Protest Against the Makring of Sekistyala! Have Your Union #995Resolution of Protest!

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WING WINS VICTORY IN I. L. G. W.

MAYORS, FAKERS, PRESS AND COAL OPERATORS JOIN IN ANTHRACITE TERRORISM; ALEX REID ARRESTED

By BEN GITLOW. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27.—The mass meeting of progressive miners and the Workers (Communist) Party scheduled for Saturday afternoon in Washington Hall, West Scranton, was broken up by police and Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, together with August Valentine, were arrested. Vareck, a striking miner who offered ball, was also

These arrests follow a declaration by Rinaldo Cappellini, U. L. W. of A. official in the anthracite, that all Communist meetings should be broken up. The local union officials, who are preparing to betray the striking miners by dropping wage demands in exchange for granting of the check-off, have united with the political flunkies of the coal companies to prevent any

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. OFLAHERTY

Coy. At its head are some of the big-

cies, including Lord Jellicoe who lost

the battle of Jutland to the Germans.

hope with the aid of this extra-legal

army, in addition to the government

they can get strong enuf and intelli-

gent enuf to realize that their battle

trol of the government and disarmed

me million miners with folded arms,

but one million workers with clenched

circumstances over which it had no

immediate control, the government,

(Continued or page 2)

fists, with rifles in them.

without violence.

the workers.

their foes.

real expression of the miners' demands. The miners are being terrorized.

Pinchot Responsible.

Governor Pinchot, who says gangster rule dominates in Pennsylvania, OUR American "constitutional revo is correct. It dominates for the coal lutionists," who give their retreat operators in the anthracite, and Pinfrom the revolutionary implications of chot denies any vestige of freedom Marxism a semblance of authority by of speech and assembly in the interest of the workers. All labor will quoting Marx to the effect that a peace-ful revolution was a possibility in have to be aroused over the gangaterism and despotism that typifies the England, may read the latest reports from that country to some advantage. rule of the coal mine owners. The coal barons of the anthracite The reports are not of a nature to strengthen their belief that the shift-

region where 158,000 miners are striking for demands headed by a 10 per ing of political power from the capitalists to the workers will take place cent wage raise and the union dues check-off, are despotically denying the right of the Progressive Miners' Committee to present their views to AN organization has been formed which correspondents admit bears the striking miners. Meetings of the Progressive Miners a close resemblance to the original

and the Workers (communist) Party faccist organization in Italy. There are being prohibited and broken up. are already fascist formations in Eng-Meetings called at Old Forge, Sworesland, but this looks like the real Moville, Exeter and Shaft have been prohibited by the authorities. Patrick J. Hayden, the burgess of Exeter, closed the hall where the mass meeting was being held and his police dis-Perhaps he expects better luck with persed the crowd of miners.

Local Press Raise Red Scare. The capitalist press thruout the an-THE surrender of the government to thracite region is raising a "red" the miners aroused the British rulscare against the campaign to make ing class as they were never aroused the strike effective and against strugbefore. They saw their powerful gov-

erament forced to surrender to an sle in the interest of the workers. The coal barons and the reactionarmy of begrimed proletarians. It must not happen again, they say. In ary union officials are aroused over the meantime they are organizing armthe miners' interest in real fighting ies of soldiers, technicians, scabs, demands. But the fight for the striking miners will continue, despite the nurses and other categories needed in real war for the coming conflict. czarist attempts to kill freedom of which they know is inevitable. They

Gigantic Free Speech Fight.

A free speech fight on a gigantic forces, to crush the workers, before scale will be held in the heart of the anthracite region-permit or no permit-to arouse the miners against is not won until they have seized conthe attempt to starve them into submission. The bootlegging burgesses and mayors of the towns in the anthracite district will find it hard to IN view of this situation an article by carry out the nefarious orders of the coal companies.

A P. J. Welinder, in the current issue of the Industrial Pioneer is tragic-The miners of the anthracite, on ally amusing. This hero of the musty strike since September 1, will con- eyes of the workers of western coundogma, that government is more or tinue to fight to get the mainten- tries as a socialist union by making less of a myth, something that should ance men to quit, to compel the opbe treated, as the Irish doctor is al- erators to grant the six-hour day and U. S. S. R. private economy is develleged to have treated a certain social the five-day week, and a living minidisease, that is, with contempt, this mum wage. They will continue to of state, socialist economy. The data blind leader of the blind, points to the fight for a labor party to represent recent victory of the British miners as their interests as opposed to the pojustification for his anti-political hy- litical parties of capitalism controldrophobia. The miners won, he de- led by the operators. If the miners clares by exercising their industrial have their way the strike will not night. Nobody contends otherwise, but be a picnic, but a struggle against what Stanley Baldwin feared was not the greed and oppression of the operators.

Mussolini Has Hard Liver

PARIS. Sept. 27.-Premier Musso-MOST of us remember how the Italian workers paralyzed the induslini of Italy is still far from well, according to persons who have recently trial machinery of that country in visited him. 1921. The government was powerless

The Italian premier, it is stated, is for a while and under the pressure of suffering from "stony liver" and is tal funds to the amount of 11.7 millosing weight and his complexion is very sallow. He is said to be easily representing the collective capitalists excited and only his strong body and ant economies, 7.5 milliard. of Italy made certain concessions to indomnitable will make it possible for him to continue his activities.

CZARIST PERSECUTION ECLIPSED BY ROUMANIAN TERRORIST POLICE

By DOBROZHANU GERIA. (A CONVERSATION WITH AN I. R. A. EMPLOYEE.)

The arrest of the central committee of the Roumanian party was nothing but a sheer provocation, which aimed to sentence us to a long term of hard British Bread Subsidy labor for the past illegal work of the committee, when the party was driven underground. In spite of the vast army of agent provocateurs, not a scrap evidence could be found as a basis for the latest trial.

Secret Police Cowards.

This trial proved, that in spite of the terror, the secret service government is cowardly and is afraid when the laboring masses, under the leader-(Continued on page 1)

UPLIFTING THE NATIVES



TO CAPITALISM

Figures Show Advance Toward Socialization

By G. STRUMILIN.

MOSCOW .- (By Mail.) -- It is a favorite and usual method to endeavor to discredit the Soviet Union in the the libellous statement that in the oping more and more at the expense given below prove the falsity of this statement.

On the strength of the statistics compiled by the state tax commission, concerning the socialization of means and processes of production and distribution in our national economy. the following achievements may be brot forward

62 Per Cent Socialized.

From the material means of production in the country, exclusive of the inhabited housing fund, the state possessed in the beginning of 1924-25 according to the lowest estimate, capiliards chervonny rubles, co-operatives, 6.5 mil. and private mainly peas-

Thus, in connection with the socialization of the means of production, over 62 per cent of the total amount has been socialized, and 38 per cent remain to be socialized whilst the socialization of our capital funds in the countryside up to the present is barely 4 per cent and in the towns, including our entire heavy industry and (Continued on page 6)

Costs \$690,000,000 day's work.

to the nation of the bread subsidy. dow.

CRIBBEN AND SEXTON MASS MEETING TONITE

As the first step in the drive to unionize the Cribben and Sexton company, manufacturers of the Universal stoves and ranges. Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago Ave., a mass meeting of workers in the shop will take place Monday, at 5:15 p. m.

The meeting will be an attempt to organize every workers in the shop from the laborer to the skilled mechanics. The meeting will be held at 736 North Albany Ave.

UNION PICKETS AT PLATING CO.

John Werlik, business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local Number 6, was threatened with arrest if he persisted in maintaining the picket line in front of the Chicago Plating Workers, formerly known as the Cooperative Plating Co., 351 West Superior street.

The Chicago Plating Works have been attempting togurn out the work of the struck Cribben and Sexton plant, Sacramento Blvd. and Chicago avenue. This shop has been an open shop for a number of years and insists that its men are not on strike and that there cannot be a strike as it is open shop. The picket lines give the lie to the statement of the bosses

Discrimination in the distribution of piece work has been practiced in this shop. The lackeys of the firm get the best jobs and are able to make fair wages while the others are just barely able to make \$5 for a

The DAILY WORKER representa-LONDON, Sept. 27.—Net loss of ap tive attempted to interview the bossproximately \$690,000,000 disclosed in es. The bosses refused to say any the accounts of the royal commission thing and said. "Let them fellows out of wheat supplies represents the cost there tell you," pointing out the win

ZEIGLER MINE **LOCAL REJECTS FAKERS' RATS**

Expulsions of Loyal Unionists Continue

ZEIGLER, III., Sept. 27-The Zeigleer miners' union, Local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. held election for local 992 of the U. M. W. of A. held election Cobb and Lon Fox, sub-district offic- sion. ers precipitated the infamous prosecution of fifteen members by Cobb on charges of "assault with intent to kill" and the murder by Alex Hargis, a kluxer, of Mike Sarovich, a member of the local in the union hall.

In this election, not one of Farring ton's rats was elected. However, the Cobb-Klan-Farrington gang is still expelling active and loyal members of the union on framed up charges, Ross White is the latest victim.

The members of the U. M. W. of A. thruout the local camps are becoming aroused at the open alliance between the union officials and the coal operators to disrupt the union and destroy the hard-earned conditions of years of struggle.

Four Cornered Fight in Wisconsin Election

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27,-The special senatorial campaign which will result in a selection of a successor to the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette next Tuesday, entered the final stage tonight. -All four active candidates were making last appeals for support at meetings held in various parts of the state.

Edward D. Dithmar is running as an independent republican. Bob La-Follette Jr., who got the regular republican nomination is in the field. The democratic candidate is William George Bruce, but as an "indépendent" democrat, while John M. Work, he socialist is running. His criticsm of young Bob is that he is "breaking from the principles of his father."

REACTIONARIES ARE WHIPPED IN GREATEST FIGHT FOR POLICY OF **CLASS STRUGGLE IN U.S. UNIONS**

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 27.—The left wing of the American Labor Movement has won a smashing and historic victory against the forces of reaction, a victory unprecedented, one which will challenge the attention of labor unionists thruout the world and which proves the soundness of the policies and tactics of the Trade Union Educational League, such is the significance of the "peace plan" adopted Thursday night, by 3,500 shop chairmen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The shop chairmen filled both Cooper Union and Webster Hall and the proposed peace plan worked out by the Joint Action Committee of the suspended left wing Locals 2, 9 and 22, and the Sigman reactionary administration, was adopted after long discussion and the promise by the leaders of the Joint Action

Committee that the fight: against the Sigman machine would continue if the agreement is violated.

Workers Storm Halls.

Thousands of workers, who have for months thrown their mass weight and militant spirit against the Sigman machine, and now were anxious to hear the results of the peace negotiations which had extended for two weeks between leaders of the opposing factions under the direction of a committee elected by the previous neeting of shop chairman, these thousands gathered in the streets outside the halls where their shop chairmen were deliberating, and pressed by their anxiety, attempted to enter, but they were roughly repulsed by policemen's clubs and the strong arm squads of the Sigman machine.

Members Demand Victory or Battle. These crowds of members of the I. . G. W. who had fought a long and heroic battle to save their union from official disruption by the yellow socialist right wing were in an aggressive mood, demanding the full fruits of their victory or a continuance of the fight.

Only the assurance by the leaders of the left wing Joint Action Committee, that the proposed plan offers the best chance of gaining the demands of the militant membership secured the plan's adoption

Amnesty Thruout Country.

the added resolution offered from the what is transpiring. That is diplofor all union members throut the country, not only in New York City, who have been expelled for political opinions. This was carried by unanimous vote with uproarious ap-

At Cooper Union, L. Horowitz was the chairman, A. Cohen presided at Webster Hall. The peace plan, read by Joseph Boruchowitz, expelled manager of Local 2, establishes forever that there shall be no discrimination against members for political ideas. It provides:

Terms of Peace.

1. There shall be new elections in the three suspended Locals 2, 9 and for local officers on Wednesday night, 22; with all members eligible for of-This is the local in which the Farring-fice, regardless of their political beton ku klux klan gang led by D. B. liefs or present suspension or expul-

2. The next international convention, called for November 30, shall consider proportional representation. If there are majority and minority opinions developed at the convention on the subject, both will be carried (Continued on page 6)

Atlantic Mills Keep Wage Cut They Said Would Be Temporary

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 27.-Workers United Textile Workers, who have story. been conferring with the employers over the restoration of a recent wage cut, will not have the cut restored. The company holds that it is justified French want a hig loan to postpone in cutting wages because so many the crash of French credit and the inother textile mills have done so. The flated franc, and America has in view workers have not yet decided whether the building a new counter-revolutionthey will strike. The Atlantic Mills is one of the largest concerns in Rhode Island.

WAR ON SOVIET LURKS IN LEE OF DEBT TALK

Diplomats' Dinners Herald Bloodshed

(Special to The Dally Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 27-Post prandial diplomacy has followed the post-war debt problem into the lair of American financial imperialism. Yesterday the French finance minister, Joseph Caillaux, together with Marquis de Chambrun had luncheon with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon at the home of Gerrard Winston, Mellon's under secretary. They dined together again at night and teday the entire French mission and the American members of the debt funding commission will all have lunched at Mellon's country place.

"Everything is proceeding satisfactorily," said Caillaux. But Henry Dumay, member of the French mission put on the postscript, "Caillaux would The plan was finally adopted with say that it was satisfactory no matter cognition of the necessity for maintaining the reputation for diplomats of never telling the truth.

Bankers Dangle Balt

New York bankers are in Washingon ready to negotiate an enormous loan to France as soon as she comes across with acceptance of the secret proposals of American imperialism.

These proposals deal with larger natters than the French debt, though that is put in the foreground for consumption by the guilible public. America is putting pressure on France to enter without quibble into the socalled "security pact"-which is another name for the alliance of western European capitalist nations against the growing power of Soviet

One outstanding publication says editorially today that-"Our latest move, in refusing to let our bankers make loans to France until she has made a debt adjustment, has led inevitably to the success of the security negotiations."

Force Anti-Soviet Pagt

The \$4,200,000,000 debt of France to America is being used as a club to force France into political concessions, leading among which is the rupture of relations between Paris and Moscow. All the chatter about differences on the terms of the debt settleat the Atlantic Mills, members of the ment, while quite true, do not tell the

Both American and French financiers know quite well that paying the debt is quite impossible. Only the ary front against Soviet Russia. "Peace among the western powers"

DUKHOBORS EXPOSE FALSE REPORT OF SEMENOV IN CANADIAN DAILIES

In the counter-revolutionary press of the United States and Canada appeared several articles of Dukhobor Semenov, who went to Soviet Russia with the purpose of getting acquainted with the conditions of the life of Dukhobors in Russia. In these articles Semenov called himself official repesentative of the Dukhobors. He, in his "impressions" about the life of

the Dukhobors, painted it in dark and unattractive colors. His articles have been read and repudiated by the convention of the Dukhobor delegates, which took place in Soviet Russia. Below is a copy

(Continued on pere 6)

FRANCE PEEVED AT WASHINGTON STAND ON RIFFS

Aviators Continue to Bomb Villages

PARIS, Sept. 27-Secretary Kellogg's action in calling attention of the American aviators to the extraterritorial treaty with Morocco and demanding that Americans cease fighting the Riffs has caused much unfavorable comment in France.

Resent Slap. The French resent its being brot up at a time when Callaux is in America attempting to reach an agreement on the debt question. The French consider this move a slap in the face as it has been two months since the American mercenaries have been bombing Riff villages without any comment by the American state department, tho the mobilization of the Sherrifian squadron was widely heralded in America. Technically the aviators are in the service of the anitan of Morocco, who is the cats-paw of French imperialism:

The French insist that the order from Washington telling the aviators they must not fight a friendly government is recognition of Abd-el-Krim and the French hold that Krim is nothing but a rebel and that America must withdraw its demand on the mercenary aviators present in Mor-

Reveal Other Violations.

France also points to the fact that many of the present aviators and others fought in the Lafayette escadrille during the war against Germany before America entered the war and have not heard of any going to jail or paying fines for the violation of the law which America is using now in its gesture in Morocco.

The French claim that America has no business to come in at this late hour to tell the aviators of the violation, since they have been mobilized and spent some time in being trained and are just now beginning to do the mercenary work that was expected. "Travel for Pleasure."

The aviators point out that when some of them applied for passports to go to Morocco, they gave as their reason that they wanted to join the French foreign legion in the fight against the Riffs. When the passports were returned, they were marked "travel for pleasure."

Legal Aspect.

The legal question raised by the service of the American aviators, in the Sheriman air guard is due to the extra-territorial rights enjoyed by the 4090 of the revised statutes reads:

manner of writs to prevent the citi- ant masses closed up their ranks more listing in the military or naval service party which defends this interestof either of the said (extra-territorial) around the Communist Party of Rou- most likely take place. The governcountries, to make war upon any for mania-not one of the so-called poeign power with whom the United litical parties of the opposition con-States is at peace, or in the service of ducts a serious struggle against the one portion of the people against any oligarchy, against the state of seige. other portion of the same people; and martial law, and against the reign and he may carry out this power by a of the secret service. resort to such force belonging to the This is the position of the remain-United States as may at the time be ing condemned. The rest of the conwithin his reach.

Doctor to Ald Krim

PARIS, Sept. 27-Dr. Ernest Griffin. an English military surgeon is athas progressed very well so far, he reached Tangler the early part of last week and expects to be met by friends who will smuggle him across the French lines.

Abd-el-Krim will have a column of warriors to reach the doctor who intends opening a military hospital Riffs at Adjis.

Dr. Griffin also intends to send out news to the world as to the real facts in the Riffian war for independence.

Bombing Still Continues.

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 27-The aviators of the Sheriffian squadthe campaign against the Riffs.

squadron has been involved in came after the threatening note from the of contention between the liberal state department. Three tons of state party and the so-called opposibombs were dropped upon the ill- tion, gives the working masses the equipped Riffians fighting for the in- swightest rights whatsoever. dependence of Morocco. Scores of villages have been wiped out in the source of the Ageurdor. The plantawhich were flourishing and prosper-

Independent Union of Barbers on Strike in **Boston Over Wage Rate**

BOSTON, Sept. 27 .- The barbers of Boston are on strike to force their employers to pay them a minimum wage of \$25 a week, and a split on the business done in the shop. They also demand that all shops be closed on holidays unless the holiday falls on a Saturday or a Monday, in which case the barbers are willing to work half a day. The barbers' union is not amliated with the A. F. of L.

CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP SHOWN BY INCOME TAX OF CONGRESSMEN OF BOTH BIG CAPITALIST PARIES

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The farce of representative government in a country dominated by a full fledged plutocracy is graphically exposed in a survey of congressional income tax returns issued by the United Press and published'in the Wall Street Journal. The figures in this article raise the question whether congressmen with incomes averaging between \$30,000 and \$40,000 can in any real sense represent the viewpoint of the millions of workers and farmers whose entire incomes are less than the average tax paid by their so-called

Based on returns from about 200 senators and representatives the United Press estimates the total tax paid by members of both branches of congress at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. The lower figure would indicate a per the conference of allied powers to discapita tax of \$2,820 which would mean an average income of more than \$30,000 without taking into account claims for exemption. Thus the average income of members of congress is 20 times that of the average male worker bate in the German cabinet at which

The following table shows the 10 republicans and 8 democrats paying the

shest taxes in the United Press list:		
Incomes of Congressmen State	Tax	Approx-Incom
Republican		
Rep. Ogden L. Mills, N. Y.	183,413	\$500,000
Sen. T. Coleman DuPont, Del	181,164	500,000
Sen. L. C. Phipps, Colo	157,741	400,000
Rep. T. W. Phillips, Pa	155,024	400,000
Rep. M. D. Hull, Ill	95,568	275,000
Sen. G. A. Pepper, Pa	21,993	100,000
Sen. D. A. Reed, Pa	19,546	95,000
Sen. W. B. McKinley, Ill	17,692	90,000
Sen. W. M. Butler, Mass	12,790	75,000
Rep. H. P. Snyder, N Y.	7,898	60,000
Democratic		
Sen. O. Underwood & wife, Ala	28,783	140,000
Rep. P. Corning, N. Y.	12,798	75,600
Sen. Carter Glass, Va	4,703	45,000
Rep. H. C. Canfield, Ind	1,756	25,000
Sen. J. A. Reed, Mo	1,407	22,500
Sen. R. S. Copeland, N. Y	1,207	21,000
Rep. D. F. Minaham, N. Y	1,941	27,500
Rep. R. W. Weller, N. Y	1,133	20,000
Conservative Estimate.		

These incomes probably fall consi- skilled mechanic. Or consider the upderably short of the actual amounts state workers of New York represent because they are estimated without allowance for deduction or exemptions edly runs considerably over half a mil Michigan paid a tax of \$1,214 repre- annual wages of 100 railroad mesenting an income of about \$21,000, altho he is known to have tax exempt government and municipal bonds giving him probably at least half a million a year. The Underwood returns are \$2,955 for the senator and \$25,828 for his wife.

Pennsylvania feel that they are repdown at least \$100,000 a year, largely from corporate investments.

at least 10 times the annual wage of a labout 15 to 1."

edly runs considerably over half a milclaimed. Thus Senator Cousens of lion. His tax alone would pay the chanics.

But the Democrats Have Hopes!

Plutocracy, the figures show, finds its most perfect representation in the republican party. Says the United With these returns before us it is both branches of congress-at least archists in a speech, charging France interesting to speculate on how many those who paid the highest income with violation of the Rhineland concoal diggers and steel workers in taxes-are republicans. The senate vention thru the continued presence resented in matters vitally affecting house on the same basis. The aver- which he alleged Stresemann had dethe wage earner as against the big age tax of a republican congressman liberately kept out of the newspapers. corporations by two senators pulling is about 10 times that of the average said: per capita democratic toll. In the senate the average paid by republi-The taxes of these senators average | cans exceeds that of the democrats

Roumanian Police Terror at Work

(Continued from page 1.)

Party take direct action against it. capture the rural councils. "Every such minister may issue all After the trial, the worker and peaszens of the United States from en- and more around the one and only

demned put in an appeal. They had decided to bring the case to a second hearing in order to unmask the falseness and lowness of the police regime and to uncover the intrigues of tempting to cross the lines to give aid the secret service. The Roumanian dates should be choosen from the to Abd-el-Krim in Morocco. His trip government tries to frighten the revolutionary labor movement with hard labor sentences. Some of the convicted are at present in the notorious fortress of Gilava, others are in Doftahn, where the regime is so ferocious, that the prisoners continually protest and go on hunger strikes Comrades Boozhor and Max Goldstein are all the time in solitary confinewhich is to take care of the wounded ment, the latter being for months

Labor Unions Smashed. The terror in the towns and cities is directed with all its force against the labor organizations and trade unions. Active trade union workers are arrested. In Bucharest the trade unions are under military control. The ron insist they will remain thruout labor press has been confiscated. The abor organizations enjoy no freedom The hardest day's work that the whatever. Neither the old nor the new constitution, which is the bone

In the villages and provinces, the terror is raging even fiercer than in the cities. The agrarian "reform" is tions north of the Ouergha river carried out in such a way so that only landowners, officials and gening are today blackened heaps of darmes receive the land which is beng_distributed. Profiteering in land is rife. In the annexed zones and especially in Bessarabia, the terror in the villages is so flerce, that even deputies of the Peasant Party have admitted that there are some villages where you cannot find a single peasant who has not been beaten by the gendarmes. The conditions in Bessarabla are worse than they ever were

> It is very interesting to note how the rural council elections are car-

under the czarist regime.

In view of the fact that rural councils have an enormous significance for the peasantry, and seeing that the peasant masses take an active inter-

est in the elections, the government United States in Morocco. Section ship of the revolutionary Communist and the well-to-do peasants strive to abide by it always. France, however,

Peasants Refuse Dictation.

The government for a long time knows are class conscious workers. ment merely ignores his speech, The peasant masses, taking part in the elections are turning more and parties. In many districts, the local no heed to the orders from the central office which directed that candicombined lists of the other partiesthey put forward their own independent candidates.

was one of the 16 members of the escaped. He is now in Soviet Russia. He has a long record of activity in the revolutionary movement, and has been in prison a number of times. He escaped from Roumania during the trial of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Communist Party.

But for Hunger and Strikes Ireland Would

National prosperity is today replacng the reign of poverty that held Ireland in its grip during the last two years, and a new Ireland is rising out of the revolution and turmoil that swept the island prior to 1923, according to Rev. P. H. Smythe, P. R. pastor of St. Mary's Roman catholic church at Eyanston, Ill., just returned from a visit to Erin.

"But for strikes and two terrible seasons of rain there would be no other trouble in Ireland today," said Father Smythe, "Irish labor troubles are often artificial and like those in other European countries, are often brought about by Bolshevik propaganda."

In other words only that the peasants and workers are half starved and some of them insist on fighting everything, would gladden the heart of the skypilot. Perhaps the crawthumping dominie does not know that there of Cuba on her way home from were strikes in Ireland before the word Bolshevism was coined. And there will be strikes in reland until capitalism and its religious joss house the favor-give him this copy of and bones," they say, "why should we are abolished

Rhineland Agreement Be Ratified

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- Germany has decided to send Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann to cuss the Rhineland compact.

This decision comes after a long deserious differences arose between the groups represented. The nationalists insisted that Germany demand the return of the colonial possessions Togoland and Kamerun, at present being administered by England; the evacuation of Cologne; the rejection of the Versailles treaty world war guilt clause being placed on Germany. Ride Nationalists.

The government party refuses to be hampered by these reservations. Pres ident von Hindenberg claims that these moves are mainly attempts of the nationalist party to invoke sympathy among the Germans and that the government party feels itself strong enough to oppose any move to hamper its work by reservations.

Treaty Provisions. The basic features of the proposed Rhineland treaty are, first, an agree ment by France and Germany to arbitrate any differences which may arise between them, and, secondly, an agreement by England and Italy to go to the assistance of either France or Germany if either one is the vic tim of aggression by the other. France and England are also making the de mand that as part of the Rhineland pact, Germany join the league of na tions. Germany is offered a seat in the council immediately upon joining This will require a special meeting of the league of nations as the sev enth league assembly meets next Sep

A Monarchist Speaks. The opposition of the nationalists was strengthened by Dr. George Press: "The wealthiest members of Heim, leader of the Bavarian monas a class is more wealthy than the of black troops in the occupied zone.

"If the security compact is signed and we enter the league of nations it will mean nothing other than final recognition of the Versailles treaty and prolongation of the promissory note we gave France despite our conviction it cannot be met. What is the value of a treaty between armed and unarmed adversaries? We Germans will will cut this rag to pieces with-her sabre whenever she wants to. At least, before we negotiate the proposed compact, the Rhenish provincwavered on the question of the rural es should be evacuated by the French elections. However, the elections will troops and the shameful court-martials there suppressed. A weak people canment will strive, however, to exclude not bind itself on any side. We dare from the lists all candidates which it not enter the league." The govern-

Hindenberg Big Boss. The Hindenberg group have decidmore against the leaders of the Peas ed upon going into the conference ant Party, which betrayed the inter and are now trying to decide on ests of the peasants and workers by whether the conference should be loits political bloc with the bourgeots cated on Italian soil or on Swiss soil. The date has been set for October sections of the Peasants' Party paid 5, by Stresemann and the government party has agreed to the terms laid down by the allies in the security pact. The allies to make sure of the victory of the government party have had dispatches published announcing the evacuation of Cologne, by the middle of November and the impending NOTE: Comrade Dobrazhanu Geria resignation of M. Tirard, who is looked upon in distavor by the present Roumanian Central Committee that German government because of his intimacy with Poincare.

Taxi Drivers Strike in Boston Strong on Motorized Picketing

BOSTON, Sept. 27-The 375 drivers of Checker taxicabs in this city are now 100 per cent organized and 100 per cent on strike to have their wages and hours brot up to the union level. Be Happy, Says Priest The chauffeurs have been on strike want \$4.00 per day of 9 hours. Picketing in this strike has develop myth.

ed new tactics to fit new conditions A large number of autos is parked along the streets near the taxi garage. and when a cab starts out with a strikebreaking driver, a union man trails the cab until it returns to the barns. This brand of picketing is

Training Ships Returns. MOSCOW, (Tass), Sept. 25 .- The Soviet training ship Vorovsky, which is completing her round-the-world cruise and which, as will be remembered, visited some parts of China last year, has safely reached her home port after stopping at the island Montevideo, South America

Your neighbor will appreciate the DAILY WORKER.

SECURITY PACT Republican Days Help MPORT 10,000 OCTOBER MEET Expose Labor's "Friends"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the voters of Wisconsin get ready for "republican day," Tuesday, at the polls, in the casting of ballots in the selection of a successor for the late U. S. senator LaFol-Tette. Last week there was a "republican day" at the Illinois" state fair held at Springfield. But both of these days, in Illinois and in Wisconsin, should be days of clarification for the workers and poor farmers. They are days of unmasking of old party politicians.

LaFollette, Jr., will win in Wisconsin. That seems to be a foregone conclusion. Some opposition jokester asked La-Follette, Jr., if he is not running because he is the son of his father, then why is he a candidate? LaFollette, Jr. might have answered that he is running because he wants to carve out a capitalist political career of his own. It is the future of the LaFollette movement in Wisconsin that the workers and poor farmers of that state are interested in, not with the memories of the dead past. LaFollette, Jr. is a part of that future.

Wisconsin industrial workers are interested in the fact that their state is known over the land as a non-union state. Wisconsin farmers feel the blows of the fact that farm mortgages have more than doubled during the last 25 years; that they are in bondage to the money lenders for nearly half a billion dollars.

LaFollette, Jr. does not even take up the petty bourgeois attack of his late father against these evils. Instead, he makes his peace with the stalwart, reactionary politicians in Wisconsin, who do the bidding and are the agents of Wall Street. This is shown in different ways.

FIRST.—The national republican committee, Cal Coolidge's committee, has refused to endorse any candidate in the Wisconsin campaign. This shows that it is not fighting LaFoliette, Jr.

SECOND .- The republican state central committee, a Cal Coolidge committee, because LaFollette politely stepped aside and let Coolidge run on the republican ticket in Wisconsin last November, has not been active in the campaign, especially not against LaFolistte, Jr.

THIRD.—The Milwaukee county republican committee, thru its executive, has declared, therefore, that it "can see no need, at this time, for the county committee of Milwaukee county to officially participate in this special election campaign."

In other words, the Wall Street gang, which LaFollette, Sr. so loved to attack, feels so safe with LaFollette, Jr., that it has drawn in its horn, nationally, in the state, and in the state's metropolis, leaving the entire field unchallenged.

This condition can only lead to the break-up of the La-Follette movement in Wisconsin. The so-called Madison triumvirate, consisting of LaFollette, Jr., Governor Blaine and Attorney General Ekern, pull toward the right, nudging ever closer to the Coolidge regime. But there is also the break toward the left. Take former Lieutenant-Governor George F. Comings, for instance, who was on the right side of the farmer-labor conference in Chicago, in July, of 1923. He has quit the LaFollette camp and thrown an endorsement to the socialist senatorial candidate. Many other so-called "leaders" will be trying to find a comfortable nestling place.

But for the broad masses of Wisconsin's city and land workers; these must find a basis upon which they can wage a militant fight for their own interests. They turned their back on the old capitalist parties when they furnished the basis for the LaFollette movement. But LaFollette would not quit the party of Wall Street. Nor will his son, who is deeper in it than ever. And it was the Wisconsin "socialists," with their mayor in Milwaukee, and a host of local, and state officials, who betrayed the workers under their leadership thru urging them to crawl back into the LaFollette camp. The workers and farmers of Wisconsin must now realize the bankruptcy of this LaFollette republican and Berger "socialist" leadership.

The time has arrived for a new deal. Wisconsin's workers must unite all their forces in support of a labor party, that will make a fight completely independent of the capitalist political organizations, that will rally the poor farmers in its support.

The same holds true for Illinois, where Governor Len Small, who was supported last year by the officialdom of the Chicago trade unions, as well as the Farrington machine in the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has finally come out for the Coolidge machine, and shown himself in his true

The republicans have had their days in Wisconsin and Illinois. Speed the day of the working and farming masses.

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the workers. But little by little it substituted the click of the trigger for there is a mighty army of labor in for a week and no cars are moving. the suave voice of the negotiation and England trained to the use of arms. strike have been removed, since the workers found again themselves workers could make it quite disagree-

> I discussing the question: "Should the capitalists arm?" They are already armed, but not sufficiently. John Wheatley, member of the British labor party, calls for an army of ten million workers to fight if necessary. The London Herald is conducting a symposium on: "Should the workers ing in common decency that they in mas. But it is doomed. sist on being nasty and mussing up Merrie England' with our guts, blood follow suit?"

THE British ruling class are organ izing extra-legal forces, because Police cordons drawn around the non-union cab garage the first days of the scratching of the pen. And the Italian slaves in the factories. Very few of able for the "lords of foreign lands" on the part of the strikers. The men them would agree today with Mr. who run the empire. The capitalists Welinder that the political state is a are not entirely confident of the army and navy, or even of the police. So they are taking the precaution to THE British ruling class are not have a skeleton force composed of the "blue blooded" classes to bolster up the loyalty of those whose love for the robber empire has lost its primal passion

THE developments in England are extremely important. Big empires go down hard and slowly. It took bor. arm?" It will be necessary do doubt, quite a long time to wipe out the Roarm." It will be necessary to the British octopus ization more than the Pullman car instead of agreeing with Wheatley,- will go faster. We are living in a porters," said one of the Negro speakwho by the way is far from being a different age. This does not mean ers. "As long as the Pullman comp Communist, respectable leaders of that the British empire is destined to can deal with the men separately and Reitish-labor spurn the thot of using force. "If the capitalists are so lack-

his subscription,

"IRON HORSES"

To Distribute 13,500 Tractors in 1926

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.-The Narkem sem (department of agriculture) the R. S. F. S. R. is planning distribute next year among the peas ants 13,500 tractors with-boars parts. Of these, 10,380 tractors will be imported and 2,970 will be manufactured In the U. S. S. R. The cost of thesp tractors will be 42,000,000 rubles.

Repair Stations. With the increase of the use of tractors in different parts of the Union, 1,200 repair stations will be established during the year of 1926...

There is now a big demand for trac tor runners and mechanics in the U. S. S. R. The organizations which are. distributing the tractors are organic ing special courses to meet this need. It is anticipated that within a sheet period 26,000 men will graduate from these courses. This will mean the services of two men for each tracter in the U. S. S. R.

"The Harvest Festival," This festival was introduced two years ago and it is now universal thruout the U. S. S. R. The feetivel has proved a very effective method for the spread of agricultural knowledge "The Harvest Feetival" is voted to the inspection of farms, agricultural experimental stations, agricultural co-operatives, etc. On harvest day" the peasants discuss improved methods of farming. Many parts of this festival is marked by shows, exhibitions, lectures, etc.

Air Maneuvers. Caucasus, which was organised by the departments of agriculture, avie chim (organisation devoted to aviation and chemistry) and dobrolet (volume teer avioficet society), has just returned to Moscow. In Cascasus they were engaged in fighting posts and especially locusts. This first experiment proves that the spraying of now. dered chemicals was much more offective than the liquid compounds; in many mountain regions where the breeding grounds of the pests are located, it is very difficult to use liquids on account of the lack of water.

The narkomsen has been confron with the problem of making teps-graphical maps of many millions of dessiatins of land, so that they may be redistributed among the pear The department is now using the airplanes as a means of making the necessary photos for the survey of the

Tractors Contest. In the Crimes in the middle of September there will take place a tractor contest. Russian, European, and American makes will participate. The Colonization of Jewish Farmers.

The narkomsem has a plant to settle 30,000 Jewish families on land in South and East Russia. For this pur pose the narkomsem will distribute 350,000 dessiatins of land in Ural, the Volga region and in Northern Caucasus. In prewar days a Russian Jew had no right to work on the land in any capacity.

Agricultural Exhibitions. In the northwest region, at the end of Sept. 24, agricultural exhibitions will be opened. The most important exhibit will cover the flax industry.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Irregularity of Wage Standard Shown by a Massachusetts Survey

BOSTON, Sept. 27 .- (FP)-An aver age increase of eight cents a week i shown for factory employees during the month of August over the month of July, according to the Massaci setts bureau of labor and industry. Most of the increase is shown in the very small stove making indu and in the manufacture of shoes. As increase of 2.1 per cent in the number of workers employed is also shows.

Eleven thousand workers in the tes tile industry suffered wage cuts averaging 91/2 per cent while 65 works in the stove making business received an increase of 145. The slight increase in total wages is due to the inci in the production of shoes for fall styles. Most of the increase is at Haverhill, center of the fancy turned shoe business.

Negro Porters Organiza NEW YORK, Sept. 27.-At a mass meeting held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, over 500 Negro porters and their wives attended. At this meeting an attempt was made to organize the workers into the American Federation of La-

"No class of workers needs organ receive."

Many of the porters joined the or-Make your friend a friend of ganization. Attempts are also being the DAILY WORKER. Send in made to organize the Pullman porters in Washington, D. C.

SCHENCE SHOWS VALUE OF OUR DAILY WORKER

Read This and Be Convinced

By LELAND OLDS.

The vital importance to labor of a well organised labor press to combat the propaganda constantly pouring from capitalist organs of pub-A. Sturges of Washburn College. Topoka, Kansas, of the increase in conformity due to even a short exposure to propaganda. Sturges found that even 7 minutes silent reading of propaganda resulted in an average gain of more that 5 per cent in conformity and that conformity steadily increased as the time spent in such reading was lengthened.

His experiment consisted in getting 680 persons to vote a ballob contain-ing 25 questions connected with the general issue of extreme patriotism versus pacifism. Those questions in claded:

Is it right or wrong to hate other countries which do wrong? To injure noncombatant citizens of countries which do wrong? Is it right or wrong to make war on any country which opposes American policy? Was it right or wrong for American soldiers to sink German submarines, killing their occupants? to drop bombs on German citles where military supplies were kept? etc.

Each individual voted either right. wrong or in doubt opposite each question. The ballots were graded from 100 per cent conformity down based on the answers. The results of the first ballot and of the ballot taken after ? minutes exposure to pro paganda were:

Percent of Persons on Increase comconformity 1st ballot formity after

reading 0-19 2.8 points 20-89 40-89 23 " 60-79 0.5 " 80-99

Thus before reading the propaganda the bulk of the persons voting ranged between 20 per cent and 80 per cent of full conformity with the 100 per cent militarist patriot. The average was slightly over 50 per cent. After 7 min. readin of propaganda the average ose 2.3 points or about 5 per cent. After 14 minutes reading it rose 3.5 points and after 28 minutes reading 6.5 points or nearly 15 per cent.

The daily papers, the leading weekly and monthly periodicals the movies, all are filled with propaganda against the point of view of organized labor. And the public is exposed to this propaganda not 7 minutes or 14 minutes but all the time.

Sturges' study shows how this enables the big interests to mold public nized labor. Only as labor is able to counter with well organized propaganda of its own actually reaching the public mind can it hope to obtain the support which it needs.

Commune "Herald" Has a School for Children

MOSCOW, (By mail.)—The opening of a public school was celebrated by the members of the American Agricultural Commune "Herald", situated near Beribine station on the Moscow-Ural Railway, 50 versts out of

The members of the Commune consist of Russian re-emigrants from the United States who had fled to America from political and religious persecution under the Czar and have now bome back to work on the land under Soviet rule.

The colony consists of 60 adults and 19 children. The children speak English and Yiddish.

Machine Shop's Program. MOSCOW, (Tase), Sept. 25.-The Supreme Council of People's Econo- the millions, and yet to maintain your Soviet machine-building plants, providing for the construction of 250 those matters in our own country. railway locomotives in the course of But if you disturb the landed interests, the coming year. The 6 years' engine- if you interfere with business profbuilding plan has also been approved its, if you take any step that threatens for the construction of 4,509 loss- the destruction of the established sysmetives of various types.

re-equipment of the largest Soviet capitalist world. You will be comengine-building plants.

Baild the DAILY WORKER with subs.

IN PHILADELPHIA!

WORKERS THEATRE ALLIANCE

Announces its Initial Performance of Three Plays "A Slave with Two Faces," Symbolic Play in One Act "School Days," Produced by the Junior Player's Group "The New Spirit," A Play in One Act

will be shown at Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Streets WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, at 8 P. M. Sharp

reached 2,100,000 cases. It is being planned to increase the output to 4,000,000 cases in 1925-28. ADMISSION 50 CENTS-Half of the proceeds go to the International The Union of Soviet Socialist Re-Labor Defense. publics possesses 40 match fac-

SPOILING IT



Bramley, Hicks and the other "left"

have been handling the situation dur-

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 27 .- A

At the same time Lewis warned the

agreement was negotiated and execut-

Build the DAILY WORKER

MORE MATCHES EXPORTED

FROM SOVIET FACTORIES

THIS YEAR THAN IN 1913

MOSCOW, (Tass)-Sept. 27-The

demand for Russian matches grows

abroad. An order was lately placed

for 50,000 cases: another from

America for 10,000 cases. Many or-

ders are being received from the

Near Eastern countries, Syria,

1,400,000 rubles' worth of matches

Production Increases.

3.5 million cases of matches were

yearly produced in Russia before

the war. From 1918 up to 1923, the

production dropped to 1 million

cases. The output has shown a rap-

id growth in 1924-1925, when it

were exported abroad in 1924-1925:

in 1913 the match exportation reach-

Egypt. Palestine, Turkey

ed only 1,200,000 rubles

meeting of miners.

with subs.

Greece.

high government officials."

ing the year.

BRAMLEY VOICES BRITISH LABOR'S

Workers," He Says

SCARBOROUGH, Eng .- (FP)-"We consider it our duty to stand by the crous campaign against these memworking classes of Russia!" Fred bers of the General Council and Bramley, secretary of the General Council and a member of the British sive speech the resolution went thru Trade Union Delegation to Russia. was speaking. He leaned over the platform rail, looking at the newspaper men, and dictated his words slowopinion in spite of the efforts of orga- ly, so that they might get the full eflect of what he was saying. Ever since the British Delegation made its Russian Report, the capitalist papers have been making bitter attacks upon it. This was the first time that the General Council has had an opportunity to answer.

> "We must consider Russian problems in relation to the past history of Russia," Bramley went on, "It is not possible to judge them in the light of our experience."

"There are certain things that we can say," he continued. "The Russian Revolution is the first revolution in all history that has aimed at and secured the overthrow of exploitation, the world's first experiment in working class control of public affairs. There they have put into practice the resolutions that we have been passing in these congresses for many years.

"There is one great lesson that the Russian Revolution has taught us. It is possible to make changes in governments; to put people in prison; to cut off the heads even of kings; to remove whole ruling dynasties; to launch devastating wars upon the world and slaughter the workers by my has approved the program of position of respectability in society. We have had some experience with tem of exploitation. you will be os-The plan also provides for a capital tracised and attacked by the whole pelled to face what Russia faces now."

The resolution upon which Bramley was speaking recorded appreciation by Congress "of the General

Council's efforts to promote interna-tional unity, and urged the incoming their power toward securing world-wide unity of the Trade Union Movement through an all inclusive Inter-**DEMAND TO QUIT** national Federation of Trade Unions" The passage of this resolution placed the Congress squarely behind Purcelt.

Referendum

For several weeks past the capital-WASHINGTON-(F. P.)-Secretary ist press has been conducting a vig-Davison of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists has received, at Washington headquarters of the grand lodge, the against their unity objectives. But recall petition endorsed by a large after Bramley had finished his impresnumber of local lodges throughout the United States and Canada. Pending with a shout. Scarcely a voice was his checking-over of the list of enraised against it, and no one rose to oppose it. The British Trade Union these lodges, no statement as to will be gradually accomplished. Movement is now officially committed whether the legally required number to another twelve months of effort to endorsements has h en filed will be unify the trade union forces of the made, Davison and Vice-President Conion have made it clear, however. that they will fight the holding of such an election, claiming that the charges made against themselves and others are too vague to fall within the provisions made in the constitution for recall proceedure.

If President Johnston holds the decision void, and his decision is upheld by the council, as is expected to be the event, the opposition party may, by petition of 10 per cent of all the lodges, force a referendum election on the question whether the broadside attack against certain bi- recall petition is legal. If this first tuminous coal operators, whom he charged with violating the Jackson anti-administration forces, the recall referendum election is won by the ville agreement, was launched here election must be held. These steps today by John L. Lewis, head of the will probably take five or six months.

government it had an obligation in Three Men Killed the premises "as the Jacksonville in Accident on Big Loop Construction Job ed with the aid and co-operation of

Three men were killed and two in jured today when a material elevator on a building under construction in the downtown district fell fourteen stories.

James Devlin, escorting a tub of cement on the elevator, was killed in the crash. An unidentified workman, swept off the seventh floor by the falling mass of metal, wood and cement, was taken out dead and Walter Busby, loading bement on the ground was struck by the flying debris and died on the way to a hospital. Crawford Robinson's left thumb was sheared off by a flying piece of metal and Charles Knodel received a broken leg. Both were working on the ground.

Build the DAILY WORKER

JIM CROW PLAN School Board Attempts Race Seggregation

NEGRO PARENTS

FIGHT AGAINST

(Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27,-Jim Crowism has been allowed to creep into the public schools of Philadelphia. Shortly after the reopening of the public schools, after the summer vacations, an edict of the

school board set aside a school on

19th and Wharton streets to be used by Negro children.

Children were forced to go many blocks across dangerous crossings where speeding autos were a danger to be met at every step. The children were not allowed any longer to attend the schools nearest their homes, but had to attend a school set aside for Negro children only. This act of Jim Crowism aroused the indignation of the parents whose children were thus discriminated against.

At a mass meeting held at the John Simmons Memorial M. E. Church, the parents, discussed a course of action. A committee was appointed to confer with the school authorities

Supt. Edwin C. Broome and Associate Supt. Louis Nusbaum of the achool Mrs. Robert Smith and Edward Ramie. that they were wasting their time protesting against the introduction of the Jim Crow school into the city of Philadelphia. They said that the school had been set aside for Negro children and the plans would not be

The second meeting of the parents this attempt of segregating the

children. At this meeting representatives of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees and the Hotel Brotherhood expressed their determination to battle with the parents of the children for the right of Negro children to go to any school in the city of Philadelphia that the parents saw fit to send their children. Other organizations also sent delegates.

The school board, the it insisted on its determination to segregate the Negro children, let down the bars at the Landreth school when they saw "We Stand by Russian Bramley, Hicks and the other "left" Further Fight Looms by struggle with the city administration. The parents were not fooled by this move and continue their efforts to bring the issue into the courts.

Jim Crowism is a grave menace to the Negro workers of America, and must be combatted.

is allowed to follow out its policy, not at the Congress of Trade Unions. only will segregation of Negro children take place but the segreation of dorsers, and of the legal standing of the Negro workers as to residence

As Negro children will have to ravel long distances to school parents will move closer to the Jim Crow schools. The white workers on the other hand will move closer to the schools their children attend. Then in Philadelphia race segregation will be accomplished

The attendant evils that go with race segregation are: poorer schools. few repairs are made; the course of study is poorer; the teachers are the poorest paid; homes of workers are allowed to deteriorate, the landlords charging exorbitant rates for shacks: streets are not kept in repair; sanitary provisions on the part of the city administration are neglected; and the police inflict shameful degradations on the workers forced to reside in the district because of the color of their skins.

There can be but one answer to the school board administration; a strike of every Negro school child in the city of Philadelphia. Let the parents keep their children at home and refuse to let them enter the Jim Crow schools and we will see the klan inspired school board change their melodies.

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

Flyers Come to Grief. X. France. Sept. 27-The ch a viscors. Tarascon and Favreau, who were attempting to break the world's non-stop flight record. crashed in flames at 3:30 a. m. this morning near here.

Captain Tarascon who was caught beneath the burning debris of the plane, is not in a serious condition. Favreau was thrown out of the eirplane and his condition is not considered serious.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time-c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping-just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help-c'mon over!

CHINESE TROOPS FIRE ON CHINESE WORKERS STRIKING JAP MILLS

SHANGHAI, Sopt. 27.-Nine Chinese workers were wounded including three wemen at Peetung, scroes the river from Shanghal, today when reactionary Fengtien troops fired on striking employes of the Japan-China Cotton Mill which is apanese owned.

TINKERED WITH

Decisive Measures Not Adopted, Says Writer

By CARL BRANNIN.

SCARBOROUGH, England, (F.P.)-With more than 1,600,000 unemployed workers in England to-day and the number growing week by week, the Trade Union Congress confined itself to measures dealing with reform of the present unemployment relief machinery rather than militant action to check and overcome this menace. Harry Pollitt, delegate from the bollermakers and Secy. of the Natl. Minority Movement, asked the Congress to adopt a program embodying he following features.

1. To cement bonds between unemployed and employed workers so board told the parents committee, that they would fight better together in strikes.

2. That Labor Party in Parliament should pursue a policy of obstruction until definite action was taken to stop the closing down of industry; to extend government credit to concerns desiring to trade with Russia and break the credit blockade of the banks as evidenced by their recent refusal decided to hire law counsel to fight to finance large buying orders of machinery from Russia.

3. A nation wide campaign to organize the unemployed.

He pointed out that unemployment was being artifically fostered as a part of the employers' offensive against the miners and the working class generally next May. J. M. Keynes, liberal economist was quoted as an authority in this connection.

Ellen Wilkinson, Labor M. P. and Haldsworth of the Distributive Workers urged that the National Unemployed Workers Committee and other modern weapons at their Movement be given full affiliation to disposal. the Trades Union Congress. They pointed to the fine support given by the men and women out of work to other workers out on strike. In case after case they had refused to scab even the they were hungry themselves. The unemployed should be tied closer to the Trade Union movement and if the school board in Philadelphia given a chance to present their case

Ask Rehearing on Schedel

WASHINGTON-(FP)-Petition for rehearing by the labor department of the ruling that John C. Schedel of Ft. Of a Labor spy—written by a Wayne, Ind., must be re-deported altho he wants to support his wife and four children who would be left helpless, has been filed by the Labor Defense Council, of Chicago, at Secretary Davis' office.

The petition declares that since Schedel is now in the United States. after having been deported as a Communist and kept abroad for four years. the objection to his presence is purely technical. Indiana citizens have urged Davis to show mercy to the mam's family, by permitting him to remain.

RS OF CHINA.

MOORS CONTEST EVERY INCH OF BATTLEGROUND

Spain's Offensive Gains But One Mile

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 27,-The Spanish drive on the Moors continues. The Moors have Yorced Spain to struggle for every inch of ground. The Spanlards have begun their drive in the Alhucemas section. Here the Moore are forcing Spain to use every available airplane to hold the positions that are gained. After a fight that contested every post the Spaniards won but a strip of terri-

The bitterness with which the field is contested is contained in the following declarations of General Primo de Rivera:

"From now on there will be war. much war-if the rebels desire peace t will be they who ask for it." Use Mercenaries.

With this declaration is coupled the fact that foreign mercenaries are being used by Spain to carry on the struggle. The foreign legions are usually composed of undestrable elements that are out for plunder. Airplanes are to be used more than ever in the struggle against the Riffs.

The Spanish General Jordana found himself in great difficulty after the storming of Morro Viejo, Cuervos de Xuauen and Malmussi, all situated near the Bay of Alhucemas.

Hard to Hold. He expressed his perplexity in the following words: "The operations are by no means concluded, because after we have captured the mountains we must fortify them and attend to many other matters to insure the safety of our troops."

The Moorish artillery put the Spanish battleship Alfonso XIII, General Primo de Rivera's base of operations, out of action. The Spanish battleship Jalmo was badly damaged by a well-placed Moorish shell. The military equipment of the tribesmen is scant. They have a few field pieces. Rifles and machine guns are the only other means at their dispossi, while the Spanish troops and the mercenaries have airplanes, heavy artillery, battleships, tanks

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A splendid propaganda story master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

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In Revolt!

we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand. For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China.

we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism. For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to

understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.

THEY ARE AWAKENING!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free. The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and

harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude. The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploita-

tion, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

MUST THEY STARVE?

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE STING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM. THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE. THEY NEED OUR HELP-MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.
WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED

. IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA. EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORK-

SO WILL WE.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID American Section Workers' International Relief

1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street

DO IT TODAY!

N. Y. MUNICIPAL **ELECTIONS FIRST**

Campaign Committees in Full Swing

YORK, Sept. 27-The most important task before the party in this district for the next few weeks, the mayoralty campaign, was the order of business at the first meeting of the agitprop committee of the New York district. Comrades Bimbs, Herberg, Olgin, Grecht and Wolfe of the committee and others interested were

A campaign committee of eleven into a research committee (Trachtenberg, Potash, Bosse), to get together material for speakers, for publicity for the press, for our comrades in the unions, etc.; a speakers' committee (Grecht, Darcy, Wolfe) which is in charge of the class at the Workers' School in "Political Issues and Their Presentation." a class which trains campaign speakers; a press and publicity committee (Robins, Holtman, Dancy, Behjamin, Trachtenberg, Bosse) which will take care of report ing the progress of the election campaign, issuing lealets, and the like.

A committee was elected to prepare for the opening of the Workers' School, which will probably not be until the beginning of November, because of the stress of campaign work. This committee (Bimba, Wolfe, Grecht, Mindel, and a Y. W. L. representative) will get to work immediately on courses, instructors, registering students, and making complete preparations for the school year. Its big task will be the raising of the educational level of the party members in the district by putting as many as possible thru an elementary training in the ABC of Communism, of an essentially political and practical nature, especially in its bearings on the reorganization and Bolshevization of the

Comrade Wolfe, the district agitprop director, reported that the class in political issues and their presentation had started last Saturday with an attendance of 25, and would meet the session was given to practice in ed. spenking on the data discussed, with In the coal and steel industry in the special emphasis on effectiveness in state of Pennsylvania, there are about speaking. After the elections this 100,000 South Slavic workers. A good about five times greater than our orgroup would be kept together for any number of them are organized in the ganizational ties? Why was not our as a permanent corps of agitators and Mine Workers of America, while a speakers. Any comrades in the dis- very small number are organized in trict who are interested or who can our party (something like 450). In sons for these workers not being in be useful in this, or in any other the coal industry in Ohio we find our ranks lies in that our party did phase of agitprop work mentioned in about 80,000 of which the majority are not have that organizational structthis report, should get in touch im- organized in the United Mine Work- ure which would enable a close conmediately with Comrade Wolfe at the ers of America, while but 300 are nection with the workers in the inschool office. Students at college, teachers, research workers, and oth- ginia, where the cossack rule and the only propaganda while at the same rs with some training along research lines are also needed.

tee of the campaign committee, got tions, employed in the coal mines. together Tuesday night, and planned Very few are organized in an econthe work, divided it, assigned it, and omic organization and the strength will be ready to report to the speak of our party is almost equal to zero. data on the mayoralty candidates in are organized in the Workers Party, their past records, and the like.

mass education work, training of whom are employed in the iron in gle against the imperialist class. party functionaries, etc., all require research workers, organizers, clerical workers, and any other sort of com rades willing to help, whether they think they are qualified or not. We will guarantee to give them useful and interesting work that they will be able to do, or that can be done under the direction of better trained comrades, who will teach them while they work.

Letter Carriers Meet Has Boss and Union Men Speak on Same Stage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- W. J. Gainer, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, upon his return from the convention in Detroit, reported that the divergent economic views on the platform in the array of speaker from Postmaster General New to aggressive trade unionists would never be attempted again as harmony was too precariously main-

"Is This A Union!"

A fancy dress parade four miles in length in which letter carriers competed for prizes, led President Green of the American Federation of Labor to exclaim, "Can this be a labor organization?

The convention demanded that the pension law for federal employes be amended this winter so that letter carriers could retire at an average age of 56 years, after they have been in the service 30 years. The maximum retirement pension to be raised from \$720 to \$1,200 a year.

The Walkers Plant Available & AGITPROP TASK Shop Nuclei and South Slavic Workers

By CHARLES NOVAK

With the decision of the Commun-ist International on the reorganisation of the Communist parties on the basis of shop nuclei, the walls which were separating some Communist parties like our own from the working masses in industrial enterprises, have been broken down. Our party, which at the last convention definitely adopted the necessary measures and program for reorganization, has shown the fullest understanding for this important and, for was elected which was subdivided every party, vital aim. What is most important, our party has created the basis for the future building a real mass Bolshevik party.

In a country like America, where industry has reached its most devel oped phase, where impertalism is most powerful and where the working class is under the economic and political slavery, our party is a propaganda group with more or less ideological prestige for the masses but organizationally it is very small. In a land where millions are slaving, where capitalism is forcibly committing unheard of crimes, against the workers, our party, because of its incorrect organizational structure and weak ideological influence, it was not able to interest the large circle of the working class for the struggle against capitalism and its system.

ONE of the major causes of our incapability was this, that we did not have close connection with the industrial workers, or rather our influence was not strong enough to win these workers for our work. This is shown by the fact that the results were not as we expected. As for example our work heretofore was inefficient, a result of the poor methods used and because of the absolute organizational structure of our party. On the other hand, we will take our influence among the South Slavic workers in this country in American industry. Today we find about 700,000 South Slavic workers.

The great majority of them are every Saturday, at 2 p. m. The first employed in most important enterhour would be devoted to discussing prises, as for instance, the coal, steel and clariflying the material to be and iron industry and iron mining inused, and as an aid to this, a mimeo dustry. To better illustrate this we graphed bulletin was being published will bring the latest statistics of the containing this material. The rest of industries in which they are employ-

other campaign the party engaged in, economic organization of the United party able to bring those sympamembers of our party. In West Vir. dustries. Our work was more or less open shop system prevails, there are time we were deficient in organiza-A section of the research commit- They are all, with but a few excep- not get those workers for the party Other comittees organized were the the states of Illinois and Indiana there

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

BUFFALO, N. Y .- Sunday, Oct. 4. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan. CHICAGO, ILL.-Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall. C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

NEW HAVEN, CONN .- Oct. 11. John J. Ballam and William Simons. An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive

has only about 60 members. Colorado, | most important, namely, to throw and Washington have about 70,000 South Slavic workers employed in various industries, in the coal, steel and lumber industries. A small number are organized in an economic organization and still less in our party. In Oregon, Utah and Colifornia there are about 75,000 South Slavic workers, presenting the same picture as Colorado, North and South Dakota, etc. The rest of the South Slavic workers are scattered over the rest of the states and employed in various

FROM this we can see that our among the South Slavic workers in comperative with the number of South Slavic workers in this country.

There are only 1,500 South Slavs in the party and they are in the most important industries. Our ideological influence reaches a few more thousand workers who are sympathetic. Our official organ Radnik (The Worker) has a circulation of nearly 8,000 while our other language organ, Delavska Slovenija. (The Workers Slovan) has a circulation of about 2,000.

ganizationally our party has had relatively very small success. Ideologically we are in much better conditions Our ideological influence is about five time greater than the organizationally success. Now the question is before us; How can it be explained in regard to the South Slavic workers? How is it, that our ideological influence is

thizers into our ranks? I believe that one of the major rea about 25,000 South Slavic workers, tion. Secondly, the reason we did we had at the same time forgotten

the district, the party reorganisation, 25,000 South Slavs, the majority of that get them interested for the strug-

dustry and not organized in an economic organization, while our party etc. was favorable but that which was our final aim.

North and South Dakota, Montana most of our strenght into the industrial field, we neglected so that unintentionally we have helped our party separate itself from the working masses.

HOWEVER, with the regrganization on the basis of shop nuclei our party will be in a position to correct its inefficiency and find the way to connect itself with the masses in the various branches of industry. With systematic work in the shop nuclei as the political unit of our party we will be able to gain the sympathy of the masses and what is more we will get the full confidence of the workparty has a very small influence ing class. By connecting the every day needs with the political problems we will be in a position to lead the large masses of workers into the struggle against capitalism and the capitalist system. If in those conflicts our comrades actively participate and take the most dangerous places in the struggles as is their duty, there is no doubt that the workers will have confidence in our party and so the party will be able to attract those workers ideologically and organizationally. The major stipulation for drawing the masses to us consists in winning their full confidence. Who has, the confidence has the working class also. But, confidence cannot be gained by abstract slogans. It requires systematic work and struggle in favor of the working

town. O. ...

New York

Brighton, Pa. .

troit, Mich.

Chicago, III.

B. Swet, New York ...

Harry Leff, New York

J. F. F., Blythe, Cal...

Yat Quang, Toledo, O.

Esther Posthoff, Chicago

Chas. Stolz, Rochester, N. Y

Greek Br., W. P., Blair Station,

Lettish Br., W. P., Philadelphia

Anton Dimitroff, Detroit, Mich.

Lithuanian Br., W. P., Nanti-

South Slavic Br., W. P., Detroit,

Central English Br., W. P.,

Russian Br., W. P., Kenosha,

Lithuanian Br., W. P., Grand

Finnish Br., W. P., Cromwell,

Finnish Br., W. P., Clinton,

Finnish Br., W. P., West Con-

Steven Regensburger, Newark,

Irving Park English, W. P.,

John W. Trepp. Drake, N. D.

W. W. Hanna, Yuma, Arizona....

Chas. Potter, Yuma, Arizona.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wis. (member)

Rapids, Mich.

coke, Pa. .

Mich.

Conn

Mass.

Cal.

Chicago

cord, N. H.

Ukrainian Br., W. P., Chicago ... 28.25

Finnish Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y. 51.40

A Friend, Wilmington, Del...

1.00

8.00

8.00

28.50

10.00

1.00

Minn.

Kinz, York, Neb.

All this we were unable to do be ause of not having the strong connections with the workers in the various industrial enterprises. With the reorganization of our party in the shop nuclei, the foundation has been laid for the development of our party. Our problem consists now in forming a Communist fortress but of every shop, mine and so forth. Only in that way. if we throw our strength there were the workers are most exploited and where they feel that misery and tor ture of the capitalist exploitation, will be able to bring those masses which are today outside of our party into the party.

Communist Party. Our section, and our comrades actively participate which has a large field of york among in the everyday struggles. Our strug- the South Slavic workers, will do its gles were composed more or less of utmost to see to it that the reorganers' class on Saturday the data on the Out of 25,000 South Slavic only 100 abstract grievances and slogans, while ization will be successful. Every N. Y. C., their altitude toward labor, while in the economic organization the immediate needs of the everyday become a member of a shop nuclei. the number is just a little larger. In class struggle, the fight for which Every member, as a real Communist, would gain us influence and prestige. must fight for the actual needs of the Greecht is in charge of, and the andit- ers employed in the industries, a very tention to the Communication of the tention to the Communist activity our party is the only one that is carrying committee, (Darcy and Kitzes) small number are organized in the in the shops, in the street and house ing on the struggle in the interests which will put in shape for the com- economic organization and only about agitation. This can be understood if of the working class. But it must be ing year the affairs of the Workers' 300 in our party. In the coal industry we consider our present organization understood that by fighting for im-School and library. We have the of Kansas we find about 20,000 work- al structure, which does not and can mediate needs we must inform the names of some 30 comrades, outside ers; the economic organization is not respond to the aims of a real workers that we fight for the final of the class, who have volunteered to fairly well organized though political- Communist Party. In our agitation aim, to destroy the capitalist system. help on agitprop work, and want as ly the workers are practically unor- and propaganda we have to bring to if we compare our 1,500 South Slavic many more. The industrial work of ganized. Minnesota numbers about the workers concrete facts and with members with the 800,000 workers then it is clear that before us is a big task; to get those workers into Our agitation in the houses, streets, our party and make them fight for

PHILADELPHIA.

ATTENTION!

Meet Judge Larry and Mr. Dollars They will give you an honest and stupid capitalist lecture and then you'll get acquainted with George. Vera and Tony who are members of the Juniors and the phoney questions they're asking in the School Days produced by t e Workers' Theater Alliance, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Eagles Temple, Broad and Spring Garden

This is a theater of workers by workers and for workers. Be sure to be there and see them

perform. Get your tickets at 521 York Ave.

Mayakovski Tickets for Sale in Many Places

Tickets for the Mayakovski meeting which will be held Friday eve., Oct. One of the workers, Rockford, III. 2.00 at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren J. Kurki, San Francisco, Cal.... and Marshfield Ave., are for sale at he office of the DAILY WORKER. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at Frei- English Br., W. P., Richmond, heit office, at the Russian Co-operative restaurants, the Workers Home, 1902 T. F. Meade, New York W. Division St.

The famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovski will speak on Russian F. Herzog, Fort Wayne, Ind. poetry and literature. He will read J. M. Rector, Great Falls, Mont. 5.00 some of his own poems.

Get your tickets in advance and tell your friends to do likewise.

FORWARD! THIS IS NO TIME TO HESITATE OR RETREAT

An army marched into battle against a powerful enemy, fighting against overwhelming odds. But it was a militant and enthusiastic army and it quickly dealt a decisive defeat to its opponents. Believing that the conflict had been won in a single battle the army began to become indifferent and to disintegrate. The enemy was in the meantime busy in reassembling its forces and soon launched a counterattack which completely demolished the opposing army.

This is no fairy story. It has happened time and time again not only in military encounters but in every field of human conflict.

The DAILY WORKER has a host of enemies. Not the least dangerous of these is poverty. Lack of funds a few weeks ago threatened the very existence of the DAILY WORKER. A call to struggle was sounded and an army of militant workers sprang up to save the DAILY WORKER. Immediately the money began to pour in and it looked like the DAILY WORKER was winning a splendid victory over the impending disaster.

But as a matter of fact only a good start had been made. \$10,000 was the amount needed within two weeks and now three weeks have passed and less than \$10,000 has been secured. The DAILY WORKER has survived somehow but now the situation is becoming dark again. Not even all of the past debts have been taken care of to say nothing of securing the DAILY WORKER during the coming months.

Now it looks as the the DAILY WORKER'S army of supporters is, at least in part, becoming indifferent and is beginning to forget the bitter need of its daily organ. But poverty is an enemy which the DAILY WORKER' cannot destroy for a long time to come. As the captalists use poverty to enslave and exploit the workers so will they use poverty to destroy the champion of the workers' struggles.

The list which follows is the record of those whose contributions were received the last three days of last week. It is a long list and a fine one but the total involved is less than the amounts which were received during single days at the start of the campaign.

The campaign to save the DAILY WORKER is not over and cannot be over until the DAILY WORKER is saved, not only for today and tomorrow but saved for the future as the most needed weapon of the Communist move-

The Following Donations Were Received Since the Last Report:

Y. W. L., Brule, Wis\$17.40 | Esthonian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Cal. South Slavic Br., W. P., Youngs-Lithuanian Literary Society, South Bend, Ind. . Russian Downtown Br., W. P., Lithuanian Br., W. P., Binghampton, N. Y. Collection Lithuanian Br., Bing-W. Lankin, York, Neb hampton, N. Y. ... Henry Haberman, York, Neb 2.00 A. J. Welker, New Baden, Jll ... Wm. Oberg, Polk, Neb ... 5.00 John Wild, Gloversville, N. Y J. C. S. H., Johnston City, III..... 3.00 F. S. Lowe, Tuecan, Arizona...... Armenian Br., W. P., Athaca, N. Y. 5.00 Joe Paur, Helper, Utah Italian Br., W. P., Philadelphia 10.00 Finnish Br., W. P., Worcester, South Slavic Br., W. P., New Mass. John Mykytyn, Detroit, Mich. 10.00 Chas, Schwartz, M. Brenberger, Russian Br., Detroit, Mich. C. Carlson, Santa Cruz, Calif..... 5.00 B. Abromoviz, Chicago Henry Hellenius, Waukegan, III., 1.00 Leona Rimkus, Yorkville, N. Y. 5.0 .50 Christ Herman, Columbus, O 2.0 Jos. Romeyer, Jackson, Cal.... Harry Katz, Boston, Mass H. Stockhausen, New York Martin Clemons, Auburn, Ill...... Class Conscious, New York Dutch Flemish Br., W. P., De-Finnish Br., W. P., Lebanon. N. H. Northwest Jewish Br., W. P., Ella Zobel, New York.... E. Adamek, Chicago, Ill..... C. M. Smith, Coscob, Conn...... 1.00 South Slavic Br., W. P., Racine, Wis. Ukrainian Br., W. P., Hudson, H. Jacques and G. Sumwalt, Los Angeles, Cal. ... Winkler's Shoe Shop, Denver..... 1.00 J. Dossenbach, Dayton. O. Workers Party, Denver, Colo 31.40 Ed Halonen, Lake Worth, Fla.... 5.0 Fred Skriwanek, Chicago 5.00 Waino Passonen, Lake Worth, Detroit, Mich, Anonymous..... 2.00 F1a. ... M. Marks, Galveston, Texas 1.00 Akron, O. Frank Chaky, Little Rock, Ark., 4.00 Harry Dragan, Fraces Opalka Bohemian Br., W. P., Cleveland. 5.00 John Chorny, N. Werhun, J. Astoria, Ore., Finnish Br., W. P. 14.00 Lewchenko, J. Chranko, M. English Br, W. P., San Jose, Cal. 2.00 Beresjy, N. N., N. Torrawanda, N. Y. Jewish Br., W. P., Cleveland, Q. 28.00 Finnish Br., W. P., Baltimore.... 22.2 Finnish Br., W. P., Angora, Shop Nucleus No. 1. Detroit...... 25.0 10.00 Finnish Br., W. P., Monson, Me. 5.0 Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill..... 1.00 Nick Demitroff, Detroit, Mich... 2.00 Finnish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O. 28.50 Finnish Br., W. P., Cleveland, O. 13.76 Louis Dusie, Houston, Texas..... 1.50 Collected from the following Emil Wundram, Bothel, Wash comrades whose names are Fred Larson, San Francisco, Cal. 3.00 printed by request: Marquette Aleen Aluetoimi-F. Hoglund kunta, Negaunee, Mich... 25.00 Lauri Wirta L. Gainer, Philadelphia, Pa.... 5.00 Matti Peltonen Michael Bakosh, Newark, N. J 1.00 P. Tanner Russian Br., W. P., Ansonia. Aug. Ollikainen A. Singer, Detroit, Mich ... 10.00 Edward Cranson, Detroit, Mich. 2.50 1.00

FILIPINO COURT **BUCKS AMERICAN**

Gov. Wood's Dictatorship Gets Setback

MANILA, Sept. 27-American rule n the Phillippines was given a s back in a ruling made by the Philipcided that the decisions of insular Au ditor Ben F. Wright are not final and may be appealed to the local courts

The Quezon interests presented a bill aimed at this same goal a year ago which was vetoed by Governo General Wood. In this decision of the court, Wood claims his administration work in controlling finaces of the islands is nullified. The author and Wood are appealing the case to the United States supreme court. To Become Rubber Stamp.

The strength of the auditor's office lay in the fact that its rulings were considered final and could only be appealed before Governor Wood. Wood sustained the auditor Wrig then the only appeal the complaints parties had was president Calvin Coolidge. If the supreme court decides against the uditor's office Wright threatens to resign as otherwise he in a mere rubber stamp.

The present case rose from an appeal by the Ynchaust company, local steamship line, from the auditor's refusal to refund themaca duties of \$75,000 which were erre ously imposed. The policy of the seditor has been to refuse the appeals. of any complaining parties.

The attorney general of the mlands refused to represent Wright. The ditor was forced ot defend himself.

During the trial the attorneys of the steamship company openly admitted that it was a fight to clip the auditor's wings and transfer more power into the hands of the Filipinos.

0	P. Halttunen
ю	- C. Wirta50
Ю	Matti Huld
Ø	' John Paju50
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	W. Sinkko1.00
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Ю	
	A. Rinto
0	A. Pohjola50
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0	A. Korhonen
0	
0	V. Pyotsia
	U, Boteo50
0	Katana Shesions
0	K. Dyster
0	Yrjo Lahde
	Matti Kainu
0	Lauri Hamalainen50
	John Laakkonen
0	John Brand
0	Emil Lahti1.00
0	S. Tuomi
	J. Lehto50
0	W. Leinonen
	John Linko1.00
0	N. Merila50
1	T. V
1	Emil Nurmi
	H. Meritainen50
	Evert Salo
5	H. Stark50
5	Peter Koski50
0	E. Hokkanen50
9	Urho Wirta50
9	J. Marthaller1.00
0	A. Utti50
1	Katri Elmey1.00
1	Matt Aalto50
	Tili Kesti1.00
1	
١	Total
1	Previously acknowledged 7.59

A. Utti	
Katri Elmey1	.00
Matt Aalto	.50
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otal	911.84
eviously acknowledged	7,591.98
Total to date	\$6,503.34

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE



But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER

I am sending you my	response to	your appeal.	I en-
lose \$			
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ity:	, .		
City:	S	tate:	•••

letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.,

TONY STANFL THANKS COMRADES WHO ASSIST HIM IN HIS FIGHT

The following letter received by the DAILY WORKER tells how Comrade Tony Stanfi of Mystic, Iowa, has been aided in his fight to get well and to continue his Communist activities:

"I let you know that I received a check of \$10 on Sept. 18; also I received a check of \$35 on Sept. 20, for which I am very thankful. Also I received enclosed two letters from two com-

rades, from Michigan and New York. awaiting on the winter months, with To the New York, I did reply already and when I get the medicine, I will write to Detroit, Mich.

Thankful for Ald. "I am very glad and thankful to you for your care of me and very glad and thankful to friends and comrades for their donations and sympathy for me in my long illness. This money will enable me to buy more medicine and food, which has been

very scarce, until I get employment. I don't know when. "Also, I got a letter from Kellogg, la, that he will send me a recipe to cure myself without any expense, but I didn't receive it yet. Comrade Knutson from Nebraska sent me the first money, five dollars. I did need it

very bad. "Might I cure myself of this malady, would go back to my party work. If I could get my legs well, the heart, I think, would get better also. Then would go from house to house for subs, the same I did in the past.

Spirit Strong, Body Weak. cold weather now. With horror, I am | munist literature

my legs swollen. I did help one comrade to distribute the Progressive Miners' leaflets only on the sidewalk. I can't walk outside. So you see, the spirit would do the work, but the body is weak. But I hope that I will be soon in fighting line again, and I am again thankful to you, and to all comrades and friends, for their help and sympathy.

"Fraternally your comrade. "Tony Stanfl." Other Donations.

Others who have responded to Comrade Stanfl's need with donations sent to the DAILY WORKER are John Siegard, Bredenburg, Saskatchewan, Canada, \$5; Karl J. Malstrom, Moline, Ill., \$1.50; Esther Cohen, Brooklyn, N.-Y., \$1; Margaret Stresow, Central Islip, New York, \$1; C. M. Smith. Coscob, Conn., \$1; A Friend, Oakland, Cal., \$1: Louis Lagomassino, Santa Rosa, Cal., \$1; and W. Lindgren, Minneapolis, \$1.

"My legs are cold like ice, we have Send for a catalogue of all Com-

BRITISH UNION

BRITISH BANKS **SABOTAGE RUSS** TRADE ORDERS

Force Industry to Refuse \$25,000,000

min, first vice-president of the tex- but is the everyday occupation of the tile syndicate of the Union of So-great mapority of the population. In callst Soviet Republics, with refer-England, Frace and other countries, tile delegation, now leaving England, tions, culture is separated from the that the big banking firms of Great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Britain have prevented manufacturers the development of culture grows from taking Soviet orders for \$25.- hand in hand with the growth of 600,000 worth of textile machinery. political education among the masses.

"We came to England as business and merchants.

from Lancashire.

During our journey in Lancashire. tietions with the representatives, of their minds." tatistic, as evidenced by the or- the new culture. Lencashire manufacturers.

Banka Blamed.

"Negotiations are proceeding with America. other firms and there is every reason to hope that agreement will be reach-

been unable to place in England the ave million pounds worth of orders it was intended to place.

"As a matter of fact, we have succooded up to now in placing only a small proportion of the orders we brought with us. This is due primariby to the following reasons: Practic Russian Firm Amtorg ally all firms, with which we were segotiating, were unanimous in pointing out to us that, in accepting our orders they have to meet considerable Spancial difficulties. They would be torg, the Soviet-American joint stock prepared to meet us on the question of credit required provided the banks tory equipment, farming machinery, would grant them the necessary ac- automobile, tractors and implecommodation. But the banks refuse ments to the value of \$10,500,000. to do IL.

British Preferred.

way here we had some preliminary negotiations with a few German firms, and, as already stated by us, the latous terms."

In an interview Mr. Eremin explained that the syndicate had placed International Harvester company. orders with six Lancashire manu-

of the firms with whom they are placed," he said. "Of course, we shall have to place some of our orders in prefer English machinery."

SIMPLE APRON STYLE.

NOTED AMERICAN ART CRITIC PRAISES NEW PROLETARIAN **CULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA**

MOSCOW-(By Mail)-Dr. Charles Brinton, the noted American art critic, in an interview with the editor of the Vetchernaya Moskva praised the new culture developed in proletarian Russia.

"I have visited fifteen different countries," Dr. Brinton said, "but nowhere did I see such profound interest in art and culture as in the Soviet Union. Culture in this country does not constitute the exclusive pastime of

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, Sept. 28, 1925,

Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M. Bridge and Structural Iron Work-ers, 910 W. Menroe St. Boot and Shoe, 1839 Milwaukee Av Butchers, Hebrew, \$420 W. Rosse-vals Bd.

velt Rd. Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Is-

Cleaners & Dyers, 115 S. Ashland Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave.

Evanston.
Carpentere, 180 W. Washington St
Cap Makers, 4003 Rosseveit Rd.
Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial

Ave. Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St. Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Wau-

kegan. Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.

shland Ave. Iremen and Enginemen, Madison

ter Ave.
Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van
Suren St.
Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
Lengshoremen, Tug. 358 N. Clark
Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson

Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.

Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d

Street Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th

Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave. Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.,

772 Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT I

SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstuetzungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every let & 3rd Thursday,

Philly Workers' Theater

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 27. -

Philadelphia workers will be given a

the Workers' Theater Alliance pres-

effective means of Communist pro-

The comrades at the head of the

blish the theater as a permanent

means of Communist propagands in

The tireless efforts of these com-

party members and sympathizers and

half of the proceeds of the perform-

ance will go for the International La-

For further information apply at the

Party headquarters, 521 York Ave.

and watch the columns of the DAILY

of U. S. S. R. to Italy

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 .- (Tass)-The

development of Soviet timber export-

ation to Italy has been recognized as

commercially possible and necessary

timber export bureau. Italy covers

two-thirds of her timber requirements

with imported goods, such imports

having previous to the war averaged

134,000,000 cubic feet yearly; after the

war, timber was supplied chiffy by

The bureau also decided to take up.

together with the Soviet trade mis-

sion at Rome, the question of inviting

Italian capital to cooperate in the U.

Austria. Jugo-Slavia and-more re-

cently-Roumania

S. S. R. timber industry.

Spring Garden Sts.

paganda.

Philadelphia.

bor Defense.

Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Gecretary.

Evanston

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- M. J. G. Ere- the few, of the upper crust of society, se to the visit of the Russian tex- where I visited museums and exhibisearly indicates in a final statement life of the people, whereas in the

"I was particularly pleased to see men and for business purposes ex- in your museums the barefooted stuclusively," the statement continues. dents. This spectacle afforded me far We are not politicians, but traders greater pleasure than that of elegantly attired ladies, wandering with a "We are impressed by the state of bored air thru the museums of the the textile machinery factories of west. I was more delighted to see cashire, and we are satisfied that in your art galleries and museums our testile industry could profitably the bare feet of the visitors who are abtain the machinery required by it evidently endowed with studious minds, than the fashionable foot-wear of the tourists strolling through the as well as during the consequent nego- European museums, with emptiness in

beseashire and other firms in Lon- in conclusion, Dr. Brinton declared don, we gained many proofs that Eng- that the achievements of the Soviet lich manufacturers are ready and will- Union in the domain of culture should ing to do business with us. We must furnish an object-lesson to the nanote further that contrary to what tions of Europe, and that he would was reported in some papers, the from the bottom of his heart recomterms preferred by us did not appear mend one and all to pay a visit to the firms concerned to be at all the U. S. S. R., to the new sources of

which were accepted from us Dr. Brinton has taken a number of car terms by some of the biggest photographs of pictures contained in Moscow galleries, which he intends using as lantern-slides in connection with his forthcoming lectures in

Nevertheless we must note with IMPORTS REACH 25 PCT. OF PRE-WAR FROM AMERICA

Buys Machines

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 .- (Tass)-Amcompany imported all kinds of facwhich is 25 per cent of the total import trade from America to Russia in "We'are leaving England today and 1913, while exporting furs, hides, meare proceeding to Germany. On our dicaments, casings, flax, herbs, handmade wares and other sundry articles. A total of \$1,500,000 worth of automobiles and tractors was bought from ter were offering us very advantage- the Ford Motor company of Detroit. Farming machinery to the value of \$3,000,000 was purchased from the

Furs hold first place in export trade. There was \$2,500,000 worth of furs ex-"I cannot disclose as yet the actual ported in nine months. Then follow seeds and other raw materials.

The DAILY WORKER sub-Germany, but, if we could get it, we scription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

5017

1017. Figured percale, drill or gingham could be used for this design.

The Pattern is cut in one Size: Mediam. It will require 3% yards of 36 inch material if made with ruffle and peckets, and 1% yard if made without. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

PASHION BOOK NOTICE! med 12c in silver or stamps for our se-date Fall and Winter, 1988-26, it of Fashiens, showing color pisten containing 500 designs of indies', jes', and children's patterns, a congrad comprehensive article on dressing, also some point, for the needle physiting 30, of the various simple state of which higher to the



5199. This model may be finished with the bolero, a new and pleasing style feature. The sleeve may be in wrist length, finished with a band cuff, or short with a straight upturned cuff.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 31/4 yards of 32-inch figured Teachers' Conference in The flounce and pockets may be omit- material and % yard of plain material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the bolero, 1/4 yard of plain material is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receist of 13c in silver or stamps. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS-The

the national minorities.

WOMEN ON TRIP TO SOVIET LAND

Find Unprecedented Care for Workers

By MARY QUAILE (Trade Union Women's Delegate To Soviet Russia)

THE visit to Russia of six British working women is a milestone on the road to international trade union unity. It will long live in our memor ies and also in the memories of the thousands of workers that greeted us wherever we travelled in that great country. We left London on April 23, and were met in Riga by comrades from the central council of the Russian trade unions, but our first great welcome came when we stopped at the first town across the border from Latvia.

Women were there in hundreds, many of them with bunches of wild flowers to give to their British sisters. all of them wanting to shake our hands, some with tears in their eyes. Carpenters, 2040 W. North: Ave.
Cigar Makers Executive Board,
166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
Electricians. 118 S. Throop St.
Engineers (Locemotive) 7832 S.
Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
Engineers, 4843 S. Halsted Street
Engineers, 318 S. Ahland Ave.
Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
Firemen and Enginemen, 2431
Rocsevelt Rd., 9:30 p. m.
Last
meeting 7:30 p. m.
Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and
Ashland Ave. not of sorrow, but of loy at our meet ing. There also came to greet us chil dren, the pioneers of the new social order, which will emancipate the workers of the world. It was Sunday but these workers in their hundreds had been out early planting trees to give value and beauty to the country they now owned. This was voluntary work, but it was done in the willing and Secremento.

Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winches- spirit that afterwards we met with so often in Russia.

Moscow was reached a day sooner htan was expected, but a tremendous welcome awaited us with bands, banners flowers and speeches. One was glad and proud to be a member of Maintenance of way, assisted Painters, 175 W. Washington St. Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave. Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. Painters, 19 W. Adams St. Painters, Madison and Sth Ave. Painters, 205 E. 115th St. Painters 2452 S. Kedzie Ave. Railway Clerks, 189 N. State St. Sheet Metal Workers, 1636 N. Malated St. the class that demonstrated so plainly their love for the women workers of Britain. Our tour of Russia took us to Leningrad, back again to Moscow, down thru the Ukraine via Khar koff and then to the Don Basin, the Railway
Sheet Metal Workers,
Haisted St.
Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 255
N. Glark Street
Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., Crimea, Rostov, Kislovodsk, Grosny, Baku, Tiflis, Borjom, Akhaltsikh, Abastuman and Vladikavkas. Visits were made to factories, miner

oil wells, rest homes, sanatoria, nur series and children's hospitals schools, universities, museums and workers' houses, both old and new. Co-operative stores, peasants' villages, farms for experimental purposes were also investigated by the delega tion.

I can best summarise our impres sions by paraphrasing the preliminary statement we issued on our re-

Soviet Has Support.

Presents First Play workers of all trades and grades, including peasants and agricultural workers, we have no hesitation in saying that the Soviet government not treat on Wednesday, Sept. 30, when only has the enthusiastic support of the vast majority of the workers and ents its first performance of three one peasants, but that both these classes act plays at Eagles Temple, 13th and of workers look upon the present government as essentially their own. For a number of months a group of There is certainly a dictatorship in party members and sympathizers have Russia, but it is workers' and peasrehearsing plays of a working class ants' dictatorship. The Russian Comnature for the purpose of demonstratmunist Party is undoubtedly the diring that the stage could be used as an ective force, but it is the workers and peasants thru their elected Soviets or councils that rule.

Women are encouraged as far as Workers' Theater Alliance assure us possible to enter all classes of work. that the first performance will estaand for equal work they receive equal pay. Their entry into industry is facilitated by the fact that most factories have nurseries and kindergartens attached where the women can rades deserve the attention of all leave their children to be cared for by skilled attendants, and this in most especially in view of the fact that cases is free of any charge.

in addition to this every woman factory worker gets two months leave of absence before and after the birth of her child, with full wages. All sorts of other benefits, such as food and clothing, are provided.

Workers' canteens or communa dining-rooms help to make the domest-Develop Timber Exports ic drudgery very much less for working wife or mother.

Not Like Capitalism

The health of the worker is a first charge on industry, and rest homes and sanatoria are a feature of Russian life which will give the workers at a recent session of the central a better chance to carry on their great work of reconstructing their industries and abolishing many of the evils inherited from the capitalist regime.

The workers showed a very lively interest in the cause of trade union unity, as the tremendous May Day demonstrations which we witnessed in Moscow made clear to us. We were ces of a real international united front. They see in this movement a chance for the workers of all counries to emancipate themselves from protection for the Russian workers from the many machinistions of the

Moscow Plans Education imperialist government of the world. The British workers have in the of Minor Nationalities ers. Let them once more lead the MOSCOW .- A conference was held at Moscow by teachers engaged among and protect the pioneer workers' re-NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER patterns are furmination of liliteracy among adults. There were delegates from Votiaks. There were delegates from Votiaks. Kaimucks. Komi. Merdvans. Tchuviaciturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns or dinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your patterns is clearly and protect the pioneer workers' republic. Let us appeal to the leaders to find work in another store as of our workers' movement to come the bosses work hand in hand, and together, and, with their great organization. Besides having to work extra and united trade union organization, national minorities.

The conference recommended the speediest possible publication of text-books and readers in the languages of the national minorities. world.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM WINS AT **BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS** OVER MASS UNIONISM OF O. B. U.

SCARBOROUGH. England .- Amalsamation, the One Big Union, and organised shop committees were discussed by the Trade Union Congress on a resolution which directed the General Council "to continue the work of amalgamation of existing unions, with One Big Union as the ultimate goal," and suggested that "the number of unions should be reduced to a minimum," and that the "congress should not encourage the formation of any new union."

An amendment, favoring the comsolidation of unions which were effective units of organization, but deprecating the idea of the One Big Union, brought out a sharp debate. Ben Tillett, speaking against the amendment, argued that "all the workers in all the trades must get together and oppose all the bosses," while S. Elsburg of the Tailors and Garment Workers declared that "we face a struggle with the master class." The amendment was defeated by a vote of 2,073,000 to 1,667,000.

Summing up the argument in favor of the original motion, C. Dukes of the Nat'l Union of General Workers pointed out that the bosses are no longer organized industrially but the use of gas in war, declared Major financially. Industrial organization is General Amos A. Fries, chief of the therefore no longer sufficient for the army chemical warfare service, upon workers. They too must consolidate arrival in Chicago for an address to heir forces.

When it came to a vote, the railway men and the miners, both industrial which was lost by a vote of 2.138.000 to 1.787,000.

From the debate and the voting it was clear that the congress was of industrial unions. This principle is accepted by all save a few craft things possible." unions. On the other hand, the industrial unions, such as the miners, are not yet ready to accept the idea of the One Big Union.

in the big issue of centralization of power in hands of the General Council, A. J. Cook of the Miners and J. H. Thomas of the Railwaymen led opposing forces. Cook said: "The time has long gone past when any one union or any one industry can settle its disputes apart from the whole labor movement." To which Thomas retorted: "Power is essential but common sense is sometimes neces-

The resolution was referred to the Council with instructions to examine the problem, consult affiliated unions, and report to a special congress of the executives concerned. Cook, after the vote, stated he regarded the decision as a .triumph for the more

progressive element in the congress. A resolution favoring shop committees and warning against capitalist After many personal talks with schemes of cooperation was carried.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The Garland Fund will subsidize a new radio venture for broadcasting "advanced political, economic and sociological views." No transaction has as yet been completed, but is in progress, announce officers of the American Fund for Public Service, the name by which the Garland Fund organization is known.

Three years ago Charles Garland fell heir to \$800,000 which he refused to accept, but later he was persuaded to use the money for the purpose of financing struggling radical organizations.

A recent report issued by the American Fund for Public Service shows that last year \$40,000, the highest sum yet donated to a single venture, was given to the New York Leader.

Workers Not Paid for Overtime Work at Big Dept. Store

By Worker Correspondent.

The employes of the Boston Store are among the lowest paid of any in Chicago's department stores. The salesmen do not get a straight salary, they work on the commission basis.

In the periods just before a holfday rush or a sale, the salesmen are divided into groups and sent out to the stockroom, where they arrange asked many questions about the chan- the goods to be sold during the sale. The salesmen are forced to work two and three hours every evening and sometimes the whole afternoon arranging stock so that the company capitalism and also to afford greater can have the sale. This work is not paid for.

The company employes about 2,500 to 3,000 workers. There is no organization among them. If anyone past often stood by the Russian work- protests and tries to avoid working extra he loses his job. When a salesway in a movement to strengthen man leaves the company under those conditions, it is impossible for him

books and readers in the languages of necessary to the working class of the of what they regularly are. The average wage is about \$20 a week

RUSSIAN UNIONISTS ON WAY HOME AFTER BRIEF VISIT TO JAP CAPITAL

(Special to The Dally Worker)

. TOKIO, Sept. 27. - The four Soviet Russian labor union delegates. whose visit here has argued the Japanese police to a pitch of stupid frenzy in which they threatened to preciptate bloodshed to prevent the thousands of workers who wished to meet and welcome them from getting even a look at the Russians, have left for Russia after curtailing their visit. The capitalist press prints lurid police tales of the Russians' "futile attempt to distribute Bolshevik gold."

War With Gas is Now "Humanized," so Army General Assures Us

Inhumanity has been taken out of is supposed to be. reserve officers

"We now have gasses which will put 25 per cent of an army out of busiunions, voted against the resolution, ness for an entire campaign and yet not injure a man seriously or permanently," he said. "We have gas masks so perfected that a man wearing one can do everything except definitely committed to the principle smoke and eat and we are working on improvements to make even those

All St. Louis Tailors on Strike for a Short Work Week and No Cut

ST. LOUIS-(F.P.)-Union tailors numbering about 500 are on strike in St. Louis for a 44-hour week. The strike has the approval of the Journeymen Tailors International union and the strikers will be paid regular strike benefits. The union asks that the present wage rate, \$40.80 a week, be maintained. The strike is 100 per cent effective: The union aims at a more equal distribution of the work by shortening the working week to care for the many members who are facing winter without a job.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

RUSSIA SEEKS SHORT ROUTE BY AIR TO AMERICA

Trans-Arctic Airway is Hope of Bruns

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—The government has appointed a special committee of trans-arctic aviation to study the question of establishing a transarctic airway for quick and easy communication between Europe and America.

The committee is now studying a scheme by Burns, a noted German pilot, of tracing the trans-arctic way thru Archangel, mouth of Pechera river, Kara Strait, Ob gulf, mouth of Lena river, mouth of Kolima river, the Behring Strait, Hope Point in Alaska and Japan.

Over Ice Floos.

To study possibilities of aviation in arctic regions it is planned to send an air expedition in 1927 along the route Murmansk, Franz Josef Land. North Pole, Point Barrow (Alaska) and back over the unexplored region of the Arctic Ocean where firm ground

Fritjof Nansen and Captain Bruns are due in Moscow where, with their participation, the committee for transarctic aviation will submit Captain Bruns' project to further detailed examination.

Transcontinental Airline MOSCOW, (By Mail)-Bruns, the founder of the International Society for Arctic Exploration, is negotiating the question of establishing of an airline from Amsterdam via Copenhagen. Leningrad and Archangel to Tokio. This would link up Europe, Asia and

The establishment of this route would be of great economic importance to Soviet Russia, as she then could export precious minerals, furs and other articles from Yakutis.

the extreme East.

Take Five Days

The entire trip from Amsterdam to Tokio would take less than 5 days. A reply to a letter sent from Amsterdam would be received in 14 days instead of the present 42 days.

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.

Mass Protest Meeting

Against Barring of Shapurji Saklatvala from the United States

Monday, September 28, 8 P. M.

North-West Hall, North and Western Aves. SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM F. DUNNE,

Editor DAILY WORKER MANUEL GOMEZ.

Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League

---Hindu and Chinese Speakers-

ADMISSION FREE.

Auspices: All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Workers (Communist) Party, and Other Workers' Organizations.

POEMS FOR WORKERS



AN ANTHOLOGY

Edited by MANUEL GOMEZ

THIS pocket booklet (No. 5 in The Little Red Library) contains a choice selection of working class poetry-the only booklet of its kind issued.

Not only will it prove an inspiration to every worker in the struggle-but it will also be invaluable for use at all working class affairs.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL WILLIAM F. DUNNE MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chi-cago, Iil., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

The Victory in the I. L. G. W. U.

The attempt of the yellow socialist machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to expel all known Communists from the organization has ended in victory for the Communists and equally important, for the progressive wing of the trade union move-

The gage of battle was thrown down to the militants in the I. L. G. W. U. when the Sigman machine, on direct orders from President Green of the American Federatino of Labor, acting as the agent of the government it is reported, preferred charges against the executives of the three largest locals in New York, because they itical Science, Vol. XI, No. 2. organized a mass meeting to celebrate May Day at which a Communist was one of the principal speakers.

A hand picked committee, including those who had preferred the chrages against the radicals acted as judge and jury. A verdict of "guilty" was the result.

But the Sigman machine reckoned without the rank and file, who picked up the gauntlet thrown down to every honest member of the union. One of the most glorious episodes in American labor history ensued, during which the members of the I. L. G. W. U. suffered severely in defense of the principles of militant trade unionism, and particularly for the right of members to hold any political convictions they saw fit. That was the central issue in the fight. It was not dodged either by Sigman or by the left wing. Sigman decreed that the Communists had no place in the union. The rank and file thought otherwise and the story published today munities of the Salsky district, North on the front page only feebly tells the extent of the victory won by the progressives over the yellow socialist machine of Sigman, who had the backing of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

News of the left wing victory in the I. L. G. W. U. will be received with joy, by the progressive wing of the 'American labor movement and indeed other countries. Not only is it a victory for the ladies' garment workers who have been persecuted by a ruthless and corrupt machine, but it is a welcome justification of the policy of the Trade Union Educational League, which insists Russia where he visited the Dukhothat the place of the militants is with the masses, in the conservative trade unions and not a polcy of running off into the sec farian seclusion of dual unionism.

Those comrades who grow impatient unless a policy produces victories with the celerity that a penny brings a piece of chewing gum out of a slot machine, might do worse that take the lesson of the struggle in the I. L. G. W. U. to heart.

Slandering British Labor Leaders

The British labor leaders who comprised the trade union dele gation to Soviet Russia have been the victims of a most vicious campaign of slander ever since their return from the workers' republic. All the mud guns of British imperialism have been turned on them. In this scandalous work, the capitalists were ably assisted by the British and continental socialist leaders.

What the capitalists and the yellow socialists could not forgive Purcell and his associates for, was their straightforward sup- with our life and to visit his relaport of the Soviet government and their acknowledgement that here tives. was a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers, and that despite all its mistakes it had accomplished a tremendous work and that the Russian masses were increasing in prosperity under their own rule, while the living conditions of the workers in the capitalist countries were deteriorating.

On their return to England, the lid was taken off the capitalist journalistic sewers and the filth began to come forth. Every possible charge was made against the British leaders, except that he livet. of personal venality. While it was openly stated that the Soviet government influenced the delegation favorably by methods well known to governments; that they were shown only the bright side of things, they were not yet desperate enough to charge the distinguished trade union leaders with having accepted Russian money in return for a favorable report.

Such a charge has now been made against A. A. Purcell, presi dent of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It appears that the authors of it are the socialist leaders of the Labor Party. Such a charge comes with poor grace from a political group that boasts of a Ramsay MacDonald, who accepted a gratuity of \$150. 000 from a tory buscuit manufacturer in return for a title, and that numbers among its leaders, men and women, who have sold themselves body and soul to the capitalist government.

The latest and most contemptible attack made on Purcell will not affect his standing with the masses. The British workers have confidence in him.

It is significant that the charge is made on the eve of the Liverpool conference of the labor party and has the same purpose as the "red scare" sprung by the capitalist press during the Scarborough

"Paris ridicules many U. S. laws," says a headline. Paris thinks we have too many. True, but those who make them are not supposed to observe them. Those laws are made to keep the workers in subjection. They are made by the capitalists and their servants. When the American workers establish their own rule, then the shoe will be on the other foot, and it will be the capitalists' turn to feel un-

Capitalist militarists are quarreling over the question whether they should have a separate air navy or whether that service should remain as it is now, under the direction of the navy department. The controversy leaves us cold. We know that the workers will get it in the neck, as long as the bosses own and control the airplanes.

While Mellon is haggling with Caillaux over the settlement of the French war debts. Wall Street bankers are negotiating with the finance minister for new loans. The bankers have plenty of money to loan to a capitalist government, "at not a nickel to a Soviet republic. There is a reason.

Germany has accepted the invitation of the allies to discuss a security pact. It is not so many years ago, when our rulers put us in jail for even thinking that a German was a human being.

WORKER Are Wages High in the United States

By EARL R. BROWDER TRANGELY enough it has remain-

ed for a bourgeois Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Chicago, Paul H. Douglas by name, to shatter the legend of the "high wage" of the American workingman in these latter years. Even the trade guard the wages of their membership. have been complagently pointing to big percentage figures of wage inreases, in order to claim achievenents for themselves. And in the mind of the ordinary capitalist, or the bourgeois intellectual, it has been al most proverbial that the American workingman, especially since the war, has become a sort of semi-capitalist thru his "enormous" wages. Mr. Douglas has shattered this illusion very effectively in a work entitled. The Movement of Real Wages-1890 1924" which is soon to be published under the auspices of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, a resume of which is contained in the Proceedings of the Academy of Pol-

"Real wages" are the actual necessities of life, the bread, butter, meat changes the money which he receives as nominal wages. How much will in hourly rates, ran as follows: the money buy? The answer to this

Douglas set himself to answer this. and to reduce the answer down to simple set of figures (index figures) which anyone can understand.

TAKING the ten-year period, 1890-1899, as a base, the index figure for the cost of living for that period being 100, the cost of living is shown union officials, whose duty it is to to have risen to the following figures in the past eleven years:

1913 158 1918. 1914.....162 1919.....304 1915.....165 1920339 1916.....179 1921.....297 1917.....214 1922...276 1923..281

With prices of the necessities of life it this high peak, how much would the wages-those "high wages" of which American bankers brag or complain-of the American worker buy?

In 1918, the last year of the war, when wages were supposed to have een so very good, the worker could buy only 88 per cent of the amount, on the average for the entire country, per cent for the country as a whole. This figure is based upon the hourly wage rates and not upon actual earnyears the purchasing power of wages

1918...

1920.....100 1923.....110 In short, in the year 1923, the hourly wage rate had increased over 1890

CITILL more interesting it is to learn who got the increased hourly rate. Did all workers uniformly find their real wages increased to this amount? Not at all.

by a mere 10 per cent.

Printers in newspaper establishments, for example, are supposed to be well organized into unions. What happened to their real wages? They had decreased from 100 in the years 1890-99, to 81 in the year 1922. Newspaper printers have gone backward 19 per cent in thirty years.

Whose wages increased the most? Not in strongly organized craft, but one of the weakest in the "unionized" category, the bakers. Their real wages rose to 169. And the Teason for this is, undoubtedly, that in the early days the bakers were so sweated and overthat the worker of 1890-99 could buy. matically to raise the bakers to the during the nineties." Wages-real wages-had decrased 13 status of the other industrial workers. The rise in their case is therefore figures prove, not that unionism has into real wages? and clothes, for which the worker ex- ings which are lower still. For six failed, but that the Gompers-Green policy of "collaboration" has failed. N only one of the industries can it

effort; that is in men's clothing, which | 19th century. saw real wages increase to 155, under the pressure of unionism; but in this industry also, as in the case of baking, even 100; the book and job prisi the result was in the nature of an workers lost a point, standing equalizing process, for the needle 99; newspapers printing workers I

890-99 and later. But how about the purchasing power of the weekly wage? How much and postal employes to 74. The is a week's pay in real wages? Douglas gives us the following answer for a five-year period:

Weekly Wages (1890-99-100) 1921 1922 1923.

"For all branches of industry as whole, therefore," concludes Douglas, "It seems probably that the American worked that the industrialization of working man can purchase less with the baking industry worked auto- a standard week's work today than

How do the various sections of the workers fare when their separate fullmerely an equalizing process. These time weekly earnings are translated

Union trades as a whole for 1922 stand at 95, or just 4 points above to begin to fight for some of the general level for that year, and wealth which they produce in be shown that the increased wages 5 points below the general level of abundance!

Building trades just held their own for the same period, standing at trades was one of the most disorgan. 22 points, going down to 78; farm ized and sweated during the years bor went down to \$3; unskilled la to 80; railroad labor to 97; sea to 77; government employes to thracite miners, who have been der the illusion that they were ting periodical increases in was were really down to 97. Bitumines miners went up to 139, but what ther gained in weekly rates, they lost, they themselves know only too well in steadiness of employment.

AND all of this actual loss in amount of real wages to working class, occurred during the period of the tremendous increase productivity of industry, during period when the national producti of values multiplied by more than are times, the value added by manufi ture (according to the U. S., Cena increasing from \$4,831,075,210 in 1 to \$25,041,698,490 in 1919.

Surely the time has arrived for workers to awaken, to organize,

Dukhobors Expose False Reports

(Continued from page 1) the minutes of this convention

The Minutes, August 9, 1925.

The convention of 80 delegates rep resenting 20 united Dukhober com Caucasian region, commune of Chis tiakof. Present: 80 delegates, four from each commune. Chairman, F F. Zaitsef: vice-chairman, E. Kotel nikof; secretary, N. Dementief.

Discussed: Correspondence from Canadian paper Toronto Star. of May 16, 1925, based upon personal information of Dukhobor Semenov who returned from his journey to Soviet bors of Salsky district.

Decided: After getting acquainted with the contents of the above-men tioned correspondence, a decision was passed unanimously to spread widely thru the medium of the press that all information given in this correspondence does not contain a single word of truth. The reasons are as fol-

1. From the documents which were presented by Semenov to the Dukhobors, it could not be seen that he is delegated from our Canadian brothers; especially after he himself admitted that his only object of coming to Soviet Russia was to be at the convention of the Peasants' International where he was sent by some Canadian organization, and that he came to us only to get acquainted 1922; in 1923, we started to sell the

2. During the three weeks of his stay with us he never raised the quesconcerns his interest in the life of to get acquainted with our economic outside of the community in which

3. The two delegates of the Canadian Dukhobors, who came to Russia before Semenov did and who spoke about the beauty and fertility of our lands, did not exaggerate. Even Semenov admits that; and we have no reasons whatsoever to be discontented with our new settlement.

We can only welcome Semenov's statement that he will never leave Canada, as we do not need in our Union individuals of his type. What concerns the rest of the Canadian Dukhobors, they have enough information about our life so as not to believe Semenov who incidentally or voluntarily became an agent of the British capitalists.

5. Semenov's statement that lawlessness rules in the cities, that the industries have died out, and that the commercial life of the country is in a poor state, have been successfully refuted by the labor delegations of different countries, which recently visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; the only thing that remains for us is to ally ourselves with them in the opinions they expressed in the Russian, as well as foreign

6. We do not know what part Semenov played in his connections with A. E. Bolten, representative of the directoriat of the Farmer Union in Can ada, but the mere fact that he is con nected with this organization, even if indirectly, shows that the ideals of the Dukhobors whose aim is to cre ate a real commune are strange and foreign to Semenov.

7. Semenov's statement that the Russian peasants in general and the Dukhobors in particular are deprived of their right to vote is absolutely false. We, as well as the rest of the peasants, elect our own officials and ruling bodies, and the peasants who are not party members participate in these elections and are elected to all ruling bodies, beginning with the local village board and ending with the Central Executive Commit tee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

8. The arrangement of the tracts of land allotted to us and their distribution were finished already in 1921; each community has now 1000 dessiatins of land for 200 members. It is easy to see from the above that each individual has five dessiatins of land and not 714 acres (about 214 dessiatins) as Semenov states.

No yearly re-arrangements in dis tribution of land have been or are

9. If so far we have been calling all Semenov's statements false, his statement about the hunger we suffer seems to us simply ridiculous. We began to immigrate to Russia in

surplus of our products, which increases every year. Our food is not only good, but excellent. During the entire year we have rve and wheat tion of immigration of the Canadian bread, meat, poultry, dairy products, Dukhobors to Soviet Russia. What vegetables, etc., all of these of our own production. All tell-tales of Sethe peasants, he did not even try menov that the Dukhobors took turn in feeding him is a lie, because, if life and he never went to any place it did happen sometimes that he ate in another house, and not in his usual place, it was only when he went there for a visit. His statement about the children being exhausted and worn out because of the hunger they suffer, is only another ugly lie.

10. Semenov misinformed again when he said that his countrymen were so exhausted that he could not yen recognize them; he left Russia in 1911 when he was a small boy and it would be ridiculous to expect him to recognize any of them just by ooking at his face.

11. No one of the Dukhobors living in Salsky district has made any statement before Semenov about his desire to immigrate to Canada, as all of them know from letters of their Canadian capitalists who in several hours ferociously destroy and ruin the peasant homesteads built up after years of hard labor.

One member of each of the 20 com munities is to be empowered to sign this protocol. Copies of this protocol are to be presented to the district department of agriculture with a request to publish this decision in all Russian and foreign papers, especially in the Canadian press.

P. P. Presidium of the convention. Signature: Representatives from 20 communities of Dukhobors. (Seal) Correct: E. Panova.

(Continued from page 1) to the membership by referendum with supervision of the balloting by both sides.

3. Candidates in all union elections have access to ballot boxes to control election methods where the Mcials are distrusted.

Local Elections 4. The membership will elect the manager of the Joint Board and the

business agents within two weeks at local elections. 5. Elections will be conducted by a joint committee from the Joint

Board and the shop chairmen. 6. There shall be a referendum on the matter of dues, with the three alternative proposals of thirty-five

cents, forty cents and fifty cents to be voted upon and the decision to be retroactive to July 1. 7. Before elections are held, the eight business agents who are dis-

charged shall be reinstated. G. E. B. Promises Reinstatement

Members of other locals penalized during the fight are to appeal their cases to the General Executive Board, the shop chairmen recommending their complete amnesty, which

the board promises. 9. The plan's proposal that the reinstatement of members thruout the country who have been expelled for of production of the biggest and best tion, was dealt with by the resolution from the floor that demanded immediate amnesty for these mem-

bers. It was adopted unanimously. 10. Following the Joint Board elections, the question of economy in the union and the formation of an organization committee of volunteers shall be considered.

Fair Representation at Convention. 11. It is agreed that Local 2 shall be represented in the convention by the same number of delegates as would have been allowed from the old Locals 1, 11 and 17 (from which Local 2 was formed) and Local 22 similarly to have the same representation as the former Locals 22 and 25 (from which Local 22 was formed).

12. After the elections, the membership and the shop chairmen's meetings shall discuss the governor's commission's report and formulate plans to enforce the demands of the three locals.

Left Wingers Cheered; Sigman Ad mits Defeat.

Significant of the spirit of the meetings was the contrast in the attitude of the shop chairmen toward the leaders of the left wing and toward Sigman, At Cooper Union Louis Hyman won an ovation, as did Sascha Zimmerman at Webster Hall, Both the outstanding leaders of the left wing Joint Action Committee.

Sigman, on the contrary, received mingle of applause and booing. He appeared as a defeated man, explaining that he still believed the Communists were a menace, but that he yielded to membership's demand for freedom of political opinion in the

Expelled Will Return to Office. Julius Portnoy, suspended left wing manager of Local 22, spoke at Webster Hall in the name of the Joint Action Committee. Julius Hochman representing the Sigmanite Joint Board, was loudly hissed and could not proceed with his speech until Portnoy persuaded the crowd to listen.

Membership meetings were held of Locals 2, 9 and 22 Saturday night, at Webster Hall, Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum, to hear the details of the victory for which they have fought over fifteen weeks of bitter struggle. Nominations for the new elections in these three locals on Tuesday night will mean a return to office of the three expelled executive boards within ten days.

Soviets Nail Lie of Drift to Capitalism

(Continued from page 1) ailway transport, 97 per cent. Heavy Industry 99 Per Cent.

Especially on the industrial field, he socialization of the means of proheavy industry where it is 99 per cent. As to the total amount of production in the big and small industries, an illustration is given in the following table:

Thus, here, as in production notice not only a colousal growth the absolute amounts of the me ized turnover, more than double the course of three years, but also duction is 89 per cent, including very substantial increase of its relative part in the total goods turn of the country-from one-half to three quarters of its amount.

In order to appreciate this !

State and Co-op.			Private		Total			
1923-24	Absolute. 5.542	In	Pct. 76.3	/ Absolute. 1,728	In	Pct. 23.7	Absolute.	In Pol
1924-25	7,550		79.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		20.7	9,520	100
1925-26	9,186		79.9	2,334	- 4	20.3	11,520	100

socialized enterprises does not only achievement, we draw attention to promise an enormous absolute increase - 65 per cent in two years, but that it also increased from year to year its preportional weight in the production generally.

The best guarantee for further achievements in this field is the highly developed concentration of the union's industries.

All Big Productions State Owned. It is a well-known fact that state production is concentrated with us in the bigger and technically best equipped enterprises, whilst private enterprises work as a rule on a much smaller scale and on the lines of workshop and home industries. Concentration of production is particularly noticeable after the revolution in the mining industry and in the factories and works enumerated in the

census. In accordance with the directives of the planning organs, on concentration equipped enterprises, we achieved the following results in the beginning of

1901

1911

1925

1925

the fact that during the last year of military Communism (1920) when trade was altogether prohibited, the private trade turnover in agricultur al products nevertheless only reached, according to budget data within the precincts of the Soviet Rep (exclusive of the Caucasus and Turk estan) the figure of over 644 million pre-war rubles. If we add to this 193 million rube

for products of small home indu we get a total of over \$37 mill rubles. Allowing that the entire ricultural production obtained the taxation and amounting to 704 lion rubles, and the entire prod of state industries circulated in same year amounting to 366.8 m rubles, more entirely distrib the state, without middle such was not the case, state dist bution would amount to 56 per ce at the utmost and the private trade turnover to at least 44 per cent country. (See magasine "Along the New Path," 3rd edition, pages \$1-194). 1925 as compared with pre-war re Thus, even if the New Economic Pol-

Concentration of Workers.

Years of Small enterprises Medium, from Investigation 51-500 workers 287 1.424 56.0 In the pre-war period there were

concentrated in the largest enterprises employing more than 500 workers in 1901, 52 per cent and in 1912, 56 per cent of the total number of workers employed in the entire mining and nanufacturing industries, and by January 1, 1925, already 68.8 per cent.

In this concentration which of course, provides the best explanation for the colossal growth of the productivity of labor-40 per cent in the 1924-25 year, as stated in the central figures of the state planning depart-How great is concentration in our

Soviet industry can also be seen by the fact that even in the U. S. A. namely in the country with a maxi mum capitalist development, the corresponding normal of concentration according to the census of 1919, for the entire manufacturing industry does not exceed in the highest group (over 500 workers) 44.3 per cent of the total number of workers of all enterprises employing 21 and more workers. And whilst the average number of workers employed in American factories and works is 151 per enterprise, we had in 1925 already 239 workers per enterprise, namely one and a half times more.

It is true that in commerce and trade-according to a very approximate estimate, socialized capital amounted in 1924, 25 to about 70 per cent of the total capital in trade on erations. As to the latter, its distribution is shown in the following derstand Communism study table:

icy increased the latter percentag by legalizing private trade, this see ing digression from our path tow collectivism, has been already over come economically.

Credit Wholly Socialized.

Already in the second half of 1925 24, the socialized goods turnor amounted already to 66 per cent two-thirds of the total turnover. This means, that it exceeded the 1920 m mal. In the coming business y of 1925-26 we expect that the social ed turnover will be over three o ters of the total turnover. And this without any abrogation of N. E. and even with a certain further crease of private trade in the abo lute amount of its turnover.

If we add to the above state that with respect to steam ten and bank credit all the mee communication and credit and mo circulation are already socialised per cent, we have only to formula the general task before us; to make tain the position conquered and to advance every year slowly but sure ly towards socializm, wherever the conomic situation will allow it.

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

If you want to thoroughly w

		Turnover	of Trade,			
	i			P		
•	1923-24 State	Co-op.	Total	Absolute	In Pet	Total
,	First half 1,197	1,390	2,236	2,265	51.8	4.561
•	Second half1,745	1.614	3,359	1,729	34.0	6,80
	2,942	2,653	5,494	3,994	41.6	3,580
١	1924-1925					9.5
	Firet half	4,778	10,228	3,650	26.3	13,378
	Second half	5,490	11,832	3,728	24.0	11,500
	,	- 16			-	

DEDICATED TO ANDREW MELLON: SECRETARY OF THE U.S. TREASURY

Oh, my name is Andrew Mellon; some folks say I am a felon For the Jays and labor unions I have rank hostility, For the poor I do not hanker; but I stand in with the banker, And he calls me Handy Andy and that just suits me!

Oh, I keep our Uncle's money and I live on milk and honey; With the railroads and the steel trust I'm in perfect sympathy; I was known to John B. Forgan, I'm a friend of Pierpont Morgan. And they call me Handy Andy and that suits me!

If the farmers are in trouble, then I fret and froth and bubble. On my jowis I grow a stubble and I'm quarrelsome as can be! Thus I keep them at a distance, while I loan my friends sesistance, For they call me Handy Andy and that just suits me!