

WORKERS FEAR BOSS ATTACK

ILLINOIS labor leaders, the bona fide variety so-called, desire to remain neutral in the contest for United States senator between George E. Brennan, democrat, and Frank L. Smith, republican. So far serious consideration has not been given in news of the Streator convention, to the candidacy of Parley Parker Christensen, who is running against both, but on no tangible platform except a vague back-to-Jesus one. If Parley desires any friendly co-operation from the christian labor leaders who dominate the A. F. of L. around here he will have to orientate towards Samuel Insull and keep away from Mount Calvary.

SINCE Frank Farrington accepted the \$25,000 yearly retainer from the Peabody Coal Company there is a saying around here that a politician whose neck is not built to wear an insull or a Peabody collar has a poor prop for his head. The political aspirant who claims to wear no man's collar nowadays does not even get credit for honesty from the voters. He is looked on either as a hypocrite who "got his" and is trying to cover up or as a simpleton who does not know enough to turn his umbrella upside down when the golden shower is falling.

OUTSIDE of candidates who run on a working-class platform and on a working-class ticket, I never had the pleasure of meeting a capitalist aspirant for office who impressed me as being honest except one, and he was a native of South Boston, Mass. We will call him Mr. Bung. His opponent shall be known as Mr. Tung. Mr. Tung was a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Bung's plea was that Mr. Tung was well fixed financially and had enough political honors for any one person.

MR. BUNG was a poor man and needed the money. Why not give a good boy who was brought up around Flood Square a chance? Despite Tung's loud howls at what he considered an attempt on Mr. Bung's part to pollute the streams of legislative purity, Tung went down to defeat under an avalanche of votes and Bung was elected. Such honesty is very rare indeed in capitalist politics.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad holds the world's record for all time, almost, for being the possessor of the best stocked harem in history. The exception was Solomon's, and I am beginning to suspect that Solomon's press agent overstepped the mark—even for a press agent. The most intriguing story about Hyderabad is not the number or pulchritude of the Nizam's feminine furniture, but the fact that the British government takes care of all his foreign relations, in return for which the Nizam undertakes to furnish certain troops for empire defense. Outside of that the Nizam is as free as—one of his concubines.

THE British, always willing to carry the dark man's burden, thought the Nizam had his work cut out for him in looking after the interests of his lady friends, so the empire, thru the Indian office, added a number of officials to the Nizam's staff and the latter hasn't much to do besides amusing himself and acting as referee between his warring wives. The funny part of it is, or should be, that England is quite a moral country and stands squarely on a monogamous platform. Why, even Queen Mary refused to recognize an American actress at a Buckingham palace reception because the stage star's garters peeped out occasionally. But the Nizam! Business is business.

THIS discussion takes us from Hyderabad to the episcopal church in the United States. Our spiritual herders can never give themselves a rest from worrying about the precarious condition in which national virtue is in at a particular moment. One of the reasons given for imposing the Yost-law on the nation was the necessity for placing obstacles in the way of Old Nick, who was a couple of laps ahead of Jehovah in the never-ending soul-grabbing contest. But what is the result of the work of the prohibition advocates, the bootleggers and the ku klux klan.

THIS column is too considerate of the sensibilities of its readers to quote the exact words used by a writer (Continued on page 4)

West Virginia Is an Object Lesson

This is the first of a series of articles on the crisis of unionism in the coal industry written by prominent labor writers.

By HARVEY O'CONNOR, Federated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—Attacked simultaneously on six fronts by the coal operators, Ohio's 40,000 union coal miners are holding the fort for the United Mine Workers of America in a crucial struggle which may determine the fate of the national organization. Besieged from one to three years by unemployment, resulting from the country-wide effort to ruin the union, Ohio has become the critical point in the battle to save the soft coal industry for unionism.

Largely successful in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania in wresting control from the union, the operators, backed by Wall Street financial interests, mean to force the breaking of the national Jacksonville agreement—and the union—in the heart of the central competitive field.

Born in Union. Ohio would have capitulated long ago if her coal diggers had not been born and reared in the union. Both the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers were founded in Columbus and District 6 dates from April 15, 1890. Consequently unionism has become a tradition, a way of life for the men and women in the Ohio and Hocking valleys, the main mining districts.

A swing around the coal fields falls to reveal the slightest weakening on the part of the workers altho the operators, both individually and thru the newly-organized Ohio Coal Operators' Association, are constantly attempting non-union operation. So far they have succeeded in opening not more than half a dozen big mines, mostly in Pomeroey Bend, and do not employ more than 2,000 miners. In the past month six of the bigger companies have made (Continued on page 4)

Save the Mine Workers' Union!

The crisis for unionism in the coal fields is becoming acute. Beginning today, THE DAILY WORKER will publish a series of stories released by the Federated Press describing the condition of unionism in the more important coal fields of the country. Today's article is by Harvey O'Connor on the Ohio district. Following this will be articles by Art Shields on Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Ernest Chamberlain on the southern fields, Frieda Reicher on the Rocky Mountain district and others to be announced later. These articles will be of special interest to members of the United Mine Workers' Union.

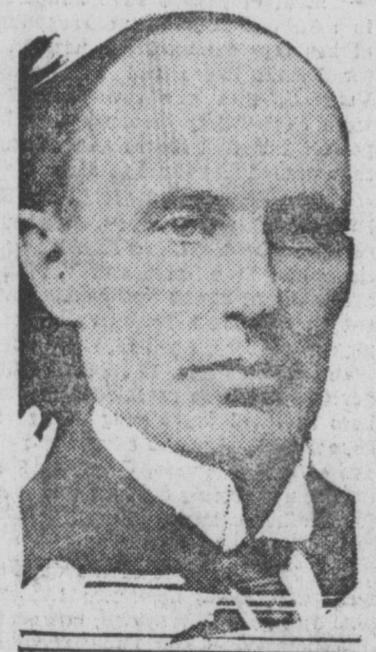
Ask Senate Committee to Oust Coolidge's Alaskan Appointees

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Appeal has been made by the Peoples Legislative Service in a public letter to Senators Borah, Morris and Overman of the senate judiciary committee to help force President Coolidge to remove Federal Judge Ritchie and Reed and Dist. Atty. Shoup in Alaska. The committee unanimously refused last spring to approve reappointment of the three officials when their official records were exposed.

Christensen Hits Fake "Interview" in Chicago Kept Press

By Federated Press. Branding as false the capitalist interview which quoted him as saying that he is not a radical, Parley Parker Christensen opened his campaign as United States senator for Illinois. Christensen is a candidate on the progressive party ticket.

LIBERALS WIN ELECTION IN CANADA OVER TARIFF ISSUE ON U. S. PRODUCTS



ARTHUR MEIGHEN



W.L. MACKENZIE KING

Above is Arthur Meighen, premier of the conservative government of Canada, who went to the people for a protective tariff to Canadian industry, what there is left to it was defeated in his own constituency, while Mackenzie King, leader of the liberal party, was re-elected on a low tariff platform and will assume the premiership at the next session of the dominion parliament. Three labor members of parliament were re-elected.

ELECTION IN CANADA GOES TO LIBERALS

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—The returns from the Canadian elections, though incomplete, indicate a victory for the liberal party over the present conservative government, headed by Premier Arthur Meighen.

The new government will be led by the liberal Mackenzie King, and will consist of liberals, progressives, laborites and independents. Premier and Five Ministers Beaten. Premier Meighen and five of his cabinet were defeated at the polls. The liberals so far are conceded 112 seats, the conservatives 87, progressives and liberal progressives 18, United Farmers' Alliance, a progressive element, 10, Labor 3, and independents 2.

Two political issues overshadowed miner matters in the elections. These were the tariff and dominion rights within the kingdom. The conservatives were for a high protective tariff as against the United States, the liberals for a policy of low tariff in trade with the United States.

Tariff With U. S. An Issue. The budget of the King government, which held power up to a short time before the election, provided for a 15 per cent reduction on American automobiles and reduced income and general taxation. The conservatives urged practically a tariff war with the United States.

In the matter of dominion rights, the liberals raised the issue of constitutional rights because Baron Byng, governor-general, appointed by the British king, refused to dissolve parliament at the time King was premier, failed to be sustained by a vote of parliament.

British King's Agent Played Tricks. This forced King to resign. When Meighen succeeded him, Meighen, too, was defeated in parliament. This trick by the agent of the British crown left the control of the election machinery in the hands of the Meighen conservatives, and the liberals attacked it as an infringement of the dominion rights by the British crown.

The counter-charge of the conservatives was that the liberals sought to annex Canada to the United States.

BRITISH KILL 5,000 CHINESE AND BURN CITY

Fire and Slaughter Is Used on Civilians

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—More details of the fight between the British and Chinese partisans of We Peifu under his subordinate, General Yangsen, say that at least 5,000 Chinese were killed by the British at Wanhsein, 1,200 miles up the Yangtze river, when the British tried to recover by force the British ships seized by Yangsen who was angered by the British delivering arms by mistake to the Cantonese that were meant for Yang's use against the Cantonese.

Camouflage Attack.

The British used a merchant ship, the Wiaow, as camouflage, arming it and loading it with marines. The boat was run alongside the British ship Wanhsein, held by Yangsen's soldiers, who shot down a boarding party of British marines attempting to recapture the ship.

Fire City of 150,000

The British gunboats then opened fire not only on the Chinese aboard the Wanhsein, but upon the city of Wanhsein, which has a population of about 150,000, setting it afire, practically destroying the city and killing 5,000 people, besides the 300 Chinese soldiers on the boats and lining the shore.

The American Counsel General at Hankow, Frank P. Lockhart, has cabled Washington that General Tang, commander of the Cantonese now in control of Hankow, has issued an order forbidding the firing on foreign vessels in his jurisdiction.

Americans Safe at Hankow.

A wireless from Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, on board the flagship Huron, states that all Americans and British at Hankow are safe. The message was relayed from the U. S. gunboat Monocacy, at Chungking, a Chinese city on the Yangtze 1,500 miles in the interior, still further inland than the scene of the clash between the British and Chinese at Wanhsein.

The United States has five gunboats, two destroyers and two mine sweepers in the Yangtze river.

British Send Another Cruiser.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The British cruiser Carysfort has been ordered to leave for China.

Conflict at Canton Eased.

HONGKONG, Sept. 15.—It is reported that the Canton government has undertaken to protect at British wharves at Canton, where the anti-British strike boycott has been going on for many months.

The British take for granted this means a prohibition of strike pickets, and have acceded to the demand of the Canton government that British gunboats be withdrawn from the river where Canton has jurisdiction, but claimed the right to send them back if picketing is continued.

We Need The Daily Worker; It Needs Us

By MAX BEDACHT

THE most important weapon in the hands of the capitalist class is the capitalist press. This press is manufacturing and falsifying public opinion. It is this "public opinion" upon which the powers of the state base their interference against the workers in all of their struggles.

To be sure these powers would move anyway in the defense of the bosses' interests. But they would have to move with greater difficulties if they did not have "public opinion" on their side, or, at least, neutral. They would have to move in the face of mass resistance. As it is they move against detached battalions of workers who happen to be engaged in battle against their bosses. And the rest, the masses, stand idly by.

THIS is the fruit of the poison of the capitalist press. The weakness of our press is a constant danger to its existence. It is our foremost duty to remedy this weakness. Weak the our press may be, but it is a weapon in our hands. Better than throw away a weak weapon is to sharpen and to strengthen it. We need our press—there can be no question about that.

BUT because of its weakness our press needs us.

Our "DAILY WORKER" is now nearly three years old. It is a vigorous youngster. It is a formidable fighter. But it still needs our close attention and support. Without that it cannot grow up and grow stronger. "THE DAILY WORKER" IS OUR MOUTHPIECE. Without it our party

August Gordon Seeks Support in Fighting Farrington Machine

BELLEVILLE, Ill., September 15.—August Gordon, member of Local No. 4650 of the United Mine Workers of America, announces his candidacy for the scale committee in the Ninth Scale District of District 12. In the following appeal he calls on the various locals to nominate him and to support him in his fight:

"Belleville, Ill., Sept. 1, 1926. "To the Officers and Members of Local Unions in the Ninth Scale District of District 12, United Mine Workers, of America.

"Greeting: "This is to announce that I am a candidate for the office of scale committee at the coming election to be held on the 14th of December, 1926, and the nomination and support of your local will be appreciated by me.

"Yours truly, "AUGUST GORDON, "Member of L. U. No. 4650, "Belleville, Illinois."

LABOR PARTY URGED AT MEET BY OVERGAARD

Left Wing Leader Flays Walker's Report

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 15.—The slumbering pyrotechnics broke forth today at the sessions of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, in session here.

C. B. Cline, of the Auto and Aircraft Machinists' Union, Chicago, broke the ice with an open charge that Communists operating in this country had driven 100,000 machinists out of the union.

And Andrew Overgaard, also of the Machinists' Union, Chicago, followed it up with a bitter attack on President John Walker's report on candidates for state representative, state senator and congressman.

Overgaard urged the federation to put a farmer-labor ticket in the field, and to oppose the old party candidates.

Cline, leaping to his feet, continued his attack by denouncing Overgaard as "an obstructionist," a trouble-maker and a Communist worker.

When the smoke had cleared away, President Walker's report was adopted with a slight dissenting vote.

MARINE ENGINEERS DEMAND PAY RAISES OF STEAMSHIP LINES

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Twenty big steamship lines have been served with a written demand by the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers for wage raises bringing engineers' pay to shipping board standards. This would mean increases of \$10 to \$25 a month. Wages have stood still since the cuts that followed the lost strike of 1921.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES IS RECEIVED BY HEADS OF EUROPEAN STATES



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

America's most famous corporation lawyer and former secretary of state is shown here on the steps of the ministry building in Paris after an audience with Foreign Minister Aristide Briand. These quiet trips of American ex-statesmen abroad are often reminiscent of similar journeys that Col. House used to make in the old days. In any case it is hard to believe that whiskered Charlie is merely having an outing abroad.

ASK N. Y. LABOR TO JOIN FIGHT ON INJUNCTION

420 Garment Pickets Jailed in One Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 15.—A clarion call to union labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to fight injunction of peaceful picketing was the reply last night by leaders of the general strike committee of the 40,000 cloakmakers to the temporary injunction obtained by the Industrial Council of cloak manufacturers from Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy, returnable Wednesday morning.

While the union will make strenuous efforts in court to have the injunction vacated, a series of gigantic mass meetings thruout the city are being rapidly arranged, in which every A. F. of L. organization in the city is expected to participate. Already Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' general strike committee, has received vigorous assurance of support from other unions which look upon injunctions such as issued in the pleventh week of the present strike as a menace to union efforts to improve workers' conditions.

Defies Injunction Action. Following a meeting of the strike advisory committee, Mr. Hyman issued the following statement:

"The strike will not be broken by any injunction. We are of the opinion that the taking out of this injunction (Continued on page 2)

DEFENSE TAKES OFFENSIVE IN SACCO HEARING

Madeiras Confession Is Effective

BULLETIN.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Reaching back into the ambitions of four years ago, William G. Thompson in his plea before Judge Webster Thayer today for a new trial for Nicola and Bartolomeo Vanzetti charged that they had been "railroaded" to conviction because of their activities and to satisfy the presidential aspirations and personal avarice of "a then high official."

"Who is the worst murderer," he cried, referring to Celestino Madeiros, who confessed the killing, "the man who slays and takes the consequences, braves the reprisal, or the man who for \$8 a day and who wants to satisfy a chief who wanted to become president of the United States and make money on the side, would send innocent men to death. One is safe. The other is dangerous."

Thompson said that he referred to the federal operatives then working on the case and the then Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer who later became a pre-convention candidate for president.

By S. D. LEVINE (Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Pity for Sacco's wife and children moved Madeiros to give his confession was brought out today at the hearing for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti at Dedham, Mass. In a deposition a hundred and forty-three pages long Celestino Madeiros, condemned murderer of a Wrentham bank cashier, gave the whole history of his life and all details of the South Braintree murder, in which he participated, thus exonerating Sacco and Vanzetti of this crime.

This deposition was taken last June 28 by Lawyer Thompson and District Attorney Ranny when it was thought that Madeiros would be sentenced before the hearing.

Madeiras Unshaken.

Both lawyers, the defense and prosecution, had cross-examined him. His confession has not been shaken. He refused to give the names of the Braintree murderers but insisted that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men. District Attorney Ranny read the cross-examination of Madeiros, but it did not change the situation.

Admit D. of J. Role.

In the afternoon session District Attorney Ranny introduced twenty-one affidavits against the affidavits brought by Lawyer Thompson. The part of the department of Justice in the case was admitted today when Prosecuting Attorney Ranny read an affidavit by former District Attorney Katzman who while denying using a spy, admits that U. S. Agent Weis did speak to him about placing a spy in the cell next to Sacco and that he did not approve of it.

Arguments Continue.

Later a man came to see him who said he was sent by Weis, but Katzman in his affidavit says he did not suggest any plans to him. Ranny also brought an affidavit from Madeiros' sister, saying that Madeiros did not live in Providence at the time of the holdup.

The case will continue tomorrow. It is expected that the arguments for the case on the merits of the affidavits will begin tomorrow afternoon.

Disease and Hunger in Kansas Flood District

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Pestilence and hunger threatened the Kansas flood district today and in Burlington where most of the flood damage occurred a second heavy rain was falling.

Small cyclones visited Hutchinson and vicinity last night causing thousands of dollars' damage. Waters had receded in most of the 100-mile long flood area.

Two Burlington railroad trains were marooned in Northwest Missouri this morning and heavy washouts had occurred near St. Joseph, Mo.

NICARAGUAN LABOR FORCES WINNING WAR ON WALL ST. TOOL CHAMORRO

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—State department information from Nicaragua is that the reactionary military dictator, Chamorro, is ready to compromise with the liberal and labor forces now waging successful war against him to restore the constitutional regime he overthrew by a coup last year.

If the liberal and labor forces are successful they will place Vice-President Sacasa at the head of the government. Mexican labor has been giving powerful aid to the rebels against Chamorro. The Nicaraguan labor unions are affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

ILLINOIS MINERS! READ ABOUT FRANK FARRINGTON'S FISHWICK IN NEXT SATURDAY'S DAILY WORKER

The record of Harry Fishwick, the candidate of John L. Lewis and the coal operators, for the presidency of the Illinois Miners' Union against Joseph Tumulty, the progressive candidate of the coal diggers, will be told in part in next Saturday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Fishwick's relations with agents of the Peabody Coal company will make interesting reading for members of the Illinois Miners' Union. Miners should order bundles of next Saturday's issue for distribution among the members of District 12.

COAL FAMINE IS PRESSING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Imported Coal Is Found Unsatisfactory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The approach of cool weather is bringing a rising apprehension at the shortage of coal, and not a little of the protest is directed at the mine owners' association, which refuses to settle with the strikers on the basis of a national agreement.

Orders for British coal are pouring into the offices of coal merchants, and coal consumers declare they are entirely dissatisfied with the kind of coal imported from other countries.

"Everyone is heartily fed up with it," says one big coal merchant.

The owners, who have rejected the proposal of the government, that the owners participate in a three-cornered conference with the government and the strikers' representatives, think that the strikers are beaten to their knees and concessions to them are unnecessary.

The owners boast about the miners who have returned to work, yet their claim of 55,000 now working throughout the country is not enough to affect the issue, there being 1,000,000 on strike and standing firmly for the union in spite of the most bitter suffering. The government, which has been ready at all times to coerce the miners, now has the task of showing its attitude toward the mine owners who refused the proposal of the government made by Winston Churchill. It is expected that Premier Baldwin, called back from his vacation in France, will have the job of continuing the negotiations in the coal strike, as well as determining British policy in China, the ostensible reason for his return.

President Green Agrees Workers Need Shorter Work-Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(FP)—Further reduction of the standard working day in American industry was suggested by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the new office building of Carpenters' Local 132.

"Working men are human beings and must be given the same opportunities as other men to develop their spiritual, moral and mental faculties," he said.

"If we find it necessary to further reduce hours of labor then our labor movement will lead in seeking the further reduction of working hours."

LABOR PARTY BIG ISSUE BEFORE CONNECTICUT STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN DANBURY

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Connecticut Federation of Labor met here with a hundred and ten delegates present representing local trade unions and central bodies from all over the state. The big issue arousing a lengthy discussion in the convention was the question of independent political action and the formation of a Labor Party.

The Labor Party question was brought before the convention by the local Painters' Union on the basis of the resolution of the national convention of painters last year which committed that organization to the formation of a Labor Party. The motion for the formation of a Labor Party in Connecticut was defeated by a vote of 23 in favor and 88 against.

Support Growing.

The fight for the Labor Party was led by Morris Rohinsky of the New Haven Painters' Local and supported by George Moffit of Stamford and John Vanietly of New Britain.

President O'Meara of the federation declared that he would fight "to the last drop" against the Labor Party because he said the Communists would be the leaders in the Labor Party if it were formed.

The 23 votes cast in favor of the formation of the Labor Party is a sign of the growth of the movement in the state of Connecticut and an indication that in the future conventions an even stronger support will be found for independent political action by labor.

BANKERS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF SURFACE LINES

Two Groups in Battle Before City Council

Lisman and Company, a New York concern, acting for a syndicate of New York, Chicago, and other bankers, has offered the Chicago city council transportation committee to take over the street railway system when the present franchise expires and to work for the consolidation of the existing elevated, bus and street car lines and to establish bus lines where needed.

This concern, acting on behalf of a syndicate of bankers, points out that it has the necessary cash to refinance the roads and to operate and maintain them provided the city grants them a 20-year franchise.

Competition between two groups of bankers is on now before the city council. One group is composed of a number of Chicago and New York bankers that now control the lines and the other group is a syndicate of New York and Chicago bankers seeking to gain control of the roads.

Neither of the two groups state in their proposals whether there will be a return to the former 5-cent fare or whether the fare will be increased.

EIGHT WORKERS TRAPPED UNDER MISSOURI RIVER

Blast Cuts Off Tube Drillers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Eight men were trapped in a tunnel under the Missouri river here today, when an explosion occurred where workmen were constructing a water main between Clay county and Jackson county. All air passages were cut off.

In Center of River.

The men were working in two crews, driving the shaft from either side of the river, and the cave-in occurred behind the crew in the north side of the tunnel, imprisoning them between the ground which had not been dug, in approximately the center of the river, and the mass of earth that fell.

Chief Engineer Charles S. Foreman the barrier, 2100 feet in the shaft, before he was blocked.

Little Hope.

The cave-in virtually sealed the portion of the tunnel into an airtight pocket in which the men are imprisoned. Officials of the Smith Brothers, Inc., who were in charge of the construction, expressed doubt that their air supply would last eight men more than a few hours.

Also there is a strong possibility that the men are all dead, according to workers, either killed by the explosion, which was so powerful that it knocked workmen on the surface from their feet, or smothered.

PRIMO DE RIVERA SENDS NEW ENVOY OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP TO U. S.



Alexander Padilla, Spain's ambassador to Portugal, will arrive soon in the United States to become the ambassador of the fascist government of a land ruled by a military junta in the interests of Spanish capitalists and landowners.

GREEN WINNER FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Fred W. Green, mayor of Ionia, winner of the republican nomination for governor in yesterday's primary election, continued today to pile up his lead over Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, fourth-term aspirant. Lieut.-Gov. George W. Welsh was battling with Luren D. Dickenson for second place on the ticket.

A total of 2,196 precincts out of 2,935 for governor gives: Green, 298,755; Groesbeck, 471,340.

Waterman Leading in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—R. W. Means, republican, junior United States senator from Colorado, was running second today to Charles W. Waterman, in incomplete returns from yesterday's state primary. 502 precincts out of 1,501, giving Waterman 19,805, Means 10,586 and George A. Luford, 5,123.

In the republican gubernatorial race, Oliver H. Shoup was leading John F. Vivian, backed by Senator Lawrence C. Phipps by 7,000 votes, the count being Shoup 19,874; Vivian 12,836.

Senator Broussard Re-nominated.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Renomination of Senator Edwin E. Broussard, democrat, appeared probable on the basis of returns from all sections of the state today.

With the city count complete and 831 out of 1,084 precincts in the Parish reported, Senator Broussard was leading his opponent, J. Y. Sanders, by a majority of 4,307 votes.

Ask New York Labor Join Injunction Fight

(Continued from page 1.)

of the city water department immediately went into the north tunnel with a crew of men, and penetrated to find another glittering but false hope dangled in front of the manufacturers by their leaders to get a settlement on their own terms. They will feed them this hope for some time to come, but the manufacturers who believe the strike will be broken this way will soon find their mistake. Nothing will break the determination of the workers to obtain livable conditions. Mr. FINDER and their other leaders will never see the day when workers will return on their indecent terms.

"Injunctions do not make cloaks. Sooner or later the manufacturers will have to come to terms with the union. Every effort they make to delay the final settlement will rebound to their own disadvantage. They can get the workers back into their shops not thru the intervention of the governor nor thru an injunction, but only by conceding to the workers their just demands."

Replying to full-page advertisements appearing yesterday in the Yiddish press, inserted by the Industrial Council, Hyman declared that the appeals contained in them, urging the workers to return to the shops, did not coincide with FINDER's recent statements that, as far as he was concerned, the strike was broken and over.

Magistrate Rosenbluth, sitting yesterday in Jefferson Market court, freed 420 cloak pickets arrested yesterday for violating the injunction, so the papers had not yet been served on strike leaders. The magistrate warned the police and counsel for the manufacturers that arrests for violation of the order can be made only after pickets had been served individually, on the picket line, with injunction papers.

Labor Must Expose the Capitalist Government As Murderer of Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TWO former agents of the department of justice have admitted, in affidavits read at the reopening of hearings demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, that our two comrades were deliberately "framed" by the powerful United States government that wanted to get rid of them.

This is what THE DAILY WORKER has always charged. Without ceasing THE DAILY WORKER has thundered that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the murder committed in the South Braintree, Mass., payroll robbery, April 15, 1920, more than six years ago. The actual murderers have been revealed as members of the Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., thru the admissions of one of the gangsters, Celestino Madeiros, now facing a death sentence for another crime.

The two ex-agents of the department of justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyland, now confess that Sacco and Vanzetti were being railroaded to the electric chair as "one way of disposing of them."

The frame-up job was merely part of red-baiting drive of President Woodrow Wilson's Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, "WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, TO WHICH FULL REPORTS WERE MADE."

In Letherman's own words: "It was the opinion of the department of justice agents here (Boston) that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them."

Let those words sear themselves into the minds of every worker in America. They reveal, better than many volumes, the real nature of the employing class tyranny that has reared a government in Washington to keep labor in slavery.

In attacking the spokesmen of labor the government has two alternatives. It can either bring them to trial for the principles that they espouse or it can frame them up on some fraudulent criminal charge.

The government fears the former. It results in a court clash over vital principles as in the Michigan cases growing out of the raids on the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman. Communist principles gain a hearing before broad masses of workers. Then no death penalty has as yet been fixed for those espousing the cause of the social revolution in this country.

The government, therefore, prefers the frame-up, in the case of Mooney and Billings, in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and in many other similar cases that dot the pages of American labor history. The tactics of the Pinkerton and Burns Detective Agencies, become the tactics of the United States government, altho William J. Burns did not get into the department of justice until the democrat, Palmer, had been succeeded by the notorious Harry M. Daugherty, now on trial for collecting graft totalling \$441,000 out of a deal to return alien property in his custody valued at \$7,000,000 to his German owners.

Murder is the popular frame-up charge. It is legalized lynching. Thus Joe Hill was put to death by the government in Utah. It was a lynching bee as much as the murder of Frank Little, slain by a mob during the war. Only the voice of labor has so far halted the legal lynching of Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti. The attacks on Sacco and Vanzetti was cold-blooded and deliberate. The ex-agent, Letherman, in the employ of the detective service of the government for 39 years, mainly in the post office department, further states:

"It . . . was the general opinion of such of the agents as had actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case that Sacco and Vanzetti . . . were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree job."

The Wilson-Palmer department of justice had 12 men on the jobbing of Sacco and Vanzetti, carefully preparing the frame-up in order to make it airtight. Some of these

were undercover. One was "planted," in a cell beside Sacco in the hope of entrapping him into confessions. Others served on Sacco-Vanzetti committees, one as a collector. An effort was made to place another in the home of Mrs. Sacco. So carefully and deliberately does the government plot its attack on the advance section of the working class.

The Wilson-Palmer democratic administration was succeeded by the Harding-Daugherty republican regime that in turn gave way to Coolidge-Sargent rule, also republican, in the department of justice. The last, however, is just as guilty as the other two. The frame-up is not characteristic of any single administration. It is an established weapon of the capitalist tyranny.

Attorney William G. Thompson, for Sacco and Vanzetti, charges that he wrote to Attorney-General Sargent demanding that the records of the Boston office be opened as a matter of justice where two human lives are at stake. Yet Thompson declares that not only has the attorney-general failed to answer his letter, but that Inspector Dowd, in charge in Boston now, has refused help, giving as his reason unwillingness to exceed his instructions. Murderers were never more cold blooded.

Thus Cal Coolidge, president of the United States, stands revealed as one of the executioners seeking to strap Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair, instrument of the capitalist assassins in Massachusetts. Coolidge, thru his close contact with the department of justice, dominated by his own appointee Sargent, and errand boy as he is of the textile and shoe barons of New England, must have known the facts about the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti. He must have known the truth when he was visited by William Green, president, and the rest of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, at his summer retreat in New York's northern woods. All the greater the crime of Green, Woll, Ryan, Duncan and the rest who shook hands with a would-be murderer of courageous workers.

With the fake charges against Sacco and Vanzetti thus blasted, it is well to study their actual crime against America's ruling class. They still sit in the Massachusetts death house actually because they took up the cause of a fellow worker, Andrea Salsedo, seized for deportation and held by the department of justice on an upper floor on one of those high skyscrapers that canyon Park Row, in New York City. Salsedo was held prisoner for months. Efforts to secure his release were futile. One day in early 1920 his body came hurtling thru space, from the open window of the department of justice offices. It was crushed lifeless against the pavement in the street below. The inference is that the department of justice agents, failing to get Salsedo to confess to any of the numerous blasts that were taking place at this time, like the Wall Street explosion and the Chicago post office disaster, had thrown him from the window knowing that certain death waited below to silence Salsedo forever.

It is charged that this is the method used to "dispose of" Salsedo in New York City, just as the electric chair was to be used "to dispose of" Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

The workers must now put the United States government on trial. Sacco and Vanzetti have not been murdered. But Salsedo was slain in cold blood. The murderers can be found. The whole American working class must be aroused in this new effort.

A new phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case opens. Labor has been too much on the defensive, struggling valiantly, to be sure, to save the lives of our two comrades in prison. Labor must now enter upon an offensive challenging the would-be murderer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the actual murderer in the Salsedo case, —challenging the United States capitalist government itself.

PITTSBURGH HAS ROUSING CAMPAIGN MEET

Workers Party Wins in Free Speech Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15.—With the local police department well represented and to the strains of the "International," the Workers (Communist) Party opened its congressional campaign here before an enthusiastic throng in Carnegie Music Hall, from which the party was barred by the police on last May Day.

Abram Jakira, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, in opening the meeting as chairman pointed out that the gathering had a double purpose. To celebrate the free speech fight won by the party and to inaugurate the party's 1926 parliamentary struggle in the Pittsburgh district.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, aroused great enthusiasm from the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti by pointing out the revelations brought to light in the confessions of two ex-department of justice agents in the court hearing at Dedham, Mass., Monday. He used these revelations admitting the government's frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti to explain the real nature of the American capitalist governmental tyranny.

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, the party's candidate for lieutenant governor, won great applause by her excellent statement of the part that the worker is taking in the American class struggle. Her declaration that the Negro was in a class fight and not a struggle for his race was enthusiastically applauded. She eloquently exposed the republican party as the enemy of the Negro workers.

Organize Young Workers.

George Papcun, of the Young Workers (Communist) League, urged the organization of the young workers in the steel mills, the mining and electrical industries. A special musical program was furnished by the Kendra brothers.

This was the first of a series of four campaign meetings. The next meeting will be held Sept. 28, addressed by William W. Weinstein of New York City.

AIMEE'S ALIBI FALLS DOWN ON MISS X DOUBLE

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—A little black book and the notes in it have undone a perfectly good alibi for Aimee Semple McPherson, the woman evangelist who disappeared at a California beach and appeared some weeks later in the desert at the Mexican border in Arizona with a suspicious tale of having been kidnapped and held for ransom.

The little black book was the property of one Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman, who was arrested recently for passing worthless checks. The police discovered notes in the book showing that she had had some business dealings with Aimee.

Good Alibi, But—

It developed that Mrs. Wiseman was the woman who made an affidavit that she was the woman other witnesses had identified as Aimee McPherson, who was charged with spending ten days in a love nest with her radio operator, Kenneth G. Ormiston, at Carmel-by-the-Sea during the time she was supposed to have been "kidnapped."

Mrs. Wiseman had sought to clear both Aimee and herself by saying that a certain "Miss X," Mrs. Wiseman's twin sister, was the lady who received Ormiston's attentions.

Twin Sister Objects.

The twin sister, Mrs. Viria McDonald Kimball of Oakland, California, objected to being put in this light, so Mrs. Wiseman confessed.

The confession specifies in great detail how the alibi for Aimee was worked out with Aimee's assistance and a promise of \$5,000 if Mrs. Wiseman would go thru with it. She tells how she got a certain Miss Rachel Wells to appear at Salinas, Cal., and make an affidavit supporting her own, Miss Wells claiming to be the mysterious "Miss X."

Coached to Get \$5,000.

A man named Martin, supposed to be a Chicago lawyer, who had sent in an affidavit from Ormiston in which "Miss X" was named as being his companion, and Aimee was cleared, is now said by Mrs. Wiseman to have trained her in her story to put the alibi across.

In addition, Mrs. Wiseman says: "Mrs. McPherson coached me on points which were vital to the story. Her attorney, Mr. Woolley, took me to a handwriting expert. I was instructed to try to copy the words and signature of grocery lists found at Carmel. Those were the words found by reporters in my black book."

When the news of Mrs. Wiseman's confession reached Aimee McPherson the evangelist issued a flat denial and shut herself up with her attorneys.

St. Louis Glovers Organize.

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—St. Louis glove workers have organized and union-labeled St. Louis gloves are now on the market.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Issue of Saturday, September 18:



HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

"The Young Proletaire," a fairy tale by Michael Gold With illustration by Fred Ellis

"Ethyl Is Back!" by N. Sparks

"What and How to Read," by V. F. Calverton

"Jennie," a story by Rose Pastor-Stokes Illustrations by the author

"The Theatre Season in Moscow," by Ruth A. Kennell With photographs

"History of the Catholic Church in Mexico," concluding article by Manuel Gomez

"American Capital Conquering Poland," by B. K. Gebert

"A Week in Cartoons," by Hay Bales Cartoons by Vose, A. Jerger and others

COMING—SEPTEMBER 25:

First installment of "The Life of Karl Marx," by Paul Lafargue

Watch for Next Week's Announcements of



BRITISH MEAN TO MAKE WAR UPON CHINESE

Armed Intervention to Bring in U. S.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—Great Britain is steadily moving toward a war of intervention in China, and it is expected that sufficient inducement will be made to bring the United States into line with Britain in a combined armed assault on the growing national movement for liberation from foreign imperialist rule.

Practical State of War.

In two places a practical state of war exists. On the upper Yangtze the British are involved with their own allies, the troops of Wu Pei-fu in the province of Szechuan, where two ships are still held by Wu's subordinate, Yang-sen, after the battle of last week, in which the Chinese claim the British slaughtered great numbers of non-combatants wantonly. The British are trying to make another punitive expedition to recover the ships.

Also in Canton the British have taken the offensive by seizing anti-British strike pickets and declaring they are pirates and will be treated as such. At that point a fleet of 15 foreign ships is held up in the river by the Chuen-pi forts, while British war vessels are constantly provoking clashes with Canton authorities.

Appeal to Chang in Vain.

Both Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, the latter the military dictator of the five lower Yangtze provinces, have appealed to Chang Tso-lin at Mukden to come to their aid against the northward drive of the Cantonese armies now consolidating their positions at Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang arsenal on the central Yangtze. But Chang has troubles of his own in the north.

This Manchurian dictator, the well supplied with materials by Japan, particularly, and his great munitions factory at Mukden, cannot trust his own troops overmuch, and is menaced by the Kuominchun or "Peoples Army" outside of Peking, the Kuominchun being allied with the Cantonese and preventing Chang going south by their menace to his rear.

Chang Massacres Mutineers.

How risky are the chances of Chang is seen by the mutiny of his troops at Kalgan, where he crushed the mutineers only by ambushing them and slaughtering several hundred at the railway station after disarming them upon a promise they would be disbanded.

The Peking government, such as it is, has taken the side of the troops of Wu in the upper Yangtze fight, and demanded Britain make an apology and pay reparations.

In a Dilemma.

The imperialists are disturbed by the dilemma, for if they attack China in combination they fear that the whole nation will turn to the Soviet Union for an ally, yet if they do not act quickly the Chinese under Canton leadership will steadily drive all imperialist interests out and unite the nation under a strong central government which will repudiate all the extra legal privileges of foreign powers.

Good Full Chested STORIES of Labor

That will give you both pleasure and inspiration. —And make you a stronger member of the Labor movement. We are glad to suggest that you read them.

FICTION

- The Damned Agitator—And Other Stories, By Michael Gold. \$ 1.10
- The Strength of the Strong, By Jack London. \$ 1.10
- 100%—The Story of a Patriot, By Upton Sinclair. \$.25
- Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, By Hermina Zur Muhlen. Duroflex, \$.75 Cloth, 1.25
- Flying Oalp—Stories of New Russia. Paper, \$1.50 Cloth, 2.50
- King Coal, By Upton Sinclair. Cloth, \$2.00
- Chains, By Henri Barbusse. Cloth (2 vols.), \$4.00

POEMS

- Poems for Workers, Edited by Manuel Gomez. \$.10
- Bars and Shadows, By Ralph Chaplin. \$.50
- Poems for the New Age, By Simon Felshin. Cloth, \$1.00
- Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk. Cloth, \$2.00

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Bomb Thrower Given Year Sentence by a Fascist Tribunal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 15.—Gino Lucetti, anarchist held here on charges of attempting to assassinate Premier Mussolini on last Saturday, was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a Carrara tribunal for wounding a fascist in an altercation in September, 1925, prior to his departure for France.

Reports were circulated today that the senate and chamber would be called into extraordinary session in October to enact a bill for capital punishment for assassins and would-be assassins. If this bill is passed and Lucetti is made to serve his sentence in Carrara first, he may be made to suffer capital punishment.

CZECH PAPER RUNS SCAB AD FOR CIGARMEN

So-Called Marxian Sheet Is Caught

Spravednost, a Czech newspaper that parades as a labor sheet and is run by a group who call themselves the "Marxian Federation," has been caught running an advertisement for strikebreakers. In their current issue is to be found an ad calling for cigarmakers to apply at 224 N. Wells street for work at their trade. An investigation of this address reveals it to be the Metropolitan Cigar Co., against which union cigarmakers are now on strike.

Union Verifies Story.

This was verified at the office of the Cigarmakers' Union, Local 14, when John Harvery, secretary of the local, said that not only the Metropolitan but a number of other firms in the city have been struck by the union.

All of which would seem to indicate that Spravednost needs to look after its Marxism.

British Governor of Hongkong in Speech Attacking Cantonese

CANTON, Aug. 27.—(By Mail.)—A few days ago a new building of a cloth merchant was opened in Hongkong. The British governor spoke at the opening and referred to the "uselessness of the attempts made by a body of organized bandits and pirates wrongly called the Canton committee, to damage the colony."

The governor then commenced to criticize the Canton government:

"The Canton government itself has not yet grasped that its first duty as a government is to maintain law and order, for it is in agreement with the organization of robbers and pirates even in its own capital."

These remarks have caused the greatest indignation amongst the toiling population of the Kwang provinces (Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Tsi). Numerous meetings have taken place as a protest against this act of provocation. A great demonstration has been arranged to take place this week to support the strike and boycott movement of the Chinese population of the Kwang provinces.

400 Lose Their Jobs When Firm Bankrupts

ROSELAND, La., Sept. 15.—(FP)—The Roseland Veneer company, with a paid-up capital stock of \$400,000 is now in the hands of liquidators and approximately 400 men, women and children will be thrown out of employment.

Locarno Pact Effective.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—The Locarno security pacts became effective yesterday. Delegates of the signatory powers at 11:20 deposited copies of the parliamentary ratifications of the Locarno pacts with the league of nations secretariat.

READ IT NOW!

Scott Nearing's

latest pamphlet which will help you understand the great English strike

BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER

10 CENTS.

OTHER NEW PAMPHLETS BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

- World Labor Unity.....10c
- Stopping a War.....10c
- Russia Turns East.....10c
- Glimpses of the Soviet Republic.....10c

Send 50c for All Five

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois.

Calles Firm on Religious Views in Message to Congress; Surviving Senators Take Oath of Office Facing Death



The annual message delivered to the Mexican parliament by President Calles recently drew world-wide attention, the chief executive asserting firmly that the government would continue its present attitude toward the Catholics and would oblige the clergy and laymen to obey the Mexican laws. The photo at the right shows President Calles delivering his message. Upper photo shows newly elected senators taking the oath of office after two or three of their number had been shot by political rivals and others threatened with death.



Central Press Photos

Poland--The Land of White Terror

The Sejm Committee Reports.

REGARDING the treatment of prisoners during the police investigations, the committee heard numerous complaints on brutal treatment and maltreatment, and in some cases the prisoners showed signs of maltreatment. The great number of complaints and the equality of the details which were stated by the various prisoners, as well as the circumstance that the government did not deny cases of maltreatment of prisoners recently and in districts where the committee undertook no investigations, all these facts lead to the supposition that the treatment of the prisoners by the political police during the preliminary investigation leaves much to be desired and that the complaints of the prisoners are very probably justified.

The Role of the Socialist Party. THE socialist party of Poland is playing a most shameful role in all these questions. Hated by the majority of the class conscious workers, this party tries to maintain its power in the labor movement by the annihilation of the Communist Party. It works hand in hand with the political police in the struggle against the revolutionary labor movement. Workers suspected of Communism, are denounced by the P. P. S.; from the ranks of the P. P. S. come the most capable agents provocateurs (Tchubala, Trojanowski and others) of the political police. This role was played by the P. P. S. already in the first period of Polish independence, when the government was in its own hands. . . . Also in the following years the P. P. S. as oppositional party was one of the most active co-operators of the political police.

With regard to the well-known trial of Trojanowski, the leader of the political police made the following statement: "What I do as a profession, Mr. Prager (a leading personality of the P. P. S. and member of parliament) does as an amateur!" When the P. P. S. entered the coalition government in December, 1925, it found itself compelled to raise the demand for political amnesty. This demand was only the result of a pressure from the working masses and afterwards, as a government party, the P. P. S. did nothing to carry it out. On the contrary, at the time when the

P. P. S. participated in the government, the persecutions and maltreatment of the political opponents only got worse.

Lead—instead of Bread. THE deep economic crisis which bankrupt Poland is passing through, has led to such a poverty of the population that they do no more keep silent despite the frightful terror, despite death and imprisonment. More



JAKOB ZITTERSPIELER A Victim of the Polish White Terror.

and more frequently the workers go into the streets. The unemployed are the initiators of this movement, they are forced by need and starvation to act with more determination than the other sections of the working class. Poland, the country of most developed white terror, is also the classic country of unemployment. The army of the unemployed is about 500,000, which is half of the whole industrial proletariat of Poland.

The other half consists mainly of short-time workers who work only two to three days a week. Only 40 per cent of the registered unemployed receive miserable doles. An example: In Strze (according to the report of the social-democratic "Robotnik") of 750 registered unemployed, only 42 receive a dole. The real number of un-

employed, however, is certainly twice as large.

Unemployed Mass Movement.

ON this ground the mass movement of the unemployed develops. The wave of demonstrations move from one town to the other. The campaigns of the unemployed do not only take place in larger industrial centers such as Lod, Dombrowa, Upper Silesia, etc., but also in less significant towns such as Vlozavek, Kalish, Lublin and others. The worst peculiarity of unemployment in Poland consists in the fact that the unemployed find nowhere a place where they could use their labor power. The immense army of the starving people finds a refuge neither in the villages, which are overcrowded with unemployed, nor abroad where one needs no emigrants at present.

The coalition government of the capitalists, agrarians and social democrats applies the severest measures against the workers' demonstrations. (Only after the bloody events the social democrats left the government). They offer them lead instead of bread. They receive them with rifle shots. They mobilize bayonets, swords and even poison gas against them. Dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded prisoners are the bloody harvest of the police.

In Strza (Eastern Galicia) in the end of March, 10 dead, 30 wounded; in Kalish, 9 dead, 60 wounded. Also in Vlozavek, Lodz, Varsaw, Savierville and other places the blood of the unemployed was shed in the streets.

THE events during the last May Day celebrations characterize best the attitude of the Polish social democrats. Guarded by a strong police troop and by the armed "fighting groups" the social democrats were allowed to hold their meetings in peace and even the prime minister, Count Skinski, attended it. In the meantime, however, Communist demonstrations were attacked with gas bombs by the police and when this had no effect against the strong number of the Communists, the fighting groups of the social democrats were mobilized. On lorries they drove in the Communist demonstrations and fired from their revolvers into the peacefully demonstrating masses. Seventeen dead and over 90 seriously injured workers and an immense number of slightly injured were the result of this frightful murder.

can bankers to such big German steel firms as the Krupp, the Deutsch Luxemburg company and the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, the new Ruhr steel trust. This allows the German steel firms to undersell U. S. firms in their own market.

Russian Monarchists Smuggle Dope to Get by Without Working

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Berlin police have captured twelve men believed to be the main German branch of a world-wide cocaine smuggling organization. Among the prisoners is Baron von Meyer, who claims to be nephew of the late czar of Russia.

The local gang mostly are of the Russian nobility, among whom are Baron Rosenthan and Staff Colonel Papekiewicz, both well known.

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

T. U. E. L. TELLS BRITISH UNIONS FARRINGTON IS AGENT OF MINE OWNERS

The following cable sent to the British Trade Union Congress tells why the American trade union progressives protest any representation of Frank Farrington, named by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor last year as delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, to speak in the name of American labor. So far as known, no action was taken by A. F. of L. officials withdrawing Farrington's authority. The cable is as follows:

"Walter Citrine, secretary, British Trade Union Congress, Bournemouth, England.

"Frank Farrington has finally been exposed as coal operators' agent. The Progressives have pressed this charge for years, and for so doing have been removed from office and expelled from the union by Farrington.

"The Trade Union Educational League demands of the British Trade Union Congress that this agent of the American coal operators be not allowed to speak in the name of the American workers or the coal miners.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, William Z. Foster, Secretary."

Marryville Merchant Fights Lumber Company

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 15.—Alleging that his general merchandise store had been boycotted, James Deon, Marryville merchant, has instituted suit for \$24,810 damages against the Kirby Lumber company. Deon charges that the defendants ordered their employes not to trade at his store under penalty of being discharged, and that as a result his business was ruined.

POLISH CAPITALISTS AND TRADE UNION LEADERS UNITED TO SCAB ON THE BRITISH MINE STRIKERS

By J. KOWALSKI.

There is great joy. "The Polish Zloty Is Rising," "Economic Situation Is Stabilized," "Faith of European Powers in Poland Is Growing," "Foreign Bankers Willing to Loan Money," "No More Unemployment," "The Working Masses Are Satisfied"—these and other titles are strung across the headlines in Polish capitalist papers in America and in Poland.

Why all this joy? Is it true? The finances of Poland have been exhausted. The zloty was rapidly sinking. Hundreds of thousands of workers were unemployed. Hungry and in rags they went onto the streets demanding bread and work. The Polish government had but one answer—bullets and prison.

British Capital in the Rescue.

Then came the coup d'etat of Pilsudski in May. He won, but the economic situation remained the same as before. There was no way out of it. For about two weeks the new government was up in the air, without means of coping with the situation.

But the British capitalists came with their help. The coal strike in England forced the British capitalists to look for coal in other countries, and, of course, cheap coal, Poland has it.

Profit From Scabbing.

The British place huge orders. The Polish zloty jumps upward. The Polish loan obligations also jump. Mines in Poland started to work day and night. There were not enough cars to move the coal from the mines to the ports. Germany and Czechoslovakia, thru English influence, loaned the cars. So the wide stream of coal started to flow into England.

The export of coal rises rapidly from day to day. In July 1,825,000 tons of coal were exported (440,000 more than in June). At present the United States and Poland are the biggest scabs shipping coal to England.

Work 12 Hours a Day.

The Polish bourgeoisie are happy. They get all the profits, not the workers. In July only 1,087 more workers were added to the mining industry. They are forced to work 10 and 12 hours a day. The eight-hour day has been killed altogether. Pilsudski and the bourgeoisie are triumphant. The unions controlled by the social patriots are tolerating this and they are silent. So is the Polish socialist party.

The workers of Poland, especially the miners, have a revolutionary tradition and fighting spirit. They well understand that they are injuring the cause of their British brothers by permitting Polish coal to be exported to England.

Unions Led by Socialist Scabs.

They are protesting and fighting against this, but Pilsudski has the soldiers, police, courts, jails and the leaders of the unions with him, because they are for "Poland before all" and this is "stabilizing Poland," as they say.

Communists Fight Scab Coal.

In the Dombrowa Basin a Committee of Aid for the British miners had been established. Pilsudski's government dissolved it. A conference was called in Zawiercie, where 24 unions were

MONROE DOCTRINE FLY IN OINTMENT OF WORLD COURT

Commission Seeks Way to Beat Reservation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—The commission named two weeks ago to study the American reservations to its application to the world court has named a smaller drafting committee to frame a reply which will give a brief affirmative answer to the application, while making a counter reservation on American reservation 5, which counter reservation it is hoped will be acceptable to the United States, and avoid sending the whole matter back to the United States senate.

May Nullify Reservation 5.

The American reservation 5 is the crucial one. It bars the council of the league of nations from asking the world court for an advisory opinion on any issue "in which the United States has, or claims, an interest." This, it is claimed, would give the United States, not a member of the league, a veto power against a majority in the league council.

It is hoped to avoid this by a counter reservation that America will not claim more rights than any other nation. But this nullifies the whole business.

Monroe Doctrine the Trouble.

The particular ticklish angle is seen in the application of this reservation to South America. If Chile and Peru, for example, should ask the league of nations to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute, the league council would have to ask the world court if it had the right to act. Under the American reservation the United States could declare that the council could not act, because the United States has an interest in South America thru the Monroe doctrine.

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Only 50 Cents a Year. The American Worker Correspondent 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

But He Must Also Write!

AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT

Only 50 Cents a Year.

The American Worker Correspondent 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Workers (Communist) Party

New Leader Refuses to Admit Fabrication of Stalin's Speech

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE IN CONVENTION PASSES RESOLUTION ON CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM STATUTES

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14: Governor, William Reynolds. Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer. Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills. Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins. United States Senator, E. J. Cary. State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman. Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky. Seventh District, Margaret Yeager. Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skritic. Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Colorado—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich. State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Plans of Boston Labor Politicians Get Big Set-Back

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—In the Labor Day parade the Workers (Communist) Party succeeded in frustrating the plans of the local labor politicians who sought to turn the celebration into a tribute to the republican party. The Workers Party distributed 5,000 copies of the Boston Worker, which contained a number of illuminating articles on the capitalist candidates of the two major parties, called on the workers to fight for a Labor Party, and to organize the unorganized. Every worker in the line of march secured a copy of the paper which helped to counteract the poison which was later disseminated from the band stand by Governor Fuller and his crew.

Sunday, September 12, the party held its regular weekly meeting on the Boston Common which was attended by over 500 workers. The speakers were Hubert Riley, Lewis Marks, candidate for governor, George Siskind, Bert Miller. Current political issues were discussed and the tactics of the two major parties in the present campaign, also the real problems which confront the workers at this time. The question period was interesting, in so far as the workers displayed a very deep interest in what is going on in Soviet Russia. The question repeatedly turned to this topic. H. M. Wicks will speak at the meeting to be held Sunday, Sept. 19.

New York Lefts to Meet at Yom Kippur Night Dance

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Revolutionary workers and left winners will meet at the concert and ball arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of this district in conjunction with the Jewish fraction at New Star Casino, Saturday evening (Yom Kippur Night) September 18.

There will be an excellent concert preceding the dance, and one of the finest bands will play the dance music. Those who want to attend are advised to get tickets in advance. Tickets are for sale at the district office—108 E. 14 St. and at the office of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St. and at Jimmie Higgins' Book Shop, 127 University place. Admission is 50 cents.

NEW YORKERS!

Your LAST CHANCE this year to hear

SCOTT NEARING

ON "THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM"

at the Community Church Auditorium 34th St. and Park Ave., New York Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M. Admission 75c.

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

44,000

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The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join

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- In your fraternal organization

MUST GET A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET!

Tell Half a Million Workers What the Party Stands For!

Orders, accompanied by cash—2½c a copy to party organizations; National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM ON MONDAY

A very important special membership meeting will be held on Monday, September 20, at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to take up the past, present and future activities of the Workers (Communist) Party and their relation to the election campaign and the membership drive.

Comrade Weinstein, general secretary of the district, will make a report on the past activities as for example our work in relation to the Passaic strike, the Furriers' strike, the united front campaigns of the party, etc. He will also touch on the socialist party. He will trace the development of our activity and will deal at length with the election campaign.

Comrade Stachel, organization secretary of the district, will take up the political importance of the membership drive and how to extend it.

Admission is by membership card of the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League. All Workers (Communist) Party and Y. W. L. members are urged to attend.

SECTION THREE, CHICAGO, TO HOLD MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN VILNIS HALL SUNDAY MORNING

Section Three, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will hold a general membership meeting Sunday morning, Sept. 19, at Vilnis Hall, 3116 South Halsted St. During the reorganization of the party many comrades were put in nuclei meeting in one corner of the section while they lived in an entirely different part of the section. The Section Executive Committee has decided to remedy this situation. It is important that every member of the party in this section attend this re-organizational meeting.

The part Section Three must play in the coming congressional and senatorial election campaigns will also be taken up. There is much work to be done in this meeting and every member is urged to be at the meeting at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

New York Will Hold Ratification Meeting Friday Night, Sept. 24

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—New York comrades will ratify their candidates at a mass meeting to be held Friday night Sept. 24 at the Central Opera House, 67th St. near 3rd Ave. All are urged to be present at this ratification mass meeting as it will be the only meeting held during the campaign.

The speakers at this meeting will be: BENJAMIN GITLOW, candidate for governor; WILLIAM F. DUNNE, candidate for United States senator; WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district; BEN GOLD, manager, joint board of the Furriers Union; JACK STACHEL, chairman.

Boston Membership to Meet Friday Eve.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—There will be an important membership meeting for all members of the Workers (Communist) Party in Boston and neighboring cities. This meeting will be held Friday evening, Sept. 17 at 7:30 p. m. at 249 Friend Street, near North Station. All party members must attend. Membership books will have to be shown at the door.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers (Communist) Party

THE statement of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party containing the telegram from the head of the Agitprop Department of the Communist International declaring that the speech attributed to Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was an out and out fabrication, was sent to the New Leader, the New York Socialist organ with a request for publication.

The New Leader had published the speech attributed to Stalin on August 14 with some additional misrepresentations of its own.

The following reply to this request has been received from James Oneal, the editor of the New Leader:

"Mr. C. E. Ruthenberg, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir: "I am in receipt of your astonishing note of September 9 with enclosure of a mimeograph statement alleged to be an answer to a news story carried in The New Leader of August 14. You ask that this statement be published in The New Leader.

"My dear Mr. Ruthenberg, I am astonished at your request and the 'petty bourgeois' prejudice which you display in your note. You want us to print your statement. My dear hero of the Michigan woods, don't you know that you could not get a line in The New Leader and that you have wasted two cents in postage in sending your statement to us?"

"Let me explain. We believe in dictatorship—especially for you and your kind. Good dope, isn't it? Comes direct from the holy city of Moscow and bears the imprint of the Plenum of the Presidium of the C. C. of the C. P. of the G. P. of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U. You subscribe to it. Fine! We apply it to you. Not a line in The New Leader. Good Leninist organizational tactics, isn't it? (See Thesis 231 adopted by the E. Z. extraordinary session of the Plenum and unanimously endorsed by the Presidium of the C. C. of the C. P. of the G. P. of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U., chapter 92, section 64, verse 23, page 1,781). It is all clear in this reference so that no 'betrayal of the working class' or 'counter-revolutionist' can pervert it from its true meaning.

"How did you happen to fall into the 'bourgeois deviation' of thinking

that The New Leader would accept anything from you? Moreover, where we got our story is none of your business. We are under no obligation to you to explain anything that appears in the columns of The New Leader and we do not expect you to explain to us anything that appears in your publications. Please understand this and don't trouble us any more with your 'petty bourgeois prejudices' about the 'workers and peasants government of Russia.' Anybody that can sell you that idea will be able to sell you stock in a flower garden at the North Pole. Forget it.

"Hoping that you will some time recover from your Bolshevik disease, I am,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) James Oneal."

WE need not comment on the mass of verbiage under which the editor of the New Leader hides the direct refusal to correct an out and out lie, which is published. Every intelligent worker can draw his own conclusion as to the calibre of the editor who writes such a letter.

THE fact that stands out in this matter, is that Editor Oneal of the New Leader took from the capitalist press a dispatch grossly slandering the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published this in his paper, without giving the source of the dispatch and then when caught in having published a manufactured speech, refuses to tell the truth to the readers of his paper.

THE Socialist Party has sunk low indeed when it is necessary for it to publish manufactured speeches assigned to Communist leaders in order to carry on the struggle against Communism and Communist principles. The triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia, the success of the proletarian dictatorship in building a socialist economic system, is becoming so clear to the workers that the socialists can no longer challenge it on the basis of the facts. The alternative is to use manufactured documents such as the capitalist governments have been using against the Communist International. It is to this method of carrying on the fight against the Communists, that the New Leader and its editor have now descended.

The letter of Oneal is a confession of bankruptcy in the fight against Communist principles, which today give leadership to the revolutionary workers in the struggle against capitalism.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

in the current issue of The Witness, a weekly published by the Episcopal church. But, in substance, the writer states that college morality did not begin to slip until the arrival of the co-ed. The gin delivery man is now as obvious as the sorority back door as the ice man. Campus women go on drinking bouts with premeditation and malice aforethought and the male students are considering a curfew law for self-protection from bands of marauding co-eds.

WHAT is the world coming to if such things can take place in a christian country? What have our spiritual shepherds been doing for the last hundred years? The saloon was bad enough, but now every man's home is his brewery and the wife who does not carry a flask in her sock is considered a weak sister. What the indigent episcopalian actually bore witness to is hardly malleable unless the man is a liar, which is quite possible. At any rate, the lads who used to predict a "nation of fatherless children" under socialism did not have to wait so long for the millennium.

PEOPLE suffering from the delusion that they were radicals because of a subterranean wart somewhere in their anatomies, came to the assistance of Aimé McPherson, the foxy evangelist, when the authorities went to investigate her kidnapping yarn and ran into a romance. No doubt the same type will yell for Gene Tunney when they read that he ordered the "four volumes of Marx's Das Kapital." For the benefit of those who do not read the sporting column, Tunney is a pugilist of parts, who is scheduled to fight Jack Dempsey some time in the near future. Tunney is an ex-marine and "hero" of the world war. Dempsey claimed exemption and escaped shell shock and a lot of favorable editorial comment in the capitalist press. Now pick your favorite.

Russ Living Paper to Be Out Sat. Night at Workers' House

The next, eleventh issue of Prolet-Tribune, the living newspaper issued by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, September 18, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It is the first indoor issue after the summer season. All who understand the Russian language are invited. Admission is only 25 cents. Beginning at 8 p. m.

MINE WORKERS IN OHIO FEAR BOSS ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)

overtures to 11,000 men to work at the 1917 scale of \$5 a day.

West Virginia Object Lesson. West Virginia, just across the Ohio river, is a powerful object lesson to the miners on the dire consequences of union defeat, and they are determined not to succumb to honeyed promises of more work at lower pay. Nevertheless unemployment, poverty and acute misery may force a break in the Hocking valley if the national union does not succeed soon in lessening the pressure on the Ohio miners. If non-union West Virginia and the ever-growing non-union circle in western Pennsylvania are allowed to operate without effective opposition, sheer hunger this winter may force capitulation in the isolated coal regions of south central Ohio. Already the blight of non-unionism has secured a firm foothold in Pomeroy Bend, in southern Ohio across the river from West Virginia, while the West Virginia panhandle, a part of District 6, is now lost to the union.

Hope for Breaks.

Miners and their officials are hoping for the lucky breaks, either in a readjustment of freight rates, a diminishing of the boycott on union coal or an uprising in West Virginia, to open the Ohio mines, not more than a quarter of which are operating. In the meantime there is nothing for them to do but await national developments, as Ohio is quite dependent on the general coal situation. Unlike Illinois, she enjoys no extensive rate preferential into big cities such as Chicago and St. Louis. West Virginia coal is as near Cleveland and other lake ports as is Ohio coal.

Majority Out of Work. Only 12,000 to 15,000 miners are working five days a month or more out of a district membership listed between 40,000 and 60,000. In the past two and one-half years nearly \$1,500,000 has been paid in relief and this winter union funds, it is admitted, will be meager. Even the pitiful \$3 a week may be lessened or cut off.

The British coal situation is absorbing millions of tons of West Virginia product, leaving a slight gap which encourages Ohio operators to open mines here and there in the state at the union scale. When the British coal lockout is settled, however, Ohio will feel pressure acutely as an effective boycott has been placed on union coal in this state by class-conscious wholesale and retail dealers to lessen the domestic demand for local coal.

Resolution on Freedom of Press, Speech and Assembly Under the Criminal Syndicalist Laws as Presented in the Cases of Anita Whitney, Fiske and Ruthenberg Now Before the Supreme Court.

THERE are now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States the cases of Anita Whitney, charged with membership in the Communist Labor Party in California in 1918, the case of Fiske, charged with membership in the I. W. W. and that of C. E. Ruthenberg, charged with "assembling with" the Communist Party at Bridgman, Mich., in 1922.

All these prosecutions are based upon the so-called "criminal syndicalist" laws, which are an invasion of the constitutionally guaranteed rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly. These laws punish by sentences of from 10 to 20 years the advocacy of certain principles in relation to the struggles of labor membership in an organization advocating certain principles and the "assembling with" such organizations.

Constitution Says.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares categorically:

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . ."

The freedom guaranteed to the workers under this provision of the constitution which is binding upon the states under the 14th amendment, has been progressively whittled down by the Supreme Court as required by the interests of the ruling, exploiting class of this country.

Passed During War.

During the period of the war congress passed the conscription and espionage laws which prohibited speech, and writing in opposition to the war. When these laws were appealed to the Supreme Court the court declared, in spite of the clear provisions of the Constitution that Congress had the power to prohibit and punish speech and writing when there was a "clear and present danger" that the speech or writing would result in violation of law. In other words, the interests of the capitalist rulers of the United States required that opposition to the war and conscription be stifled under which laws prohibiting freedom of speech and press were declared to be constitutional.

At the close of the war the movement of the workers against capitalist exploitation and oppression grew in strength and the capitalist rulers of the United States needed new laws with which to destroy this movement. To fill this need the "criminal anarchy," "criminal syndicalist" and "criminal seditious" laws were enacted in 37 states. Under these laws hundreds of workers have been imprisoned for long terms for no other "crime" than speech or writing advocating the principles of the I. W. W., the Communist Labor Party, the Communist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party.

First Test.

The first test of these laws came before the supreme court in the case of Benjamin Gitlow, charged with "criminal anarchy" because of the publication of the manifesto of the left wing of the Socialist Party. Under the test of the rule laid down by the supreme court in the free speech and press cases which arose during the war the supreme court could not uphold the constitutionality of the "criminal anarchy" law of New York as applied in the Gitlow case, because there was no proof in the case that anyone had read the manifesto and could be no "clear and present danger" which the court had said was necessary in order to punish speech or writing under the constitution.

Dangerous!

The supreme court, in order to protect the interests of the ruling class of this country found it necessary to go a step further in the interpretation of the constitution so as to prohibit freedom of speech and press. It found the way to do this by declaring that certain forms of speech and writing were in themselves so dangerous (to the ruling capitalist class) that their utterance or publication under any circumstances created "a clear and present danger."

In the cases of Anita Whitney and Fiske, now before the court, the court is asked to go another step further and

declare that membership in an organization advocating ideas prohibited by the "criminal syndicalist" laws is a crime, although the individual involved may never have spoken or written a word in advocacy of those ideas.

"Assembling With." In the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, the court is asked to uphold an interpretation which goes still further than the one made by the lower courts in the Whitney and Fiske cases and declare that the mere "assembling with" an organization advocating the prohibited ideas is a crime punishable by a long prison sentence.

This convention of the International Labor Defense declares that the constitutional interpretation made by the supreme court shows clearly that what is law is not a matter of the provision of the constitution, but what the interests of the ruling capitalist class requires at a certain time. The record of the free speech cases show that the supreme court is prepared to completely nullify the constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . ." as required to protect the right of the capitalists to exploit and oppress the workers and to still any opposition to this exploitation and oppression.

Fight For Rights.

The convention of the International Labor Defense declared that the only way the right of the workers to freely speak, and write their opinions and ideas and to organize and assemble in support of these ideas and principles can be upheld, is to unite in support of the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly and to carry on an uncompromising fight against any attempt by state legislature, congress or the supreme court to limit these rights.

The convention of the International Labor Defense declares that it is only thru the power of a mass movement of the workers that the provisions of the constitution can be made effective and the workers really will secure the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, and it calls upon all workers to join in the struggle to achieve these rights.

I. Y. D. in Los Angeles.

International Youth Day will be celebrated in Los Angeles in the form of a great open-air celebration, Sunday, Sept. 19, will be a red letter day. Eagle Rock park will be filled with the voices of the vigorous rebel youth of Los Angeles. The young workers will have an opportunity to express themselves in sports, speeches and song.

Speakers from the Workers' Party, Young Pioneers, Young Workers' League and other young workers' organizations will be on hand to tell you a few startling truths, truths that will strike home.

We invite all the workers, especially the youth workers of Los Angeles, to turn out and celebrate this working-class youth holiday. Young workers, this is your day, your chance to mobilize your forces against the oppressors.

Arrangement Committee I. Y. D.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.



Read It Today On Page 5.

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International HAS JUST ARRIVED!

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

AUTO WORKERS' UNION MEETS IN DETROIT, MICH.

Organize Unorganized Is Big Problem

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—The organization of the vast mass of unorganized workers in the automobile industry is the task that the incoming general officers of the Auto Workers' Union will have, according to instructions given delegates to the Auto Workers' Union convention that has been opened here by their locals.

Each of the delegates coming to the convention has a plan as to how to organize the workers in this important industry. Delegates from many locals come with instructions to work for the affiliation of the Auto Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor and plan their organizing drives in co-operation and conjunction with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

There are about 5,000,000 workers in the automobile industry. New York has the strongest local. Detroit is next. Detroit membership is constantly increasing. Any worker that seeks to join the Auto Workers' Union should communicate with the general office, 4620 Beaubien street, Detroit, Mich.

Telegraphers Thrown Out of Work by New Machine Cable Device

The new Permalloy cable between New York and London is another triumph in eliminating human operators from the telegraph and cable service, it appears from the announcement of the Chicago division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. "The unheard-of speed of 2,500 letters per minute, about five times faster than any long distance submarine cable of the old type, is attainable over this circuit," City Superintendent Herbert Brown declares.

Detroit Auto Workers Want to Join A. F. of L.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Local 127 of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America at their last meeting adopted a number of resolutions signifying their desire for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and calling on the national convention of the American Federation of Labor which will be held in Detroit starting October 15 to launch an active organization campaign in the automobile industry.

The Detroit union signifies its willingness to enter into negotiations with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor with the intention of affiliating itself with the American Federation of Labor.

Some of the slogans that the Detroit union points out should be used in the organizing campaign which they urge the American Federation of Labor to conduct are: "Against wage cuts," "For an increase in wages," "For a general improvement of working conditions," "Establish the 8-hour day and the 44-hour week."

CHICAGO—(FP)—Two test cases by the Chicago building trades council ended victoriously when the unions went back to work on the downtown skyscrapers. They returned minus the nonunion craftsmen that had been employed in violation of the council's interpretation of the contracts.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTS ATTACK AGAINST COMPENSATION LAW FOR INJURED WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—In the United States Daily for Sept. 7, appeared the first instalment, three columns long, of a hostile report on the new workers' compensation law of New South Wales. This report, quoting the statute enacted by the labor government of that Australian state, emphasizes the claims made by business men and conservative politicians that it will be a heavy burden upon industry. The report comes from the American in Sydney, and was given out by the state department.

Employers Oppose Laws.
The labor government in New South Wales has adopted a forty-four hour act, against which the employers raised a similar outcry, and on July 1 its second measure, which provides government insurance, paid for by the employers, against industrial accidents and industrial diseases, took effect. A refusal by the private insurance companies to write the insurance caused the government to undertake that job at the last moment.

BUILDING TRADE UNIONS NEED UNITED ACTION TO FIGHT THE RENEWED OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

By ARNE SWABECK.

The Chicago building trades workers have won a victory. The announcement came just before Labor Day that two big construction jobs now under way, the De Wolfe building and the Jewelers' building, were ready to finish these jobs with union labor. The jobs had been struck on August 23 and 28, respectively, and the announced settlement shows that the so-called "citizens' committee" to enforce the Landis award failed in its pretentious promise to furnish enough scabs to replace the strikers.

Must Look Ahead.
This means a further setback to the "citizens' committee" which has suffered many reverses since the memorable day of the mighty demonstration against the Landis award on April 30, 1922. But it is also well to remember that with the slackening of the building boom, the powers of this "open shop" outfit may again increase while the most complete solidarity of the building trades workers will be necessary to maintain their gains made.

The Chicago Building Trades Council has at last begun to function. During the critical days following the issuing of the Landis award it failed completely. The majority of the smaller trades became pledged to the Landis award, while the Building Trades Council ceased all functions. For a considerable period it even held no meetings.

An Open Shop Move.
The Landis award was the first gun in the determined campaign of the bankers and manufacturers to completely crush the building trades unions. The so-called "citizens' committee" became organized immediately thereafter and inaugurated its policy of bringing scabs to the city and placing them on the jobs under gunmen and police protection.

When the council failed, the rank and file of the local unions demanded action. The Building Trades publicity committee was organized, composed of delegates directly from the local unions. The publicity committee immediately sounded a note of unity, against the attempt to smash the unions and demanded to maintain the right of sympathetic strike. The progressive elements took the leadership and a splendid demonstration was organized at which 140,000 workers turned out in parade against the Landis award.

International Officers Reorganize Council.
Later the international officials of all the building trades unions came to Chicago, but with one exception could recommend nothing but compliance with the Landis award. They came to Chicago a second time and finally succeeded in reorganizing the Building Trades Council.

However, with the carpenters still outside and the bricklayers, under the control of Pete Shaughnessy, the carpenters and building laborers even later signed an agreement identical with the Landis award containing the clauses of:

1. No restriction of use of any raw or manufactured material except prison made.
2. That no union men have the right to stop work individually or collectively because of nonunion men of other trades being employed.

Progressives Led Struggle.
The progressives continued to demand a united fight against the "citizens' committee" based on the slogans of "closed shop," no use of non-union material and a uniform agreement for all trades to expire at the same time. Only the building boom existing ever since the Landis award prevented the success of the union-smashing endeavors of the "citizens' committee."

Thus summer several trades entered into new agreements with only the carpenters and the marble setters retaining the "closed shop," while other trades, for instance the carpenters and structural iron workers having been promised wage increases to take effect October 1st. The Iron League in agreement with the various employers' associations, fought for this post-

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTS ATTACK AGAINST COMPENSATION LAW FOR INJURED WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA

Under the new law, an injured worker, in case of total or partial incapacity, will be paid two-thirds of his weekly earnings, but not more than \$15 nor less than \$10 a week. In addition, if he is married his wife will get \$5 a week, and for each child he will get \$2 a week. He will also be provided with medical and surgical attendance, to an amount not more than \$250. If a worker is killed while on the way to work, his dependents will collect compensation as though he had been killed while at work.

U. S. Government Fights Labor.
The state department "information" which it has made public says that "certain labor elements" backed this measure and the 44-hour law in order to gain improved conditions "whatever the toll that such legislation might exact." It predicts that the workers will now suffer unemployment because employers cannot pay the insurance rates.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

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

WINDOW CLEANER UNION DEMANDS A 44-HOUR WEEK

N. Y. Union Decides to Fight

At a mass meeting attended by 1,500 members of the Window Cleaners Protective Union Local 8, decided unanimously on the following demands to be presented to the bosses' association:

That 44 hours shall constitute a week's work. Wages, \$44.00.

Every company must have their men insured from possible accidents. No boss shall compel men to perform dangerous jobs, or to discharge them for declining to do such work.

Pay For Rainy Days.
Pay for rainy days and for eight legal holidays.

No discharge after two weeks of employment, unless good reasons have been found.

Determined To Fight.
Window Cleaners of Greater New York are determined to fight till all these demands are granted. During the month of September, union meetings will be held every week on Thursday 7:30 p. m.

No Strike, But Judge Issues Injunction to Forbid Union Campaign

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Supreme Court Justice James A. Dunne goes out in injunction judges one better. Dunne does not wait till the workers go on strike, but issues his writs against peaceful union appeals. His temporary restraining order in behalf of the Pak-T-Rite Paper Box company of Brooklyn forbids the Paper Box Makers' Union "from endeavoring to persuade employees of the plaintiff to join the defendant union."

There is no strike at this big plant, but the union is distributing circulars telling of the advantages of the 44-hour week, of higher wages and the protection of a union.

George Powers, organizer for the union, laid the amazing open shop order of the justice before the American Civil Liberties Union which is having a legal analysis made of it. He pointed out that the injunction goes further even than the "yellow dog" injunctions of West Virginia and other places forbidding a union from persuading men from breaking individual contracts of employment. For the paper box firm has no such contracts with its employees.

RAIL UNIONS' STRENGTH REASON WHY ARBITRATION MAY GIVE MEN "SOMETHING," EXECUTIVES ADMIT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A general advance in the wages of railroad employes will not surprise many railroad executives, according to an obviously inspired note in the New York Times financial section. They feel, says the Times, "that the strength of the unions and the prosperity of the carriers will force the granting of something."

Here is admitted that the mere justice of the demand for a better living standard does not determine the decision of arbitration boards. The executives, according to the Times, hold wage increases unjustified but that the strength of the unions will help to influence the arbitration board.

The executives apparently have a pretty good idea of the coming increases. They tell the Times that they expect an addition of at least \$100,000,000 to the railroad payroll. This would mean a little over \$1 a week in the average railroad worker's wage.

Record Profits in 1926.
Each month's figures add to the certainty that 1926 will show record railroad profits. The Wall Street Journal's estimates of the 1926 earnings of 40 leading carriers show that only 3 expect to earn less than in 1925. Actual results for the 12 months ended July 31, 1926 show only 7 of the 40 roads behind the full year 1925. A majority show considerable gains in stockholders' profits.

Railroad	12 Mo. Esti.		Year to Aug. mated	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore & Ohio	12.1	15.0	16.0	16.0
Chesapeake & Ohio	21.3	20.5	22.0	22.0
New York Central	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.6
Nickel Plate	16.1	20.2	22.0	22.0
Pennsylvania	12.4	13.8	14.0	14.0
Reading	20.4	19.8	22.0	22.0
Atlan. Coast Line	26.9	27.3	28.0	28.0
Illinois Central	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0
Louisville & Nashville	16.0	17.8	18.0	18.0
Southern	16.2	17.1	18.5	18.5
Chicago & N. W.	6.3	7.5	8.0	8.0
Northern Pacific	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.4

MADISON, Wis.—(FP)—Three problems facing organized labor were stressed by Sec'y. Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor, in an address to Madison unions on Labor Day. These were the company union, the fostering by privilege of the Mussolini-dictatorship idea as a substitute for congress, and the injunction judge.

BOSTON.—(FP)—Upholstery workers local 37 is suing for an injunction against Kay Parlor Upholstering Co. to enforce the contract clause that only union workers be employed.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY RULES FLINT ELECTION

City Must Build Sewer for Fisher Body Plant

By R. BAKER. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SLINT, Mich., Sept. 15.—In Flint, Mich., are located several large plants of the General Motors Corporation. The biggest of these is the new Fisher Body plant, well known for its speed-up system. A new sewer was needed for this plant, which was to cost \$220,000. The General Motors Corporation decided that the town of Flint should pay for it. Much to their surprise, when the question was voted on in August it was rejected by 812 to 716.

Seek to Change Vote.
General Motors immediately set its machinery into motion in order to revise this decision. A new vote was set for September. The writer predicted in THE DAILY WORKER that the second vote for the sewer program would carry because the majority of the voters are employed by the General Motors Corporation.

Lay Down Law.
The Flint Daily Journal, controlled by General Motors, carried front page articles urging favorable action on the issue. Special meetings of business men were called. The law was laid down to them. In one of the largest hotels free coffee and sandwiches were served along with speeches by hirelings of the General Motors Corporation. All factories issued special shop bulletins dealing with the sewer question. On voting day all shops closed one hour earlier. The extra number of street cars necessary to take the workers home was held back in the car barns, and in their place a fleet of brand new Buicks and Chevrolets appeared displaying the sign: "Vote Yes; Car to Polling Place and Home."

Naturally the workers, who were standing on the corners waiting for street cars, boarded these.

Voting System "Elastic."
The system of voting was very "elastic." In spite of the fact that only taxpayers have the right to vote on such a question, democracy on this occasion took the form of any citizen residing in Flint for over three months being allowed to vote at any of the six polling stations. No registration was required. Many company hirelings voted "yes" at all six places. These facts easily explain the relatively immense vote cast. The vote was 7,526 yes, and 1,205 no.

Political Sharps Turn to Watch Results in Maine, Barometer State

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15.—With the announcement that election returns in this "barometer state" showed the re-election of Governor Ralph O. Brewster, republican, by 18,000 votes over Mayor Ernest L. McLean, Augusta democrat, political sharps of the nation turned to see what the mercury revealed.

They found that the republican majority was considerably less than it was two years ago, but compared well, from a republican viewpoint, for an "off year." Democrats had reduced the republican majority, but not as much as they hoped.

Rabid American Legion Leader Denounces All U. S. Peace Advocates

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—America, be prepared to defend yourself against all enemies!
This was the appeal voiced today by John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, in an address before the convention of the American Legion, department of Illinois, holding its closing sessions today.

The American people have no patience with those well-meaning but misguided people who even now are making strenuous efforts to palsy the arm of America and deprive us of the small defense we now have," McQuigg declared.

One Killed, Dozen Hurt as M. P. Limited Hurtles Track

McONEE, Ark., Sept. 15.—One man was killed and a dozen persons hurt, one seriously, when the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Special, St. Louis to New Orleans, wrecked here. George Lushington, engineer of the train, of McOnee, was killed.

The wreck was caused by a broken rail, according to information at the office of the yardmaster here. The engine, mail car and one passenger coach left the rails.

Bushing's fireman had both legs broken and is in a local hospital. All the passengers injured were in the one coach that left the rails, but none of them was injured seriously, it was believed.

Marine Pilot Killed
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Lieut. Armond J. Norton of the marine corps, was instantly killed today when a plane he was piloting fell into the Potomac River near Hains Point.



By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Up at Paradise things were booming. All the men were back at work—even the blacklisted ones, at a dollar a day more, and with another rise promised; a good driller was worth just about his weight in gold. Here too came the "four minute men," and were listened to gladly; the oil workers were patriotic, and would have enlisted to a man, but they were needed on this job—there was nothing more important than oil, and the way for them to serve their country was to keep the stuff flowing, and watch out for fires, and for obstructions dropped into the wells, and other acts of vandalism by enemy agents.

Paul was back as Dad's boss builder. But then came the first draft, and Paul had one of the lucky numbers. Dad offered to get him exempted, for obviously there had to be shacks to house the men who were to drill and operate the news wells. Dad had power to arrange matters—you can understand that when you learn that the chairman of the exemption board was Mr. Carey, the rancher who had accepted money from Dad to get the road built for the drilling. But Paul said no, there were married men with families who knew as much about building houses as he did, so Paul would do his share in the field.

Paul and Bunny were friends again, and had no end of arguments. Paul wasn't nearly as keen for the war as Bunny thought he ought to be; he agreed that we had to win, since we were in, but he wasn't sure it was necessary for us to be in, so Bunny had to retell the arguments he heard from the orators at school. That made lively times at the Rascum cabin—because, strange as it may seem, Ruth was taking exactly the same attitude to the war as Grandma, whom Ruth had never met. Ruth declared that all wars were wicked, and she would never have anything to do with one. But of course you could see what she really meant, she didn't want Paul taken away and killed! When Paul read his number in the first draft-list, Ruth became quite frantic, and there was nothing that would pacify her. She clung to Paul, vowing he should not go, she would die of grief if he did; when she realized that he was actually going, she went about her work, pale and silent.

Paul went away to a training-camp, and after that paleness and silence became the dominant notes of Ruth's character. She went back to her father's home to stay at night, which meant that on Sunday's she had to go to church with them, and sit and bite her lips while Eli preached. For Eli was a prophet after the old testament model, calling down judgment upon the enemies of the Lord, smiting them hip and thigh, leaving not one alive, not even the little ones, the "spawn of the devil." Eli, being a preacher, did not have to do this killing himself; he was exempt, and so was his sister Meemie who solved the war problem for herself by marrying a young derrick man and getting Dad to make him a foreman and have him kept at home. Meemie, who was a chatter-box and a fresh young thing, said to Bunny that Ruth ought to find herself a husband instead of mourning over Paul; maybe the day would come when Bunny would want to be exempted and they might both solve the problem at the same time!

That was a feverish summer in Bunny's life, between the war and his raptures with Eunice. He spent a great deal of time at Beach City, because he had the excuse of the military work, and because the girl was so imperious in her demands. Indeed the first rift in their happiness came because he would persist in paying visits to Paradise, where Eunice could not very well come. She took up Bertie's phrase that Bunny was a "little old gnome." "What do you want with so much money?" she would argue. "My God, let me get some from Papa, if you need it!" Tommy Hoyt, it seems, had made a huge killing, buying old hulks down at the harbor just before the country entered the war; it was reported he had cleared a cool three million. There had been a lot about it in the papers—all very complimentary since that was everybody's dream of glory.

How could Bunny explain that it wasn't the money, but the fact that the country had to have oil, and he wanted to do his share; what kind of preternatural solemnity was that for a youth of eighteen? He put the blame on Dad, who wasn't very well and needed his son; and so it became an issue, which did Bunny care for most, his Dad or his sweetheart? Eunice would grab him by the shoulders and shake him; she had to have someone to take her to a dance, and if he went off and buried himself in the desert she would get another fellow.

She was insatiable, ravenous for pleasure; she never knew when to stop, whatever it might be. "One dance more! Just one!" she would plead; and then it would be one kiss more, or one drink. She was always pleading with Bunny to drink, and having her feelings hurt because he refused. How could he count his promise to his father more than his promise to be her pal? And how could she take him out with her crowd if he played the part of a skeleton at a feast?

Not for long was she content to lose themselves in the sand-dunes, and share their secret with the moon. Eunice loved the bright lights, the free and conspicuous spending of Pap's sudden wealth. They would drive to Angel City where in fashionable hotels were palatial dining-rooms, with jazz-orchestras, and crowds of revellers, celebrating new contracts and new financial coups. The rooms were decorated with flags of all the allies, and the men wore the uniforms of all the services. This was what the war meant to Eunice, to be in this shining company, and stand up while the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner," and after that to dance all night while it played, "Kiss me, honey-baby," or "Toodles-ums too," or whatever amorous cajolement the saxophone might present. She was an aggressive little dancer clinging to her partner, her body fitted into his as if it had been moulded there. Bunny would not have thought it quite decent to behave like that in public, but it was the mood of the time, and no one paid any attention to them, especially after the hours had passed and the drinks had taken effect.

(To Be Continued)

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only): \$5.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): \$6.00 per year \$5.50 six months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

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MORITZ J. LOEBBusiness Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

Birds of a Feather Flock Together in the Coal Miners' Union

William Sneed, republican state senator from Herrin, supporter of John L. Lewis and until a day or two ago a candidate for president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America on a "purity" platform following the exposure of Farrington as a paid tool of the Peabody Coal company, has made peace with Harry Fishwick, Farrington supporter, and will become his running mate as vice-presidential candidate on the same slate instead of opposing this outstanding defender of the \$25,000 per year stoolpigeon of the coal operators.

As the close confidant and brother-in-arms of Farrington in his expulsion campaign directed against the most militant elements in the union, Fishwick is just as guilty as Farrington altho probably less well-paid.

The Lewis administration knows this and the united front between Sneed and Fishwick is proof that Lewis is accepting support from the operator-debauched district machinery of the Illinois union. It means that Lewis and Farrington are rivals for the favor of the operators and that Farrington having been exposed first, Lewis takes up his connections and henchmen in his war on the membership.

Lewis is as deep in the mud as Farrington is in the mire and the Sneed-Fishwick combination, containing all the Farrington gang with the exception of Farrington himself, represents the same coal operators' influences in a slightly new guise.

It is significant that Sneed, speaking on Labor Day to a picnic held by the miners' union of West Frankfort and vicinity, never mentioned Farrington by name or made other than a passing reference to one of the most important developments of years in the trade union movement. The united front with the Farrington machine was already in prospect.

The struggle of the membership of the union, represented by the opposition to Lewis headed by John Brophy, to clean out the corruptionists has forced all the shady elements into one camp. In Illinois this membership revolt with its program for building the union is headed by Joseph Tumulty and around Tumulty will rally every section of the Illinois membership that has not been completely corrupted by the Lewis-Farrington machine which has ruled and which still rules the union in the interest of the coal operators.

Chinese Nationalist Successes

Reports of a mutiny among the troops of Chang Tso-lin before Kalgan, where the Kuominchun army has occupied strong positions, and the wholesale slaughter of revolting soldiers by machine-gun detachments are added confirmation of the news from China which indicate a growing demoralization of the anti-nationalist forces and the rapid weakening of the imperialist grip on the country.

The northward and westward march of the southern revolutionary armies has surprised the military experts of the imperialist nations. The revolutionary armies are sweeping the Yang-tze valley clean of Wu Pei-fu's forces. There seems little doubt but that his army has been annihilated in the military sense and no longer represents an effective fighting force. Some of his former generals may offer resistance for a while, but the capture of Hankow, "the Pittsburgh of China," and the capture of the Hanyang arsenal, together with the collapse of Wu Pei-fu's forces, are evidence that the southern armies of national liberation probably will encounter little difficulty in moving north on Peking along the Hankow-Peking railway.

A movement on Peking likewise can be expected now on the Kuominchun northern army and Chang Tso-lin, threatened on two sides by nationalist armies whose morale because of the recent victories is of the highest, while that of his own troops is sinking under the handicap of his Japanese backing and terrific losses in the field, will probably have to withdraw again into Manchuria.

The political situation is favorable for the Chinese nationalist movement. The successes of the southern armies in the Yang-tze valley have weakened the British base there and given new hope and courage to the workers and peasants in the interior.

Armed intervention by Britain on a scale large enough to offer hopes of success would serve merely to further solidify the Chinese masses. Armed intervention in conjunction with America and Japan would probably check temporarily the progress of the armies of national liberation, but the conflicts between these three nations are of too serious a nature to make this possible at present.

It is possible that Great Britain may undertake to dispatch large forces to China, but it is hardly possible for these to prevent the establishment of a militant nationalist government in Peking. Once this is done the cancellation of the existing unequal treaties with the imperialist nations will be a matter of a short time.

American imperialism is trying to remain on friendly terms with the nationalist movement in order to have the advantage of Britain and Japan if the nationalist movement is completely victorious.

The Soviet Union will undoubtedly negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance with the new Chinese government and the struggle will then become one of the rising peoples of the East, allied with the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, against world imperialism.

Such is the present Chinese situation and the immediate possibilities as the result of the series of recent brilliant victories by the nationalist armies.



The Truth About Fascism In Italy

THE LEANING TOWER

An interview with Luigi Candela, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

The latest attempt to rid Italy of the fascist dictator Benito Mussolini has revived working class interest in fascism and particularly with the result of the black shirt reign since the eventful march on Rome in November 1922.

That the great majority of the Italian workers and peasants are opposed to the fascist regime is beyond question but they are held down by fascist bayonets and able to make their voices felt only with the greatest difficulty.

Bourgeois writers who visit Italy are continually writing glowing accounts of the fascist regime and eloquently lying about the economic conditions of that country and the "peace" that prevails there.

Getting The Facts.
With the object of getting the facts of the situation before its readers The DAILY WORKER sought an interview with L. Candela, an Italian-born worker, secretary of the Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America and an authority on the fascist movement in Italy.

The first question asked of L. Candela was:

"What is the internal composition of the fascist party?"

"It is a heterogeneous body from the point of view of the social groups that have formed the party" he replied. "The workers represent from 15 to 20 per cent. There are small merchants and middle-class elements which form the greatest percentage. Another group is composed of the industrial and financial lords. Altho this group is in a minority it is the real dominant factor in the party today. In the beginning the fascist party was dominated by the middle class elements. After the march on Rome the conservative elements, most of them of the Glottti group, joined the fascist party and since then the internal policy of the party was directed to giving full power to the industrial and financial group—the owners of heavy industry and the big agrarians. The political figure of this group is Hon. Federzoni, member of Mussolini cabinet."

Weak In The South.

"In the southern part of Italy the fascist party is very weak. But it governs by means of prefects. The members of the fascist party here are either state employes or aristocrats. The bourgeoisie in this part of the country is not united. There is no unity politically or economically."

"Who are the real rulers of the fascist party?" was the next question.

Ruled By Government.
Candela declared that the fascist party was governed thru government ministers and prefects. He said, "There are rules which prohibit the members to discuss any political question. All the activities of the fascist members are directed towards organizing social affairs and entertainments for the benefit of the fascist treasury. Members of the party are never allowed to discuss proposed laws. In fact their first acquaintance with a new law comes from reading about it in the paper. There is much dissatisfaction among the members because of the pressure of the big industrial and finance capitalists who dominate the organization."

New Fascist Decrees.

"What are the new laws that have been recently passed or decreed by the fascist government, and how did the masses receive them?" Candela was asked.

"The principal decrees issued lately were the abolition of parliament, the substitution of workers' trade unions by fascist corporations in which the workers and employers are supposed to collaborate with the help of the government. The nine-hour law which was forced on the workers without an increase in wages and the detested podesta system thru which local government officials are appointed from the center at Rome, and which has stripped the masses of every vestige of elective power hitherto held by them. The latest measures regulate the production of bread, the closing of dance-halls in working class districts, and prohibition of vacations. All these drastic decrees give the lie to the fascist boast that Mussolini is solving the economic crisis in Italy."

Workers Are Indignant.

"The workers have not received those laws with pleasure contrary to fascist publicity" Candela declared. "On the contrary they were received with indignation by the workers, farmers, middle class elements and peasants. Fascism is exerting every nerve to keep internal dissension secret but I am in a position to give the facts of the real situation."

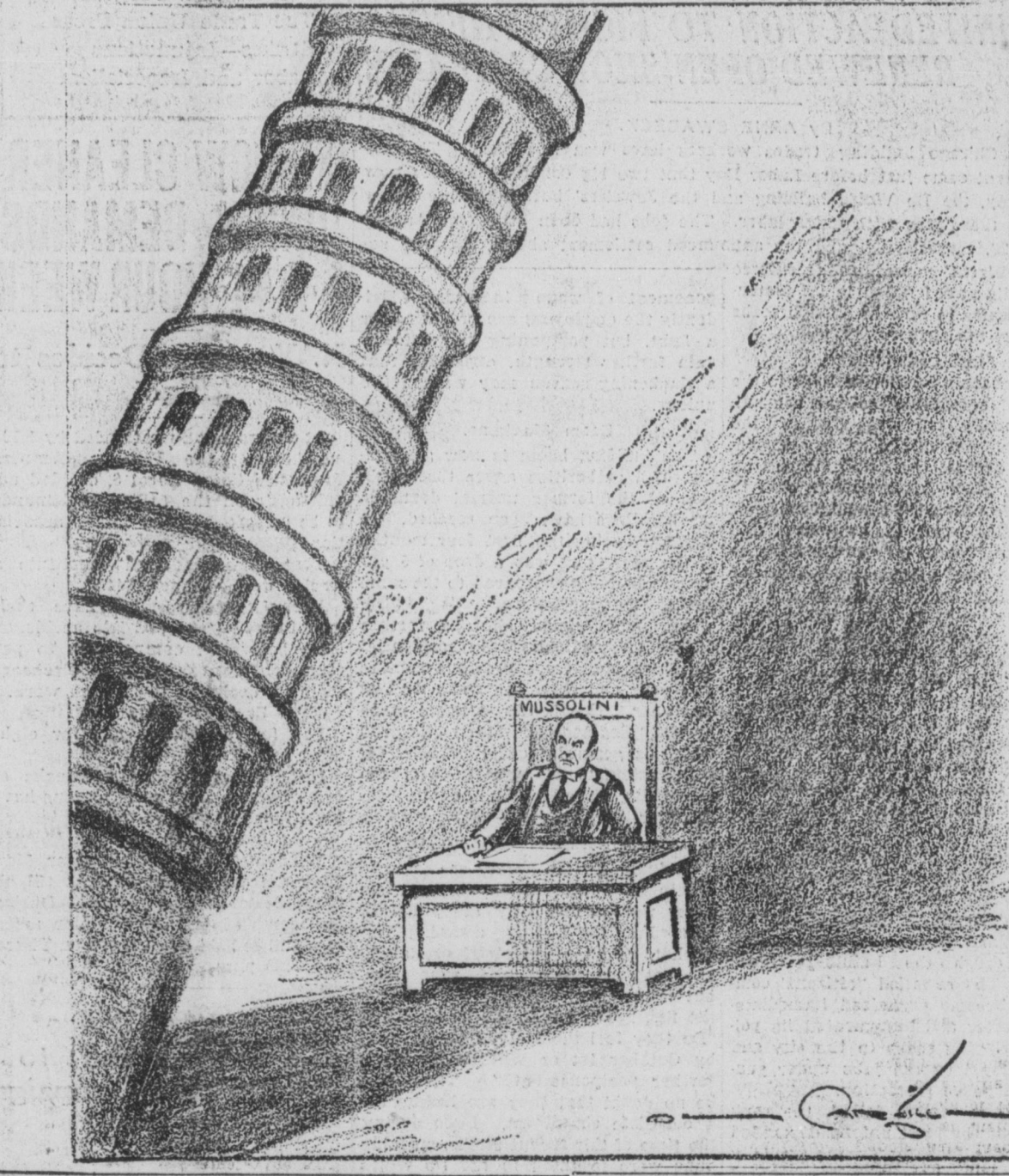
Candela then produced several typewritten, mimeographed and printed documents issued by peasant and workers' organizations in various parts of Italy, which prove that the masses are not lying down and meekly submitting to the reign of terror.

Called For Revolt.

One document was a ringing appeal issued by the Peasants Federation of the region of Veneto, calling on the peasants to revolt against the podesta law. The appeal stated that the peasants wanted the old established right to elect their own public officials.

In all the shops of Turin, the industrial heart of Italy, a very remarkable statement was distributed in tens of thousands among the factory workers in defiance of the fascist terror.

"Wages are very low," it reads, "the cost of living has gone up and the



government has taken away our democratic political rights and is piling more taxes on us. Why does not the government strike at the profiteers who are reaping fortunes without working? Why does not the government expropriate the swollen incomes of the big industrial and agrarian lords, they have amassed those late years? The reports of the industrial companies show that they have earned approximately 50 per cent on their investments, yet the government does not touch them."

Active Defense Waged.

Continuing to draw a terrible indictment of the Mussolini regime the statement urges the workers to "gather their strength and regain their courage and then begin an active defense against this exploitation and tyrant autocracy."

In the factories of Milan a leaflet has been distributed among the workers which states that there is no work now for all the workers, yet the fascist government is imposing a nine-hour day for eight hours pay to help the big industrial exploiters. How the fascist government has lowered the fascist standard of living is shown as follows:

Wages Reduced.

- 1.—Since the march on Rome (November 1922) real wages have been reduced 25 per cent.
- 2.—During the same period the cost of living has increased in Milan 32 per cent.
- 3.—The necessities of life have been hit by an enormous tariff on imports, which has raised the price of bread 50 centesimi per kilogram and sugar 1 lira and 40 centesimi per kilogram.
- 4.—The laws that protected the town tenants, were abolished, leaving the tenants now free to be fleeced by the landlords.

The Peace of Death.

"According to capitalist correspondents there is no political excitement in Italy and law and order prevails. How do those reports square with your knowledge of the situation?" Candela was asked.

"This is my reply," he declared, extracting a bulky mimeographed bundle of papers from his pocket. Despite the fascist censorship an Italian labor defense organization was able to get the information to the foes of fascism in the United States. This is the story told by the documents:

Here Is The Record.

- During the month of June 1926 the record of violence was as follows:
Killed in political clashes.....5
Three were fascists.
Wounded in political clashes.....34
Sixteen were fascists.
Political assaults.....41
Political arrests.....233
Three were fascists.
Sentenced for political offenses 50
One was a fascist.
Political searching.....158
Confiscation of papers.....23
Organizations dissolved.....5
Workers' demonstrations.....2
In the month of July the following is the picture:
Political assaults.....15
Political arrests.....311
Political searching.....91
Political sentences.....22
Newspapers confiscated.....13

"This is the kind of law and order that prevails under the rule of fascism in Italy" commented Candela.

"What is the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America and what is its program for helping the Italian people rid themselves of fascism?" was the final question.

To this Candela replied: "The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America is a united front organization formed among various anti-fascist organizations in America with the purpose of preventing any development of fascism among four million Italians in this country and to prevent fascist influence on the American government and to help in every way possible to weaken the fascist in Italy. At various times the fascist regime was in the throes of a great economic crisis which would mean its end, had it not been for the assistance rendered by the American government."

On Verge Of Collapse.

"The American government funded the Italian war debt at a time when the fascist government was on the verge of collapse. The debt settlement was followed by a \$100,000,000 loan from the House of Morgan with the approval of the government. This loan saved fascism for the time being. Without doubt new loans will be sought by fascism in the future."

"The chief aim of the Anti-Fascist Alliance is to rally the American and Italian workers around its agitation and to prevent the help of the big industrial interests of America to fascism in Italy."

"There have been cases in the past where the Italian government has sent fascist emissaries to this country to build fascist branches and persecute anti-fascist workers. They also succeeded with the support of fascist branches in America and by means of detective agencies, under the direction of a discharged police sergeant, to kid-

nap two political refugees in New York. A friendly judge helped them in taking steps towards their deportation. Thanks to the energetic intervention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, this was prevented. But there are tens of thousands of Italian refugees in America who have escaped from the fascist persecution and there are signs that fascism will influence the American authorities to send them back to Italy. It is the purpose of the Anti-Fascist Alliance to prevent any abuse of this kind."

"What is your opinion of the attempt on Mussolini's life?"

Candela replied: "Several times Mussolini has organized fake attempts on his life in order to increase his prestige before the Italian people. But there were times when real attempts were made. Those attempts give the lie to the fascist boasts that everything is peaceful and quiet in Italy. The Italian people hate fascism and in my opinion the last incident will not add to the prestige of Mussolini, chief investigator of all the political murders committed by the black shirts since they got to power."

Mussolini's Restrictive Laws To Crush Organized Labor Have Not Succeeded.

"The Italian Federation of Labor and the Peasants' Federation still exist and together with workers and liberal political parties still exert great influence over the Italian masses."

"On the contrary, due to the pressure of fascism, those organizations are uniting under various anti-fascist slogans into one great united front body, and are offering serious resistance to the fascist measures. During the past three months, several strikes and riots have been registered in Italy."

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

By ROBERT MACDONALD.

MY enthusiasm was keen, and I was impatient to see my first labor demonstration in America. The news of the Passaic textile strike has spread all over the world, and last spring even the English capitalist papers gave accounts and photographs of the sturdy resistance of the strikers against police clubs, fire hose and tear gas. Surely such workers would be class-conscious and disciplined!

LAST Saturday a huge parade was planned to welcome the strikers, now Local 1603, U. T. W. of A., into the ranks of the A. F. of L. Down the street we could hear a band playing, and with the sound for a guide, soon found the parade. But was it the parade? Or a belated Fourth of July celebration?

THE leader carried a huge American flag! Behind him, other men dressed in their Sunday best carried smaller flags, like guns, on their shoulders. I could not believe my eyes—the "Stars and Stripes" was everywhere. It was a labor parade, tho, for a sign said "Passaic Trades Council," and there followed other banners of A. F. of L. locals—mostly building trades. Not a placard bearing a militant slogan could I see. But the painters, decorators and paperhangers announced meekly, "We are backing the Strikers." I looked for some few red flags to offset the red, white and blue symbol of the boss class. Not one. Red was in but

tonholes? None.

In England (and everywhere else in Europe) the Red Flag is the workers' flag. The Union Jack is used only by the imperialists and the fascists.

AT last came the strikers themselves, ten thousand strong: men, women and children. Even they carried some American flags, altho they did not predominate. But the spirit was different. Here was living proud defiance to the bosses. Here after seven long months of struggle against police, bosses, citizens' committees, judges, courts, cold and hunger, was a united, enthusiastic, disciplined body of workers. They sang "Solidarity" and "Hold the Fort." They cheered the union to the echo, and chanted militant ditties. Some kids carried a coffin which was marked "Company Union." There were signs like this: "The Boss' Family Spent Six Months in the Orient. Our Mothers Work Nights in the Mills." "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness For Us Means: Tuberculosis, Starvation and Misery." And many, many others.

THEN I knew that there was new life in the American movement, and that some day, discarding the red, white and blue flag of the strikebreakers, the state militia, the police, Wall Street and the American Legion, the American workers will march forward under the Red Flag—the flag of international working-class solidarity in all countries.

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

By ERNST HAECKEL.
CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.
(Continued from previous issue.)

The reserve strictures that I have passed on the sophisms and trickery of this "ecclesiastical evolution" are not directed against the person and the character of Father Wasmann, but the Jesuitical system which he represents. I do not doubt that this able naturalist (who is personally unknown to me) has written his book in good faith, and has an honorable ambition to reconcile the irreconcilable contradictions between natural evolution and the story of supernatural creation. But this reconciliation of reason and superstition is only possible at the price of a sacrifice of the reason itself. We find this in the case of all the other Jesuits—Fathers Cathrein, Braun, Besmer, Cornet, Linsmeyer, and Muckermann—whose ambiguous "Jesuitical science" is aptly dealt with in the article of R. H. France that I mentioned before (No. 22 of the Freie Wort, 16th February, 1904, Frankfort).

This interesting attempt of Father Wasmann's does not stand alone. Signs are multiplying that the church militant is about to enter on a systematic campaign. I heard from Vienna on the 17th of February that on the previous day (which happened to be my birthday) a Jesuit, Father Giese, had, in a well-received address, admitted not only evolution in general, but even in its application to man, and declared it to be reconcilable with catholic dogmas—and this at a crowded meeting of "catechists!" It is important to note that in a new catholic cyclopaedia, Benzinger's "Library of Science," the first three volumes (issued at Einsiedeln and Cologne, 1904) deal very fully and ably with the chief problems of evolution: the first with the formation of the earth, the second with spontaneous generation, the third with the theory of descent. The author of them, Father M. Gander, makes most remarkable concessions to our theory, and endeavors to show that they are not inconsistent with the Bible or the dogmatic treatises of the chief fathers and school-men. But, tho there is a profuse expenditure of sophistical logic in these Jesuitical efforts, Gander will hardly succeed in misleading thoughtful people. One of his characteristic positions is that spontaneous generation (as the development of organized living things by purely material processes) is inconceivable, but that it might be made possible "by a special divine arrangement." In regard to the descent of man from other animals (which he grants), he makes the reserve that the soul must in any case have been produced by a special creative act.

It would be useless to go thru the innumerable fallacies and untruths of these modern Jesuits in detail, and point out the rational and scientific reply. The vast power of this most dangerous religious congregation consists precisely in its device of accepting one part of science in order to destroy the other part more effectively with it. Their mastery act of sophistry, their equivocal "probabilism," their medacious "reservatio mentalis," the principle that the higher aim sanctifies the worst means, the pernicious casuistry of Liguori and Gury, the cynicism with which they turn the holiest principles to the gratification of their ambition, have impressed on the Jesuits that black character that Carl Hoennbroech has so well exposed recently.

The great dangers that menace real science, owing to this smuggling into it of the Jesuitical spirit, must not be undervalued. They have been well pointed out by France, Escherich, and others. They are all the greater in Germany at the present time, as the government and the reichstag are working together to prepare the way for the Jesuits, and to yield most pernicious influence on the school to these deadly enemies of the free spirit of the country. However, we will hope that this clerical reaction represents only a passing episode in modern history. We trust that one permanent result of it will be the recognition, in principle, even by the Jesuits, of the great idea of evolution. We may then rest assured that its most important consequence, the descent of man from other primate forms, will press on victoriously, and soon be recognized as a beneficent and hopeful truth.

(To Be Continued.)

Employment Improves Says U. S. Labor Dept.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. —(FP)—Employment in bituminous mining, in textile manufacturers and in the boot and shoe industry improved during August, says the monthly report of the U. S. Employment Service. The general volume of employment for the country at large is claimed to have been better in August than in July. A shortage of metal miners in Montana is reported.

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