

COAL BARONS PLOT WAGE SLASH

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

THE leaders of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas are on the anxious seat. Faced with rebellion in their own ranks and the aroused opposition of those who have in the past cowed before the invisible night prowlers, the Grand Wizards of the Klan are flooding the state with money in an eleven-hour attempt to avert disaster. Even Klan leaders admit that practically every state office will go to the anti-Klan forces with the exception of the governorship. They still have hopes that Robert, the Klan candidate, will beat Mrs. Ferguson, who is making a strenuous campaign against the Klan.

It appears that the hooded order has passed the high point of its career. The defeat of the Klan in Oklahoma by even such a disreputable politician as J. C. Walton, former governor of the state, the civil war in the Klan of Indiana and the unfavorable publicity received by the Klan during the Democratic convention, put the hooded order on the defensive. In Texas, the propaganda of the Klan was directed against Catholics, Jews, and Negroes. Now, they appeal for the Jewish vote and claim they have nothing against anybody's religion. The new foe of Americanism is liquor, according to the Klan. The change in policy followed a visit from Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard. If the Klan suffers defeat in Texas, it will affect the fortunes of the organizations thruout the country.

PITY the poor Baroness Ottily de Ropp, Russian noblewoman, who is noble no longer because the wicked Bolsheviks took away her title and told her to work or fight. Her beloved country is now ground down under the atheistic and Godless heels of Bolshevism. And unless we look out, sobbed the Baroness, our society ladies will have to go to work and the cat-eaters and lounge lizards will have no one to play with. Poodle dogs will have to be sent to the Home for the Protection of Homeless Canines and romance will be shorn of its wool. This sorrowful lecture was delivered to the hard-billed members of the Inglewood Chamber of Commerce, according to a report in the Los Angeles Times. The reporter did not say whether the Baroness was pretty or much worse for wear, so we assume for lack of better evidence that her pulchritude went by default.

REPORTERS as a rule are more concerned with appearances than with fundamentals, and failure to describe the lady's figure leads us to the conclusion that no wicked Bolshevik threatened to turn over the Red Army to Grand Duke Nicholavitch in return for her smiles. She took a wicked wallop at the American Communists which is quite unfair of the lady, as we never bothered her much. We spend \$1,000,000 a week pumping (Continued on Page 4.)

ACTORS' EQUITY TO JOIN STRIKE OF MUSICIANS

Managers to Get More Than They Bargain For

LABOR DAY, Sept. 1, will see the closing down of all the musical comedy and drama theaters in Chicago unless a ten per cent increase in wages will be granted to the musicians.

The actors in these theaters, all members of the Actors Equity Association will come out in one solid United Front to help the musicians.

Musicians Stand Pat. Traveling musicians, members of the National Musicians' Union, will be ordered to keep away from the Chicago theaters during the strike.

James C. Petrilla in speaking of the impending strike said: "Wonderful spirit and determination is shown by our members to carry on this fight to a finish. The statement in the bosses' press that a break is expected in our ranks is only a hope fostered in the minds of the managers. There is no basis for this. All our members are in the fight and will stick tight until we get our increase."

Houses That Have Settled. The Chicago Theater, the Roosevelt, the Senate, McVickers, in fact all two-a-day moving picture houses have settled with the union granting the 10 per cent increase in wages.

BOB'S STATE GIVES LABOR POOR WAGES

Progressivism Proves Delusion for Toilers

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Seventh Article.)

For years the liberals, social reformers, and purifiers of capitalism have held up Wisconsin as the outstanding experiment in American pure democracy.

Today Senator LaFollette points with pride to his achievements in Wisconsin, his "Model Commonwealth." He is fighting to win the presidency in order to extend the progressivism and blessings of his heralded "Wisconsin Plan."

But Wisconsin's "pure" democracy and "genuine" progressivism have failed miserably in doing away with the suffering and hardships of the working men and poor farmers.

Wisconsin's workers are amongst the worst underpaid in the country. Here the workers suffer from long hours more than in most of the other states. The Badger state is one of the most powerful strongholds of the open shop movement. Here, where LaFollette is the uncrowned king, the trade union movement is very weak.

Low Wages and Long Hours. If working conditions are to be accepted as a sound criterion of genuine progressivism, then LaFollette's Wisconsin experiment is a sham and a delusion to the laboring masses.

According to the findings of the latest 1919 census of manufacturers, the average monthly cost of labor, or wage per month, in the manufacturing industries in the United States is \$96.50. But Wisconsin falls well below this average wage for the country as a whole, with an average monthly wage of only \$91.69. Thus (Continued on Page 6.)

Send in that Subscription Today.

POWER COMPANY GIVES CONTRACT TO SCAB MINES

Union to Feel Need of Complete Union Field

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Contracts for 350,000 tons of coal to be consumed during the coming year by the Northern States Power Company will not bring work to union miners of Illinois, but to miners in the open shop territory of the east, according to contracts awarded by the company.

Northern States Power is the largest public utility in the northwest, and with the exception of the railroads the biggest consumer of steam coal in that region. Its contracts for 300,000 tons of screenings go to four dock companies importing eastern bituminous coal via Duluth and Superior, chief among them the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Illinois Miners Will Feel Blow. A recent order of the interstate commerce commission raised freight rates on Illinois union-mined coal by 28 cents in order to give coal imported via the lakes a better chance to compete. The new rates, which favor nonunion eastern coal, go into effect Sept. 10 and are expected to render it more difficult for Illinois mines to keep going.

LAFOLLETTE'S STATE FAR BEHIND

THE average monthly wage in Wisconsin is below the average monthly wage in the manufacturing industries of the United States as a whole.

Wisconsin, which is FOURTH in the proportion of workers employed in corporation-controlled manufacturing industries is TWENTY-NINTH in the monthly wage earned by the working men employed in these industries.

The proportion of workers employed forty-eight hours a week or less in Wisconsin is smaller than in the United States as a whole. In the Badger state, where LaFollette has for years engaged in tirades against the evils of monopolized industry, the open shop movement is most powerful and the trade union movement is, comparatively speaking, weak.

MINERS LIVE IN DECREPIT OLD HOUSES

Stories About Lovely Homes Are Untrue

By KARL REEVE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DIVERNON, Ill., August 20.—The cry of the enemies of labor that Illinois coal miners are attractively and comfortably housed was exploded here in a talk with Tom Parry, delegate from local union 146 of the Illinois miners' union and many other miners.

"The company owned houses here," said Parry, "are typical of the company houses in the Springfield and Belleville coal mining towns. The houses are mere shells of one story, with two small rooms. In Divernon these houses were erected wholesale on a contract basis. They contain no plumbing, no running water, no bathroom of any kind. We use backyard toilets and backyard pumps."

Why They Appear Good. "The casual visitor," continued Parry, "coming into Divernon looks at the well kept lawns and says, 'My, isn't lovely to be a miner!' But the houses are made of unfinished lumber. The people who look over our flower and vegetable gardens do not realize that we pay \$13.50 a month for these little shacks. They do not know that the Madison Coal Company offers a bonus to the miner who keeps his lawn and the outside of his house the most attractive."

"This monthly bonus is paid for by the miners many times over in higher rents which the company charges on the strength of the attractive exterior. By means of the monthly bonus the company keeps up the show for outsiders and establishes the reputation of supplying good houses to the miners. But in reality it is a damnable scheme to make the miners keep their own rents high, and create a false impression among the general public."

Mine Shut Down. The Madison Coal Co., formerly employing every able bodied male in Divernon, has not only been shut down for three years almost steadily, but has sealed up the mine so that no work is in prospect for the immediate future. This mine is one of the biggest mines in the Springfield district.

Miners here complained to the DAILY WORKER reporter that when the mine was working they were classed as wild agitators when they demanded that the unsafe squib method of blasting, which kills many men yearly who could be saved by safe methods, be eliminated. They asked for the fuse system, which is not much more expensive but which is safer for the miner. The company for a long time refused the request until forced to give in.

Now they arbitrarily seal their mine without deigning to notify the miners when they will start up, and without paying unemployment benefits.

MINERS DEMAND STAND ON UNEMPLOYMENT BUT LA FOLLETTE IS QUIET

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20.—Over half the mines in the Belleville coal district are shut down, with 7,000 miners out of work. Due to the shutdown in the mines of the Belleville Sub-District 7, the sentiment of the miners is swinging away from Robert M. LaFollette, who completely ignores the unemployment crisis, toward the clear-cut Workers Party program to eliminate unemployment.

Wives of the miners in some cases here are taking in washing in order to keep their suffering children alive. "I don't know what the poor devils do," the proprietor of a shoe store on Main street here told the DAILY WORKER. "We can't advance them any more credit, because the wholesale houses have shut down on us. The miners are going heavily into debt. Some of them have enlisted in the army camp near by—Scott Field. But the married men are so heavily in debt to the stores and their landlords that they can't pull up and leave. Besides, unemployment prevails thruout the country, and it would do no good to move."

Frank Farrington is in St. Louis, stopping at the luxurious American Hotel. He is said to be touring nearby Illinois mining towns in the interest of LaFollette, but everywhere the sentiment expressed is, "What is your stand on unemployment?" Farrington will have some tall explaining to do when confronted with the silence of LaFollette on unemployment.

ASK REMOVAL OF COLOR BARRIERS IN LABOR UNION

Police Friction Said to Be the Result

TRENTON, N. J., August 21.—Walter White, assistant secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, says that an appeal is being made to the leaders of organized labor in Trenton to take part in an interracial conference for the purpose of removing the present police and industrial discrimination against the Negroes.

White said that the color barrier which exists in some of the Trenton labor unions, as in other cities, was partly responsible for the friction here. The N. A. A. C. P. recently urged the American Federation of Labor to act on its former declaration for equality in the labor unions, regardless of color.

Davis Recuperating from Speech.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—John W. Davis is spending the morning at his home, Locust Valley, Long Island. He is said to be recuperating from the speech which he inflicted on the ears of radio fans when he was "notified" of his nomination.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER'S first Special Campaign Edition, dated Saturday, August 30.

SUGAR MILLIONAIRE CALLS ON RICH TO SUPPORT LAFOLLETTE AND WARD OFF RULE OF LABOR

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 20.—At a gathering of 2,000 wealthy citizens of Pasadena, Rudolph Spreckels, sugar millionaire backer of LaFollette, made some interesting disclosures of the exploiters who fatten on the ignorance of the masses in his appeal to them "to be good masters lest their slaves revolt."

"History has taught us," he said, "that when the ruling classes become of the masses who toll for them" the masses rise in their wrath, wipe out their oppressors' institutions and confiscate their wealth."

He called the republican and democratic parties one party that was operated from the central station in Wall Street.

He told how Requa, former dollar a year oil administrator, had graduated into the vice-presidency of the Sinclair-Oil Company at \$50,000 a year salary.

In his speech he proved conclusively that LaFollette was their candidate and aimed to retain a system of society that will keep them masters and the workers their slaves.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Illinois Coal Barons Begin Fight to Smash Union Wage Scale

HERRIN, Illinois, the stamping ground of the infamous Ku Klux Klan and one of the great coal mining centers of the United States, yesterday was the scene of a conference that means much to every coal miner in this state. This conference attended by coal operators and railroad magnates met to consider ways and means of inducing the union miners of Illinois to accept a reduction in wages.

Back of this plot is the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the organization that howled for the blood of the Herrin miners who settled accounts with murderous strikebreakers and gunmen in 1922. These profit-thirsty coal barons intend to make profits out of their mines if they have to walk over the bodies of the union miners of this State in doing so.

While Frank Farrington and his henchmen are busy trying to elect Len Small, the capitalist candidate for governor, the coal barons are meeting to wage war on the union of which Farrington is president. Why is not Frank Farrington holding a council of war with the officials of his organization to meet the challenge laid down by the coal operators?

Coal miners of Illinois! Read the special dispatch from Herrin, in an adjoining column and decide for yourself whether or not a serious danger confronts you as a miner and the union of which you are a member.

Write to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and tell us what you think of this latest and most dangerous scheme of the coal barons.

Fight Injunction!

DEFY COURTS, ADVISE REDS TO WOBBLIES

No Judge, Only Mem- bers Can Name Officers

An appeal to the I. W. W. membership to violate any injunction that pretends to tell them who their officers shall be, was issued yesterday by the Red International Affiliation Committee, composed of members of the I. W. W. who favor affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions. This document is of especial interest in view of the fact that on Monday the courts will be considering the application for injunction by Bowerman, Rowan, and others, asking that they be named officers of the Industrial Workers of the World. The appeal follows:

Down with the Injunction and the Injunctionites!

(An appeal to the rank and file of the I. W. W. by the Red International Affiliation Committee.)

The action of the Rowan-Bowerman faction of the I. W. W. in appealing to the capitalist courts to give them control over the organization, is one of the most reactionary deeds of any union in years. Their attempt to justify such reaction by pleading that there was no alternative is both ridiculous and dishonest. They ignored the remaining course, the only course for any revolutionist or even any union man, of appealing to the membership. By this flouting of the membership and turning to the capitalist government these injunctionites have destroyed themselves with every honest worker. The I. W. W. should and will expel them.

Why An Immediate Convention? We recognize that there are two elements among the I. W. W. membership, the revolutionaries and the non-revolutionary job unionist element. We recognize that some of the latter element, the workers who—however honest—do not perceive the whole class significance, the political import, of the whole clash between the two factions, nor see in the application for an injunction an action which brands any who are involved in it as disrupters and traitors, may (Continued on page 2.)

COAL BARONS MEET TO FIGHT MINERS' UNION

Demand Union Wage Scale Must Be Slashed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Aug. 21.—The first shot in the carefully planned campaign to slash the wage scale of the Illinois miners was fired here when a conference of coal operators, business men and railroad owners met under the auspices of the Herrin Lions Club. The shot, however, did not hit the mark, as the officials of the miners' union did not put in an appearance, and their cooperation was considered of great importance.

A fake investigation, instituted by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, was recently made of the coal situation in Illinois. This investigation showed conclusively that the coal industry in Illinois is in bad shape and the only solution of the problem in the eyes of the Chamber of Commerce is to slash the wages of the coal diggers.

The DAILY WORKER has already discussed this boss scheme and warned the miners against paying any heed to it.

Bosses' Argument. The argument of the operators is that the union wage scale enables the operators of the non-union mines in Kentucky and West Va., to drive them out of business. But if the Illinois miners submit to a wage cut there is nothing to prevent the non-union coal owners from giving their slaves a proportionate cut.

The coal operators attended the Herrin conference in large numbers. Judge A. D. Morgan was master of ceremonies.

Mr. William Sneed, representative of the Miners' union in the district, sent a letter to Judge Morgan, in which he refused to participate in any conference met to consider a reduction in wages, but was willing to put up a united front with the operators to secure lower freight rates on coal.

A certain F. C. Honnold, was the chief spokesman for the coal operators.

Blames the Diggers. He told the audience that 200 of the Illinois miners were shut down and 197 only working two days a week. The cause of this was the high wage scale of the Illinois miners which prevented coal operators from competing with bituminous operators in territories where the miners worked for a lower scale.

It was not the part of wisdom, the Doctor declared, to write a non-competitive wage rate into the contract. This of course should be left to the whim of the employer. What good is a high wage scale to a miner if he has no job? In the interests of the community he should accept a reduction.

Dr. Honnold came out clearly for war on the miners' union, when he said that collective bargaining as now practiced had broken down and some other method must be adopted. "Joint collective bargaining," he said, "has proved to be an inadequate system. There would seem to be clear evidence of a need for another method or some change of procedure."

According to the representatives of the coal operators, the railroads and the "public" the coal diggers were to blame for everything. "Take it out of the miners' 'hides,'" was the slogan (Continued on page 2)

FOSTER URGES ILLINOIS MINERS TO FIGHT BOSS PLOT TO SLASH WAGES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president of the United States on the Workers Party ticket, arrived here today. He is scheduled to speak tonight at a big open air meeting in this city.

Comrade Foster was asked for his opinion on the conference of coal operators, railroad magnates and other capitalists held in Herrin, Illinois, to discuss ways and means of overcoming the crisis in the coal industry at the expense of the miners.

Foster said: "The conference held in Herrin marks the formal opening of a fight on the part of the coal operators backed by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to break the union wage scale and ultimately smash the miners' union. The attempt must be met by the most vigorous opposition on the part of the union miners."

"This is not an isolated instance. It is part of the gigantic conspiracy on the part of the capitalists to smash the unions and establish the open shop. In carrying out this plot they rely for assistance on the reactionary labor leaders who have already given ample evidence that they are perfectly willing to join the masters in a united front to save the capitalist system."

Foster speaks tomorrow night in Woodman's Hall, Duluth, and on the following evening in the Labor Temple, St. Paul.

GITLOW IN NEWARK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEWARK, New Jersey, Aug. 21.—Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Workers Party ticket will speak here tomorrow evening. This will be the first of a series of meetings that will carry the Communist candidate for vice-president thru the important industrial centers of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York.

HIRED ONE WEEK AND FIRED THE NEXT, WOMAN STEALS FUR COAT, CONFESSES AND DECLINES PAROLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Her husband ill in the east, Mrs. "Billy" Welsh came to San Francisco and tried to secure work so that she could send for him. An employment agency got her a job at \$75 a month. Ten dollars of this went to pay the agency's fee; \$20 more to buy uniforms and aprons the employer demanded. A few days later she was discharged—her employer had found another nurse at \$10 less a month. Desperate and dazed, Mrs. Welsh stole a fur coat belonging to the woman. As soon as she had recovered her balance, she realized her predicament, returned the coat and gave herself up. Now, she is offered probation, she insists on going to prison, as otherwise her young brother, who is struggling to make his way in the world, would have to pay for the coat, which the woman refused to take back.

MC KEES ROCKS VICTORY CHEERS CAR STRIKERS

Hegewisch Car Builders Determined to Fight

By JACK McCARTHY.

The efforts of the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co. to get scabs to replace the 500 striking car builders was not successful yesterday. The rumor that the company was trying to get scabs for a higher rate than the strikers are demanding brought the striking workers to the picket line in full force, yesterday morning. These workers remained on picket duty for several hours.

The news of the victory won by the striking car builders at McKees Rocks, Pa., had a good effect on the Hegewisch strikers.

The Western Steel Car & Foundry Co. at Hegewisch is a branch of the Dressed Steel Co., at McKees Rocks. The car builders at McKees Rocks are now receiving 41 cents for each car as a result of their victory instead of 35 cents.

Trying to Get Scabs.

The Western Steel is now offering 42 cents a car to scabs to take the place of the strikers while the demands of the strikers are 40 cents a car instead of 35 cents, which they were receiving before they struck.

The strikers after a five weeks' battle are still determined to carry on the fight to successful conclusion. E. K. Hogan of the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, is carrying on a campaign to organize the workers in the Calumet District. Last night a meeting was held in Stanchick's Hall, Pullman, to organize the workers in the Pullman plants.

Send in that Subscription Today.

NEW ESPIONAGE MOVE ON FOOT TO COW WORKERS

Smoke City to Get New Secret Service Unit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—The new intelligence (secret service) unit established here, headed by Colonel Charles McGovern, smacks of an organized attempt to further persecute and cow the workers of Pittsburgh.

Among the duties it boasts of are the following:

"It will ferret out the locations, the addresses and the activities of enemies of the United States, thru counter-espionage.

"It will keep track of all enemies of the United States in the big industrial area, and will report to its chief daily.

"It will have charge of a censorship here, and will co-ordinate its activities with those of the United States intelligence bureau and with all state, city, county and township officers."

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER'S first Special Campaign Edition, dated Saturday, August 30.

New York, Attention!

The First Great Film from Intelligence (secret service) unit established here, headed by Colonel Charles McGovern, smacks of an organized attempt to further persecute and cow the workers of Pittsburgh.

"THE BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHIEV" 8 DAYS

Produced by Proletkino (Moscow) in co-operation with the Red Army. A Fascinating Romance of a Red Commander and the Daughter of a Czarist Priest

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At the LENOX THEATRE 111th Street and Lenox Ave. Added Film Feature "Russia in Overalls"

Continuous Performance from 7:30 p. m. to 11 p. m. Saturday and Sunday 3 Performances at 3-5, 7-9, 9-11

ADMISSION - - - - 50c

ADVISE WOBBLIES DEFY INJUNCTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

be misled by Rowan's constitutional quibbles and the plausible lies of stool pigeons.

For this reason we have previously appealed to the I. W. W. membership to vote for a special convention, fully representative of all the membership of all the unions, to be called immediately by waiving all red tape, to give the organization a set of officers not subject of dispute. We still insist that this is the only way a serious split can be avoided.

But we are face to face with the alternative of at once bowing to the capitalist dictatorship, of accepting the officers appointed by the capitalist court—or of telling the injunctionites they can have the chairs and desks and the key to 1001 West Madison Street if the capitalist court gives these to them, but we, the membership shall recognize the officers elected by the membership until the judgment, and not a capitalist judge, choose other officers.

Mistakes of Doyle and Fisher.

Communists and Red Internationalists have had and continue to have grievances against the Doyle-Fisher administration. It has been weak and tolerant and event protective toward these disrupters who are now putting them in our office and trying to destroy the I. W. W. They shielded Raddock and Bowerman from charges of gross dishonesty largely because these men carried on an anti-Communist campaign. If Doyle and Fisher had taken a firm and clear-cut revolutionary stand from the beginning of their administration, these union wreckers and Communist baiters would have been nipped in the bud. Their pussy-footing only strengthened the hand of these elements who go to a capitalist judge for help. They have even identified themselves with the anti-Communist "crusade" of Rowan, Raddock-Bowerman and company. Doyle and Fisher are still withholding from the membership the appeal for affiliation sent by the Red International-

al of Labor Unions.

But Communist members of the I. W. W. and all who adhere to the revolutionary principles of the Red International of Labor Unions, can give but one answer to those reactionaries in the I. W. W. who appeal to capitalist courts to tell us to whom we shall pay our dues. We shall ignore and shall violate any and every order of capitalist courts which tells us whom we shall recognize as officers of the I. W. W. and to whom we shall pay our membership dues.

To Hell With the Injunction!

The I. W. W. does not consist of a few chairs and desks at 1001 West Madison street, or even of the money in the bank—so greedily eyed by these union-wrecking injunctionites. The I. W. W. consists of the workers who adhere to it for revolutionary or for economic reasons. It will live in spite of disrupters and injunctions if it remains unified in action. The capitalist courts cannot kill any part of it that does not believe in capitalist courts.

Communists and Red Internationalists will not recognize any order of the capitalist court naming as "general officers" of the I. W. W. those who are not chosen by the membership. We call upon every member of the I. W. W. to tell the capitalist court and those who have appealed to it, to go to hell.

Down with injunctions and all injunctionites!

Down with capitalist government and all who appeal to it!

Let the revolutionary elements everywhere organize groups to hold the I. W. W. together and to affiliate it to the Red International of Labor Unions, the world organization of revolutionary workers!

(Signed):
The Red International Affiliation Com.
Harrison George, Chairman,
H. R. Richards,
Mike Novak.
1514 West Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Attention! UNEMPLOYED COMRADES

To Get The Workers Party Candidates on the Ballot, we must have workers to canvass for signatures from house to house. Unemployed comrades are urgently requested to give us their services during the day for this important work.

Mike March, of the Mid-City English Branch, I. A. Davidson, of the Northwest Jewish Branch and Comrade Cahn of the Douglas Park English Branch, have done especially good work on getting signatures in their districts. Comrade Mike March was given three petitions and after a few hours of canvassing, brought them in completely filled, seventy-five signatures to his credit. He is continuing the good work.

A good way to get signatures is to have a little stand at a busy corner in charge of a comrade. We have printed quarter-size posters that can be used for this work. The poster reads:

"Are you a Citizen? If so, sign here to put the WORKERS PARTY ON THE BALLOT."

Obtain these posters from the Campaign Manager or from members of the Executive Committee of your district. You can also get them direct from the local office, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St.

Be sure to get signatures for the state petitions at the same time that you circulate the district petitions.

UNEMPLOYED COMRADES, report to your District Campaign Manager or to this office for assignments of territory.

Ida McCarthy, Secretary, Campaign Committee.

Coal Barons Get Together to Fight Coal Miners' Union

(Continued from Page 1.)

at this conference of labor skinnners.

Railroads Defended.

Then the railroad owners had their say. C. E. Spens, vice-president of the Burlington system, defended the present freight rates on Southern Illinois coal, showing these were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission and were very reasonable.

Prices for coal were higher at union mines than at non-union mines he declared. Another railroad representative, D. J. Roe, of the Illinois Central agreed with Mr. Spens. He also held that the coal diggers were to blame.

The coal diggers of Illinois have been presented with the Jacksonville agreement, which in the hands of the operators is only a scrap of paper. A wagescale but no work. The union operators of Illinois close their union mines rather than pay the union scale and open their scab mines in Kentucky or West Va., where they will not be bothered by a union scale. It's quite simple for the operators.

Lewis Has the Solution!

But not so simple for the union miners. What are they going to do about it? John R. Lewis has no solution for the problem except to kick 200,000 coal diggers out of the industry or else have the miners tighten their belts until the next wave of

203 FILIPINO SCOUTS FIRED AND JAILED

Demand for Equal Pay Brings Jail Terms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., August 21.—Two hundred and three Filipino scouts have been discharged from service and sentenced to five years of military imprisonment. The United States court martial trying these Philippine soldiers at Fort McKinley charged them with refusing to obey orders.

They were also charged with belonging to the Philippine Scouts Union which has been fighting for better conditions and equal pay with white soldiers.

Will Produce Unrest.

The extraordinary severity of the penalty inflicted upon the Filipinos is expected to produce widespread discontent among the seven thousand Filipino scouts and among the population in general. All the native soldiers were seeking was equality of pay, a right to share in the limited bonus provided for by Congress, and a removal of some of the especially objectionable conditions under which they have been serving.

The political leaders here view this harshness of treatment accorded the natives as an answer of General Wood and the Coolidge administration to their demands for national freedom.

All observers are agreed here that the decision of the court martial will be a factor making for a stronger hatred of the American imperialist administration in the islands by the entire native population.

"prosperity" hits the country. In the meantime the miners can eat grass.

If John L. Lewis was a real labor leader and not a tool of the operators he would have the highly paid organizers who "now" loiter around the hotels in small country towns or else engage on red hunting crusades, go into the unorganized fields and organize the coal diggers into unions. He would bring the power of a solidified union to bear on the coal industry and force the 6 hour day on them. The 6 hour day would make jobs for the 200,000 superfluous miners that are now in the industry according to Lewis.

Picnic in Philadelphia.

A monster picnic will be given by the Russian Community House, Sunday, August 24, on Bradley's Farm, 92nd St. and Vance Ave., near Hog Island. To get to the picnic take Subway No. 37, stop at 87th St., where a committee will meet you.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Three hundred thousand workers thruout the Ukraine are united in nine large housing cooperative unions, which are repairing war-ruined houses. They expect soon to construct new dwellings.

SECOND WEEK OF PATERSON STRIKE OPENS

Silk Workers Arrange for Settlements

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Anticipating a break in the ranks of the manufacturers, the striking silk workers, who have been able thus far to outmaneuver their bosses, have adopted a resolution which opens the way to the bosses for a settlement of the strike.

The resolution, which was adopted by the strike committee of the Associated Silk Workers, at its regular meeting last night, reads as follows:

To Prepare For Settling.

"The strike committee of the Associated Silk Workers in regular meeting assembled, taking invoice of the strike situation, declares that the strike is effective in the entire industry. We have demonstrated the ability of our organization to withdraw the labor power from industry in order to remedy our just grievances.

"At all times we are, and have been willing to terminate the struggle but the manufacturers have demonstrated their inability to work as a concerted body. Among the manufacturers are many who have expressed a desire to come to terms with us. In view of the situation, we hereby resolve, that the settlement committee proceed to make individual agreements with those manufacturers willing to concede our demands. This committee to establish headquarters Friday morning and announce publicly its readiness to make settlements and thereby bring order in the industry.

"(Signed) The Strike Committee."

It is expected that many mills will settle immediately, altho some will remain recalcitrant.

Strike in Second Week.

The strike, which is now in its second week, shows every sign of victory ahead. The only mills now operating are the small cock-roach affairs, where the whole family of the petty boss slaves from morning till night over antiquated machinery in order to eke out a miserable existence.

The height of the strike has come with the walk-out of the workers in the Doherty plant, which not only added about half a thousand men to the ranks of the strikers, but also achieved a moral victory that makes the move more significant.

Mass Picketing Continues.

Mass picketing of the struck plants continues unabated and it is expected that the peak of the strike will be reached tonight.

A complete stoppage of the industry, the main objective, has been realized. The busy season is at hand in the mills, and the end of the strike depends entirely upon the endurance of the mill owners. Every day the mills are idle means ever greater losses, so many of them are anxious to get their workers back on the job, regardless of the blandishments of a few of the stubborn ones who are trying to create an organization of silk mill owners to wage a concerted fight against the union.

Strike Will Soon End.

Indications are that this strike will be a short one. But the union, during the struggle, has gained thousands of new members, organizing the workers as fast as they come out. At the end of the strike the union will be stronger and have the situation well in hand so that at the first sign of opposition a strike can be again called.

ATHLETICS FEATURE Y. W. L.-TECHNICAL AID PICNIC SUNDAY

Communists, young and old, will participate in all the athletic events which will be given at the Joint Picnic this Sunday. The picnic will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers' League of Chicago and the Society for Technical Aid for the United Socialist Soviet Republic at the National Grove, River-side, Illinois.

The feature will be a tug of war, with the following combatants:

FIRST EVENT.
Maplewood Branch Y. W. L. vs. Liebknecht Branch Y. W. L.

SECOND EVENT.
North Side Branch Y. W. L. vs. West Side Branch Y. W. L.

THIRD EVENT.
John Reed Branch Y. W. L. vs. Hirsch Likert Branch Y. W. L.

FOURTH EVENT.
Luxemburg Branch Y. W. L. vs. Hlyton (Lenin) Branch Y. W. L.

After these events are staged the branch winning against all others will fight a grand tug of war against the Technical Aid. It will be interesting to see the Y. W. L. huskies match up against these Russian Giants.

In addition to the program offered there will also be games for the junior section as well as a Fat Man's race, three legged race, apple races and also special races for girls and women.

It's Risky Business, This Trying to Talk to the Planet, Mars

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, America's most powerful radio is being carefully tuned in preparation for the master effort to communicate with the planet Mars.

Tonight, a group of eminent scientists, headed by Professor David Todd, of Amherst University, will anxiously await the result of their studiously planned experiment.

But what a lot of trouble these scientists may be storing up for things as they are on this Earth of ours!

The planet Mars is millions of years older than the planet Earth. None other than Captain T. J. J. See, professor of mathematics, U. S. Navy, and government astronomer at Mare Island, holds that not only Mars but also Venus are inhabited like "Mother Earth."

Since life is an evolutionary development, the Martians with several million years the start of the inhabitants of the Earth, ought to have something worth while communicating to us.

All physical conditions on Mars are the same as on the Earth. All information possible shows that development on Mars has been much the same as on Earth.

What a jolt it would give the present presidential campaign if the Martians would radio a laugh at us, over the 35 million miles that separate the two planets, telling us that the last vestiges of their capitalist social order, still defended on Earth by all except the Communists, had disappeared from their midst about a million years ago.

It would open the eyes of the subject masses on Earth, for instance, to learn that the Martians accomplish all necessary labor during a two-hour day, spending the remainder in useful leisure; that child labor existed during a dark age recorded only in the most ancient histories.

Co-operation will have been carried by the Martians to a high point of highest perfection. The "free competition" of a LaFollette will have become a forgotten economic theory, while the sacred privilege granting the rights of private property supersede over human rights will have been relegated to some forgotten King Tut's tomb.

All forms of religion will have been consigned to the realms of mythology. The Martians would no doubt find the recent world war, in which ten millions were slain in the name of Christianity, the subject of interesting study.

The Martians might radio that William Jennings Bryan, who still believes that the Earth was created a few thousand years ago, according to the Biblical fiction, ought to be put in a bug-house, along with "Brass Tacks" Dawes and "Cautious Cal" Coolidge, who believe, as "Willie" Hohenzollern did, when he was Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, that the present capitalist class rules thru divine right; that is, thru the privilege granted them by some God who sits on a golden throne off somewhere in the sky. Since the Martians live on a planet that has been travelling thru space a good many years longer than the Earth we inhabit, they may inform us that they have never come across such a throne anywhere.

The Martians would be very much interested in Coolidge's "Mobilization Day," in September, when it is planned to display the power of the people of the United States to kill the peoples of other nations. Having long since abolished capitalism, and with it the wars of capitalism, the Martians would scratch their heads several times over when they hear about the frantic efforts of the different nations to improve on death rays, poisonous gases, air fleets, submarines, battleships and other instruments of murderous warfare, to be used not only against the peoples of foreign lands, but against discontented workers at home if necessary.

If the scientists gathered about Professor Todd can get the facts, they will no doubt learn that all the inhabitants of Mars live in peace, having a world-wide federation of their own, long since established.

This will be good news only to the Communists upon this Earth. For they alone urge a world-wide federation of peoples. They alone struggle for the complete abolition of the capitalist social order, for the advance of civilization, for the New Day, that has no doubt long since dawned for the inhabitants of Mars.

Science is tireless. It will not be balked by time, space or tradition. It reaches out for new fields of research.

If this thing happens, that communication will be established between Mars and Earth, the news that comes thru 35 million miles of space will be good news for the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, confirming all the theories on which they are building their better future. The news that the Martians may send us will be very bad news for all those trying to maintain things as they are in this black capitalist age upon this Earth of ours.

EXPECT PACKED HOUSE AT NEW RUSSIAN FILM

New York to See Beauty and the Bolshevik

The BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHIEV, a Red Army romance and the first of the dramatic films showing the new life in Russia, is attracting wide-spread attention. This picture is to have an extensive showing all over the country and is opening for 8 days' run at the Lenox Theatre, 111th St. and Lenox Avenue, from August 22nd to the 29th inclusive.

Red Army Brigade in Picture.

The picture was made in Russia by the Proletkino. The film tells the story of a Red Army brigade which in the course of entire white activity is quartered in a typical Russian village. The village is real. The mixed feelings of the village population upon the arrival of the soldiers is well portrayed. The peasants in the caste

FOSTER INVADES S. P.-LA FOLLETTE 'OPEN SHOP' CITY

Milwaukee to Hear Communist Message

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Aug. 21.—Continuing his mid-western trip in which he is carrying the message of Communism to tens of thousands of workers, William Z. Foster, candidate of the Workers Party for president, will invade the stronghold of Robert M. LaFollette and his aid, Victor Berger, when he speaks in Milwaukee, Sunday afternoon, August 24, at Tippecanoe Park.

To Quiz Socialists.

Foster will have some very pointed remarks to direct at these two representatives of the small manufacturers and professional men. He will show how Berger fills the same place in American political life as that of Scheidemann and Noske in Germany, how by his pink paint of socialist labels and phrases he delivers the masses of workers who are really against capitalism, over to the forces of the exploiters.

Foster will point out that Berger is now supporting the same LaFollette whom for years he has been denouncing, while LaFollette has not changed one inch in his bitter opposition to everything that smacks of socialism. He will ask the workers of Milwaukee if they really want to support the man who thinks that nothing is wrong with America except a few crooks in office, and who stands for private property in the basic industries of the country as the foundation of American government.

Why is Milwaukee "Open Shop?"

Foster will ask the Milwaukee workers why it is, if Berger and LaFollette are such good "friends" of labor as they pretend, that Milwaukee is such a classic "open shop" town. Why is it that the unions are less organized in Milwaukee than in any other city of like size in the country? Why is it that 65 per cent of the building trades are non-union? Why is it that the National Erectors' Association, the notorious union-smashing organization of the Steel Trust, with Walter Drew as its head, has one of its offices in Milwaukee? Why is it that the labor movement of Wisconsin finds it more difficult to get consideration of its problems from the LaFollette state government than it would from a reactionary machine?

These will be some special questions for Milwaukee, which will accompany Foster's exposition of the Workers Party platform, and the goal of the workers and farmers government which it sets forth for the American workers. Foster's other dates in the near future are as follows:

- FOSTER'S DATES**
- St. Paul, New Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.—Saturday, August 23, 8:00 p. m.
 - Milwaukee, Tippecanoe Park—Sunday, Aug. 24.
 - Sioux City—Friday Aug. 29.
 - Des Moines—Saturday, Aug. 30.
 - Omaha—Sunday, Aug. 31.
 - Kansas City—Monday, Sept. 1.
 - St. Louis—Tuesday, Sept. 2.
 - Ziegler—Wednesday, Sept. 3.
 - Springfield—Thursday, Sept. 4.
 - Comrade Gtlow, candidate for vice-president, will address meetings at the following places:

- GITLOW'S DATES**
- Trenton—Saturday, Aug. 23.
 - Washington—Monday, Aug. 25.
 - Richmond, Labor Temple—Sunday, Aug. 24, 8 p. m.
 - Reading, Veteran Firemen's Hall, 612 Franklin St.—Tuesday, Aug. 26, 8 p. m.
 - Scranton—Wednesday Aug. 27.
 - Binghamton, Lithuanian Hall—Thursday, Aug. 28, 7 p. m.
 - Buffalo Friday, Aug. 29.
 - Rochester, The Labor Lyceum, 880 St. Paul St.—Saturday, Aug. 30.
 - Dailystown—Sunday, Aug. 31.
 - Canonsburg—Monday, Sept. 1.
 - Pittsburgh, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.—Tuesday, Sept. 2.
 - Bellaire—Wednesday, Sept. 3.
 - Canton—Friday, Sept. 5.
 - Akron—Saturday, Sept. 6.
 - Cleveland—Sunday, Sept. 7.
 - New York—Tuesday, Sept. 9.

C. E. Ruthenberg executive secretary of the Workers Party, will make a series of campaign speeches in the New England States. Two of these meetings already arranged for are:

- BoTon, Mass.—Monday, Sept. 1, Paine Memorial Hall, 7:30 p. m.
- New Haven, Conn.—Saturday, Sept. 6, Hermonson's Hall, 158 Crown St., 8 p. m.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER'S first Special Campaign Edition, dated Saturday, August 30.

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DISSENSION IS RIFE IN CAMP OF LAFOLLETTE

Machinists and Garment Workers Reject Bob

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

News of the withdrawal of George L. Berry, president of the International Pressman's Union, from the LaFollette campaign; of the dissatisfaction on the part of the treasurer for LaFollette's labor end, Warren S. Stone, of the locomotive engineers; divisions in LaFollette's ranks in New York, and the withdrawal of another local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, mark the latest developments in the campaign of the Wisconsin senator. Berry, who had haunted the democratic national convention in search for the vice-presidential nomination on the basis of a strike-breaking record in his own union, has now come out for John W. Davis, in spite of a pledge to LaFollette made three weeks ago.

Stone is Safe.

Warren S. Stone, in spite of the over-persistent statements that he will stick, is obviously disgruntled. Because of a resolution passed at the last convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he had arrogated to himself the power to dispense the funds of the organization as he saw fit. And he spent lavishly, to the tune of at least \$50,000, to boost LaFollette, but with one good eye always towards the vice-presidential nomination on Bob's slate.

LaFollette, always careful about giving any representation to labor that was not absolutely imperative, chose, instead, Wheeler. For this, Stone will probably never forgive him, his statements of allegiance to the contrary notwithstanding. But "Bob" is not worried.

Even "Young Bob," in touching upon the rumored resignation of Stone, relegated him to unimportance by saying: "It would be without significance even if it occurred insofar as it would indicate his being out of sympathy with the campaign."

New York Difficulties.

In New York, the perennially hopeful Socialist Party has managed to worm itself into a number of strategic positions in the local Conference for Progressive Political Action. In calling a local conference, they overlooked the Tammany Hall politicians who are in control of the New York portion of the American Federation of Labor.

When the call for the conference was issued, the leaders of the Central Labor Council of New York sent out a circular letter in opposition to the meeting. And all of Abraham Tuvim's declarations that "the incident is trivial" will not hide the fact that Tammany Hall leaders do not intend to join in with the S. P. fakers who hope that the local conference of the C. P. A. may possibly endorse Norman Thomas, socialist candidate, for governor. Tuvim is the manager of the labor division of LaFollette in New York.

"We want to endorse as many friends of labor as possible and the candidates most popular among the members of the unions," said John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Labor Council of New York. This means the continued endorsement of Tammany Hall or G. O. P. fakers with LaFollette carrying off the presidential endorsement laurels.

Amalgamated Local Protests.

Best of all comes the news that Local 56, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Pittsburgh passed a resolution after careful discussion, condemning the action of the General Executive

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS GET DELEGATES INTO FRISCO LABOR BODY

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—A new departure was made by the San Francisco Labor council when it voted to accept two unemployed men as fraternal delegates at each meeting, to learn at first hand the conditions of the unemployed. The men will be selected from the so-called "slave market"—the employment office region on Howard St., where men out of a job congregate.

Board in endorsing the Wisconsin messiah.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 86, Pittsburgh, Pa., condemns the attempt of the official labor leaders to lead the workers into the middle class LaFollette camp. And we emphatically protest against the action of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated endorsing the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket in violation of the membership through our national convention in favor of a class labor party."

The wave of resentment and condemnation of the arbitrary action of the Hillman administration in flogging for petit bourgeois leadership is sweeping one local union after another.

In Johnston's Own Camp.

In the camp of William H. Johnston, chairman of the Cleveland convention of the C. P. A., and president of the International Association of Machinists, protests are being heard. As a double wallop at the Johnston machine and the political chameleons of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Local Union 390, of the International Association of Machinists, at its last meeting, overwhelmingly voted down any endorsement of Robert Marion and Burton Kendall.

Merrily They Roll Along.

In the meantime the campaign of LaFollette rolls along merrily. The slightest tinge of radicalism is being expunged from the records in an effort to cleanse himself from the odium of his past and present affiliation with the Socialist Party.

Labor, official organ of the railroad brotherhoods, and authoritative mouthpiece for LaFollette, reports that preparations are being made to meet the charge of LaFollette's supposed anti-war stand. Since it is based largely on the speech made by him at St. Paul in 1917, the LaFollette camp is reminding the electorate that this speech was proved to have been purposely misquoted and that LaFollette was not a pro-German or an anti-war man.

This does away with another of the excuses being given by alleged radicals for their support of LaFollette.

Ignores Labor Organ.

The latest stunt of the "progressives" is the announcement that they will support Senator Thomas Walsh, Democratic senator from Montana, for re-election. This is the newest blow to the budding independent Farmer-Labor party movement. The Farmer-Labor party of Montana has its own candidate for U. S. Senator, but that means nothing to the Wisconsinite.

Nor does he take into account for a single moment the fact that the Montana State Federation of Labor in its convention during the first part of July, 1924, drew up a resolution condemning this same Senator Walsh as an enemy of labor and author of the infamous criminal syndicalism law of the state.

But labor's opinion doesn't count very much with LaFollette. Only Robert Marion LaFollette counts with him.

Act to Boycott Italy.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21.—The red transport workers of Vera Cruz and Tampico will boycott the Italian exhibition vessel, Italia, which is expected soon. They are doing this because of the fact that Mussolini's government is universally considered by the workers as an enemy of the working class.

WORKERS CLASH WITH FASCISTI ON MATTEOTTI

Thousands Rallying to Attend Funeral

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Aug. 21.—The pouring of workers and peasants into the city continues. Spectators here recall the Fascist march on Rome of almost two years ago, which thrust Mussolini into the dictatorship after he had been outlawed by decree of the liberal government.

Workers Rally.

Between that demonstration and the uprising of today there is this difference—that the men and women now storming Rome to take part in the public burial of Giacomo Matteotti in defiance of the government decrees are not petty army officers, but delegates of labor unions, representatives of student bodies, Communist leaders, boys and girls carrying the emblem of the Third International.

Mussolini has called to the city 40,000 of the national militia—the blackshirts. The Fascisti of Lazio, a government stronghold, are mobilizing to come to Rome for a counter-demonstration. The force of armed guards stationed about the jail in which are imprisoned the Fascisti convicted of complicity in the murder has been doubled.

Denounce Fascist Rule.

The right hand of the body of Matteotti was missing when the corpse was discovered. Government officials answer that worms ate it away. The workers know that worms do not eat bones.

Hatred of the blackshirt regime has reached fever heat. Demonstrations against the dictatorship flare up all over Italy. In Milan, fifteen Fascisti were wounded when they attempted to intimidate soldiers of the regular army who had hung the picture of Matteotti in the city armory. Naples, where two years ago the Fascist march on Rome was organized, is witnessing parades of the workers, who shout denunciation of Fascist rule. At Salerno Mussolini was burned in effigy.

The government made a gesture of impartiality by the imprisonment of fifty of the national militia for disturbing a protest meeting. All of the fifty were released next day.

Strike For a Day.

Work will be abandoned for the day in every town thru which the body of Matteotti passes when, after the funeral at Rome on Sunday, it is carried to Badia Polesine, the birth place of the murdered deputy. Workers will gather at the railway stations to pay tribute of praise to the dead, and tribute of hatred to the living criminals entrenched in the seats of the government.

Birth Controllers Create Branch.

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Anne Kennedy, secretary American Birth Control League, has organized a branch of the national body in Oakland.

Better Rooms for Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn. has moved into new San Francisco headquarters, including an office, lounge, card room and billiard rooms.

CALIFORNIA FREE SPEECH CASE JURY OUT ONLY FIVE MINUTES; RENDERS VERDICT "NOT GUILTY"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 21.—E. G. Moffitt, who was arrested while speaking at an open air meeting held in San Pedro on July 6 under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union was found not guilty of disturbing the peace by a Los Angeles jury. This meeting was held for the purpose of protesting the inactivity of the police department and the district attorney's office in investigating the raid on the I. W. W. hall in which women and children had been scalded and seven men tarred and feathered by a mob.

Mr. Moffitt was arrested on the 6th of July and nine days later, after he had procured a writ of habeas corpus, the charge of "maliciously, unlawfully, etc., disturbing the peace" was preferred against him.

The prosecution charged Mr. Moffitt with having alluded to the Police Department as "skunks, degenerates," etc., language unfit to be used at a public meeting. It was also charged that he had called Jack Diamond of the District Attorney's Office "a stool pigeon employed by the police" and "unfit to be a father or a husband."

The police officers stated from the stand that loud and boisterous language had been employed, altho when Mr. Moffitt questioned one of the officers, it was replied that he spoke no louder than the other speakers and there was no disturbance at the meeting. When asked to demonstrate Mr. Moffitt's demeanor, the officer waved his arms somewhat.

Reverend Robert Whitaker, Professor Gallagher of Southwestern University, Marta Divers of the I. W. W., Emanuel Levin, Mrs. Prenter and

AMERICA SABOTAGED RUHR EVACUATION IS CHARGE OF GERMANS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Charging that America sabotaged the chances for the immediate evacuation of the Ruhr by supporting France, Germany, Chancellor Marx's organ, today printed a leading article, which added:

"Crusader Wilson was turned out by a servant of Mammon. Apostle Dawes preached a new bible, but the salvation work serves only business; Europe is under the heels of American capital. It is a pity the great American nation lacks the making of a great humane gesture."

Foreign Secretary Stresemann today made a detailed report on the London reparations conference to the reichstag foreign relations committee.

FRENCH RILED AT MACDONALD'S DOUBLE DEALING

Jekyll-Hyde Role is Revealed in Letters

PARIS, Aug. 21.—That James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist-pacifist premier of Great Britain, and the rest of His Majesty's realm, played a Dr. Jekyll-Hyde role at the London conference is revealed thru a letter addressed to France and Belgium, made public immediately after the conference terminated, urging the immediate evacuation of the Ruhr.

The French nationalists are in a terrible rage and even Herriot's supporters are compelled to admit that it is a piece of sharp practice which British diplomacy excels in.

Was With France.

While MacDonald thru the weight of his influence, openly on the side of France during the German-French conversations over the evacuation of the Ruhr and agreed to the year's term within which the last of the French troops should be off German territory, secretly he tried to put France in a position where she would be obliged to evacuate immediately or else bring down on her head the wrath of international bankers.

The British capitalists see in the French Ruhr occupation a tremendous danger to their commercial position. It threatens their coal and iron industry. Therefore, to get the French out of the Ruhr at the earliest possible moment is a matter of the utmost importance for the British government.

Was Pleased Then.

What angers the French most is the fact that the letter dated last Saturday was written prior to MacDonald's speech at the close of the conference at which he expressed gratification at the happy solution of the Ruhr evacuation question.

Most of the Paris papers express furious resentment against MacDonald's trickery. The Communist papers point out that despite the peace protestations of the statesmen representing the rival capitalist nations, that they are at each other's throats and that another war would result unless the workers joined hands across the international frontiers, kick the capitalist governments into the discard and establish Soviet Republics in Europe.

It is reported that Leon Blum, socialist deputy, will be rewarded for his collaboration with Herriot with the post of ambassador to London.

ONE BIG UNION SEEKS SPLIT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Big Danger to Militant District Seen

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, Aug. 21.—The one big union of Winnipeg is active in this district among the coal miners in an attempt to split the miners' union and form an O. B. U. organization here in place of the United Mine Workers to which the miners belong.

The O. B. U. representative is Ben Legere, one-time vaudeville actor, whose splitting activity in the labor movement is known in Western Canada, among the textile workers of Lawrence, and now in Nova Scotia. The O. B. U. hopes that the disgust of the rank and file of the miners with the reactionary machine of John L. Lewis will enable them to split the district and bring the miners into the J. B. U.

Militants Must Remain in U. M. W.

Since Lewis cancelled the charter and deposed the officers of the district the O. B. U. has been speculating on the possibilities of utilizing the resentment of the miners against these actions for a split. The first appearance of the O. B. U. in the district was after the rank and file convention held last May. But the hopes of the O. B. U. that the convention would split from the U. M. W. were disappointed because the rank and file delegates decided that the correct course of action to pursue was to stay inside the U. M. W. and fight along with the militants of the other districts to defeat the Lewis machine.

Communists Oppose Split.

The latest move of the O. B. U. is to advocate the calling of a rank and file convention for the purpose of breaking with the U. M. W. and transferring the local unions into "units" of the O. B. U. This plan was outlined in a recent number of the O. B. U. Bulletin. Some miners who have not recovered from their infatuation with the O. B. U. scheme in 1919 have given a willing ear to this propaganda.

The consequences of a split on the part of the miners would be terrible. Lewis has been unable to crush the militant spirit of the miners in spite of his strike-breaking tactics, and the blacklist applied by his friends the

operators. If the O. B. U. succeeds in splitting the ranks of the miners it will accomplish just what Lewis and his gang want: the destruction of the solidarity of the miners. The conditions prevailing in the district at the present time threaten the crushing of the miners if they attempt to split. The vast majority of the miners are working only half time, and many of them get only ten days' work a month. In this situation it is quite easy for Lewis to arrange for the operators to shut the mines for a while and then open them to only those miners who are willing to abide with the decisions of Lewis. The check-off collection of union dues will be used as a weapon by Lewis in this method of weeding out the militants of the rank and file.

Lewis Anxious for Split.

The history of the miners of District 18 should be sufficient to prevent the miners of Nova Scotia embarking on an O. B. U. adventure. In spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the miners of District 18 went with the O. B. U. in 1919, the U. M. W. officialdom was able to crush them in co-operation with the operators and the Canadian government. The net result of the split in District 18 was the blacklisting of the militant leaders, and a weakening of the solidarity of the miners. After three years the miners found that they had to again take up the fight inside the U. M. W.

It would be much easier for Lewis to crush the miners of Nova Scotia in the event of a split. They have gone thru a series of struggles, and periods of unemployment, since 1922 that have robbed them of any funds to conduct a struggle against a blacklist. The British Empire Steel Corporation owns 90 per cent of the mines in the district and it can be relied upon to co-operate with Lewis to smash the miners. The Provincial and Federal governments will aid the corporation in this as they have in the past sent troops against the miners when asked to do so by the corporation. The split will simply isolate the militants from the rest of the miners, because the majority of the miners in the western part of the district will stick with Lewis. The net result of the split adventure will be the smashing of the militant leaders of the rank and file. They will be blacklisted and driven from the union and the district leaving the backward miners at the mercy of the Lewis machine.

Miners Learn by Experience.

The lessons of District 18, of the bitter period of 1909 when the miners were split into two factions and crushed by the operators as a consequence, and the fact that the O. B. U. could not maintain the organization of 40,000 workers that it had following the Winnipeg strike of 1919, shows that if the miners follow the O. B. U. in this adventure they will simply be courting disaster. The only force that can prevent this is the militants organized in the Miners' Progressive movement, and the rank and file leadership of the Communist Party.

LABOR NEWS GARBLED IN KEPT PRESS

Contractors' Statement Given Prominence

Edward Harris, secretary of the Painters' Union, Local No. 184, asks the DAILY WORKER to correct an erroneous statement made by the yellow press about his union.

These papers gave prominence to a statement by Fred W. Armstrong, manager of the Citizens' Committee, that 53 per cent of the painters in Chicago would not come under the new scale of wages.

They are the painters working for the Landis award contractors who will remain working under their old scale of 95c an hour.

The statement was worded in such a way as to give the impression that the union permitted two different scales of wages for its membership. This is not true.

For two years the Painters' Union has been fighting the Landis award contractors and no union man is employed by them.

All the members of our union, about 12,000 in all, work under the regular union scale of wages which will be \$1.50 an hour beginning Monday.

Wage Cuts of Ten to Forty Per Cent Bring Out Watch Workers

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 21.—All the employes of the Waltham Watch Co. except the machinists who are waiting international sanction are on strike against wage reductions ranging as high as 40 per cent. The strike began August 10 and involves approximately 2,000 of the 2,950 employes of the company.

The wage cut ranges from 10 per cent to 40 per cent with an average of 25 per cent. The company claims that wages have been out of line with prices and the Waltham chamber of commerce is supporting the company, condemning the strike as entailing waste of revenue to the company, the strikers and the city.

Repeat Charges Against Hughes.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—A high Soviet official today charged that Charles E. Hughes and Premier Herriot agreed upon a concrete anti-Soviet policy by both countries during the former's European trip.

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THE Harlem Branch of New York City challenges every Workers Party Branch in the nation to send in an order for at least 100 copies of the first campaign issue. This branch has ordered 200 copies for distribution.

Act at once! Take this up at your next branch meeting. Every branch will be glad to send for at least 100 copies. Let us roll up a big circulation for the First 1924 Communist Campaign issue of the DAILY WORKER. Use this blank.

FOR THE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... send me copies of the First Special Communist Campaign edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, Aug. 30, at the special rate of 8½ cents per copy, or \$3.50 per hundred. I want to help raise the standards of Communism in this campaign for the Workers Party ticket—Foster and Gitlow.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY..... STATE.....

LA FOLLETTE IS REPUDIATED BY MACHINIST LOCAL

Members Kill Motion to Endorse "Bob"

Local 390 of the International Association of Machinists by an overwhelming vote, defeated the attempt on the part of the William H. Johnston followers to endorse the LaFollette-Wheeler combination as their candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States in the coming election.

The LaFollette forces used the customary anti-Communist propaganda in speaking for the motion. They brought up the argument that the entire officialdom of the A. F. of L. was for LaFollette and that the members should adopt the Gompersian policy.

Stands by Principles.

The great majority of the members, however, pointed out that local 390 has stood for independent working class political action for several years and would not now desert its principles. August Plambeck, one of the progressives who worked in Wisconsin, pointed out that it was one of the worst states in the union for machinists despite the fact that LaFollette has complete control of the political machinery of Wisconsin.

The role of the Proletarian Party members during the discussion was amusing. While they pointed out the true character of the LaFollette movement, they refrained from voting on the question and delivered their usual tirade against the Communists. For this they were highly praised by the LaFollette supporters.

Elect Progressive.

August Plambeck was elected delegate from the local to the next convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Duncan MacDonald, former secretary of the Illinois Miners' Union, and also former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was nominated to fill the latter position, by local 390.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1924.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting
- 122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
- 429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
- 434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
- 853 Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted Streets.
- 182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
- 683 Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
- 845 Engineers, 182 W. Washington St.
- 674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
- 45 Fur Workers.
- 118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
- 4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
- Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
- Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
- Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
- Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
- 2200 Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., M.
- 13 Electropymers, 175 W. Washington Street.
- 35 Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
- 199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
- 492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
- 746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
- 1225 Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street.
- 6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 73 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
- Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 1853 Plumbers, 521 S. Chicago Ave.
- 1258 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
- 1307 Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey.
- 853 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
- 901 Watchmen (Stock Ards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.
- Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
- 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall Aves.
- Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
- 113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 637 Painters, School and Sheffield Aves.
- 612 Plumbers, 521 S. Chicago Ave.
- 1 Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
- 988 Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER'S first Special Campaign Edition, dated Saturday, August 30.

W. L. FOSTER

What do you know about him?

When speaking to your neighbors, friends and shopmates and urging them to support and vote for William Z. Foster, the working class candidate for president, at the coming election, you will have to tell them what Foster has done for the labor movement. For this we recommend Foster's book:

AN AUTOGRAPHED COPY "THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS"

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Regular price of this book is \$1.75. Order at once, while the supply lasts! Remember: AN AUTOGRAPHED COPY.

Literature Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Class War Against Imperialist War!

Editor's Note.—Dangers of new wars are set forth in gripping form in the Manifesto of the Communist International on the tenth anniversary of the World War. The facts set forth are of intense interest right now, with the agreement of German capitalism to the enslaving terms of the Morgan-Daves reparations plan. The DAILY WORKER today publishes the fourth section of this Manifesto, as follows:

Against War!
Against the Bourgeoisie!
Against the Social Traitors!
For the World Revolution!
For the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!
For Communism!

IN a veiled form, the forces of the war are ruling humanity even today. What is the new solution of the reparations question, the "experts' re-

port," but the application of war methods to this fundamental economic problem? America, whose coffers are filled to overflowing with European gold, is supporting the military strength of France and is dictating to Germany a period of economic subjection as a punishment for its own defeat. Only born idiots can imagine that the "experts' report" is a peaceful, democratic, pacifist solution of the problem. As a matter of fact, the entente is dictating its agreement with a pistol thrust at the head of Germany. We are told that the restoration of the economic standard of Europe is made possible only thru the free play of the forces of capitalism; they tell us that in order to damn the idea of an economic organization based on socialism. But as a matter of fact the basic problem of the economic life of Europe is being solved with the help of continuous military violence against Germany, which but a short time ago was the leading cap-

italist country of Europe. The German bourgeoisie is in agreement with this transaction, because, with the help of foreign capital and, in extreme need, with the help of foreign force, it hopes to complete its subjection of the German proletariat. It is constantly placing heavier burdens upon the workers; it is wrenching from them the last of the gains they made during the revolution; it is lengthening the working-day; it is speeding up production; and by these means it hopes to force the German workers, under the conditions of the new methods of technical and productive concentration, to put up with all the sufferings, privations, and miseries of the early period of factory life. The enervating and crushing of the German proletariat serves the bourgeoisie of Europe, by permitting them to hold the Damocles' sword of German competition over the heads of the working masses. Finally, American capital is being put to the task

of "controlling" Europe with the help of its experts—which means, really, to govern Europe, in exactly the same way that a few American magnates control dozens of trusts and railroads. At the same time the American capitalist is planning, with the help of his European profits, to sway the "leaders" of the American working class, its aristocracy, which is led by the greatest of all yellow traitors, Gompers, and to crush relentlessly millions of proletarians, under the threat of a new flood of immigration from ruined Europe. This monstrous plan for the enslavement of the European working masses thru Anglo-Saxon capitalism with the aid of French militarism, has been accepted and furthered by the members of the parties of the Second International. The Socialists of the entente countries are providing a sanction of its course for the robber politics of its bourgeoisie, with whom it is marching shoulder to shoulder. The

Social-democrats of Germany are figuring that the re-establishment of a strong capitalist order will bring them victory over the Communist menace. At the same time, it explains its collaboration with the German bourgeoisie by referring to the "necessity of resisting outside pressure." Amid the hue and cry about Communist plots and an "international Cheka," there is unfolding itself before our very eyes a brutal capitalist plot against the workers of Europe and of the whole world. The organizing spirit of this plot is finance capital, with its general staff in New York and its partners in London. The most important and significant work is given over to the marshals of the French Bourgeoisie. As supporters, defenders and advocates of this plot appear the Social-democrats and the members of the Amsterdam trade-unions. The experts in treachery are coming to the aid of the experts in capitalism.

ARREST TURNS OUT TO BE A SOCIAL CALL

Cicero Cops Try the Soft Soap Suds

The Young Workers League again held an open air meeting in Cicero. And the cops were with them. The cops we have ever with us.

Clarence Miller spoke to the several hundred workers gathered at the corner of 14th St. and 49th Ct., telling them of the coming unemployment, the approaching war and the Communist candidates in the elections campaign, when a husky cop pulled him off the soap box, telling him the chief of police wanted to talk to him on the phone.

Milly Siegel, chairman of the meeting, mounted the platform and gave a short talk on "free speech" in the United States. A few minutes later the wagon rolled up and both comrades were ushered in for a free ride to the police station, while the crowd hissed and yelled at the police.

Singing Jailbirds.

On the way the two Young Workers sang to the cops. They sang "Tramp, Tramp, Keep on a-Tramping," "The Preacher and the Slave," and had just finished the "Red Flag" when they reached the station. The cops, who had listened, interested in spite of themselves, recollected their duty and gruffly told them to "cut out that singing while you're in the building." "Yes, sir," they answered meekly.

But when they went upstairs, it developed that "they are not under arrest. Chief of Police Swoboda just wanted to come to an agreement about where these street meetings should be held."

Captain Quite Cordial.

Following a social chat of 15 minutes during which Chief Swoboda (which, by the way, is Russian for freedom) threatened that if we didn't stop our meetings on the main street of Cicero he would send down a brass band to play on the opposite corner and take away our crowds. He wheedled us to "co-operate with the police," even offering to give C. Miller a nickel with which to call him before each meeting and tell him on which block the meeting was to be held. And, what is more, they promised police protection since a rather over-policed tomato had met the back of Miller's shirt during his talk.

When the Cicero comrades, who had rushed around and rustled up a ball of respectable size, arrived, they found that the "arrest" of the two league members had turned into a "kidding fest."

The sum total of the affair was that the Cicero police, in giving permission to the Workers Party to hold their meetings on any street except 14th St., acknowledged their defeat in the struggle waged between the party and the Cicero authorities since the beginning of the open air season.

W. Va. Grocers and Tobacco Trust in Conspiracy Charge

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Grocery companies thruout the coal fields of West Virginia, members of the West Virginia Wholesale Grocers' Association Company, are cited by the federal trade commission in a "squeeze" game with the American Tobacco Company, the P. Lorillard Company and the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company in a complaint filed here.

The association and the tobacco combine are charged with having conspired and taken action to refuse to sell tobacco to certain jobbers who sold the goods at prices lower than were fixed by the conspirators.

Reading, Penna., Readers!

Attend and Advise Among Your Friends a

MASS MEETING

—in—

READING HOSE HALL,

612 FRANKLIN STREET

TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 8 P. M.

To Be Addressed by

BENJAMIN GITLOW

Communist Candidate for Vice-

President of the United States.

Your shopmates, if they know of it, will want to attend. It's your job to see to it that they're invited and that they come. Admission free.

KU KLUX KLAN IN ATTEMPT TO COW TRENTON NEGROES

Black Workers Living in Tiny Hovels

(By the Federated Press.)

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The Ku Klux Klan of Trenton and vicinity plans to turn Labor Day into a gigantic demonstration in behalf of the hooded order. A huge parade is being arranged for Hamilton township, adjacent to Trenton, and the Klan spokesmen are making the grandiose claim that they will have 100,000 persons in line.

Want to Cow Negroes.

These Klan preparations are regarded ominously by Trenton Negroes. Klansmen have been applauding the "shoot to kill" orders which Commissioner of Public Safety George B. LaBarre issued to policemen dealing with alleged disorderly Negroes. It is charged that both the police and the Kluxers are attempting to cow the southern Negroes who are employed in the open shop steel mills and factories of this community.

In fact, LaBarre is issuing his fulminations against these southern emigrants, who have swelled the Negro population of Trenton from 4,000 to 8,000. The only overt act of any consequence to which the commissioner can point is a fight which Owen Broner, a former overseas soldier, had with two policemen, which resulted in the death of the Negro A. E. F. man and the wounding of the two policemen. A minor affray occurred when Howard Dangerfield, Negro physical instructor in the Negro public schools, thrashed a white man who resented his using a certain diving platform at a public swimming pool.

The white man struck the first blow.

Many Negroes Unemployed. Many black and white workers have been laid off in the Trenton mills and factories recently. Some of the southern Negroes have been charging that Trenton industrial conditions had been misrepresented to them. They say they were given to understand they would have steady employment if they came north.

Among the corporations employing many Negroes are the American Steel and Wire Company, the John L. Mott Iron Works, the Roebeling Wire Mills, National Radiator Company, Cook's Linoleum Company and pottery and rubber concerns.

Housing conditions for these Negro newcomers to Trenton are deplorable. A virtual system of segregation exists thru the refusal of landlords to rent homes to Negroes in the better districts of the city. It is not uncommon to find an average of three persons crowded into each room.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Government Printing Office Workers Out For Higher Salaries

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Employees in the government printing office here have asked for a flat wage of \$1.10 an hour, with 20 per cent additional for night work. George H. Carter, public printer, offers a sliding scale ranging from 90 cents for compositors, to \$1.15 for the highest class of linotype and monotype operators, with 15 per cent added for night work. A flat scale of 90 cents per hour became effective, under act of Congress, on July 1 last. Hence the compositors would get no increase if Carter's offer were accepted.

Negotiations between the committee of employees—all of whom are members of Columbia Typographical Union, and Carter and his aids, are now beginning. Senator Smoot and Congressman Kiess of Pennsylvania, of the joint committee of Congress which deals with printing, will consult with Carter and give him final instructions.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Bolshevism into the helpless population, she says. She displayed a button, a red button which should convince any moron that she was telling the truth. It flaunted on its face the mysterious initials, Y. C. I. Mysterious! Bah! Not to the Baroness. To prove that she was on the inside of things, she deciphered the code. Y. C. I. meant Young Communist International and the Young Workers League of America were the wicked urchins who carried out the instructions of the Y. C. I.

THE Baroness almost talked like an American when she petulantly asked the assembled Babbits what they were doing to stem the tide of propaganda that now flooded the country. When she told the business men that 800,000 peasants were executed in Russia in one year, the members of the Chamber of Commerce immediately felt for their jugular veins to see if the next drink of whiskey would go down alright.

HOW many of our readers look on the United States navy in the light of an international strike-breaking agency? Recruiting posters show beautiful pictures of palm trees and orange groves, high mountains, placid seas and fertile plains. But the sailors on board the United States cruiser Galveston at Ceiba, Honduras, if they do any thinking at all, realize that the difference between the Baldwin-Feltz strikebreaking agency and the United States navy is one of degree or form. The cruiser Galveston was sent to Honduras to quell a strike, which the cruiser did. The capitalists welcomed the ship and the workers had to choose between getting their heads blown off or going back to work for the American capitalists who gave the orders to the Galveston.

WHAT is a perfect hanging case?

You will have to ask State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. That worthy appears to have a hanging complex. Wherever a dead body is found anywhere within the limits of his jurisdiction, Mr. Crowe takes down his trusty noose and looks at it lovingly hoping that before many moons it will decorate the neck of some human being. When the Franks case broke and the murderer confessed, Crowe rubbed his hands gleefully, muttering "a perfect hanging case." He has repeated that phrase several times a day since. His assistants have contracted the habit. A man with such a strong desire to get a rope around some fellow human's neck should not be at large. It is only a question of time when Crowe may lose his judicial poise and go on a hanging spree. Or he might join the Ku Klux Klan.

BRIGADIER General Van Horn Moseley, commandant at Fort Sheridan, has been named defendant in a suit for divorce. According to the General's wife, the brave warrior, deserted her more than two years ago. It happens that the general is a leader in the mobilization day plans of the war department. Whether he can wage war on his wife and at the same time defend his country against the Communists is a moot question. An interesting fact connected with the divorce proceedings was discovered when the general admitted that the court kept notice of the suit secret for fear the pacifists would use his predicament against Moseley because of his "defense" activities. "Birds of a feather flock together."

Русская Вечеринка

This Saturday night, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. Why, can't you make it out? What's it all about?

Well, it's the newly organized Ilitch Branch of the Young Workers League celebrating in honor of its organization.

Besides that it is the first Vecheerinka of the season. There will be a picnic next day, given by the Y. W. L. and the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, but the Ilitch youngsters do not want to miss their fun in case of a rain on Sunday, so they won't take any chances and are going to have a Vecheerinka on Saturday. Tickets for the picnic will be sold at the Vecheerinka.

Come along.

Distribute a bundle of the DAILY WORKER'S first Special Campaign Edition, dated Saturday, August 30.

APPEAL TO BROOKLYN BAKERS TO GET TOGETHER AND LAUNCH UNITED FRONT FIGHT ON NON-UNION SHOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A misunderstanding has arisen here between the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union and Bakers' Union, No. 163, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which if continued threatens to wreck the organization of the workers in the baking industry.

The following is an open letter by the Bakers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League, to the workers of Coney Island and Brooklyn and calling upon them to insist upon a United Front of all organized bakers to fight their real enemy, the bakery bosses.

The open letter follows:

To the Workers of Coney Island and Brooklyn!

The organized workers in the baking industry are faced with a deplorable situation. About 60 per cent of the industry is under the so-called open shop which is constantly and steadily spreading.

The large bakeries, such as Ward Baking Co., General Baking Co., Shultz Baking Co., Cushman and Gottfried, are non-union, it is the small caker bakery that is unionized. The Bakers' Trust is gradually putting the small baker out of business, thus more firmly establishing the open shop thruout the industry.

The organized bakers in Greater New York are scattered and divided. A section is organized in the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and another section in the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, an Independent organization.

Both are labor unions striving to better the lot of the workers in the baking industry, both are struggling bitterly against the greedy bosses, both are worthy of the support and co-operation of every worker and every workers' organization.

For the last six weeks the Bakers Union No. 163, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has carried on a publicity and organization campaign by leaflets and open air meetings.

In this campaign, the object of which is to organize the non-union shops, a serious mistake is being committed. The mistake is twofold—first in carrying on a campaign against the Amalgamated Food Workers, a section of organized bakers outside of the conservative American Federation of Labor, and, second, in trying to disorganize organized bakers instead of organizing the non-union shops.

This campaign tends to weaken the present organization of the bakers, promotes demoralization within the union ranks, and creates a state of war among the organized bakery workers.

The Bakers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League feels it a duty to call the attention of the organized bakers and the workers of Coney Island and Brooklyn to this unjustified and injurious campaign by one union against another, which promulgates a brother warfare, detrimental to the best interests of the bakers and the organized labor movement.

Such a campaign must stop! War among the Bakers must go! The Bakers of Greater New York must learn by the experiences and follow the example of the Bakers' locals in the Bronx.

The Bronx Local No. 169, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Local No. 164, affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers, have for some time inaugurated a United Front policy. One union will not try to take organized shops away from another, which the Brooklyn American Federation of Labor bakers are trying to do in their present publicity and organization campaign, especially, conducted in Coney Island.

It must be definitely recognized that the organization of the Bakers in the American Federation of Labor and the organization of bakers in the

ED. GARBER

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1924

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- "Cologne—Eisenach—London".....By Arthur Rosenberg
- "Culture Versus Life".....By A Teacher
- "On My Way to Russia".....By Anna Porter
- "The Passing of Pittsburgh Plus".....By I. Ramirez (Gomez)
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THE DAILY WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

An Eventful Year in British Trade Unionism

By J. T. MURPHY.

DURING the last twelve months an entirely new attitude has been adopted by trades union officialdom of Great Britain towards the criticisms levelled by the Communist Party. I say "new" in the sense that a great change has been made, and not from the point of view of originality. Two years ago a handful of Communists at the Trades Union Congress succeeded in making an exhibition of the trades union leaders. For months the Communist Party had been campaigning in the union against the lack of real leadership, the sectionalism in union organization, etc. We were demanding a greater centralization of power in the hands of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in order to bring greater forces into action in time of strikes. We had succeeded in getting a resolution thru one of the unions supporting our proposals and it came before the Congress for discussion.

Then we witnessed an amazing spectacle. Smille of the Miners Federation was in favor, the somewhat halfhearted about it. Hodges of the same organization opposed it. Clynes of the General Workers opposed it. Thorne, a leader of the same organization, was in favor. And so it went from union to union. The leader of the union who was on the General Council was in favor. The leader of the union who was not on the General Council was against in all cases. And everybody could see that all of them were really scared at what was implied and preferred to speak of the Council as an instrument for peace. Of course the proposals were defeated but the parade of these people on the platform was something to be remembered. It was evident that for the first time the Communists had got them on the run.

The Bureaucrats Retreat.

The next year they were better prepared with changes of their own along the lines of making inquiries and testing the feelings of the union membership to see how far they would go. The Communists came to the attack again and it was due to their attacks on the trades union leadership that the "Back to the Unions Campaign" was initiated. Since the transformation of the old Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress into the bolder sounding General Council of the Trades Union Congress these attacks as well as the position into which the trades unions had drifted, made it imperative that the Council should function in a much larger fashion.

The characteristic weakness of the Council is due to the fact that it was never intended to function as a fighting organization. While all the big unions such as the Miners Federation with its million members, the Railway Union with its 350,000, the Transport Union with its 400,000 were all affiliated, they never let any of their power go into the General Council,

they always reserved autonomous rights to decide what was best for their union and took care at no Trades Union Congress that no decision would be taken committing them to any general action which might involve joint struggles. Joint propaganda? Yes. Joint strike action? No. They safeguarded this position still further by always selecting the chairman of the Council from one of the weakest unions, say from the Boot-makers Union or the Musicians Union. Never have they given the weight and prestige of one of the big unions to the leadership of the Council and the whole union movement.

The new critics caught them unready but without power to put anything thru. Had the Communists rested content with criticizing the actions of the Council they could have been treated as disruptionists and denounced, but to face a proposal that they (the Council) should have more power and responsibility was an awkward proposition which had to be dodged. They dodged it by referring to the rank and file of the particular union, knowing quite well that there were sufficient interests at stake in the unions to get the proposal turned down.

Side-Tracking the Unemployed.

But it was clear to them that something more must be done. The Unemployment Movement had become a factor during 1922 that they could no longer ignore. Again the Communists were busy denouncing them for the isolation of the unemployed and demanding that they take action for joint campaigns of employed and unemployed workers. They had given lip service to the unemployed at previous congresses, permitted an unemployed worker to address the Congress, taken up a collection and wished them good luck. This would not do. They were being denounced and losing prestige. Fortunately for them at this stage the Secretary of the General Council, Mr. Bowerman, was retiring. He had never been anything more than an ornament and it was a general relief to everybody that age was solving a problem for them. A new General Secretary was needed capable of meeting this new opposition with well thought out counter moves. They found the man in Mr. Fred Bramley.

Enter Fred Bramley.

Bramley is no fool. He is clever in all trade union affairs and has a fairly intimate contact with all phases of the workers movement. He is a member of the Furnishing Trades Union and is a chairmaker by trade, tho how many years ago it is since he worked at this job I do not know. For years he was a Clarion Van propagandist when Blatchford was pioneering "Britain for the British." Later he became a union branch secretary, made himself acquainted with the cooperative movement and the Labor Party. He claims to be "moderately advanced" and as everyone knows, this type is very valuable for negotiating with the "Left." He can always

tell them that "he thoroughly understands and admires them, and will help them to the best of his ability to work out 'practical' proposals."

So the 1923 Congress introduces us to Mr. Bramley as the General Secretary and the first experiments in the "new Policy." He at once proceeded to take out the sting of the Communist contention that the General Council isolated the unemployed. There was danger that the joint Council proposal which had been pressed upon them was going to be ignored and a further justification of Communist criticism would be placed on record. Bramley averted that and set to work not only to discount our criticism but to take the sting out of the unemployed's propaganda. A Joint Council? Certainly. A joint campaign on behalf of the unemployed? Certainly. The negotiations were spread over several months in which the whole aim is to extract from the unemployment proposals any sting which might appear to be "too revolutionary" and give it the color of "practicability." The final outcome is

"The Unemployed's Six-point Charter," which reads:

1. "Work or effective maintenance for all unemployed workers, and increased government assistance to be provided thru the trades unions. All unemployed relief to be completely dissociated from Poor Law administration."
2. "The immediate development of government schemes of employment to absorb the unemployed in their own trade at trade union rates of wages and conditions."
3. "The establishment of state workshops for the purpose of supplying the necessary service or commodities to meet the requirements of government departments."
4. "The reduction in the hours of labor necessary to absorb unemployed workers, the normal working day or week to be regulated by the requirements of the industry."
5. "The establishment of occupational training centers for unemployed workers, providing proper training with effective maintenance, particularly for unemployed boys and girls and able-bodied ex-service men."
6. "The provision of suitable housing accommodations at rents within the means of wage earners, and the proper use of existing houses."

Only on one of these demands did Bramley from generalities to a specific demand and that was on the scale of unemployed pay. In the leaflet issued to explain the "Charter" an effective piece of propaganda is conducted which throws a vivid light on social conditions in England. It asks the question "What is effective maintenance?" and answers by comparing costs of the maintenance of criminals and inmates of Poor Law institutions. It says:

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain informed the House of Commons on August 1, 1923, that the cost per head in Poor Law institutions was £88-5s-3/4d per year.

On Poor Law scale two adults would cost £176
Two children (equal to one adult) £88

Total cost per annum £264
Total cost per week (approx) £6 5

"Mr. Bridgeman, late Home Secretary, informed the House of Commons on August 2, 1923, that the cost of maintaining a convict in H. M. Prisons was £111 per year.
On the convict scale two adults would cost £222
Two children (equal to an adult) cost £111

Total cost per annum £333
Total cost per week £26 8s

"The Unemployed Workers have suggested the following scale for unemployed maintenance:
Man and wife, per week £ 3-
Two children, per week —18s

Total cost per week £ 3-18s
Or an annual cost of £202-16s

"The question arises: Are Unemployed Workers entitled to maintenance equivalent to that provided for Poor Law inmates and convicts in H. M. Prisons?"

This is really good propaganda, but it will be observed that Bramley has successfully avoided committing the General Council to the scale as a demand and hid himself in generalities as a means of escape when challenging as to whether this is the demand of the trades unions.

The other leaflets are not so specific as this one. They are similar to the demands as quoted above. The Unemployed Organization and the General Council conducted joint meetings and demonstrations with these as their platform. But coincident with the campaign, the Labor Government initiated a measure for the abolition of "the gap" in unemployed insurance pay. This gap means that unemployed pay was made for a number of weeks, say twenty-six weeks, and then the unemployed worker received

nothing from the state insurance for a period of three weeks.

The Idea behind this was to drive the workers to "really look for work." The effect was to drive to the boards of guardians for Poor Law relief. The unemployed seized hold of this grievance to make great demonstrations to the guardians. Now that the "gap" is abolished the unemployed receive unemployed insurance pay all the year round and the agitations at the Boards Guardians are accordingly diminishing. So between the action of the Labor Government and the policy of the General Council the sting has been taken out of the unemployed agitation and it has become quite constitutional and peaceful.

The Trades Councils' Movement.

A similar maneuver has been conducted in relation to the agitation for the re-ignition of the Trade Councils. Again on the initiative of the Communist Party a movement was set going to make of these local organizations of the trades unions a rallying center for activity and struggle. Trades Councils arose early in the nineteenth century as local combinations of unions in strikes and lock outs. They unite the unions of all industries in the council. They paved the way to the Trades Union Congress and at first were constituent parts of the Congress, but when the national trades unions became a force, they feared that these local combinations operating in the National Congress might be instrumental in checking the power of the growing bureaucracy in the unions and on the motion of John Burns, who pleaded that many unions were being represented twice over in the Congress thru the Trades Council, they were dismantled.

The national unions thus scored a big victory and for many years the Trades Councils were either isolated or turned into electoral machinery for parliamentary aspirants. Two factors helped to revive interest in them again after the war. The growth of the Labor Party and the sectional defeats of the unions. The Labor Party is based on the unions and as it grew in power the leaders became exceedingly conscious of the fact that without a strong individual membership subscribing to their program their position as leaders in politics was becoming precarious. The number of middle class people anxious to join the Labor Party encouraged them to launch the campaign for individual members as distinct from mass affiliation of the unions.

This led to the neglect of industrial matters by the Trades Councils during a period when the unions were suffering heavy defeats thru sectional action. The Communist Party pointed at once to the fact that they had machinery to hand in the Trades Councils for uniting the workers in common struggle and made capital out of the fact that the Labor Party had contributed to the weakening of the situation by concentrating the Trades Councils on electioneering at the expense of the industrial struggles. The agitation spread until a few months ago a national conference of Trades Councils was held in Birmingham led by Comrade Pollitt, an executive member of the Communist Party. This conference demanded re-affiliation to the Trades Union Congress amongst a number of other demands, both political and industrial. Again Bramley on behalf of the General Council, countered the proposal by calling a conference of the Trades Councils "with a view to the better co-ordination of the work of the Trades Union Congress and the Trades Councils." This was a much cleverer move than that adopted by his predecessors who had wanted to stamp out any such activity from the beginning.

The conference met and Bramley presented them with a series of proposals which ignored the principal demand of the Trades Councils and yet made a very plausible alternative. Instead of direct affiliation to the congress, he argued that it would make the congress too cumbersome and it would be better if the National Committee of the Trades Councils set up at the conference were represented on the General Council. In addition, in order to destroy the impression that the councils were of no value to the Trades Union Congress, they should become the means of distributing the literature of the congress, and joining with the General Council in trades union recruiting campaigns in the various localities. The Trades Councils are discussing these proposals at the present time and no doubt will have made a decision by the time of the Trades Union Congress in September. Their weakness lies in the fact that the trades unions object to the union funds and they have no sufficient resources to develop rapidly in opposition to these maneuvers. With a few slight modifications, it is most probable that Bramley's proposals will carry thru and once more the reformist elements will have at least temporarily drawn the sting from the agitation.

The Left Wing Program.

A third big development is the response of the General Council thru Bramley again to the agitation for

a left wing program in the union movement. During the last twelve months there has grown a considerable ferment amongst the trades union leaders. Such men as Hutchinson of the Engineering Union, Hicks of the Building Workers' Union, Purcell of the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Union, Cook of the Miners, have been ventilating their views in the columns of the "Labor Monthly" and the "Workers' Weekly" on the need for a left wing program and a new direction for the Trades Union movement.

Bramley thought things over, searched in a business-like way thru the records of the Trades Union Congresses and sorted out the resolutions of national importance that had been passed by succeeding congresses stretching over a period of years. Then, combining his research work with the more recent decisions, he crystallized them into a program which he proposes to place before the Trades Union Congress as its "Charter." Some of the demands appear most revolutionary, but the Charter must not be regarded as having anything to do with the means of getting the demands into operation. But first read:

"The Workers' Charter."

1. Nationalization of the land.
2. Nationalization of the railways.
3. Nationalization of mines and minerals.
4. Hours of labor — a legal maximum working week of 44 hours.
5. Legal minimum wage for each industry or occupation.
6. Pensions for all at the age of 60.
7. Pensions for mothers with dependent children.
8. Adequate provisions for unemployment, with proper maintenance for the unemployed.
9. Establishment of training centers for unemployed boys and girls, with the extension of training facilities for adults during periods of depression.
10. Provisions of proper housing accommodation.
11. Improved facilities to be provided by the state from elementary schools to universities.
12. The extension of state and municipal employment for the purpose of prompting social necessities and service.

There have been resolutions passed affirming each of these demands at one time or another in the Trades Union Congress.

The Charter will no doubt be passed at the next Trades Union Congress. All the propaganda thunder will have been stolen from the 'left' and their complaints dismissed by reference to the Charter. It will drive them to the issue of constitutional versus unconstitutional action. The Trades Union Congress led by the General Council will say "Here is our program of demands. It is impossible to secure them without the people vote for them thru parliament. It is the duty of those who now complain to awaken the unions to a sense of its parliamentary responsibility. Practically all the unions in the Trades Union Congress are affiliated to the Labor Party and we should strengthen its hands by a powerful campaign in the unions. The alternative is unconstitutional action against which the Trades Unions have set their face. Unconstitutional action means acting contrary to the rules and regulations of the unions and we are the custodians of these rules and regulations. Do you suggest that we should break our own trade union laws established thru many years of struggle?"

The "Charter" therefore represents a clever move to place the whole of the left wing in the trades union movement into an awkward position, with most of their immediate demands agreed upon insofar as they have put them forward as program demands for the unions. When placed in relation to the Unemployed Charter and the Trades Council proposals it represents the culmination of twelve months' strategy against the awakening left wing of the unions. Parallel with it there has been a consistent campaign against strikes and for industrial peace, goodwill between the workers and the employers. At the same time the General Council has been tolerant towards the unofficial strikers while disapproving of their actions. For example when the capitalist press came out with a vicious campaign against the Communist Party and the strikers during the recent unofficial strike on the railways, Bramley issued a statement to the effect that this was a useless and misleading campaign and that it was usually found that workers did not go on strike for fun. Invariably there was a good foundation for every strike other than mere agitation. In every one of the strikes of recent date, he stated, the workers who struck their work had been and were suffering under intolerable conditions and if those who complained of the strikes really wanted to see these unofficial outbreaks stopped they must join with

the unions round the conference table and remove the grievances by improved conditions of labor.

The Minority Movement Arises.

This rapid changing of position, of stroke and counter stroke is leading us quickly to exceedingly important developments. The formal acceptance of the demands from the left wing of the movement has its limits. To accept them may mean for a time that the central authorities in the Trades Union Movement has succeeded in driving the left wing to new positions. But acceptance has also its obligations. And the limits of their policy are nearly reached. This is made clear in the replies of Bramley concerning the unofficial strikes. Here he is brought up against the actual struggles of the workers against the bosses and has to call to the employers for help. So long as the demands of the left were within the limits of propaganda and inter-union relations he had scope for maneuvering. Now he must appeal for "goodwill" where there is none. The failure of the bosses to come to his aid simply intensifies and strengthens the position of the left wing in the unions who are insisting on a fighting policy and organizing their agitation in the development of what has become known as the Minority Movement.

This movement is the result of the initiative of the Communist Party. Starting with the most important industries, such as mining, engineering and transport, the party propagated the idea of organizing the union locals on the basis of immediate demands such as improvement in wages, shorter working hours, nationalization of certain industries, etc. In the mining industry the campaign has been particularly successful and the Party can say without hesitation that the election of A. J. Cook to the secretaryship of the Miners Federation of Great Britain is directly due to its initiative thru the Miners Minority Movement. The measure of our progress in the Engineering unions is indicated in the success of Comrade Tom Mann in the recent ballot in the Engineering Union for Parliamentary candidates. Mann topped the poll.

But more significant still is the development of shop committees in the railway workshops which led to the recent unofficial strike. For more than two years the men working in these workshops have been the victims of the inter-union wrangling between the craft unions and the National Union of Railwaymen. The Communist Party declared that the only possible means of combatting this state of affairs was to create workshop committees and use them as a driving force against the union bureaucracy. The strike came before the workshop committee organization had spread thruout the country. From this point of view the strike may be deemed premature. But with this point of view we are not particularly concerned. True the strike was defeated, but it has given an impetus to the campaign for the shop committees and exposed the leaders of the unions as treacherous reformists.

What answer can the General Council of the Trades Union Congress or the trades union bureaucracy give to this new development. It is useless to accuse the Minority Movement of the aim to smash the trades unions for they are continually campaigning for new leaders and slowly getting them. It is useless also for them to reply that they have put the demands of the Minority Movement on their program, for the demand of this movement is to fight for the program as well as to propagate it. A number of leaders are already affected by this new development and are sensitive to any accusations against their willingness to fight. The coming Minority Conference to be held in August of this year will be of immense importance and will indicate how far we have got in the development of this oppositional movement. It proposes on the basis of a common program of action to unite all the minorities into one big Minority Movement. If it is successful in this task the fight between the 'left' and the 'right' is likely to become hotter and hotter within a comparatively short period and affect the Labor Party profoundly.

The Labor Party "Left."

Immediately after the last general election and the formality of the Labor Government things pointed to the formation of a left wing in the Labor Party out of the Scottish members of parliament from the Glasgow I. L. P. This project was scuttled thru the inclusion of Wheatley in the Labor Cabinet. By this means MacDonald took the sting out of it, and its actions became more and more feeble. At the recent Conference of the Independent Labor Party, at which all its members were present not one offered the slightest criticism to MacDonald's betrayal of Socialism. It was profoundly clear from that moment that any opposition to MacDonald would have to begin in some other direction. The failure of these lead-

ers drove the issue back to the masses themselves.

The Minority Movement is the answer. Rising out of the economic struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party it forms the foundation of the oppositional movement to MacDonald's Labor Imperialist Government. This is the section of the working class movement which is the first to feel bitter resentment against the union bureaucracy and the Labor Government. At first it is stronger against the union bureaucracy than the government and for that reason digs itself deeper into the Labor Movement. It feels that it is the union bureaucracy that is letting them down in the actual fight before the Labor Government is called into action. For this reason the movement surges against the union leaders before it reaches the government driving some to fight for and some to fight against them. Those leaders who want to line up with the workers develop a resentment against the government because they feel that it is making the situation more difficult by the continual pleas concerning the difficulties of a Minority Government. These are becoming susceptible to the criticism of the Communist Party and begin to feel that their interests are bound up with a leftward movement. Then the fact that the Labor Party is composed in the main of all these unions causes a draught within its ranks which would rapidly fan the flames of discontent were it not for the moderating influence of MacDonald's excuse—that he has not a majority in parliament. This is the one big factor which militates against the rapid development of a left wing force in the Labor Movement directed against the Labor Government. If the Labor Government does not try to hold on to office longer than next year's budget we shall not see a very large political opposition in the Labor Party for a considerable time, and the oppositional movement will be directed against the Trades Union bureaucracy which in turn will endeavor to give it a political direction by holding out the golden dream of what will come when Labor has really a majority in parliament.

This latter maneuver is the only reply that the Bramleys can give to the growing Minority Movement in the unions. To a large extent it will carry weight in the minds of the workers but it will not stop the movement growing. On the other hand it will help the Communist Party to give the Minority Movement a deeper political consciousness. The Communist Party is the only body which has nothing to fear from these developments and everything to gain. It is laying the foundations of a revolutionary opposition to reformism in a manner characteristic of British Labor thruout its history. The Labor Party itself sprang from the trades unions as their experience destroyed their belief in the capitalist parties. Today the revolutionary opposition to reformism is developing in similar fashion as the actual experiences of the unions show the futility of reformist policy and leadership.

The Trades Union Congress, meeting in September, will be able to look back upon an eventful year and be brought face to face with new developments in all the large unions. It will try to escape under the influence of its parliamentarians. The voice of the Minority Movement and the Communist Party will be heard. The parliamentarian reformists will succeed in carrying the Congress with them without leaving any lasting impression. The Congress will pass and the forces I have described will take their course leading to a first class battle between the protagonists of Reform versus Revolution for the leadership of the labor movement.

Calles Stays Awhile.

HAMBURG, August 21.—President-elect Plutarco Calles of Mexico will stay here until Friday, when he will go to Berlin to be received by his friend, President Ebert. A good time will be had by all.

From Alphonse to Gaston.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—Chancellor Siepel of Austria today sent a congratulatory message to German Chancellor Marx on his supposed success at the London conference. Siepel thinks it guarantees world peace at last!

Send in that Subscription Today.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH SEASONABLE MODEL.



4838. Figured and plain crepe are combined in this style. The dress may be finished without the cape, and with short or long sleeves. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 5 1/2 yards of one material 40 inches wide if made with cape and long sleeves. If made as shown in the large view it will require 3 3/4 yards of plain material, and 1 1/2 yards of figured material 40 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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J. LOUIS ENGDARL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB. Editors Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

War Makers Busy

While all the peace conferences, reparations gatherings, reconstruction confabs, and universal justice sessions are going on, the capitalist world war makers are working overtime preparing ammunition and infernal machines for the coming war.

The Skoda Works, in Europe, the munition plants of France, the cannon factories of England and the airplane manufacturers of Germany and Italy are now operating at a feverish pace, piling up huge supplies of destruction.

In the United States, while unemployment is gripping every basic industry the munition factories are busier than ever. The findings of the Department of Commerce, 1923, Census of Manufacturers just issued, dealing with ammunition and related products, affords most instructive evidence of the energy with which our war makers are setting the pace in preparing the country for the next conflict.

The last biennial Census of Manufacturers tells us that the establishments engaged primarily in the production of ammunition and related products reported a total output valued at more than fifty-one million dollars. This is a rate of increase in the total as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year, of nearly fifty-three per cent. The rate of increase in the value of ammunition and related products was sixty-two and a half per cent.

The number of working men producing ammunition in the United States has increased twenty-five per cent within the last two years; the cost of materials nearly seventy-five per cent.

Since the last Census of Manufacturers there have been held at least half a dozen international peace gatherings of first magnitude. While the employing class phrasemongers were attempting to hide the imperialist intents and purposes of the ruling class behind a smokescreen of poisonous words, the munition makers were plying their trade more prosperously than ever.

This apparently strange contradiction is a grim reality confronting the workers today. This situation is a sad commentary on the likelihood of the international bankers and industrialists being able to bring peace to the world for even a limited number of years. While the meaningless words of an impossible peace are being uttered, the seeds of an impending hellish war are being sown.

Towards Splendid Isolation

In an address delivered before the Institute of International Politics of the Federal Council of Churches, Samuel G. Inman, a student of Latin-American problems, pointed out the great dangers to the United States of its being isolated by a united Latin-American opposition.

No one can overestimate the seriousness of this danger to the workers and farmers of the United States. Our imperialists are driving at such a headlong pace towards world domination that, in time, they are bound to win universal hatred. Such a "victory" will necessarily be the signal for a new world conflagration. Not only in Latin America, not only in the Far East and in Asia Minor, but also in Europe the American capitalists are rapidly extending their sway.

Our exploiters have at this moment an investment of more than \$7,000,000,000 in the markets and industries of the lesser industrially developed and the war-stricken countries. Handsome profits and fabulous dividends must be collected on these giant investments of the surplus value wrung from the American workers by our exploiting class. Security, in the terms of vassal governments, control of the natural resources of the country, and mortgages on the basic industries, is an essential guarantee demanded by our imperialists before they invest a single dollar.

Therein lie the dangers of the United States achieving this goal of splendid isolation. Sooner, rather than later, the hatred of the world will be won by our imperialists along with their domination of the markets and industries of the other countries. This means that the very working class whose products were taken from them to be invested by their bosses in the foreign lands, will be called upon to fight for the safety of these investments, for the continuity of the flow of dividends to the very class that is exploiting the masses of every country.

The times demand that the workers of the United States and the Latin-American countries get together with the working masses of all the other countries for organized united action against the serious menace of another world slaughter that will with certainty follow the presently brewing sharp conflict of interests among the various national, capitalist imperialist groups.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Miners Must Fight

Meeting in Herrin yesterday, the coal operators and their lieutenants make public the object of their plottings for the past two years—smash the wage scale of the miners and destroy their union. Frank Farrington, by playing around with the utopian schemes of class collaboration, with such buncombe as the talk of super-power plants as the cure for the miners' ills, and by joining hands with Lewis in putting across the three-year contract in such a fashion that it puts a rope around the Illinois miners' necks—Farrington has, by these and other methods, carefully prepared the way for the operators' conference in Herrin.

Of course, the union officials do not dare to sit openly into the Herrin conference. They will put up a bluff of fighting it. But they have nothing definite to offer. They continue to talk about cooperating with the bosses, they continue to propose collaboration schemes, that mean nothing except profits to the bosses. But what the miners need is a fighting leadership, district and national, that will go out and organize the miners 100% and then cut down the working day to 6 hours and the week to 5 days, without reduction of earning capacity of the miners.

Wisconsin No Exception

Much valuable ink and oceans of words have been spilled by our liberal political innocents and malcontents about the great panacea that LaFollette's "Wisconsin plan" has proved to the workers. All talk to this effect is as empty as it is loud. The Wisconsin plan of government is originally the same plan functioning thruout the country; the plan whereby the employing class utilizes the state machinery to oppress the workers and cripple them in their struggle for better employment and living conditions.

Thruout the country, Wisconsin and the other 47 states included, the court system is the pivotal point in the whole governmental organization being used against labor. Fresh evidence of this condition being a source of grave difficulties for the workers in LaFollette's state is revealed thru the issuing of a temporary injunction restraining the operation of the Wisconsin minimum wage law.

We see no cause for holding that the minimum wage of twenty-five cents an hour for adult women, as ordained by the Wisconsin minimum wage law, is a source of substantial relief to the working class. But the Wisconsin district court, at Superior, found it necessary to brand even this insignificant measure a violation of the constitutional provision guaranteeing the sacredness of the freedom of contract and private property. It is plain that in the Badger state, as in all the states where the reactionaries make no pretense about the progressive character of their administrations, the interests of the propertied class are held far above the welfare of the working masses.

In the light of an unbroken series of such experiences as the above with the Wisconsin judicial oligarchy, LaFollette's continuous talk about the tyranny of the court is quite useless. Our judicial oligarchy will be made impotent only when the entire system of government dominated by the employing class is gotten rid of by the exploited workers and the dispossessed farmers. The ownership of the means of production and exchange and of the governmental machinery by the bosses is alone responsible for the sufferings of the workers at the hands of the courts, legislatures, and executive bureaus.

It is this sore spot that LaFollette not only refuses to remove, but thru his economic and political program is seeking to perpetuate. His sham battles in the courts are no signs of friendship for the workers. They are that much dust thrown into the eyes of the working men. Fundamentally Wisconsin is as much a tool in the hands of the exploiters as any other state in the Union.

More evidence on the Russian Bolsheviks! Maj-Gen. Basil Tscheslavsky, formerly an officer in the Czar's army, is now working as a guard at the Western Electric Company's plant at Hawthorne. This is an outrage. Perhaps the publicity in the capitalist papers may mark a turning point in his fortunes. He would make a good substitute for a poodle on the Gold Coast.

Several hundred empty pocketbooks were found on the Dawes lawn in Evanston the morning after the notification ceremonies. The DAILY WORKER reporter did not lose the dollar and ten cents he had in his pocket, because he stayed away from Evanston when he heard that prominent republican politicians would attend in great numbers. Look out for political pickpockets.

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States shipping board, discovered that Coolidge is a friend of labor. He signed the "forty-eight hour week" bill for women when he was governor of Massachusetts. That was about the time he smashed the Policemen's Union with the aid of Samuel Gompers.

Labor fakery are a drug on the political market these days. They can be had for the asking. LaFollette has the largest collection. John W. Davis has some outstanding samples and even little "Cal," the most prominent strike breaker of them all, can boast of several stalwarts.

After Coolidge assumed the presidency he was visited by Samuel Gompers and a committee from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers assured Coolidge that while he voted the democratic ticket, he considered a republican perfectly reliable and not at all dangerous to business.

Bob's State Gives Labor Poor Wages

(Continued from page 1)

Wisconsin holds the unenviable twenty-ninth place in the ranks of the monthly wages paid the working men of the various states.

This low wage is significantly painful when one realizes that it is in no way due to a lack of industrial development. In Wisconsin 92.6 per cent of the workers engaged in manufacturing industries are employed by corporations. Wisconsin ranks fourth in the United States in the proportion of workers employed in manufacturing industries owned by corporations, but ranks only twenty-ninth in the average monthly wage paid to these working men.

Since this investigation was made Wisconsin wages have declined sharply. For all industries, according to the April, 1924, United States Monthly Labor Review, the average weekly wage in the Badger state was \$26.87 in December, 1920. Today, according to the June Report of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, the average weekly wage for all workers is only \$23.93.

While the wages are low, the hours of labor are long in Wisconsin. For the United States as a whole the proportion of wage-workers in the manufacturing industries having forty-eight hours or less of labor per week is 48.6 per cent. But in LaFollette's "Model Commonwealth," only 31.3 per cent of the workers engaged in the manufacturing industries have a forty-eight hour week or the average eight-hour day. The tenth in the number of men engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country, Wisconsin ranks only thirty-ninth in the proportion of its workers in these industries laboring forty-eight hours a week or under.

Cost of Living Mounting. With all the smoke raised by LaFollette and his forces about trust-busting and monopoly-stifling, the cost of living has been rising in Wisconsin as steadily as elsewhere.

Taking July, 1914, as a base of one hundred, as the normal point, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has found the cost of living to have risen in the state at least 61.7 per cent on July 1, 1924.

And the April, 1924, United States Monthly Labor Review tells us that Milwaukee, Wisconsin's leading city, is among the six highest cities in the increased retail cost of food. In February, 1924, thirty-three cities ranked lower than Milwaukee in the rise of the cost of living since 1913.

Open Shop Movement Powerful. Wisconsin is one of the banner states of the open shop movement of the country. Let us consult the secret minutes of the regular quarterly meeting of the Milwaukee Employers' Council, held on June 8, 1921, to get an idea of the extent of this anti-labor crusade. We quote verbatim:

"The Milwaukee Employers' Council is at present composed of twenty-eight industrial groups, representing a total of six hundred and sixty-two plants and approximately sixty thousand employees on wages.

All the principal industries are represented and we are organizing new groups every month. At present the council represents

INDIANA LA FOLLITES WILL VOTE IN STATE FOR OLD PARTY TICKETS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—LaFollette Progressive Party in Indiana will steer clear of the state issues and conduct a "purely LaFollette-Wheeler campaign," according to the Wisconsin senator's chiefs attending the state convention of third party delegates here today. A. F. Bentley, of Paoli, state chairman of the Indiana Progressive Action League, who presided at the opening session of the convention, declared LaFollette-Wheeler men would "vote in the state election on their old party affiliations."

considerably more than half of Milwaukee's industrial strength.

"The object of the council is the establishment and maintenance of the open shop in the Milwaukee industrial district.

"Members of council groups receiving this report, who may know of other open shop employers not yet members of a council group, will confer a favor by notifying the proper delegate or the undersigned."

"J. M. Bell, Secretary Manager." This report goes on to boast of the Milwaukee Council having membership in the notorious national open shop organization, the League for Industrial Rights, and of playing an active part in the fight against the job printers for a forty-four hour week and in the strikes of the tailors and sheet metal workers.

Turning to the May, 1924, "Members' Supplement—Freedom in Employment" published monthly by the Milwaukee Employers' Council, we further find that: "The printing industry is now overwhelmingly open shop in Milwaukee, and in due course we expect to see the allied photo-engraving and electrotyping industries follow suit. We shall not rest until this is accomplished."

This same bulletin then, speaking for the anti-union employers, announces: "In Milwaukee we actually have a large proportion of open shop in building construction; perhaps sixty-five per cent; but we have a timidity, a lack of principle, a disregard for the public welfare and a general apathy to overcome in certain groups of our business men, in order to increase this percentage and put this great industry on the same basis with our other great industries."

And in its June, 1924, supplement the Milwaukee Employers' Council proudly declares: "The Milwaukee Branch, National Metal Trades Association, is apparently leading the country in its apprenticeship work. We are so informed at least, by George W. Jones of the open shop Review, who spent a week in Milwaukee in May."

"This kind of work is of the utmost importance to the open shop. Other industries are greatly in need of such work—notably the building industry, which in Milwaukee must soon do something constructive, either in minor apprenticeship work or in adult intensive training. The

apprentice movement in the metal trades should help other movements to get started."

Smashing the Unions. The terrific drive these open shop workers have been waging against the workers was roundly denounced by the State Federation of Labor in its 1923 convention in a special resolution from which we produce in part:

"The railroad owners have set out to wreck the shop crafts unions by organizing scab unions or so-called company associations of employees, and are endeavoring to compel all shop crafts workers to join these scab unions, by threatening discharge and visiting other punishment upon the workers for failing to join these scab unions, and

"Whereas, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo Railways in Wisconsin are at present engaged in this insidious plan now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor hereby serves notice upon the railroad owners that the visitation upon the workers of these unfair and outrageous conditions will not be tolerated."

Private detective agencies do a flourishing business in Wisconsin strike breaking. Mr. L. B. Lamfrom, who was counsel for the Milwaukee Employers' organization at the height of its offensive against the workingmen in 1921, was at the same time also the attorney for the infamous Russell Detective Agency.

Testifying before the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commissioner on October 17, 1921, Walter G. Russel, the head of this scab-herding agency stated that his firm now employs twelve hundred detectives, and answering the question as to what line of work these agents do, said: "If you ask, do we do strike work, yes. Do we put men in factories to report information to the heads of firms? I would say yes. Do we have men in unions? Yes."

Allied With Open Shoppers.

Not only do the enemies of the workers meet with no opposition from the progressive LaFollette government in Wisconsin, but this government covertly and overtly aids and abets their anti-labor activities.

Describing the proceedings of the State Federation of Labor Convention, the Milwaukee Sentinel for July 22, 1920, said: "Administrative bodies were flayed for alleged failure to prosecute employers who, labor says, violate the provision compelling the advertisement of the fact that a strike is in progress when labor is imported to fill strikers' places."

At its 1921 convention the State Federation of Labor was forced to protest against open shop construction in the erection of high schools. The special resolution against this policy of the government read:

"Whereas the carpenters of the Fox River Valley District Council consisting of those cities from Fond du Lac to Green Bay, inclusive, have been on strike since the first of May, fighting against the so-called 'Open Shop' which the contractors are endeavoring to impose upon them, and

"Whereas, the Ludolph M. Hanson Construction Company, one of the largest contracting firms of the Fox River Valley, trying to force the so-

called 'Open Shop' on the carpenters, is building a \$450,000 high school in the city of Two Rivers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the State Federation of Labor here in convention assembled appoint a committee of three . . . to visit the high school job in Two Rivers as soon as possible to use their influence to persuade the above firm to use fair labor on their construction work."

Trade Union Movement Weak. Since LaFollette has for years been posing as a defender of the interests of the workers, it would be in order to expect a strong trade union movement in the state where his word is law. Nothing of the sort is the case. The Wisconsin trade union movement, tho on many occasions showing hopeful signs of militancy and genuine progressivism, is lamentably weak in numbers and strength to resist the aggression of the highly organized open shoppers of the state.

From its official 1920 convention proceedings we learned that in the year 1919-1920, before the fierce open shop drive was launched, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor had a total affiliated membership of only 51,645. Of these a maximum of 30,977 were employed in the manufacturing industries of the state. At this time, there were, according to the findings of the United States Census of Manufacturers, 263,949 wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Wisconsin. Compare these figures with the fact that the Milwaukee Employers' Council alone represented sixty thousand or more than half of the industrial strength of the leading industrial city in the state.

Of course, even this strength of the trade unions was reduced by the vicious open shop drive of 1921, as can be seen from the following report on membership made to the 1922 convention of the State Federation of Labor:

"The affiliated unions show a decrease of but sixteen per cent in membership at the close of the year, as compared with the same months of the previous year. . . . The fiscal year has closed with many unpleasant memories to the workers and their families due to unemployment and the desperate efforts of capital to annihilate their organizations. . . . How helpless the Wisconsin workers are despite their heroic resistance, before the open shoppers of LaFollette's state is thus vividly described as follows in "The Next Step—A Program of Construction, Proposed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, J. J. Handley, Secretary-Treasurer: (Page 4)

"Employees who have been prominent in union activities are being discharged all over the state, not because there is no work for them, but in order that the employers may put into their places workers from other cities. The dismissed employees, in their turn, must leave their homes and families and go on to other cities at great expense to themselves and at the risk of increasing the unemployment of these cities."

This is the freedom enjoyed by the workers in LaFollette's "Model Commonwealth."

Protect the Poor Bondholders

By EARL R. BROWDER.

A VALIANT champion has been found for the rights of the oppressed holders of railroad bonds! It is none other than the weekly publication, Labor, organ of the railroad unions. The unions and their paper are popularly supposed to be fighting for the interests of the workers in the railroad industry, of those workers who are all exploited by capitalism. But that is an illusion! What they are fighting for is "justice;" and "justice" is seen as something in common between the bondholders and the workers as against another "factor" in the railroad industry known as "watered stock." The labor movement, my children, we are told, is not a class struggle of the workers against the exploiters—it is a movement of the bondholders and workers against those who take dividends "unfairly" from both.

This is the meaning of an editorial in the current issue of Labor. Dealing with a merger by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which will result in increased dividends to common stock, Labor says:

"Bondholders, who paid real money for their securities, get no increase. Their dollars are working dollars, not speculative dollars, and therefore in the same class as the employees, but most of their owners haven't sense enuf to know it."

"Real money" is in the same class as "employees," the dividends which it extracts from the surplus labor of the workers' "honorably earned wages," and but for the stubborn lack of common sense on the part of the misled bondholders this common interest, which transcends all other economic and social factors, would bring the bondholders and workers into the same common organization.

A balder statement of the balderdash that fills the heads of our "labor leaders" would be hard to find. It is the same crude class-collaboration bunk that the railroad shop unions are peddling to their members in the infamous "B. & O. co-operation plan." It is the same philosophy that underlies the treacherous surrender to LaFollette and the sabotaging of the Farmer-Labor party. It is the thot which causes the leaders of the railroad unions to surrender the demands of their membership for better wages, and to submit to arbitration, labor boards and similar schemes to oppress and rob the railroad workers.

Against this poison class of class collaboration that turns the unions into auxiliaries of capitalism, into "company unions" in all but name, which threatens the very life of the labor movement if it is not uprooted and thrown out—against this insidious invasion of bourgeois thot which is paralyzing the labor movement, the workers have only one rallying center.

This center of opposition to class collaboration is the left wing, with its militant program of amalgamation of the isolated craft unions into powerful industrial organizations, of the organization of the unorganized by means of a great modern campaign prepared on a mass scale, of the launching of a

class political party of Labor, of the organizational alliance internationally with the revolutionary workers of all the rest of the world.

Railroad workers! If you do not wish to unite with the bondholders, you must unite with the amalgamationists and left-wingers and adopt their program. If you are against this disgusting class collaboration, then you must adopt the policies of class struggle. Out of the swamp of B. & O. plans, of alliances with Wall Street thru "labor banks," of LaFollettism and class collaboration, the only clear course is that pointed out by the Communists.

The War for Democracy

By W. J. WHITE

HE fought for democracy and to make the world safe for the plutocracy.

The August sun was beating down on his convulsed form, as it twitched and jerked under the force of an epileptic fit. Saliva spewed from his lips as nature endeavored to restore his poor bruised body to its normal functioning. The charge of shrapnel that had burst his skull like an egg shell had been more merciful to his comrades who now rest in their graves o'er which bloom the poppies of famed Flanders fields.

Women were calling on the men to go to his relief. Shuddering they stood viewing with drawn and distorted faces this semblance of death, which has always caused our race to look with horror upon those stricken.

This poor torn, battered and warped wreck of humanity whose struggling to feed, had sent tingling thrills of joy and pride thru the breast of some glad mother, now lay convulsively struggling back to his burden of misery and woe. A mother patted his

poor shrapnel torn head upon her lap, while another put a cup of water to his froth flecked lips. He shrank back from the fanning of his cap, that another in her sympathy had taken up, and was trying to cool the sweltering brow, as she had struck him a mortal blow.

No greater lie was ever given to the world than that man is naturally bad. No greater curse can be perpetuated than the one the priests and preachers foist upon a long suffering people that men and women are bad by nature.

This poor twisted and distorted wraith of humanity as he struggled back to consciousness was surrounded by humanity in whose every move the lie was given that man is naturally bad. Sympathy was personified in every move as men chafed his torn limbs trying to restore the arrested circulation. No question there on his, alien birth. No sarcastic comment on his bearing a name that ended in skil. He fought to make the world safe for democracy.

Curses on his lips sounded like the anthem of some mighty organ. His swearing sounded like some epic poem. His face shone in the light of the

electric lamp like some saint of old sworn to go forth to find the holy grail. He too had fought for democracy. He had gone out to make war to stop wars. Wounded and down and out he had fallen on the streets of an Eastern city from hunger. In another he had been discharged from the hospital hardly able to stagger to the street. Born on the soil and in America, his dead mother a member of one of the families that had come over in the Mayflower, he stood in that old village tin shop passing out the identification papers that showed who and what he was, damning to hell and back, the system that made him a pauper-wanderer on the face of his native land, while the men who had had charge of the funds that should have taken care of such as he, were at large, after having stolen millions.

He had fought to make the world safe for democracy, but he cursed the democracy he had saved, to hell and back.

Individually man is a weak being, but strong in union with others.—Condorcet. Revolutionary changes always begin in the minds of men.