rulers is so colossal as to leave no doubt of the instinct of the cabinet as a whole to guard sharply the privileges of private capital as against labor.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, whose fortune is estimated at anywhere from \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000, has dominated the Harding and Coolidge administrations in their economic policy. Probably the only men in the United States richer than he are the Rockefellers and Henry Ford. The Du Pont fortune is greater than the Mellon fortune, but it is divided among many heirs who quarrel bitterly and hence is merely a corporation. Mellon, dominant and scheming by nature, could have become a senator, but he saw that the drift of federal governmental power is all into the hands of the President. Since he wanted to run the country, he became boss of the cabinet.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of Commerce, is thought to have gathered between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in gold mining and other ventures in Australia, South Africa, Russia, China and various other parts of the world—generally as a director and engineer and small partner in big British enterprises. His contempt of little business' resistance to the growth of big business was well illustrated by his defense of the Big Five Chicago meat packers against the federal trade commission's inquiry during the war.

Secretary Kellogg is the richest man who has ever headed the state department, just as he was the richest lawyer—except possibly Knox—to sit in the Senate. He has accumulated \$5,000,000, his friends say, while acting as counsel for railroad, steel, insurance, banking and other corporations. He was unexpectedly brought into the cabinet, but has found the place so influential that he intends to stay. His legal advice in the "scraping" of such branches of the government as the tariff commission and the federal trade commission, and in crippling the legislative power of the rebellious Senate, is very valuable to Coolidge.

James J. Davis, head of the Moose order, is reputed to have made more than a million out of that scheme, and to have added possibly another million by means of his bank in Pittsburgh. He is one of the Mellon satellites. Inasmuch as Mellon is anti-union and is a super-employer, Davis at the head of the labor department of the government can contribute a great deal to the inactivity of the government in righting the wrongs inflicted upon unorganized as well as organized labor. Appropriations for the work of Davis' department have been steadily cut down, in places where the work disturbed Mellon's interests.

Finally, there is Hubert Work, who was first employed to undo the union record made by Will Hays as postmaster-general, and who later was made head of the interior department. His millions were made as a doctor, investor, proprietor of an asylum or sanatorium, and general attaché of the mining and smelting interests in Colorado.

Wilbur, New, Jardine and Sargent are said to be still below the million-dollar mark. However, their loyalty is beyond question.



We are all flunkies, however proud of our "American Manhood," we may claim to be. We are forced to live in the basest service that has so far appeared in the course of history, waiting on, producing for, taking the orders of, the most sodden, beastly, and ignoble ruling class that it is possible to imagine. We will remain in this condition, given tips and condescending praise when we are most servile, kicked and cuffed when we are not sufficiently responsive to the wishes of our masters the capitalists, until we organize as a class and put an end to capitalism. Join the I. W. W.

TWENTY BIG TRUSTS MAKE THREE BILLION PROFITS

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

The tens of billions of dollars taken from the public in profits since 1914 are reflected in Dow, Jones & Co. figures showing total profits of 20 corporations from 1914 to 1924. After paying hundreds of millions as interest on their bonds these 20 companies reported profits of \$3,167,674,935 remaining.

Cash dividends of \$676,494,184 went to the owners of preferred stocks, leaving \$2,491,080,751 for common stockholders. These received cash dividends of \$1,249,122,407.

The following figures from the Dow, Jones table tell the story. A number of the companies appear for only part of the 10-year period.

Company	Period	Profits
U. S. Steel	1914-24	\$1,183,225,079
General Motors	1914-24	322,367,663
General Electric	1914-24	253,478,829
Bethlehem Steel	1914-24	178,242,091
American Tobacco	1914-24	171,908,520
E. I. DuPont	1918-24	128,732,717
Sears-Roebuck	1915-24	99,504,398
Corn Products	1914-24	96,130,903
International Harvester	1917-24	91,261,457
Armour	1914-24	87,313,099
American Can	1918-24	86,042,410
Swift	1918-24	79,452,228
National Biscuit	1916-24	71,037,067
American Sugar	1914-24	67,374,249
Allied Chemical	1921-24	60,450,297
American Car & Foundry	1918-24	56,357,500
American Locomotive	1916-24	51,418,447
American Woolen	1918-24	30,380,424
Endicott-Johnston	1919-24	27,742,084
Montgomery Ward	1914-24	25,155,473

The first three are great Morgan corporations. The profits of U. S. Steel amount to more than 136 per cent on the entire capital stock over half of which represents no original investment.

Such profits go far to explain the unstable condition in industry where employment is far from satisfactory, while excessive profits continue. Profits greatly in excess of the sums needed by the country for new capital result in a continuous overdevelopment of producing power.

In the first place these companies reserved \$1,241,122,407 out of the profits for reinvestment in improving and expanding their plants. This sum, approximately equal to the cash dividends paid on common stock, would alone have taken care of the country's expansion. But the bulk of the dividends also represented savings, for with all their extravagance, the leisure class owners cannot spend their income.

The job of the investment bankers is to manufacture new securities to absorb these funds which are literally crying for investment. Otherwise they would glut the money market and bring down the return on capital. The new securities mean the erection of additional productive plant. The result is that production tends always to run away from the ability of the public to buy the products. This means chronic unemployment for labor.

EVERY CENT BELONGS TO LABOR

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

A quarterly dividend of \$2,500,000 declared by the First National Bank of New York on its \$10,000,000 capital stock means an annual dividend rate of 100 per cent on the stock of this branch of the Morgan combine. It means that the owners, with a nominal investment of \$10,000,000, will receive \$10,000,000 back each year as their share of the tribute levied by bankers on industry.

In recent years the owners have been satisfied with a mere 60 per cent. During that period the bank accumulated surplus profits of \$6,000,000, nearly seven times the par value of the stock. The recently announced increase in the dividend rate caused the market value of the stock to jump over \$2,600 a share.

That the bulk of bank profits go to a little circle of multi-millionaires who constitute the country's money aristocracy is revealed by a compilation in the Chicago Evening Post, showing 24 owners holding \$32,949,890 of the stock of Chicago banks. The list starts with the N. W. Harris estate holding worth \$4,228,260 and includes only those owning more than \$1,000,000 of Chicago bank stock. For that reason Hell an' Maria Dawes does not figure, as his bank holdings only total \$750,994. But that ought to help out his presidential salary.

The estate of E. C. Converse includes New York Bank stocks now worth more than \$8,000,000. Converse held 9,777 shares of Bankers Trust, 4,375 shares of Guaranty Trust and 4,000 shares of Liberty Trust, to mention only the largest holdings. These are all parts of the Morgan combine through which railroad and industrial corporations are manipulated.

What does the banker mean when he talks about the small investor? You or me? Not a bit. In discussing the shift of the small investor from tax exempt bonds to railroad and public utility securities, bankers define him as one who owns from \$1,000 to \$15,000 or \$25,000 in securities.

The power over the country's economic life exercised by bankers through the funds which small investors have accumulated in life insurance companies is shown in a recent study of their assets by the superintendent of insurance of New York state. His figures show that today \$9,000,370,000 of the country's wealth is controlled by life insurance companies. The largest item is \$3,863,644,281 of stocks and bonds. Next comes \$3,465,104,333 in mortgage loans. For a generation the New York financiers have used these huge assets in building up their control of industry.

CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND OF INDUSTRIAL UNION 120

A conference of the Oregon District of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120 of the I. W. W. will be held on July 6, 1925, in Portland, Oregon, at 10 o'clock a. m. We ask all members to try and be represented from the job, both by delegates and resolutions. Important matters are to be acted upon.—FRED LARSON, C. B. Sec'y, P. O. Box 3121.

CHANGE IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Fellow Worker W. W. Norris is now in charge of the Building Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 330 office at 212 South Spring Street, Room 376. All members should give Fellow Worker Norris full co-operation.—James Allen, Chairman G. O. C.

NOTICE.

Membership Chicago Small Industrial Union:—Fellow Worker Starkner has been elected temporary Branch Secretary to succeed F. W. Lamson who has resigned.

Address all communications to 951 W. Madison St.

Britain's Coal Trade Reveals World Slump

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Coal, the basis of modern industrial civilization is becoming a barometer forecasting the increasing storms which will mark the decay of capitalism. The intensity of the conflict between the great capitalist powers seeking an outlet for their surplus production is revealed in a U. S. department of commerce bulletin on the world coal trade with special reference to Europe.

World production of coal in 1925 and 1926, according to the bulletin, ran only slightly above prewar. In 1925 it was 1,361,000,000 tons and in 1926, 1,355,000,000 tons, compared with 1,342,000,000 tons in 1913. But changes in production and export centers, and especially in consuming areas, are noteworthy.

The British share of world production has declined from 21.4% in 1913 to 18% in 1925. The 1926 figures are not comparable because of the effect of the 7-month coal strike. The United States produced 38.5% in 1913, 38% in 1925 and 44.4% in 1926. Germany, France, Poland, Japan and China are also among the countries with a slightly greater percent of world coal production in 1926 than in 1913.

The coal trade has been important to England not only in itself but also because it provided outgoing cargo making possible lower shipping rates on goods brought from other countries in British vessels. England is now fighting with its back to the wall to recover foreign markets for its coal.

France, the principal foreign market for English coal, is using drastic measures to favor its own mines. Starting with reductions in freight rates on its own coal and increases in the tariff on imported coal it is proceeding to a general embargo on foreign fuel other than reparations coal from Germany.

"Thus", says the London Daily Herald (labor), "the price-cutting in the export trade practiced by the British mine owners and denounced by Herbert Smith at the recent meeting of the international miners executive in Paris has produced its deadly effect. The new French measure is merely a crushing retort to an uneconomic price war begun by British exporters."

The productive capacity of the British coal industry is greater than ever. Wages have been slashed. But it is doubtful whether Britain will regain her markets in face of the increased competitive power of Germany and the diminished dependence of France, the Netherlands and other countries on British coal. Meanwhile more than 200,000 British miners are unemployed.

Manhood Suffrage Peps Labor

By FEDERATED PRESS

TOKIO—(FP)—The coming of general manhood suffrage in Japan, scheduled for 1928, has proved an immense stimulus to the labor and radical movements both in the cities and among the peasants. In spite of the many splits in the trade union federations and political labor parties, activity has become intense. The study of Marxian and radical texts is going on to an extent second only to Russia. Recently 37 Japanese students were jailed for 1 year because of spreading what is officially known as dangerous thoughts, that is, radical doctrines.

Organized labor is divided into 8 principal bodies. The 4 conservative groups are the General Federation of Japanese Labor, founded in 1919, which now has 30,000 members; the Federation of Naval Workers with 45,000; the Japanese Seamen's Union with 45,000, and the Federation of Workers in Government Undertakings with 13,000—a total of 133,000.

The 3 moderately advanced bodies are the Natl. Federation of Trade Unions with 15,000 members which seceded from the General Federation in 1926; the Union of Tokio Municip-

pal Tramwaymen with 12,000, and the Stewards Federation with 7000—a total of 34,000.

The radical Natl. Council of Trade Unions with 20,000 members seceded from the General Federation in 1925.

The peasants are organized in the conservative Federation of Pan-Japanese Unions with 10,000 members (founded 1926); the somewhat less conservative General Federation of Japanese Peasants organized in 1927 with 5,000 members; the moderate Pan-Japanese Peasants Union just organized with 15,000 seceders from the Japanese Peasants Union; and the radical Japanese Peasants Union, founded in 1922 as a moderate body but at present under Communist influence, with 20,000.

There are therefore almost 200,000 organized Japanese trade unionists and 50,000 organized peasants.

There are 4 political parties catering to these groups, of which the radical Workers and Peasants Party of Japan is most successful in gaining members. The others are the Japanese Peasants Party, the less conservative Social Peoples Party and the liberal Workers and Peasants Party of Japan.

JAPANESE GOLD IN CHINA

LONDON—After the war Japan's economic influence increased enormously in China. It spread through the whole of Manchuria where previously Russia had rivaled Japan, and it further extended through the former sphere of German interest in Shantung. Japan also pressed forward from Shanghai into the Yangtse region.

Japanese have invested in China especially in Manchuria as follows:

In Manchuria..	1,322,055,000 Yen
In Shanghai ..	315,600,000 "
In Tsingtao ..	88,000,000 "
In Hankow ...	46,710,000 "
In Tientsin ...	34,600,000 "
In Kiukiang and other points.	25,000,000 "

(1 Yen, 50c) 1,831,965,000 Yen

GERMAN SOCIALISTS MEET

BERLIN—(FP)—The convention of the German Social-Democratic party at Kiel indorsed the leaders' acceptance of capitalist reaction. A vigorous opposition was led by delegates from Saxony and Berlin. The adoption of an agrarian program aims to improve the lot of the agricultural laborers.

Kurt Rosenfeld, at one time in the Prussian cabinet, attacked the leadership of the party for suppressing dissenting opinion and he blamed the right wing for the reactionary turn of events in Germany. A resolution calling for a general strike in case of war was turned down.

Must Fix China Policy

LONDON—(FP)—If Britain's relations with China are broken off when the Nationalists take Peking, it will mean a solid block from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean, comprising nearly half the population of the world unrecognized by England, it is pointed out by the British Labor Council for Chinese Freedom. The council adds that half the world can exist longer without England than England can exist without half the world.

"The disastrous effect of this large-scale nonrecognition policy on British trade can be only too readily imagined," the council says. "British labor will be the first to suffer by the loss of its markets."

The British government must determine whether to evacuate its subjects and legation from Peking, retiring to Tientsin on the coast, or make an armed stand against the Chinese Nationalists in Peking and defend the railroad line between Peking and Tientsin, the council explains. If Britain retires to Tientsin it may refuse to recognize the Nationalists as the government of China even though they hold the national Peking.

At present British bankers are making a good thing out of the Chinese customs surplus which is being held in their banks at Shanghai and elsewhere because the British inspector general of customs is refusing to hand it over to any of the several Chinese governments.

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Fuller in Doubt; Delays Killing Sacco Until August 22

THE ANARCHIST TO THE MILLIONAIRE

BOSTON—(FP)—Nicola Sacco, the class-conscious shoe worker, had no illusions about Alvan T. Fuller, the \$10,000,000 employer, who was deciding his fate. Nor did he fear him.

When the big well-dressed man with a magnetic smile visited him in the death house, Sacco saw through him. The conversation is here repeated for the first time, through the labor press:

SACCO—I did not send for you. I did not sign any paper. You will give me nothing.

FULLER—I understand you. I was a worker in a factory like you.

SACCO—Yes, maybe. But you made \$10,000,000 and your mind changed. Now you are a capitalist and I am an anarchist. You are a bourgeois. I am a proletarian. You do not live in my world, so I expect nothing from you. Goodby.

And the workingman, cutting the audience short, walked to his cell and shut the door to continue his hunger strike.

Labor's Folly

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Sacco and Vanzetti suffer for labor's failure to maintain a powerful international organization capable of challenging the international of big business. If the indignation of isolated labor bodies the world over had been forged into the unified demand of 40,000,000 organized workers, the gates of the capitalist prison would have opened years ago.

The weakness of labor in the international field is emphasized this August by the 4th congress of the Int. Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) now in session in Paris. The report of the executive covering the last 3 years shows a falling off of more than 3,000,000 in membership and a decline in percapita until it is almost impossible to carry on the limited activities.

The federation's membership is down to 13,500,000, only about a third of the organized workers throughout the world, while its income for 1926 was \$50,200.

The decline of the federation since 1920 as reflected in membership and dues payments is shown in the table:

	Membership	Dues paid
1920	22,701,103	\$40,700
1921	21,991,615	44,600
1922	18,185,531	36,000
1923	15,316,127	30,800
1924	13,133,004	67,400
1925	13,366,387	66,000
1926	13,500,000	50,200

The federation has been weakened rather than strengthened by the de-

cay of capitalism in Europe. The report says:

"This decline in membership must be attributed primarily to the unemployment which is to be found in every country in Europe. We think it necessary to emphasize this fact because no important improvement can be anticipated in this state of things within any short space of time.

"As therefore no considerable increase of membership can be counted on in the immediate future the congress will have to decide what measures shall be taken to enable the executive committee to continue to fulfill its duties."

Dissensions between large groups in the world of organized labor keep labor weak. The report discusses the failure of American labor to join the international and the breakdown of negotiations with the Russian unions. Unless these breaches in the labor front can be closed, not only labor's champions but its living standards will continue to suffer under the relentless dictatorship of capital.

A Chinese Miner Talks

By ANISE, Federated Press

HANKOW, China—(FP)—One expects miners from Hunan to be revolutionary. That is Hunan's reputation. In the heart of south China, it is a province where large landlordism and tenant farming created a class division of greater intensity than elsewhere in China. There have been "excesses" in Hunan, peasants killing

(Turn to page 2, column 1)

WORLD DEMONSTRATIONS PRICK CONSCIENCE

BOSTON—(FP)—Evidently uneasy at the worldwide protests, Gov. Fuller has postponed the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, scheduled for Aug. 10 midnight, to Aug. 22 midnight. The state supreme court is expected to hear the case on its merits Aug. 15.

FROM THE CONDEMNED

BOSTON—(FP)—Soldiers of the revolution undaunted, Sacco and Vanzetti sent stirring messages from their death cells to their comrades over the world. Vanzetti says:

"Gov. Alvan T. Fuller is a murderer as Thayer, Katzmann, the state perjurers and all the others. He shake hands with me like a brother, make me believe he was honestly intentioned and that his killing of the three car-barn boys was not so as to have no precedent to save us. Now ignoring and denying all the proofs of our innocence he insult us and murder us. We are innocent!

"This is the war of plutocracy against liberty, against the people. We die for anarchy. Long life to anarchy."

Sacco's message reads:

"In death cell we are just informed from the defense committee that Gov. Fuller has decided to kill us Aug. 10. We are not surprised by this news because we know the capitalist class is hard without any mercy to the good soldiers of the revolution. We are proud of death and fall as all the anarchists fall. It is up to you now brothers, comrades! As I told yesterday, that you are the only ones that can save us, because we have never had faith in the governor. For we have always known that Gov. Fuller, Thayer and Katzmann are the murderers."

Responsibility for the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti rests on the United States department of justice, whose files were barred to the defense, and on Gov. Fuller, who had the opportunity but refused to examine this data. Fuller did not want to embarrass the republican administration by reading the records of the drive of A. Mitchell Palmer's undercover men against the Galleani group of anarchists to which Sacco and Vanzetti belonged.

(Other Sacco news on page 4) ..

Building Trade Fails to Give Steady Work

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Building is an overmanned industry giving its workers only about 75% of fulltime employment, according to a statistical analysis of the construction industry in Ohio by the Ohio university bureau of business research.

The survey covers the years 1914 to 1924. It shows that during January and February on an average only about half the workers in the industry are employed and that during 5 months of the year less than ¼ are employed. There are only 4 months of the year in which more than 95% of the building trades workers have jobs.

The survey's estimated average percent of employment and the average number unemployed in the construction industry in Ohio in the period 1914-24 by months was:

Building trades 10-yr. average	Percent employed	Number unemployed
January	55.7%	37,778
February	53.6	39,580
March	59.6	34,462
April	73.1	22,946
May	81.7	15,610
June	91.4	7,336
July	96.6	2,900
August	99.9	85
September	100.0	0
October	97.2	2,388
November	89.2	9,213
December	74.2	22,008
Annual average	81.0	16,207

This shows that out of an average of about 85,000 workers attached to the industry in the period the number unemployed was over 22,000 in 5 months of the year, rose to more than 39,500 in February and averaged over 16,000 throughout the 12 months. And, according to the report, this understates the amount of unemployment because an accurate measure of part-time is not available. Including this it estimates average employment at 75%, which would mean that throughout the period an average of 21,000 out of 85,000 Ohio building trades workers were unemployed.

This anarchy due to unregulated private initiative in an important industry should be borne in mind when figuring building trades wages. A weekly wage which would produce over \$3,000 if earned steadily throughout the year affords the average building trades worker hardly more than \$2,000 on the basis of employment actually offered.

SEATTLE —(FP)—The streetcar men's union has asked the Seattle council to grant them a wage of \$175 to \$180 per month. Operators of 2-man cars now receive \$135 per month and 1-man operators \$145.

The union asks the same wages that city firemen and policemen receive.

Stock Juggling Hides Auto Superprofits

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

The bitter contrast between what multimillionaires get and what workers get out of industrialism is reflected in the latest announcement of the General Motors Corp. When this Morgan-DuPont giant carries out the proposed 2 for 1 splitup of its common stock, 1 share bought for \$100 prior to 1917 will have blossomed into 37½ shares with a market value Aug. 1 of more than \$4,000. Meanwhile the original workers who toiled for a subsistence wage are on the scrap heap or fast approaching that natural end of the machine slave.

The history of General Motors common stock is complicated. When the present Delaware corporation took over the original New Jersey company in 1917 it issued to the stockholders 5 shares for each share held. In 1920 stockholders received 10 shares for each share then held, giving the holder of the original share in the New Jersey corporation 50 shares. In 1924 the outstanding stock was reduced, owners receiving 1 share in exchange for each 4 shares held at the time. In 1926 a 50% stock dividend increased the shares representing 1 original share to 18½. These had a market value of \$228 apiece Aug. 1, 1927. The latest splitup brings the shares representing each original share to 37½.

A rich man who put \$10,000 into the original stock has profited mightily. The 100 shares he bought have become 3,750 shares with a market value of about \$417,500, giving him a profit of more than \$400,000. In addition this investor has received between 1917 and 1927 cash dividends totaling \$71,732, bringing his entire gain to date to about \$480,000. His next year's dividends, even if there are no extras, will bring him

an income of \$18,750 from this one corporation.

This is an old story, in motor finance. A \$10,000 investment in 100 shares of Nash Motors Co. in 1916 has now grown to 5,000 shares with a market value of about \$375,000. In the interim the owner has received \$110,200 in cash dividends. His entire gain to date has amounted to \$485,000.

Hudson Motor stock dividends include 900% in 1910, about 90% in 1913, 500% in 1922, 10% in 1924 and 20% in 1926. This gives the original investor in 100 shares of \$10 par stock in 1909 approximately 12,000 shares today with a total market value of about \$960,000, a profit of \$950,000. In addition he has received \$182,500 in cash. His entire gain to date on an investment of \$1,000 amounts to about \$1,131,500.

If we imagine a rich man who purchases 100 shares in each of these companies in the days when their original stock was to be had at par, we have an original investment of only \$21,000, surely a small amount for a rich man to risk in a new industry. But today he would hold 3,750 shares of General Motors, 5,000 shares of Nash and 12,000 shares of Hudson, with a combined market value of about \$1,752,500, and would have received \$364,432 in cash dividends.

This wealthy man who started with \$21,000 invested in 3 motor stocks now would have a cash dividend income from this source alone of more than \$81,000 a year or nearly 400% on his investment. Auto workers who invested their lives in the industry at the same time that this rich man invested his dollars are now being laid off, burned out by the grind for which they received an average of less than \$1,700 a year.

Factory Employment Grows Much Worse

The employment situation as reflected in the July official reports of Illinois and New York appears to be rapidly approaching that of 1921. Illinois factory employment is 9% under July 1926 and 17½% below July 1923. The employment index now stands at 91.9% of the average for 1922. Only once since August 1921 has factory employment fallen so low. That was in December 1921 when the index stood at 91.7%.

The demands for labor from the building industry and the farm have been insufficient to absorb workers laid off by the factories. The free employment offices had 170 applicants for each 100 jobs offered. In July 1926 the ratio was 139. In Chicago there were 219 applicants registered for each 100 jobs.

The July report of the New York state industrial commissioner shows a decline in factory employment of

nearly 2% compared with June. This is 3% below July 1926, when factory employment was already low, and 15½% below July 1923. Although employment in New York is still about 5% above July 1921, when the former depression hit bottom, it is only 1% above the average for the entire year 1921.

CHICAGO—(FP)—Organization of all the wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry is the aim of the Cigarmakers Int. Union, as stated by Pres. I. M. Ornburn to the delegates at the 26th convention, now in session in Chicago. He scored the failure of the union to organize so-called team workers and the machine workers in the industry. The cigarmakers, who had 37,700 dues paying members in 1916, reported only 20,000 in 1926, 10 years later. Ornburn is making strenuous organizing efforts.

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Ten Million Jobs

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

What is to become of the workers displaced by machines? That is the outstanding question today. It is facing the entire world. The machine equipment of the world today enables the workers to turn out far more than the scheme of distribution permits them to consume.

The unemployed workers throughout the world at the beginning of 1928, if put to work in American mines and factories, could duplicate the entire output of American industry. Enough workers are idle to provide an entire new shift to keep American machines producing day and night. How can they be put to work unless the workers of the world may consume additional goods and services?

The world unemployment roster can only be roughly estimated. Excluding Asia, Africa, South America and Australia it would look somewhat as follows:

Number of unemployed workers 1928.

United States	4,000,000
Germany	1,548,000
England	1,178,700
Russia	1,127,000
Italy	414,000
Austria	224,000
Holland	220,000
Poland	117,000
Denmark	86,000
Canada	75,000
Czechoslovakia	50,000
Portugal	50,000
Other European	97,287

Total 9,186,987

Government reports from Japan, China, India and Australia show considerable unemployment in all these outposts of capitalism. There is industrial depression in Mexico and in South America. Taking all these into account it would undoubtedly be conservative to estimate the number of unemployed industrial workers in the world today at 10,000,000. Other millions are working only part time.

This huge army of unemployed is due only in a small measure to bad business which may be expected to improve. It is due largely to the onward sweep of machine production serving the interests of small groups of financial overlords in Holland, England and the United States. While capitalism was extending its empire

THERE SHE IS

By COVINGTON HALL

"Massachusetts, there she stands!"—Prideful of her bloody hands, Torquemada's still her role, Still a Puritan in soul, Praying-hangman for Big Biz,—Massachusetts, there she is!

Unions Start New Activities to Interest Youth and Women

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Sports and social activities to interest young men and women in the labor movement were proposed at the 2-day special convention of the Scranton central labor union. Organization of women's auxiliaries, social clubs, baseball and bowling leagues and other recreations was recommended to promote unionism among younger workers.

Delegates from practically all crafts in the Scranton jurisdiction—bakers, barbers, brewery workers, printers, musicians, teamsters, stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, miners, movie operators, restaurant workers, carpenters, painters, street carmen, steamfitters, elevator constructors and hodcarriers—came. There were 150 at day sessions, 350 at the banquet.

Pres. James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania state federation of labor attacked senator David Reed for not probing the bituminous coal strike situation which had drawn senators from California and Montana and a congressman from New York to investigate personally. American Federation of Labor organizer Hugh Frayne of New York appealed to the unionists to help the soft coal miners.

Plans for a Labor Day demonstration in September and Labor Memorial Sunday service at the end of May were begun. L. F. Hart, president of Scranton central body, presided at the sessions.

over millions of producers of raw materials who had no machines, the workers displaced at home were absorbed by the constant extension of industrialism. But today with machines multiplying in all parts of the world, unemployment will be a growing factor until these machines are controlled in the interest of the workers.

Prosecutor of Herrin Miners Asks Votes in Illinois Senate Race

By CARL HAESSLER

CHICAGO (FP)—Illinois labor is leery of again endorsing Frank L. Smith who twice failed to enter the U. S. senate on Sam Insull's cash-and-carry basis, but the alternative in the republican senatorial primary looks still worse. The other candidate is Otis F. Glenn who tried in 1922 to convict 77 union miners after the Herrin strip mine battle.

Glenn was drawing wages from the public treasury at the time as a state senator but dipped out \$12,000 special prosecutor's fees in addition. Not all of the \$12,000 came from the public treasury, perhaps, as the Illinois chamber of commerce had raised \$50,000 by private subscription to slip the hangman's noose around the miners' necks.

The senatorial lineup in the republican primary is therefore a choice for labor between Smith, an errand boy of the public utility czar who secretly handed him over \$100,000 for favors received and about to be received, and Glenn, prize baby of the Illinois chamber of commerce, who raked in \$12,000 in a huge conspiracy of big business to break the miners union and send 77 trade unionists to the gallows.

None of Glenn's intended victims was convicted. A jury composed chiefly of farmers acquitted the first groups to be tried and the prosecution despaired, even with \$50,000 of chamber of commerce cash, of putting its frameup across.

As Carroll Binder, now a Chicago Daily News foreign correspondent, wrote from the Herrin country in 1922 for The Federated Press:

"That the Illinois chamber of commerce is financing the prosecution is common knowledge. Ordinary murders or riots do not stir the sense of justice of chambers of commerce, manufacturers association and kindred bodies to the extent that they campaign for funds to assist the public authorities, it is pointed out. There are many who assert that antilabor forces have seized upon the Herrin affair to do what the open shop drive failed to do—smash organized labor."

For 1923 campaign consumption Glenn produces the following alibi for his vindictive but futile prosecution

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Must Make Jobs

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Inventors have a new job cut out for them. Invention of mechanical aids to production or of new consumer's goods is no longer the first essential. The people cannot now buy anywhere near the wide variety of goods that are produced. Inventors must invent new jobs to the number of many million if the workers who are being turned off in droves by increasing efficiency are to be absorbed.

This is the longtime forecast of editor Benjamin Baker of The Annalist. I would rate Baker as one of the accurate students of the trend of capitalism. His prophesy that industry must turn to the invention of jobs means that capitalism must resort to artificial respiration.

"Among the forces shaping the long-range development of business," says Baker, "two which will bear a concentration of study are (1) the growing efficiency of production and (2) the accumulation of capital." And then in a few sharp sentences Baker shows how the first of these forces is adding rapidly to the surplus of workers while the second is reducing the swapping power of consumers for the goods which labor can produce.

"It will presently be made evident," says Baker, "that all the agricultural products the country can either use or sell abroad will within a decade be produced on much less than the present acreage, and perhaps by less than half of the present farm population and that in consequence industry will have to absorb, or invent new jobs for, additional workers to the number of many millions."

But industry is itself headed for overproduction. Says Baker, "There promises within a decade such a development of producing capacity as will far outrun the absorbing power of all markets; that position is already visibly in the making in the case of steel and iron; it is not beyond the range of vision in the automobile industry; it long ago arrived in the case of cotton textiles, and in considerable measure also of woolen textiles. In a number of other industries that point has been more nearly approached than is publicly realized—this fact being behind the agitation for the legal right to fix prices and apportion markets."

Baker knocks skyhigh the old capi-

(To page 2, column 3)

THE RIFLE

By COVINGTON HALL

(Dedicated to the Colorado and Pennsylvania Miners)

'Tis made of hard, death-tempered steel,
This "right" of those that never feel;
It gleams before their altars cold,
The menace of the gods of gold.

It hisses to the slave, "Be still!"
Or wreaks assassination's will;
It bears upon its blighting breath
The message of the lords of death.

In shadowed mine and silent wood,
It stills the voice of brotherhood;
It stains with grief the mother-face;
It murders hope; it starves the race.

It frightens girlhood down the night
Where glows the baleful crimson light;
It binds the chains on baby slaves,
This death-tool in the hands of knaves.

Listen, O My Masters!

Hear me, ye who "shoot to kill,"
It may not always wreak your will!
Beware! Beware its rebel shriek—
The message men to tyrants speak!

Miners Union Retreats

INDIANAPOLIS—(FP)—Separate district agreements, the peril that was successfully avoided in the national coal strike of 1922, are now authorized by the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, following the protracted conference in Indianapolis. Illinois miners are expected to sign up at \$6 a day in place of the standard \$7.50. Outlying districts will take even less. The 1917 scale was \$5.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—(FP)—Officers of Dist. 13, United Mine Workers, hope for a new state-wide agreement in Iowa to supplant the Jacksonville scale. Pres. Joe Morris says the \$5 a day accepted by some company unions will not do as a union agreement. He says the scale will depend somewhat on the agreement reached in Illinois.

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Fewer days work were lost by anthracite miners on account of strikes in 1927 than in any of the 5 preceding years, says a report by the U. S. bureau of mines.

Mooney Keeps Up Fight as Thirteenth Prison Year Sets In

By FEDERATED PRESS

CHICAGO—(FP)—Tom Mooney's 13th year behind the bars begins July 27. He was arrested July 27 1916, 5 days after the bomb explosion that killed several people during the preparedness parade in San Francisco. Having been a militant union organizer Mooney though innocent of the bombing was picked on by the antilabor financial interests as the man to be hanged for the affair. All the machinery of the public utility and banking power was mobilized to obtain his conviction. By perjured and later repudiated evidence the trick was turned. Mooney and his friend Warren Billings were found guilty.

The same interests have been hard at work ever since to make the convictions stick. But though big business made it a hanging verdict Mooney is still alive. His sentence was commuted by the governor of California to life imprisonment after national and international protests. And now though 12 long years have passed the prospects for his vindication and release are getting brighter.

The Federated Press has received the following letter from Mooney written in the California state prison at San Quentin:

"I am herewith enclosing to you copies of letters of all those who took official part in my trial, along with a few other documents that have a vital bearing upon my case and I want you to use them in any way you can in furthering the work we have in view—that of securing justice for Billings and myself. My best to you and yours, The Federated Press and all of its many valuable workers. Sincerely and fraternally yours, TOM MOONEY."

The letters and documents are an overwhelming proof of the frameup Mooney suffered from the unscrupulous California reaction. Woodrow Wilson, president at the time Mooney was to be hanged, writes in January 1918 urging a trial on a further indictment "in order to give full weight and consideration to the important changes which I understand have taken place in the evidence against him." This was Woodrow's tactful allusion to the proven perjury by which Moo-

ney was convicted.

Trial judge Griffin, after denying a motion for a new trial, came upon the evidence of perjury. It made him write to the higher authorities: "In the circumstances of this case I believe that all of us who were participants in the trial concur that right and justice demand that a new trial of Mooney should be had in order that no possible mistake shall be made in a case where a human life is at stake." Atty-Gen. Webb of California himself asked for a new trial.

But it was not granted. Under the greatest conceivable capitalist pressure and tied by the same red tape that brought Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair in Massachusetts 10 years later, the state supreme court ruled that it "has no authority to consider these matters as thus presented, they are no part of the record sent to us from the court below, and there is no provision of law by which newly discovered evidence may be presented to this court in the first instance."

None of the 10 living jurors object to Mooney's release and 9 of them have written the governor stating that in view of the perjury development they believe a pardon is due him. All those connected with the persecution, including the chief of detectives and captain of police and the assistant prosecutor, have written similarly. The lone opposition in this group was voiced by the district attorney at the time of the trial, C. M. Fickert, the tool of the interests, who was subsequently defeated for reelection and thus publicly repudiated in a campaign in which the Mooney case figured prominently.

Labor all over the country is setting the machinery in motion to obtain Mooney's and Billings' freedom. Telegrams and letters urging a pardon for them should be addressed to Gov. C. C. Young, Sacramento Calif.

He Travels Dirt Cheap

MONTREAL—(FP)—The capitalist press denounces the Canadian government for not doing more to flood the labor market with immigrants, but John Horne, with wife and 9 children, crossed the Atlantic recently at a total cost to him of \$2.86, or 26c per individual.

Horne, an enterprising and thrifty Scot, got in under the empire family settlement scheme whereby the British and dominion governments provide Britons a passage overseas for \$10, children under 17 free. He also took advantage of an immigration scheme of the Nova Scotia government and got into a church scheme for serving the lord by uprooting Britons from their home land.

Horne and his family hold the record for cheap Atlantic passages. The governments that spend large sums to give the immigrants cheap ocean passages are not subsidizing Canadian workers travelling in search of a job.

Knitters Inspire Wisconsin Labor

By FEDERATED PRESS

KENOSHA, Wis.—(FP)—The dauntless energy and enthusiasm of youthful labor was imparted to an otherwise sedate reunion when the locked out hosiery workers of the Allen A plant swooped down upon the 36th annual convention in Kenosha of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Four young unionists just freed from cells for some effective laboratory work among strikebreakers led the procession, dressed in convict stripes and dragging a ball and chain. 300 brother and sister hosiery workers fell in behind them. As they reached Pres. Henry Ohl jr. of the federation they presented him with stripes and a ball and chain in order, as their spokesman said, to make him feel at home in Kenosha.

The Allen A lockout, which dates from Feb. 15 and is due to speeding up and an openshop drive against the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, dominated the convention deliberations. A score of pickets were in jail when the convention opened. A mass delegation of the laborites proceeded to the jail where, out of announced courtesy to the state federation, all hosiery unionists in bondage were set free.

The convention adopted 3 resolutions growing out of the lockout. At the federation banquet and ball the hosiery workers were the guests of honor. They are almost all young workers, some just married, the knitters earning \$50 to \$55 a week and the girl toppers from \$20 to \$25.

The convention's sightseeing tour, escorted by a couple of Kenosha motorcycle cops, went through the town and surroundings but the center of interest was the "scab castle," the model hosiery plant of the Allen A in the west end with its lofty red brick walls, its innumerable exposed windows, its high prison fence where the scabs park their cars, and its gunmen in panama hats patrolling the sidewalks.

Police are not so friendly toward the strikebreakers since the recent evening when a brick was dropped from the 4th floor of the factory on the back of a cop scaling the fire escape. The scabs had been unfortunate enough to mistake him for a union picket. When the police got to the top floor, where the imported scabs have their sleeping quarters, they found a bunch of armed private dicks shivering under the tables, fearing another Herrin.

The state convention was note-

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worthy in another particular. Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor came in where the late Samuel Gompers had feared to tread. The Wisconsin state body had always been under Socialist influence and gave Gompers a welcome he preferred to avoid. But Green was able to appear this year and ram down the non-partisan political policy of the national federation without audible protest.

WREATH FOR LA FOLLETTE

MADISON, Wis.—(FP)—Making their way to the grave of Robert M. LaFollette, long the palladium of Wisconsin liberty, 400 Kenosha hosiery workers laid a wreath on the headstone inscribed "To the outstanding opponent of injunctions from the victims of injunctions."

Must Make Jobs

(From page 1, column 1)

talist economic theory that general overproduction is impossible because there is no limit to human wants. He says: "Neither this conclusion, nor the assumed basis of it is valid in the present economic world. It is not true that everyone wants unlimited quantities of anything—with the exception of money and leisure. And even if everyone did, the bounds of economically possible production are set by the economic swapping power of the individual whose wants can never be satisfied. The advance of machine production and the management thereof are steadily reducing what the great mass of individual workers have to give in an economic swap of service for goods."

Baker does not believe that the saturation point for American industry as a whole is near. But "there is little room for serious debate that the productive equipment of the country and the world is in some directions already in excess of the swapping power of consumers. The period of readjustment to this fact has for some industries already arrived. It will arrive for all."

This readjustment, before it is complete, will mean the complete passing of the old order of capitalism which, in the present economic world, has become as outworn as the economic theory which Baker punctures. The balance between production and the power of workers to consume their products, which has been thrown out of gear by the grasping nature of the capitalist oligarchy, will have to be restored. This will involve a sharp modification, if not the complete elimination, of the present conception of property rights so far as they affect the means of production. Baker's prophesy forecasts a long period of transition to a new economic order.

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Why Any Owner?

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

A complete divorce of ownership from responsibility in the huge aggregations of wealth which dominate the social order is today recognized in the highest corporate circles. Owen Young, chairman of J. P. Morgan's giant electric power combine and also of the experts meeting which will probably say the final word concerning German reparations, has stated the fact without equivocation in the pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York.

Young chose a particularly fitting pulpit for his pronouncement. For the Park Avenue church is the spiritual home of the sanctimonious John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His highness is at present voyaging down the Nile while matters of great importance connected with his ownership of Standard Oil are being settled at home by his stewards.

Young pointed out that while a few years ago the owners of business were responsible for it, that is not so today. He said: "In our modern organizations we have completely divorced ownership from responsibility. And as a result we have developed managers of business, chairmen and presidents and vast executive organizations. They alone know the business. They must be held responsible not only for its material but for its moral conduct."

The material welfare and moral conduct of a business can mean only its vitality as a part of the social order and its direction to social ends, that is the effectiveness with which it plays its part in serving the interests of the community. With the increasing integration of production and distribution into huge units this community may include the entire country or even all the people of the world.

Young's statement naturally raises the question, to whom is this new managerial class responsible for its conduct of business? Can it be responsible to a small class of absentee owners who demand simply a steady flow of tribute with which to disport themselves on the Nile or wherever their desire for luxury, sport and sensual pleasure may lead them?

Capitalism in the United States is rapidly passing into the stage which has marked the decay of many earlier social orders, the stage in which a dominant owning class ceases to perform a function in the business of society. Ownership is divorced from

MOVIE AS DOPE

CHICAGO — (FP) — Chance labor readers of the Magazine of Business for January are pondering the boast of Adolph Zukor, movie magnate, that the motion picture producers have taken the edge off the class war and consciously brought labor and capital together through the subtle influence of the scenes thrown on the screen. Zukor writes:

"Increasing good-will between capital and labor in America is apparent, I think, to any motion picture producer. We have to take such things into account in measuring the expected emotional reactions of audiences to this or that scene. We find in America a growing unity of audiences in the attitude toward labor and capital. Motion pictures have speeded up this unity. Pictures, by depicting the true basic relations between capital and labor, have educated workmen to the fact that their functions are mutual and inseparable."

Start Worker Sports Paper

NEW YORK — (FP) — The first number of Workers' Sports, just out, is an illustrated paper, young and lively in spirit. It is the organ of the Labor Sports' Union formed two years ago in Detroit. The story of labor sports told in pictures is supplemented by short news items, letters and editorial articles. Basketball, soccer, wrestling, jumping, gymnastics and winter sports, all have their place in the program of the union, described in this first issue of the paper. The new magazine is published monthly at 764 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subscription rate \$1 a year.

Raise Pay of 1500 Car Men

ST. LOUIS — (FP) — 1,500 motormen and conductors on Illinois Traction System lines get an hourly wage boost of 7½ cents an hour under an agreement negotiated by five local unions. Motormen and conductors on passenger runs get 70 cents an hour and freight crews 75 cents, while operators of one-man busses are advanced to 66½ cents an hour.

responsibility. The owners exist only, a privileged class of parasites whose idleness and dissipation become an increasing stench in the nostrils of the people. When the oppression of their tribute reaches the stage where it takes bread from the mouths of the workers their days will be numbered.

Airplane Machinists Start With Wage of Only 55 Cents Hour

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

NEW YORK — (FP) — Astonishingly low wages paid workers in the fast-developing aircraft industry are revealed in a report on the aeronautical industry prepared by the N. Y. Merchants' Assn. In the New York metropolitan area, seat of the highest wages in the country, the general machinist starts at 55c an hour and gets only 75c on the average. His top wage, if he is exceptionally skilled, is 91c.

These wage rates, for precision work on which depends the safety of aviators, and plans passengers, are below the general standards of machinists' wages in other industries. In the New York district, where a high type, specialized plane is produced, only well qualified workers can hope to keep jobs.

Welders, responsible for joining wings and fuselage into one safe and reliable whole, start in at 80c, according to the merchants' report, and average but 90c an hour, with \$1.10 a top limit. Assemblymen get 60c to start and 80c on an average. Sheet metal workers start for 65c and average 80c; wood workers start at 70c and average 80c while unskilled labor is paid as low as 35c an hour. These workers, mostly women working on fabrics for wings, average only 45c an hour and can hope to get no more than 60c at the most.

Nearly 5,000 workers are covered in the report, but the industry is expanding so rapidly that nearly 10,000 will be employed in the N. Y. area plane, engine and accessories shops by the end of the year. Unionism is non-existent in all these factories, although many union machinists are employed. Hundreds, just over from Germany, were members of the Metallarbeiter Verband, or metal workers' union.

Next to New York rank Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles and Wichita as aviation centers. Buffalo holds the prize for low wages with 40c as starting pay for a machine operator and 50c as a top rate. In Denver, 50c to 56c is about right for a machinist, the air bosses believe. In San Diego the highest wages in the industry are paid to the top notch sheet metal worker. The report fails to mention that they are organized. In unorganized centers 54 to 75c is the

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Gravediggers Up!

By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press

Capitalism is simply a useful machine, to be replaced when a better offers. This is not blasphemy from an irresponsible revolutionist but the assertion of the conservative Wall Street Journal. It is none the less a revolutionary application to the whole social system of the ruthless American theory that a piece of machinery should be scrapped as soon as a better appears. Criticizing the rather hackneyed socialist phrases used by the League for Industrial Democracy the journal says:

"When a man says that capitalism is a religion and that all the world save the United States is profoundly skeptical of this religion, his facts are at least 20 years out of date. Hardly anywhere are men more skeptical of capitalism, or any other conception of a fixed system than here."

The journal defines skeptical as meaning a questioning attitude. It holds that a generation ago capitalism was something like a religion but that a better understanding of human needs has come.

"Today," says the journal, "capitalism is regarded in America as merely a useful machine to be overhauled, redesigned and reconstructed like any other; even to be replaced when a better instrument appears."

This statement has almost the ring of Jefferson's revolutionary phraseology in the declaration of independence. The declaration asserts that the purpose of government is to protect the people in their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends the people have the right to alter or abolish it and institute a new government in a form most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

The journal is right. The world-wide questioning whether capitalism is the most useful machine for manufacturing human wellbeing does extend to the United States. New social machinery is being developed in many parts of the world and the effect of the new designs as they pass out of the experimental stages is to force a redesigning of the capitalist machine even in countries where it is most strongly mounted.

The world is busy readapting the form of the state to correspond with the new machine civilization. Under pressure of the labor movement the process is going on in England and

Coolidge Oozes Good Will Over Parley With Weak Countries of Latin America

By Federated Press

HAVANA, Cuba—(FP)—In a speech which mocked at Latin American resentment of the conquest of Nicaragua, by solemn declarations of the peaceful and benevolent policy of the United States, President Coolidge opened the Sixth Pan-American conference Jan. 16.

Probably never in the history of the western hemisphere has a chief executive of the American government so boldly denied the evident facts of imperialist progress southward as did Coolidge on this occasion.

"An attitude of peace and goodwill prevails among our nations," he de-

clared. "A determination to adjust differences among ourselves, not by a resort to force, but by the application of the principles of justice and equity, is one of our strongest characteristics. The sovereignty of small nations is respected."

Referring to Cuba, now passing under a dictatorship, Coolidge observed that the Cuban people "have reached a position in the stability of their government, in the genuine expression of public opinion at the ballot box, and in the recognized soundness of their public credit that has commanded universal respect and admiration".

"Our most sacred trust", Coolidge remarked with unconscious irony, "has been and is the establishment and expansion of the spirit of democracy. "Next to our attachment to the principle of self-government has been our attachment to the policy of peace. All nations here represented stand on an exact footing of equality. The smallest and the weakest speaks here with the same authority as the largest and most powerful."

"If you are to approximate your past successes, it will be because you do not hesitate to meet facts squarely. Your predecessors have shown great wisdom in directing their attention to the matters that unite and strengthen us in friendly collaboration."

This final hint that the conference should keep off the subject of Nicaraguan and Haitian conquest by the United States was followed by a suggestion aimed at Geneva. He declared that the American republics "must join together in assuring conditions under which our republics will have the freedom and responsibility of working out their own destiny in their own way".

Coolidge summed up his preaching in the sentence: "Our republics seek no special privileges for themselves, nor are they moved by any of those purposes of domination and restraints upon liberty of action which in other times and places have been fatal to peace and progress".

Meanwhile the delegates sympathetic with Nicaragua's struggle for independence, and with Haiti's hopes of liberation, await the moment when the whole issue of military and economic conquest of Latin America by the United States shall be brought into the open for frank debate.

RAVE ON, SAYS TRIB; BUSINESS IS FINE

It's dollars, not goodwill hot air, that counts in our Latin American relations, says the Chicago Tribune, chief western organ of American imperialism.

"Though questions of statecraft and diplomacy are to occupy much of the time of the Panamerican congress at Havana", the Tribune declared editorially Jan. 17, "that other and most important department of our relations with Latin America—the economic—will not be forgotten. Marines may come and go in Central America, South American editorialists can pen diatribes about the imperialistic designs of the United States, but so long as our trade with Latin America continues to flourish and grow as it has in the years since the war, opinions will not control the situation."

Public Ownership Meeting

SEATTLE—(FP)—An international public ownership conference will open in Seattle in July with Seattle and Tacoma as hosts.

America as surely as in Italy and Russia, although the pace and methods vary.

The new order will be a world order, but not the ideal world order envisioned either in capitalist America, fascist Italy or socialist Russia. Impersonal forces rather than the intellectual patterns of men determine the succession of human cultures. The Wall Street Journal editorial indicates that the spiritual unity of capitalism is dissolving.