

MCDONALD RESIGNS WEDNESDAY

Morgan Plans to Give France Two Billions

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is a serious crop shortage in Germany. The capitalist press of the United States will not attribute this to "Communist mismanagement," as they do droughts, tidal waves and other misfortunes that occasionally visit Russia. Germany is ruled by the capitalist class and until they were beaten by the capitalists of the Allied combination, were looked upon as efficient managers. But it appears that they have lost their punch and all attempts to inject pep into them has failed. The best of efficiency experts can do nothing with a rotten system.

EVEN the pacifists are getting tired protesting against the military programs of the American capitalist class. Oswald Garrison Villard, one of their outstanding leaders is busy trying to elect Robert Marion LaFollette president of the United States, and manage his open shop mine in between. Queer how open shoppers flock to "Fightin' Bob." There is Warren S. Stone and others who fortunately for themselves have not had the spotlight of publicity thrown on their relations with their employes.

THE National Guard Association is protesting against the elimination from war department figures of increased appropriations for the National Guard. The world flight of the United States aviators was made the jumping-off ground for a big campaign for larger appropriations for a gigantic air navy. General Pershing, champion militarist of America is slated for the job of secretary of war. The United States is getting its spurs sharpened for the next blood bath. The pacifists are helpless to stop it even if they would. The working class alone can put an end to war by waging war to end war on the capitalist system.

THE German nationalists are about to be paid for allowing the Dawes' plan to go over. The present German cabinet is slated to go and another one with a representation of three monarchists on it will take its place. It is also rumored that President Ebert, socialist, will resign and that Chancellor Marx, Catholic, will take his place. The monarchists want the chancellorship and no doubt will get it. "Democracy" has worked well in Germany! What have the workers left of the gains made in the revolution? (Continued on page 6)

Portuguese Counterfeit, Too.
LISBON, Oct. 6.—A factory for turning out spurious currency in wholesale lots was raided by police here.

It Sure Is a Hot Place.
ROME, Oct. 6.—A fire today on the top floor of the chamber of deputies was extinguished with small damage.

It's your paper—Build on it!

KLUX MAYOR BREAKS UP BLOOR MEETING AT CHRISTOPHER, ILL.

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Oct. 6.—The mayor of this city, a well known Ku Kluxer, staged a grand attack on the Communists at a meeting of the Workers Party on Sunday at Trustees Miners' Hall. Mother Bloor was scheduled to speak. When she arrived she encountered a large crowd in the street with the mayor frantically shouting at the comrades that they cannot hold any meeting in Christopher. The mayor had entered the hall, Mother Bloor was told by the comrades, and had chased every one out into the street. Mother Bloor addressed herself to the crowd in the street. She asked all those who wanted to attend the meeting to follow her to the city limits. Everyone in the crowd went along and a splendid Communist meeting was held out in a country road lit up by one solitary flashlight.

The whole audience sat down under a big tree and the meeting proceeded until the very end without any further interference. The comrades are delighted with the way Mother Bloor put it over on the Ku Klux mayor of Christopher.

U. S. MONEY TO WIN FRENCH AID TO WALL STREET

Line Up Paris Diplomat Against Soviet Russia

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Discovery that official spokesmen of the United States government—which means the Coolidge administration—have "unofficially" suggested to the French government that the American people will give the French \$2,000,000,000 in interest charges on the war debts in the next ten years, if the French will agree to a refunding of that debt, has been confirmed here from absolutely authoritative sources.

This secret deal was proposed before the French accepted the Morgan-Dawes plan of collecting reparations from Germany. It may be taken as the price which Morgan & Co. decided their American subjects should pay for the acceptance by France of a reorganization of Germany.

Will Accept Default.
In detail it is a proposal that France refund her \$4,000,000,000 debt to America, on condition that a ten-year moratorium on interest be given by America. Ten years' interest at five per cent on \$4,000,000,000 is \$2,000,000,000.

This is the first installment of the European default on the war loans that the United States is to acknowledge; others, more serious by far, will follow if Europe does not find some magical means of paying.

This offer of two billion dollars to France, coming just at the time when Mr. Hughes is most anxious to prevent France from recognizing Russia, might be construed as having an anti-Russian significance. However, its chief purpose is reported to have been the bringing of the French politicians into line for the Morgan-Dawes scheme, like the secret clauses underlying most of the European treaties.

Try to Strengthen France.
Its effect, if accepted by the French government, would presumably be to strengthen the franc on the European exchanges, and to impress the smaller states of Europe with the value of French alliances.

Claim American Killed in Mexican Oil Strike District

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—United States Consul James B. Stewart, at Tampico, has notified the state department that Mr. William B. Massey, the terminal superintendent of the Metropolitan Oil Company, has met death at Tomo, a small town in the oil area. The Mexican charged with the killing is Jaquin Saenz. For some time there has been a strike of the oil workers in this district. The private corporations, principally Americans, have been resisting the application of the Mexican labor laws.

Worry About the Dirigible.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is possible that the dirigible ZR-3 may start its flight from Germany to the United States on next Thursday, but Saturday, Oct. 11, is the most probable date, said a dispatch to the navy department from Captain George W. Steele, senior American observer at Friedrichshafen.

WORKERS GET BLAMED AGAIN FOR WRECK ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Three employes of the Long Island railroad were held responsible by the interstate commerce commission today for a derailment of a passenger train at Long Island City on July 30, when one passenger was killed and fifty were injured. The derailed train collided with an electric locomotive.

THIS IS WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S DREAM OF IDEAL CITY

Two men were slain here today, one by police when he was mistaken for a bandit and the other, presumably a "gang" victim. R. Manthey, chief engineer of the Certified Ice Cream company was shot dead by policemen who came on him and two other men in an alley beside the company's plant. Police said they thought the men were bandits and that they opened fire when the men failed to heed their command to halt. E. J. Corrigan was thrown from a speeding automobile and died without regaining consciousness. He is believed to have been a victim either of beer runners or of Chicago's latest taxi war.

25,000,000 TO FOLLOW RADIO DURING WINTER

Expect Half of U. S. to Become Fans Soon

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—American radio leaders gathered here today to perfect voluntary agreements that are necessary to assure entertainment for 25,000,000 wireless devotees this winter.

Newspaper men, representatives of the big broadcasting stations, scientists, government experts and manufacturers of radio equipment were included in the delegations. Spend \$400,000,000.

Authorities estimated that nearly \$400,000,000 has been expended in the last year for radio equipment and that within five years half of the people of the United States will be among the nightly "listeners in" to the various broadcasting services.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who opened the "convention" formally tonight, said today that the program calls for allocation of wave lengths, studies of interference problems and a campaign to obtain from congress adequate regulatory legislation.

"Not only are there questions of orderly conduct between the multitude of radio activities in which more authority must be exerted in the interest of every user whether sender or receiver, but the question of monopoly in radio communication must be squarely met," Hoover declared.

Predicts Monopoly.
"It is not conceivable that the American people will allow this new-born system of communication to fall exclusively into the power of any individual group or combination. "It cannot be thought that any single person or group shall ever have the right to determine what communication may be made to the American people."

Will He Make Good?
Hoover placed himself against censorship of broadcast material either by individuals or the government. While favoring a free development of radio communication, Hoover emphasized the necessity of further legislation. He said the problems involved in government regulation are "the most complex and technical that have yet confronted congress."

Among the subjects for consideration will be division of wave lengths among the several classes of stations, possible revision of the zoning plan, power requirements and limitations, improvement of programs, revision of class requirements and the question of licenses for operators.

MELLON TRUST GRABS PROFITS IN ALUMINUM

Andy Has Several Ways to Control Market

(By The Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Andy Mellon's aluminum trust comes in for rough criticism at the hands of the Federal Trade Commission, in the report just made to the senate on the latter's inquiry as to why house furnishings are so costly.

The third section of this report, dealing with kitchen utensils, is now complete.

Make Cooking Utensils.
"The Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co.," says the commission, "is the largest manufacturer of cooking utensils in the United States and is affiliated with the Aluminum Co. of America. The competitive methods of this company include various kinds of price discrimination between customers."

"In some cases special discounts have been made in consideration of carrying a full line; in other instances discounts have been granted in consideration of the favored organization handling the Goods company's products exclusively. The Goods company has also been active in maintaining resale prices. Data from several sources show that the Goods company has received a special five per cent discount on purchases from the Aluminum Co. of America."

Mellon's squeezing of the households of the nation is seen in the next sentences in the report: "The Aluminum Co. of America has a practically complete monopoly of the production of aluminum in the United States, and is the only domestic source of supply for aluminum cooking utensil manufacturers. This fact, combined with a high protective tariff on aluminum, enables it to control the price of aluminum."

Has Subsidiaries, Too.
What aluminum war Mellon does not manufacture directly, thru his Aluminum Goods concern and his United States Aluminum Co., subsidiary to the Aluminum Co. of America, he grudgingly permits other makers to turn out, if they can stand the long delays of delivery of sheet aluminum which he imposes. From 30 to 55 per cent of the orders are shipped in the month in which shipment is due. In some cases, he dumps big quantities of metal on a customer who cannot use it, or he fails to deliver at all. The federal trade commission suggests that the aluminum combine seems to be violating the terms of the "consent decree" under which the department of justice dropped an anti-trust suit some time ago—that that decree was totally inadequate to restore competitive conditions in the industry.

Controls the Industry.
The same report shows that there is no real competition in the production of vacuum cleaners, washing machines, sewing machines and refrigerators. The Singer sewing machine corporation controls 75 per cent of the business in that industry.

Expect Action in Courts.
Action in the United States courts under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Aluminum company of America, controlled by the family of secretary of the treasury Mellon, was forecast today as a result of the report of the federal trade commission charging the company with the maintenance of a monopoly.

The Aluminum company and its subsidiaries were declared to be violating the consent decree entered against them in 1912 under the Sherman law. The report of the federal trade commission was submitted to the senate in response to a resolution asking for information on trade conditions of household furnishings.

Hitch Italy and Belgium.
ROME, Oct. 6.—Quirinal circles here assert that the engagement of Prince Piedmont and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium will be announced on the prince's return from South America, the end of this month.

ANTHRACITE MINERS FEEL LASH OF MINE OWNERS WHEN LOCAL GRIEVANCE STRIKES ARE BANNED

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, the twin cities of northeastern Pennsylvania, thirty minutes apart on an electric road, are synonymous names when used in the discussion of anthracite coal. In these cities and the many dilapidated towns that surround them, live the thousands of miners with their families. To the casual passerby, these thousands of human beings are regarded as necessary evils or as objects of curiosity, but in the large cities where the product of the miner is sold at a high price, they are usually regarded as money hogs and grafters because of that fact.

To the student of human nature and the observer who stays in these parts for a while, a much different picture is presented, for he faces daily the stern realities of life as they present themselves. He sees the wan and sallow faces of the men as they wearily walk homeward from the mine, here and there he can see a crew of workers engaged in the task of bolstering up a house that has sunk several feet, a result of a cave-in of old mine workings and the "too numerous" things that daily come into view.

Too many people consider the miner in an unfavorable light, because they do not even stop to consider who gets the enormous price they pay for the coal they use. They seem to take (Continued on page 5.)

REPORT SEVEN KILLED, 57 WOUNDED IN AN ELECTION DAY CLASH IN CUBA

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
HAVANA, Oct. 6.—The military guard about the presidential palace was heavily reinforced today as a result of the fatal election battle at Camaguey, in which seven men were killed and 57 wounded.

Fifteen of the wounded men are in grave condition. The pitched battle in the streets of Camaguey between adherents of former president Menocal and police raged for two hours. Buildings along the streets were riddled with bullets and windows smashed.

Soldiers Patrolled City.
Soldiers were called from their barracks and finally restored order. Fearing at Camaguey is running high.

At 2:35 o'clock this morning wire communication between Havana and Camaguey was interrupted. The last message sent before the wires were cut was that soldiers were patrolling the city and that order prevailed.

The fighting followed an attack upon Menocal's special train near Camaguey. A number of shots were fired at the train and two men were wounded.

Tried to Disarm Police.
General Menocal, who is a candidate for president, had accused president Zayas and other members of the Cuban government of working for the election of his opponent—General Machado, a liberal.

According to adherents of Gen. Machado political followers of Menocal started the trouble by attempting to disarm the Camaguey police.

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS FACE NEW PROBLEMS

The last meeting of the City Central Committee of the Young Workers League marked the beginning of a new era for the League in this city. At this meeting a plan of reorganization on the basis of working area branch was brought in, thoroughly discussed and adopted as a first step towards the organization of our League on shop nuclei basis.

A time limit of one month was set to complete this tremendous step forward toward the founding of our League upon the only basis which will enable us to become a mass organization. (Continued on Page 2.)

DAWES PLAN OVERESTIMATES THE ABILITY OF GERMAN NATION TO PAY

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Fifth Article)

One of the cardinal errors of the Dawes scheme is its gross over-estimate of the economic capacity of present-day Germany to pay reparations. This insistence on blinking the effects of the war and the subsequent financial collapse arises from the fact that the Ex-

perimental part of Schleswig was given to Denmark. Thru a fraudulent plebiscite a large proportion of the coal reserves was handed over to the Polish capitalists by the Entente. We are not speaking of the huge colonies and foreign capital investment losses at this time.

Under the so-called peace arrangements Germany was deprived of ten per cent of its population, 12 per cent (Continued on page 6)

INDICTMENT OF COMMUNIST, RED TREATY, ISSUES

Expect King to Oust the Parliament Thursday

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.—The MacDonald Labor Cabinet has decided tentatively to resign. The Labor prime minister will propose the resignation of his cabinet at Wednesday's session of parliament.

This decision of the Labor cabinet is brot on by the motion of the Tories demanding a censure of all parties responsible for the quashing of the indictment of the editor of the "Workers Weekly," official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

May Dissolve House of Commons.
The resignation of MacDonald's cabinet means also that the dissolution of parliament will be sought. By Thursday it is expected that the king will be asked for the formal decree dissolving the House of Commons.

It is not yet certain what the attitude of the labor party will be to the motion which the liberal party will make demanding an inquiry into the dropping of the indictment against the Communist leader. MacDonald has declared:

"I will explain the quashing of the Communist indictment in the Commons. Then if the House votes censure of the government, the cabinet will accept the vote as meaning that immediate resignation is in order. I have been carrying burdens perhaps too heavy for any man. If I am to be relieved of the strain I shall rejoice for myself but not rejoice at the prospect of confusion and frustrated achievement."

Ranks of Tories Divided.
There is much division in the ranks of the liberals and Tories as to what course they will take on the Communist indictment and the Soviet Russian treaty. Many capitalists fear a general election now.

They fear the depressing and disturbing influence such a contest would have on trade. The other day, thirty liberal members of the House of Commons issued a proclamation repudiating the official party statement against the Russian treaty.

Judge Out of Town; Trial of Bugler for Murder Is Held Up

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 6.—Trial of Roland R. Pothier, former sergeant-bugler, jointly accused with Capt. Robert Rosenbluth of the murder of Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, will be resumed tomorrow in district judge Edward E. Cushman's court. No court was held today, judge Cushman being out of town.

Neck and Neck With Chicago.
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6.—The heaviest week end automobile toll in the history of Colorado was recorded today with the death of eight persons and injury to 15 others thruout the state.

FILM FRIGHTENS PHILADELPHIA MOVIE CENSOR

Pales at "The Beauty and the Bolshevik"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The film, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," the Red Army romance which was shown with tremendous success in New York City, was held up by the Pennsylvania board of censors on the ground that it was "Soviet propaganda and tended to incite class conflict."

The censors declared that the picture put the landowner and property owner in a most unfavorable light and promoted the idea of confiscation.

Board Has No Authority.
These were the flat-footed statements of the board upon which they refused to grant a license, despite the fact that the board has no authority whatsoever to hold up a film on grounds of differences of political or social theories.

The Committee for International Workers' Aid, which is running this picture, was compelled to resort to legal counsel and only upon the threat that the matter will be taken up to court did the censors grant a new hearing and finally allowed the picture to be shown. William Weinstein, secretary of the International Workers' Aid, and David Wallenstein, Philadelphia attorney, pointed out to the censors that the picture records events in Russia and that matters pertaining to division of the land among the poor peasants and the fight against the land owners and the factory owners were historical facts which the picture accurately presents. The New York State Board as well as the National Board of Review, have both passed the picture without any eliminations.

Show Film Oct. 11.
The film will be shown Oct. 11, instead of Oct. 4, as previously announced, at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring streets. All workers should see this new feature film which presents the struggles of the Russian workers. All tickets bought for Oct. 4 will be good for Oct. 11.

Buffalo Books Beauty and Bolshevik.
The latest fiction picture produced in Soviet Russia, adapted in this country under the name of "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," will be shown at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Broadway theater, on Saturday afternoon and evening, October 25.

Working class organizations in any part of the country that desire to run this famous and successful picture should apply to the Motion Picture Department, International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill.

Russian-Japanese Treaty Still Open, Says M. Melnikov

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
MOSCOW, Russia, Oct. 6.—The Russo-Japanese treaty is still unsettled and will continue to be so until Japan makes up her mind to retire from northern Sakhalin, just as she entered, free of spoils, was the gist of a statement made by M. Melnikov, chief of the far-eastern department of the soviet foreign office.

It will be remembered that for over a year the Russo-Japanese negotiations have been going on and Russia has been holding out and is still holding out for a treaty free from plunder. Japan insists upon oil and coal rights and other concessions from northern Sakhalin.

They're Not All So Lucky.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 6.—Loss of a set of store teeth, knocked from his mouth by the force of the impact was the only damage suffered today by Daniel Hostettler, farmer, from the collision of a passenger train and his automobile at a grade crossing here. The machine was wrecked and Hostettler was hurled more than 30 feet but escaped unhurt.

Have you heaved your brick?

MEXICAN CHARGES INVESTORS FROM FOREIGN LANDS SEEK TO MUTILATE REVOLUTION'S PROGRAM

(By The Federated Press)
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6.—"We need foreign capital, we invite foreign investments in Mexico, but we do not want capital from large trusts run by men interested only in coupon-clipping and who look upon the workers only as a source of piling up wealth," was the statement of President Obregon to a group of American employers in banquet assembled in Mexico City.

He asked financial interests to co-operate in carrying out the revolutionary program of the last 10 years to help the workers to a better economic existence.

The majority of foreign investors, especially Americans, he said, have tried to mutilate the program of the revolution and to present it to the world as an anarchist attempt to deprive the capitalists of their gains, because they feared their fortunes would

BLACK AND BLUE PREDOMINATE IN PARTY COLORS AS LIQUORED LADIES AND LEGISLATORS LIVEN UP COURT

The way of the politician is hard, so near election time. If a poor democrat worried, by his chances at the polls goes out with a worried republican, and gets drunk and beats up a copper or two he may even be arrested.

Republican state senator John T. Joyce representing the 29th senatorial district and state representative Lawrence O'Brien, a democrat from the same district, went out on a "little party" Sunday night and ended up in the Austin police station charged with disorderly conduct, driving an auto while drunk, and assault and battery.

The solons didn't know what to say or what to do. In their efforts to forget the cares of politics they had succeeded in inducing a state where they didn't remember anything. The story the police tell is something like this: One of the two worthy ornaments of the state house at Springfield was driving a car up Washington boulevard. Now, the car was going as if it didn't like either side of the street. Police officer Tom O'Connell of the traffic squad stopped the car and the two legislators jumped out and started to beat him up. Two ladies also jumped out of the car but instead of stopping to see the fight, they went and the police believe they are still going. No trace has been found of them up till now. Police officer Victor Larson of the Austin station, passing on his way home thought that the fight was a public one and in a spirit of sportsmanship, joined in on the side of his brother officer. The effects of old J. Moonshine Barleycorn soon began to tell on the senator and his partner, however. The police subdued the pair and took them to the station.

Their condition was such that they didn't even remember who they were so they were booked on the three charges. Possibly if they had remembered, they wouldn't have been booked.

Pictures not Judge's Cause Worry.
That is the story the police tell. The legislators don't want to tell any story till after election, they say. Yesterday morning when they were brought before Judge Joseph W. Schulman in speeders' court, they were chiefly worried about the attempts of the news photographers to get their pictures. Before their case was called there were a half dozen conferences between the interested parties in the judge's chambers. When their case was finally called only their lawyer appeared at the bar. The senator and representative were alike absent. The judge turned to the police officers.

"Till After Election."
"Are you officers willing that I grant a postponement in this case? Till after, ah, you know. Are you?" asked the judge. The two coppers looked at each other dumbly and said nothing. Again the judge. "It's all right with you if I give these gentlemen time to prepare their case, isn't it?"

Again nothing but a look of dumbness was to be seen on the faces of the officers of the law. Finally the judge said it right out in open court. "Are you willing to grant a postponement till after election?" And the look he gave the cops said more plainly than words, "You thick witted turkeys."

Intelligence Dawns.
A look that in a way resembled intelligence, dawned on the face of one cop. To the other one he whispered for a moment. A look crept over the face of the second copper that might have indicated to an anthropologist, had one been there, that his prehis-

toric ancestors had had brains. "Yeh, judge, yeh, it's O. K. with us," they said in chorus.

In the meantime, neither of the solons had come near the bar or within range of the cameras of the news photogs. "Case continued till November 10," barked the judge. "Call the next case."

More Trouble.
But, and, we betide. The troubles of Joyce and O'Brien were not over. The news photogs, smelling a rat while the conferences were going on, divided their forces. One man stood behind the judge, one took up his stand in the main part of the court and the third waited on the stairs for departure of the gentlemen from the 29th senatorial district.

The man in the court room managed to make a flashlight of representative O'Brien. O'Brien's bodyguard of about 12 tough eggs, which until then had been quiet and unnoticed, began to fume. When on the stairs they met M. Koste, the third picture man; they took their revenge. They kicked his camera out of his hand and began assaulting him. He gave as good as he got, but by this time the police knowing who their prisoners were, no longer remained neutral. Officer Freeman of the Desplaines street station thinking to distinguish himself in the eyes of two mighty politicians, took a healthy sock at the eye of the photographer. Yelling to the gentlemen who were trying to avoid publicity to "beat it," Freeman dragged Koste off to a cell.

Frank Gondeck, a reporter, remonstrated with Freeman and was also taken off to a cell. He was later released, but Koste was booked for disorderly conduct. Later Judge Schulman no doubt thinking that the favors he had shown to the two legislators had contributed to the trouble, ordered that Koste be released on his own bond.

Koste intends going before Judge Schulman this morning and demanding a warrant charging assault and battery against Mr. O'Brien. Freeman has already been suspended from the police force as the result of a complaint lodged with Chief Collins by Koste's paper.

The troubles of a politician are numerous before election time.

Churches Line Up With Reactionaries; Closed by Soviets
(Special to The Daily Worker.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Oct. 6.—Charging that the recent insurrection in Georgia was instigated by the priests who are in alliance with the nobles for the re-establishment of the old order the Soviet Russia government has ordered 1400 churches closed here.

Notice to All Party Units.
Spacious hall for rent most centrally and conveniently located at 722 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill., for meetings, conventions, dances, etc. Apply Greek Branch W. P., 722 Blue Island Ave., 2nd floor, or phone Monroe 1628.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

NEW ATTACK IS MADE ON NEGRO RIGHTS AS RACE

Klan Backs Attack on 14th Amendment

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—The "lily white" attitude of Harding and Coolidge, conveyed in public speeches and by private communication to the enemies of Negroes in the south is held responsible here for the latest attack on the citizenship rights of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

A suit attacking the validity of the fourteenth amendment from a new angle was filed here today in federal district court in the form of a petition seeking to enjoin Walter A. Cohen, Negro, controller of customs of the port of New Orleans from executing the duties of that office. The action, if successful, would disfranchise every Negro in the United States.

The petition, as published by the newspapers, charges that Cohen "falsely alleged himself to be a citizen of the United States" when he took the oath to office.

"Not Citizen."
It asserts that the defendant is not a citizen of this country but is "a person of African blood and descent and is inherently incapable of being a citizen of the United States."

The suit is to be brought in the name of H. Edwin Bolte, an attorney of Washington, D. C., and declares that the grounds upon which it is based never have been the subject of decision by the courts. The petition sets forth that three-fourths of the states did not ratify the fourteenth amendment nor was it adopted by the required two-thirds vote of both houses of congress.

Suit From New Angle.
Mr. Bolte was quoted as saying that altho he and his associates had examined all of the more than 200 decisions of the supreme court of the United States which had to do with the amendment, in not one of them were the points raised in his action passed upon nor were they made an issue.

The petition charges conspiracy to the authors of the amendment in congress and various sections are cited in effort to show that they put the amendment into effect unlawfully.

As to Cohen, the petition charges that when he took the oath of office in Washington April 16, 1924, he swore falsely to his alleged citizenship, claiming to be a citizen under "the provision of the alleged fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

The petition alleges that article XIV never was legally proposed by two-thirds of both houses of congress, that it never was ratified by three-fourths of the states, that eleven states of the Union at the time of the adoption of the resolution "culminating in the alleged article XIV," were unconstitutionally deprived of their equal suffrage in the senate, that six states were by coercion forced to ratify it, and that congress "did without power or authority unlawfully declare said amendment to the constitution adopted and a part of the constitution."

The petition then requests the issuance of an injunction restraining Cohen from serving further as controller and from drawing the salary for that office.

Twice Rejected.
Cohen, a leading republican politician of Louisiana, has been a storm center ever since his nomination to the post by the late President Harding. The senate refused confirmation on the ground that he was personally obnoxious to the Louisiana members of the body.

President Harding then issued a recess nomination and he served several months without pay. President Coolidge later sent his nomination back to the senate and again confirmation was denied on the same grounds as before. Upon reconsideration, however, the nomination finally was confirmed.

Opinion here is to the effect that the suit is the first step in a legal battle financed by the Ku Klux Klan whose object is the repeal of all provisions of the bill of rights as it now applies to Negroes.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

New York, Attention!

Don't Forget the Workers Party Campaign Fund!
Carry a Subscription List
Collections should be made in shops, at all socials and meetings, among friends, and wherever else workers congregate.
Send contributions to Workers Party Campaign Committee, 210 East 12th St., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 6647.
Make checks payable to Charles Krumbeln, Treasurer.
In with the Dollars!

An Appeal for Coolidge and Notice of New Wage Reduction—Side by Side

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, the coal miners around Moundsville, West Va., are carrying another political lesson around in their heads. It grew out of a comparison of posters put up on the bulletin board of the Glendale Mine, where they work.

"Vote for Coolidge and Dawes!" said the first poster. It had been up only a few days when the mine owners posted another bulletin announcing a 20 per cent wage reduction. The second notice read:

"Wages will revert to 1917 scale effective forthwith."
Both notices were put up by the mine owners. It wasn't difficult for the coal miners to put two and two together. The same source that urges "Coolidge and Dawes," in the presidential elections, is demanding that wages be reduced.

Contributions by a corporation to churches are an "ordinary and necessary" expense in "carrying on its business." That is a contention we have always set forth. This position has now been endorsed by the board of tax appeals at Washington.

It is part of good business for corporations to promote religious activity among their employees, and so the tax board has ruled that proper deductions may be made in the income tax returns. The commissioner of internal revenue didn't think the deduction ought to be made in the case of the Poinsett mills, of Greenville, S. C., manufacturing cotton goods. It was shown that this corporation, in 1920, contributed \$1,006.49 to a Baptist church in the mill village. Workers baptized in religion make very good mill hands. Especially the children must be taught that they are destined to work in the mills, and that they ought to like it. Trade unions are not encouraged in South Carolina. Expenses for strike-breaking, and maintaining the open shop, will no doubt also be classed, by the revenue collectors, with religious donations as "ordinary and necessary in carrying on business."

The Von Steuben Society, in its publication, "The Progressive," joins hands with Rudolph Spreckels, the sugar millionaire of San Francisco, in pointing out why they are in favor of LaFollette. The confession appears under the heading, "Why Capitalists Support LaFollette," and should be made an important document of this year's presidential campaign. We publish it in full as follows.

"I am supporting LaFollette and legislation looking to the conservation of the water power of the State for the benefit of the public, but not because I am a Socialist or a radical. I have a good portion of capital and I desire to hand it down to my children. When men of the stamp of Regua—Regua is the manager of the Coolidge campaign in California and also vice-president of the Sinclair Oil Company, frequently mentioned in connection with the Senate investigation of the Teapot Dome leases—continue to ignore the wishes and the welfare of the masses on whom the security of property depends, these masses may some day rise in their indignation and begin to destroy. I am a better friend of the people of my class, the capitalist class, than those who permit graft, corruption and exploitation to go unchecked. The day will come when they will say that I am right."

Spreckels says he is a better friend of his class, the capitalist class, than are the Teapot Dome oil capitalists. He wants to hand down his wealth to his children.

But it is the biggest capitalists, with the most unscrupulous methods, who rule in industry and dominate capitalist politics. Spreckels may give a liberal fringe to the capitalist class, thru supporting the small business class candidate, LaFollette. But that will not hurt the capitalists. It will only fool some workers and farmers into believing they are going to get something under capitalism.

Spreckels is the catspaw of his class. And LaFollette is the mouse that the catspaw is playing with. If the workers want to be lured into this trap of their enemy class, then all they have to do is follow LaFollette. If they want to fight for their own class interests, they must join with the Communists.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the territorial grand jury, in Hawaii, has just indicted 76 of the 133 plantation strikers arrested following the struggle here, Sept. 9, between the sugar workers and the police called out to break their strike. Nearly all of those killed were strikers. But not a single plantation owner has been indicted.

We are reliably informed that Spreckels is heavily interested in the Hawaiian plantations. Out of the exploitation of helpless Japs, Filipinos, Chinese and Hindus, Spreckels wins profits to keep his children in idleness and luxury. Spreckels got his start as a sugar millionaire as head of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. And the United States is on the job, on behalf of the plantation owners. This is shown by the terse statement that "there have been no disturbances" in the islands since the struggle that resulted in the death of 20 participants.

Dr. W. A. Evans, the health expert of the Chicago Tribune, tells us that, "During the centuries of safe existence the luxury of the slow awakening habit has been indulged until it has become instinctive."

For fear that all the readers of The Tribune might not be able to enjoy this luxury, and might resent mention of it, he adds, "Whether a person awakens slowly or quickly is purely a matter of training. One is about as instinctive as the other."

But the worker doesn't need this superfluous health advice. He must awaken at the call of the alarm clock, not by instinct, but by necessity. This will be so until the social revolution acts as an alarm clock to call all the people including the parasite rich, to do some useful work. Then the workers who rise before dawn, at the alarm clock's call, to begin the long workday, may have a chance to sleep a little longer.

WILLIAM E. BROWDER LAUDS THREE MILLION DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN

Dear Comrades:—Your general letter calling for a series of general membership meetings on Oct. 12 to prepare for the distribution of three million pieces of literature has been received, and wish to report that we had already set our meeting day for Oct. 10, as we expect to do some work on Sunday, Oct. 12.

It appeals to me that the plan is a first class one and only needs the co-operation of the membership to make it a big success and to have a very strong effect. This will do as much as any other one thing to hammer the party into a unit.

Fraternally yours, Wm. E. Browder, Secy., City Central Committee, Kansas City, Mo.

'DAILY WORKER' SELLS WELL IN GARY'S EMPIRE

Much Talked About in the Steel Mills

By JACOB RUSAK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 6.—Now that the DAILY WORKER has reached hundreds of Gary's slaves, it is beginning to be the principal topic of discussion in the steel mills. Hundreds of copies are being sold every day, and the workers are certainly anxious to get the paper.

While I was selling the DAILY WORKER Friday morning, I yelled to the workers as they came out of the mills: "Get the DAILY WORKER, the only Communist Daily paper. Read all about William Z. Foster, the only presidential candidate that carries a union card in his pocket."

"Sup" Has Decided Views.

About a hundred workers flocked around and bought the paper, saying, "Foster is the man for us." Suddenly a superintendent came running up and said, "Let's see what the red has to say." He gave me three cents and said, "This Guy Foster ought to be in Russia, or have a rope around his neck."

As the superintendent stopped talking, about 507 workers mobbed him and cursed him. Some said, "You dirty scab." Some called him a K. K. K. That frightened him and he was forced to run into the New York Central station across the street for protection. While he was fleeing he called back over his shoulder, "I'll get some of you dirty Bolsheviks."

Cop Violates Own Ruling.

While John Heinrichson, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER for Chicago and I were walking along Broadway, we met a city cop. We asked him if we were allowed to distribute sample copies of the DAILY WORKER, and as soon as he heard the words, "DAILY WORKER," he answered in a harsh voice, "NO."

Then Heinrichson gave him a sample copy of the paper and the cop said "thank you" very politely, thus violating the ruling he had just made.

Chicago Young Workers Facing New Problems

(Continued from page 1)
organization of young workers—the shop nuclei.

All the business of the city central that preceded or followed the presentation of this plan was in one way or another affected by this change in our form of organization.

Membership books were called in and all members ordered to pay up their dues and become in good standing. Transfers are no more to be given out indiscriminately, but must all be OK'd by city to prevent confusion during the reorganization.

All literature, dues stamps and ticket bills are to be immediately cleared off so that with a clean slate we can proceed with the reorganization.

Membership Meeting Friday.

A membership meeting to give the members a chance to discuss the reorganization plan in all its details has been called for Friday, October 10, at 722 Blue Island Ave. Conscientious and intelligent support of every member of the League is required to perform the reorganization and to begin with new and more productive work.

But neither were other affairs of the League and Party forgotten at this meeting. A resolution was passed commending the N. E. C. on the strict measures taken against comrades failing to perform anti-militarist work assigned them. Minnie Lurye was elected to direct the work of the League in the election campaign.

League branches were instructed to meet together with Party on the 12th of October at 10 a. m., to mobilize for the literature bombardment during the last week of the campaign, October 26 to November 2. Branches were instructed to assist in every way the Party in organizing and advertising the Foster-Gitlow election meeting on October 12. Lillian Reiseroff was appointed city children's director with Anna Letchinger, Gilbert Greenberg and Emma Blechschmidt as assistants and a call was issued for more leaders for junior groups.

Each branch was instructed to elect a YOUNG WORKER sub agent and the issuing of a leaflet advertising the YOUNG WORKER was recommended to increase the circulation of our paper in the Chicago shops.

Members were asked to send in articles on shop conditions to THE YOUNG REBEL, League's local bulletin and the meeting adjourned to meet the last Monday of October when the League will be already organized on the working area basis.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

"NEPMAN" GIVES HIS VIEWS ON SOVIET RUSSIA

But the Comeback Nearly Knocks Him Cold

Before a select audience of Chicago professional and business men, organized into the "Homo Sapien Club," Boris Michaelis, formerly associated with the Ford agency in Moscow, spoke on the theme: "Russia As I Saw It."

From his talk it would appear that the sun never shone in the two years he spent in the Workers' Republic.

Likes "Good" Business.

The speaker deplored the tendency of travelers to look at things thru the spectacles of their own interests. He declared himself as impartial as a photographic plate. As a business man he had been very well treated, he read his credentials from the highest Russian authorities, explained that his friendship with L. A. K. Martens, former Soviet representative in the United States, had opened the doors in Russia to some excellent business, of which he had taken full advantage.

He arrived in Russia during the first terrible period of famine in 1921, and in exchange for a promise to feed the starving asbestos miners his company was given an enormous asbestos concession in the Urals. The grain with which the feeding was done was hot in this country by his company for the Russian government, and was paid for in rich cargoes of furs and bristles, brot back to America and sold here. And so thankful were the Soviet officials for this business-like "famine relief" that they offered the benefactor any concession he might want. The agency for Ford products was chosen as representing the one manufactured article of which Russia was in greatest need, and also no doubt, the one that she could least readily economically duplicate.

Not Easy with Bribe Takers. But despite this good business the speaker said he was depressed by the lack of "idealism" in Russia. The people there were too "cruel." Two non-Communist specialists in the "Vinstorg," the foreign trade department, who had been most obliging to him and his company were executed for bribe taking. The evidence showed, he said, that the wife of one of them was spending more on clothes in one week than her husband earned in a month.

Another instance of "cruelty." There had been much grafting among the local renting agents of the Communist Housing Commission so one day a clean sweep was made,—all suspected grafters were jailed and their victims invited to give evidence against them. Only three months later were the innocent released. The speaker was particularly solicitous about his own renting agent. He knew that this man would not take graft because he had offered him some \$25 for a safe worth \$200. This man did not need graft, he had been a rich man but had not run away at the outbreak of the revolution. He had been sensible enuf to put his wealth into gold and diamonds which he hid in a hole in the wall, and his job as janitor was just to cover up the source of his wealth. This man was so well off that he had a supply of coffee when none was to be had in all Moscow, and the speaker explained how pleasant it was to visit this janitor and partake of his hospitality. And one morning he came for coffee and found the Cheka on the job, he even had to give an account of himself, but the American passport did the trick and he did not tell them about the coffee either.

Grafters Quick to Go. Yet the speaker had not been slow to remove would-be grafters by a timely appeal to the dreadful Cheka whenever that graft interfered with his business interests. A train of supplies was being sent to his Ural concession, and was being held up en route on the claim that a certain bridge was not strong enough to permit the cars to pass over. A special train was put at his disposal so that he could see personally what was to

AUSTRALIAN LABOR COUNCIL IS DIVIDED INTO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

By W. FRANCIS AHERN. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 5.—Under the new system adopted by the Labor Council of New South Wales, the council is divided into industrial groups, formed from unions having the same interest in industry.

There is a transport group, which is composed of unions connected with the transport industry. The building trades group is represented by delegates from the building trades; the iron trades group is made up from the iron trades industry; the manufacturing group is composed of unions engaged in the manufacture of commodities in factories. There are other groups.

Each group meets separately and transacts the business that comes within its own ambit. They have power to make recommendations which are sent on to the open council. This method of organization allows the different questions arising to be assigned to the group most vitally interested, which results in keen interest being taken in matters that come before the respective groups.

Gets Better Results. Also, the matter when it comes before the group is more freely discussed as the standing orders are suspended to allow full discussion. It would be impossible to allow the same freedom of debate in open council as in a group meeting, because of the rules governing debate.

Before the group system was organized matters were brought before the council which a great number of delegates either did not clearly understand, or as the matter did not interest their respective unions they had

little interest in the question before the chair. The result was that, instead of an animated debate on the subject before the council, the discussion drifted into a dispute on the question of points of order.

Under the group system, the decision is reached after the experts in the industry have thoroughly discussed the matter. Resolutions of a group are usually adopted, unless the matter conflicts with the policy of the council. Thus, after a group has debated a question and come to a decision, the question then comes before the council with the full weight of the group. Council, if it endorses the recommendation, gives to the group the support of the whole industrial movement.

In Experimental Stage. The group system is hardly out of the experimental stage, but prominent industrialists say that they are favorable to the new method of organization. It is claimed that the group system is the first practicable step towards industrial organization. Other labor councils in Australia are proposing to inaugurate the same system.

done. The station master intimated that a hundred pounds of grain left at his home would strengthen the bridge miraculously. Yet he could not pay graft—it might have compromised his whole concession if it were found out. So he notified the Cheka and that night the grafter "disappeared." A business conscience is an elastic thing.

After a little squeamishness he became accustomed to seeing beggars die in the streets during the famine. But he attended a Christmas party at which there were also "rank-and-file Communists" present, and everybody gorged and got drunk. He was very sad over it the next day. Others have felt that way. But he explained that the big leaders did not do these things, as far as he knew. Lenin lived strictly on the rations. They also fed the speculators on rations, but he lost twenty pounds. There had been plenty to lose.

The government was not a workers' and peasants' government he thought. There was no use going into a Communist court to sue the Soviet government. All Communists stuck together, they were soldiers and just obeyed. So, failing to find the "spiritual environment" he had anticipated would follow a revolution he had come back to the United States.

Crowd Razzes Nepman. Four members of the audience availed themselves of the chance to make five-minute speeches, and many more would have liked to only for the lateness of the hour. These meetings begin at ten and last until midnight. Every one of the speakers from the floor took exception to the speaker's conclusions. One of the four stated that it was precisely such speeches as this that were turning him from an anti-bolshevik into a supporter of the present Russian order. It was clearly shown from the floor that credit rather than blame must attach to a proletarian state that has just emerged from the revolutionary overthrow of one of the oldest and rottenest autocracies in the world, and that was fighting at one time the most terrible famine of history and the invading counter-revolutionary armies of the whole imperialist world. The food rations complained of were absolutely just and necessary, and a grafter at such a period was a traitor to the new order and had to be dealt with as such.

The speaker's only answer was that those who now defend the Bolsheviks would be among the first to be shot in the event of an American Bolshevik revolution. It is expected that the next speaker will be a traveler recently returned from Russia who favors the present regime.

May Discard Hanging. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Anti-Capital Punishment League of California has been organized in San Francisco to secure an anti-hanging law at the next session of the legislature. A majority of the nominees for election are pledged in its behalf.

CHICAGO PARTY ORGANIZER BACKS 3,000,000 DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN

By ARNE SWABECK.

We are not always successful in convincing our fellow workers, when speaking to them, about the necessity of uniting their forces for a militant struggle for the needs of their class, because we lack the power of expression. We are not always able to demonstrate the need of following a revolutionary policy as the only solution for the labor problem because we lack the proper approach.

Print many times speaks louder than words and with more effect. The written propaganda, the press, is our most powerful instrument. That our comrades should realize and make use of its fullest extent.

The plan proposed by the national office for a special propaganda week in which the whole membership is to be mobilized for the purpose of bringing the Communist message to the greatest possible number of workers is an excellent one. No Communist who knows his duty will shirk his responsibility in this particular field of activity, and I am sure our members will line up to a man and distribute millions of copies of our literature.

NOT SO GOOD FOR WALTHAM WATCH SCABS

3,000 Workers Hold Out in Big Struggle

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 6.—With women and girl strikers waving yellow feathers, yellow flowers, and yellow handkerchiefs, the forlorn faithful few still go into the Waltham watch and clock factory every day, and with the men strikers clapping and hissing, the fight against the wage cut and for the collective agreement is becoming bitter in its eighth week.

Nearly 3,000 workers, most of whom never struck before nor participated in collective action as far as their work is concerned, are still holding out against the new management of the watch workers and are organized in the Watchmakers' Protective Association.

This workers' organization has already taken the first steps toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor thru its becoming part of the Jewelry Workers' International union. The workers in the machine shops which make the Waltham watch-making machinery are already in the Machinists' International.

Town Backs Strikers.

The whole town of Waltham is behind the strikers. The other citizens have contributed \$10,000 in all to help the strikers win a living wage and the right to organize. The Irish land ladies who are losing tenants as strikers seek work in other towns come out to the semi-public square across from the long old-fashioned red brick buildings of the factory and boo and shout with the pickets. All of the strikers picket morning, noon and night and a few are left on duty between to warn prospective workers that there is a big strike on at Waltham. Mayor Henry Beal has made himself most unpopular by bringing in extra police from Newton, the next town, although only one arrest has been made and that not of a striker.

The Waltham Watch and Clock Co. came under the direction of Kidder Peabody Acceptance corporation in February, 1923. This firm of bankers controls the Amoskeag mills of Manchester, N. H., where the workers are reported to have accepted a wage cut thru their company union recently. President Frederick C. Du Maine of Waltham is treasurer of Amoskeag. Since the bankers took over the direction of the watch works, trouble has been brewing, secretary Howard N. Mayhew of the Protective Association insists.

Organization Leaders Fined. I. E. Boucher, who was brot from Amoskeag to be Waltham superintendent, soon changed the old system of an aggrieved worker dealing directly with the management as had been the custom for more than 70 years. A strike occurred in the assemblers' department within a few months—the first strike in the factory—and the Protective Association began. Interest in the union did not spread far nor last long so that the organization was practically dead by this last summer. The leaders had been fired long before.

When wage cuts up to 40 per cent were announced for Aug. 11 this year, the finishing department workers tried to send a committee to Boucher and falling, walked out. The strikers hired a hall at once, decided to call a mass meeting, sent a man with a banner to march up and down in front of the factory announcing the big meeting for that evening in a larger hall. The place was packed. Next day a workers' band was assembled and went by the factory leading a parade to the bicycle park. The workers poured out of the factory doors, and left their jobs.

Workers Demand Recognition. Ernest Faulkner, who had been in the earlier union nucleus, became president of the revived Watchmakers' Protective Association and the organization began to function with all the workers backing it. Demands for recognition of the association and for the right of collective bargaining, for return of workers fired during the two past years for union activity; for the return of every worker on payroll of Aug. 11 to their former jobs; for the arbitration of future discharges with the association; for time and a quarter for overtime and time and a half for Saturday afternoon; for no further wage reduction without arbitration with the association; and announcing no return to work until the scale of Aug. 10 was restored were given the company.

By the end of the seventh week the union had made an offer for all workers to return to work if no girl making under \$20, and no man making under \$40 per week were given a cut in wages. The company seemed ready to accept, when late at night Boucher announced that those whose wages he

Help! Help!

A campaign for increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER has heaped loads of work on our force. We need Help—NOW—QUICKLY. Comrades wishing to assist report at the DAILY WORKER office any day this week during the day or evening. We have work to spare. We want volunteers quickly.—HELP! HELP!

could cut under that arrangement were too few! The workers marched around the factory shouting to the superintendent until very late.

Faced Third Wage Cut.

Two of the girls who do the highly skilled finishing work said that the wage cut of Aug. 11 would have been their third this year. The first cut amounted to one-third and the second to one-eighth of their earnings and both of them said that living costs were high in Waltham. "One woman with three children was paid only \$13, the minimum wage," one of the friendly neighbors of the strikers said. The girls estimated that about two-thirds of the Waltham watch workers roomed out and that most of them were girls. They declared that many girls were barely getting the minimum wage and they were positive that they could not live on such low wages.

"Stick" is the badge worn by all the strikers and sticking they are. Pres. Faulkner says that the company has got to recognize their collective bargaining power and that workers who have spent 20, 30, 40 years in the factory can own their homes and their divers as well as he without having their personal property made an excuse for cutting their and other workers' wages. The workers are nearly all American for generations back, he emphasizes, and won't stand for this overbearing management. The Protective uses the old American cry "United We Stand" and is holding its members to the fight.

Oil Workers Win Strike

MEXICO CITY.—The strike of the Huasteca Oil Co. (Doheny) ends in victory for the workers. Of the 25 per cent increase asked 18 per cent was secured with recognition of their union. The company agreed to take no action against the leaders of the strike.

The strike against the Pierce Oil Co. also ended victoriously for the workers of the capital. They secured the disciplining of the foreman who used to lead the workers money at usurer rates, the 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime, 40 per cent increase in wages for all factory workers, and medical care for diseases contracted on the job.

Story Sounds Fishy

VALPARAISO, Chile.—"We have taken over the government only temporarily—until we give our country a new constitution and until we win the masses," is the cry of the military group that forced Arturo Alessandri to leave the presidency of Chile. Judging by the proverbial reaction of the military class of Chile and from such men as Gen. Altamirano, who is in the new Chilean cabinet, it is hard to believe that they have taken power only temporarily.

Claim Tide Favors Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO.—A swing toward sanity in California is noted by the defense office of the Industrial Workers of the World in San Francisco. During the first nine months of 1924 73 I. W. W. have faced trial as political offenders under the criminal syndicalism law. Of these 48 were dismissed or acquitted, 16 got hung juries and 9 were convicted.

Dunne's Dates

W. Frankfort, Ill.—October 16. Christopher, Ill.—October 17. Du Quoin, Ill.—October 18. Madison, Ill.—October 19, afternoon. St. Louis, Mo.—October 19, evening. Belleville, Ill.—October 20. Collinsville, Ill.—October 22. Springfield, Ill.—October 23.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND CAMPAIGN! Five million leaflets to five million workers if you'll send in the money.

CARRY SACCO, VANZETTI FIGHT TO HIGH COURT

Five Separate Appeals for New Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 6.—The complete text of the decision of Judge Thayer denying five motions for a new trial asked by the two Italian labor leaders Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti became public today.

A great part of the comment on the motions is taken up with an attack on Fred H. Moore, chief of defense counsel and a defense of the frame-up tactics of the district attorney's office.

Shift Scene of Fight.

The decision of Judge Thayer will merely shift the scene of the fight to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti from the court in Dedham to the state supreme court.

The first thing that will be done is to appeal to the supreme court asking a new trial on exceptions taken by defense lawyers to certain of the decisions of Thayer during the trial.

If the motion for a new trial is denied by the higher court then the supreme court will be asked to pass on the judge's decision denying the five motions for a new trial. Each motion will be made the basis of a separate appeal.

Justice Works Slowly.

The motion for a new trial which the judge has just denied have been before the court at intervals since 1921. The first motion denied by Thayer was one based on affidavits that Walter Ripley, foreman of the jury which tried Sacco and Vanzetti, had on his person at the time of the trial certain bullets very much like bullets introduced in evidence in the case. Ripley it is charged by the defense used the bullets in his possession as a basis of comparison with those introduced in evidence. He thus violated the constitutional guarantee of the defendants that they must be faced by all evidence brot against them.

If the state supreme court decides against granting a new trial to the two labor leaders this motion will be used as the basis for an appeal to the U. S. supreme court.

The second motion made on the strength of affidavits made by persons who saw the holdup and murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti face death and in which these witnesses say that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti were among the bandits was dismissed by the judge as "weak, unsatisfactory and unconvincing."

In denying the third motion for a new trial Thayer began to show his prejudice against Fred Moore whose brilliant fight to save the lives of his clients often brot him into conflict and under the displeasure of the judge. The third motion was based on information that one of the star witnesses used by the prosecution was nothing less than a common horse thief and that at the time he was called by the prosecution they knew his character and his criminal record. In an affidavit made for the defense by Goodrich after the trial he tells that he was under indictment for larceny at the time of the trial but that when he volunteered to testify against Sacco and Vanzetti the district attorney had him given a suspended sentence in order that he might try to swear away the lives of the Italians. The judge in his decision on this motion says that Moore frightened "Goodrich into swearing something that was false against the district attorney's office."

He Wanted All the Graft.

The testimony of Mrs. Lola Andrews, chief witness for the prosecution, who has told five different stories about her part in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was the basis of a fourth motion. In denying this mo-

New York Comrades, Attention!
TAG DAY
WORKERS PARTY
CAMPAIGN FUND
Saturday and Sunday,
October 25th and 26th
Make no appointments for these dates.

tion Judge Thayer charged Moore with using duress in obtaining an affidavit from Mrs. Andrews. Of the charges against the prosecutors that they had intimidated Mrs. Andrews the judge said nothing.

The fifth motion was based on long technical testimony of various bullet and firearm experts given to the court after the trial had closed and while the motions for a new trial were being argued.

The long fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti of which the decision of Judge Thayer is the latest development grew out of the red hysteria of 1919 and 1920. They were arrested and questioned as radicals in May, 1920. A few days after their arrest they were charged with having committed a payroll holdup and murder in South Braintree, Mass. on April 15, 1920.

When brot to trial a long line of government witnesses whose testimony has since been proven to be false by the defense "identified" Sacco as one of the payroll bandits. The framed testimony against Vanzetti was weaker than that against Sacco but it was easy to get the jury to return a guilty verdict as both admitted they were radicals and had fled to Mexico to escape the draft during the war.

Ten Million Protest.

When the trial was over and the men were awaiting sentence the workers in nearly all the countries of Europe and South America held huge demonstrations protesting against their legalized murder. It is estimated that tens of millions of workers declared their belief in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. The demonstrations had the effect of delaying the carrying out of the sentence of death which was expected to follow the verdict and so gave a chance to the lawyers to continue the legal phase of the fight to save the condemned men from the gallows.

Against War in School Books

ADELAIDE, Australia.—The Adelaide Trades and Labor council has petitioned the South Australian minister for education (Mr. Hill) to delete the boosting of empire and the glorification of war from the schoolbooks of the state, now under Labor rule, and order the teaching of industrial history in its place. The minister asked the council to go thru the schoolbooks and suggest what should be cut out. He added that the Labor government was opposed to militarism and believed in school children being taught to abhor war.

Join the Workers Party!

NOTICE!
The new headquarters of the Workers Party in District No. 9 is Rooms 2 and 4
617—4th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
You should change your records at once in conformity with the above changes.
C. A. HATHAWAY,
District Organizer No. 9.

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Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

WORKERS' PROTEST MEETING

TO BE HELD

Wednesday Oct. 8th, 8 P. M.

at WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM, Taylor and Racine Streets

SPEAKERS IN ENGLISH, ITALIAN, JEWISH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, English Editor of THE DAILY WORKER
ANTONIO PRESI, Italian Editor IL LAVORATORE
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, Jewish Member C.E. C. of Workers Party

Auspices, Workers Party, Local Chicago

ADMISSION FREE

TURN OUT ——— TURN OUT

BLOOR MEETING AT PEORIA, ILL., IS BIG SUCCESS

Party Speaker Gets An Excellent Response

By MAX COHEN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 6.—The destruction of posters placed on walls, fences and on the windows and doors of the hall in which she was to speak did not stop "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor from delivering her address in Peoria as scheduled. We conducted an open air meeting instead. She spoke before a crowd of over 300 that filled the huge walk in front of the court house to overflowing.

"Mother" Bloor is a great drawing card. It so happened that an "old time" socialist was making use of the speaker's platform as "Mother" Bloor and the committee came to the scene. He was talking incoherently about the workers getting together and voting for LaFollette. At first there were six listeners, then two, and when these got restless, he was informed that a lady was preparing to address the meeting.

"Mother" Bloor Gets Crowd.

He was kind enough to introduce her to what was left of the audience, shouting that "she represents the Workers Party, which is against all parties and I will not be responsible for what she says!"

Before "Mother" Bloor had spoken two minutes the crowd had grown so big that the people were asked to come nearer the speaker in order not to congest the sidewalk.

In her speech Comrade Bloor assailed the assumption of leadership of the two contradictory groups of moneyed men and labor by LaFollette, and came out directly for a government of workers and farmers as against the control of the means of production and distribution by and for a few.

"There is class dictatorship," she declared, "and it is a question of choosing between the dictatorship of capitalism in the interest of a few or that of the working class for the benefit of the producers of all wealth."

She also told of the progress being made by Soviet Russia in the reconstruction of its economic and educational systems.

Many Questions Asked.

The audience gave close attention and asked numerous questions at the close of the splendid address.

The "old timer" seized an opportunity for a "come back" before the crowd had dispersed, declaring that "we in the United States are not ready for a revolution therefore we will have nothing to do with Soviet Russia."

Little wonder that the socialist party (or what is left of it) is going to the dogs when their membership is so ignorant as to assail the first Workers' Republic on earth, while even their misleader, LaFollette, is favorable to the recognition of Soviet Russia!

Bloor Meetings

"Mother" Bloor's Dates in District Eight, Lowell, Ill.—Wednesday, Oct. 8, Rex Theater, 7 p. m.
East St. Louis—Thursday, October 9, Ukrainian Hall, 1020 N. 9th St., 8 p. m.
O'Fallon—Friday, Oct. 10, City Hall, 7:30 p. m.
Belleville, Ill.—Saturday, Oct. 11, Madison—Sunday afternoon, Oct. 12, Seyka's Hall, 12th and Madison Aves., 2 p. m.
St. Louis, Mo.—Sunday evening, Oct. 12, Hagerdon's Hall, 14th and Benton Streets.
Livinston, Ill.—Monday, Oct. 13, City Hall, 7 p. m.
Collinsville—Wednesday, Oct. 15, City Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Bend—Thursday, Oct. 16, Taylorville—Friday, Oct. 17, Nokomis—Saturday, Oct. 18, Old Berger Hall, Coalton, Ill., 7 p. m.

HOGLUND GROUP DRIVEN OUT OF SWEDISH PARTY

Membership Is Loyal in Communist Ranks

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6.—An overwhelming majority of the Communist Party of Sweden has voted in favor of the decisions of the Communist International and against the tactics of the Hoglund group, the final count in the party referendum ordered by the Comintern shows.

The most important section of the party press remains in the hands of the Swedish Communist party, "Norrland-Kuriren," one of the two party organs which still adhered to Hoglund, has come back to the party.

Hoglund is now organizing his own group, hoping to take with him a section of the party. He is already publishing his own organ, a daily newspaper called "Den Nya Politiken," in opposition to "Den Politiken," the party organ. It is generally understood that, while Hoglund still calls himself a Communist, he is definitely planning to ally himself with the social democrats.

The bulletin on the situation in the Swedish Communist Party, issued by the Communist International is as follows:

The crisis in the Swedish Party developed in the middle of August into an open split. On August 13, the "Politiken" published a declaration of the majority of the central committee to the effect that it definitely declined to carry out the referendum demanded by the Comintern. At the session of the central committee on August 19, the delegation carried the following resolutions of the Comintern: (1) Only comrades nominated by the members of the Party can be Communist candidates for parliament, and not the opportunists nominated by Hoglund. (2) The referendum on the question of the decisions of the Comintern must be carried out immediately. (3) The editorial board of the "Politiken" is to consist of a representative of the Hoglund group, a representative of the opposition and a representative of the executive. The Hoglund group refused to carry out the instructions. During the night from August 20 to 21, the proposed alteration in connection with the editing and managing of "Politiken" was carried out. The Hoglund group met this with a complete split. The delegation of the executive retailed with the initiation of an energetic campaign against Hoglund and his group. The Comintern Executive addressed a manifesto to the Swedish Party to the effect that Hoglund himself had placed himself outside of Communist International, and had gone over to the bourgeoisie. Therefore the Comintern only recognized the opposition led by the minority of the central committee as its section and urged unity against the Party split.

Hoglund is now organizing his own party, which he still calls a Communist Party, and endeavors to create the impression that he intends to continue to fight the social democrats. But the tone of his article shows already that he is preparing for organizational amalgamation with the social democratic party, and the purpose of his party is to provide him with a backing when he definitely enters the ranks of the social democratic party. On September 1, Hoglund began to publish a daily organ "Den Nya Politiken." The congress of the Hoglund party will take place on September 6 and 7. We are safe in saying that Hoglund could only take away with

him a minority of the Party. Most of the hitherto vacillating elements have decided in favor of the Comintern. The Party has obtained a majority in all the important districts. The three largest cities, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo are solid for the Comintern. Also Norbotten, the largest district which has a membership of 1,700. During the last few weeks the vacillating districts, Varmland, Eemgermanland, Uppland, Cestergotland, Skane, Kalmaland and Medelpard have declared themselves in favor of the Comintern. The Hoglund party is also endeavoring to form its own youth league. Of the 350 local youth groups with a total membership of 12,000, 28 local groups with a total membership of 1,000, will perhaps go over to Hoglund.

The most important section of the party press is in the hands of the Swedish Communist Party. With the help of the entire bourgeois press Hoglund carried on an extensive boycott campaign against the press which had remained loyal to the Comintern. September 6 was the last day of the referendum. The overwhelming ma-

majority of the Party has remained true to the Communist International. One of the two party organs which still adhered to Hoglund, "Norrland-Kuriren" has come back into the Party. The reorganization of the Party, which has been taken in hand very energetically by the new central committee, is greatly favored by the general growing acuteness of the economic and political situation in Sweden. The election campaign, which has now reached its culmination, is accompanied by a fierce campaign against the Communists on the part of all the bourgeois parties. Simultaneously with the election campaign serious economic conflicts are taking place. The strike of the Stockholm electrical workers was answered by the employers with a general lockout of all electrical workers. The furriers are affected by a general lockout. The agricultural laborers have declared a sabotage of harvest work in the event of a refusal to raise wages as demanded. In view of these conditions we can expect that the Communist Party, in spite of the difficult circumstances under which it had to carry on the election campaign because of the split, will have considerable progress to report.

Hoglund has begun negotiations with Tranmael, the leaders of Norwegian opportunists about the formation of a new "International." Tranmael's organ "Arbeiderbladet" is publishing articles acknowledging that this is so. A bureau is to be formed for all independent "Communist" Parties and groups. Tranmael's organ states that the purpose of this new international amalgamation is not by any means "the establishment of a new International, but the bringing together of all clear thinking revolutionary workers."

Moscow, Sept. 8, 1924.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

THE POWER COLUMN

Twice every week—this column uncovers to your view the motive power behind the DAILY WORKER. Here for the interest and inspiration of every reader—and especially the DAILY WORKER agents and committees—are tried and proven suggestions and accomplishments to drive the DAILY WORKER to further conquests.

Here is POWER—the power of brain and effort of men and women of the working class who not only believe—but ACT!

EXTRA! EXTRA! First Locals Organized in the D. W. B. U.

BEGINNING October 4, the day we announced the special "Build the DAILY WORKER" campaign, the following members have sent in new subscriptions—REAL bricks to "build on it." These live members of the labor movement are the charter members of the busiest locals that from now on until November 7 have taken off their collars and put on overalls to carry bricks to build up YOUR paper. The list of names is the list of live wires sending subscriptions in one and a half days (Friday and Saturday). Some of them have secured more than one as the numbers near their names indicate. These charter members are entitled to special recognition and they are setting a splendid example for YOU to follow. Under the leadership of the DAILY WORKER agents in their cities whose energy in behalf of the DAILY WORKER entitles them to serve as business agents of the D. W. B. U.—they make fine reading.

LOOK 'EM OVER!

- THE DAILY WORKER BRICKLAYERS' UNION
- LOCAL NEW YORK—Business Agent, L. E. Katterfeld; E. Cohen (2), Margulis, Br. 12 Y. W. L. (2), M. L. Malkin (2), Henry Wingradoff, Bronx, Amto Willcox, Staten Island.
- LOCAL CHICAGO—Business Agent, John Heinrichson; H. Jacobson (3), S. Potopoff, Sam Hammersmark.
- LOCAL BALTIMORE—Business Agent, S. Cohan (3).
- LOCAL DETROIT—Business Agent, Edgar Owens (3); Geo. Erymichuk, Hamtramck.
- LOCAL CLEVELAND—Business Agent, J. Hamilton; R. Blecher.
- LOCAL PHILADELPHIA—Business Agent, John Lyman; Nathan Tumarkin.
- LOCAL MILWAUKEE—Business Agent, J. C. Gibson; O. R. Zimmerman, Jos. Vodownik.
- LOCAL GARY—Business Agent, John Rusak; J. Geza, I. Kusley.

All these active members of the D. W. B. U. have secured NEW subscriptions—new readers to "The National Labor Daily." The following are from cities that have no locals and no business agent. This is a group of large proportions where future locals and more POWER for the DAILY WORKER will spring from. As yet they are:

MEMBERS AT LARGE:

- CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—Renaldi Maniz.
- REVERE, MASS.—Chas. Schwartz.
- FLAT RIVER, MO.—Andrew J. McDonald.
- GLENSHAW, PA.—M. J. Wagner.
- VESTABURG, PA.—Ivan Ivanac.
- GAWLEY MILLS, W. VA.—Mrs. Dora Knotts.
- MONTREAL, CANADA—W. Brown.
- WORCESTER, MASS.—Eteempain Co-op Society (2).
- KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Peter De Young.
- BIG SANDY, MONT.—Ira Sielbrasse.
- KINGSTON, PA.—J. M. Nesbit.
- RICHMOND, VA.—B. A. Hawley.
- CENTERVILLE, IA.—Jos. Ozanick.

Read 'em and weep—because your name is not here and then get mad about it. Get real peeved and get a subscriber so YOU can "heave that brick back" to the DAILY WORKER to assist in building a greater newspaper to better fight the workingman's battle. It's YOUR paper—BUILD ON IT.

Within the coming weeks this list is going to swell to formidable proportions and if your name has not been listed at least once in this campaign you have missed an opportunity to serve the labor movement in an important campaign.

GET A SUBSCRIBER—BECOME A MEMBER OF THE D. W. B. U.

CROWDS GREET FOSTER TALKS IN CALIFORNIA

Audiences Impressed by Communist Speeches

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—With his arrival heralded by headlines in the local capitalist press, William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers Party, held two very successful meetings here.

He spoke in the High School Auditorium in Berkeley to a crowd of 500, of whom probably a hundred were University of California students. A collection of \$113.41 was taken, \$25 worth of literature sold, besides sixteen of the special DAILY WORKER subscription cards.

The next day he addressed a crowd of over a thousand which filled California Hall in this city to the limit. Here a collection of \$207 was secured, and over \$40 worth of literature sold. LaFollette Crestfallen.

The audience in both cities were greatly impressed by his speeches, and the considerable number of LaFollette supporters who attended emerged quite crestfallen after listening to Foster's masterly analysis of the Wisconsin senator's reactionary middle class policy.

A special meeting of all party members was called at 6:30 to hear Foster on the problems facing our organization. The many could not attend owing to the early hour, yet the hall was crowded before he finished. His remarks on the application of party tactics to the present situation left a lasting impression and there is little doubt but that these, with the success of the meetings, will have a most beneficial effect on the local movement.

Reorganize the T. U. E. L. The reorganization of the Trade Union Educational League for this section will be accomplished at a mass meeting of all party members who belong to unions, and plans will then be launched for an aggressive industrial campaign.

Politically, the party in California is in a difficult situation. The tidal wave among the workers toward LaFollette is particularly noticeable here. Renegade members of the organization are very active in the LaFollette movement.

It was impossible to get the 10,000 names required to place a Communist presidential elector on the ballot. It was similarly impossible to get enough names for our congressional candidates, of whom two had been named, E. Levin, in Los Angeles, and James H. Dolsen, in San Francisco. Consequently the only Communist to appear officially on the ballot will be Bell for the 66th assembly district of Los Angeles.

The District Executive Committee has decided to carry on a "write in" campaign for these candidates who failed in the petitions and to wage a strong fight both in the Los Angeles and San Francisco districts.

Distribute Literature Regularly. In the fifth congressional district, comprising a great working class section of this city, a regular Sunday morning distribution of Communist literature will be carried on. By action of the District Executive Committee, and with the unanimous approval of the membership mass meeting held recently, all members in San Francisco are to be required to give at least an hour each Sunday morning during this month to such work. The DAILY WORKER and our local paper, Labor Unity, will be used principally.

Campaign Meeting Sunday. Sunday night, Oct. 12, the first Communist congressional rally will be held at our headquarters, 225 Valencia street. James H. Dolsen will be the speaker. Open air meetings have also been instituted, the first having taken place at 21st and Mission street, last Saturday. Jack Carney, editor of Labor Unity, spoke to a good-sized crowd.

Young Workers League in New Jersey Aiding the Party Campaign

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 6.—The Young Workers League of this city will follow up its three rousing open air meetings of September by meetings to be held at Maple and Smith Sts., Oct. 4, Oct. 11, and Oct. 18. The Workers' Party candidate for U. S. senator from New Jersey will speak at Washington Hall, on Fayette street, at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26.

UNDERPAID GIRLS GIVE DIMES AND QUARTERS TO COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—The shop collections drive is reaching many spots otherwise untouched by the Communist message.

Here is the Lichtenstein & Lieberman millinery shop. The workers in this line are unorganized and underpaid. The radical movement has never succeeded in establishing a contact with them—still, on the mere call for support, twenty-three girls out of thirty-five employed in the shop responded with their dimes and quarters, placing their names on List No. 21774, which was circulated among them by Comrade Helen Painin, who states that she will get another job just as rotten as this if she is discharged for making the collection.

There are twenty men employed in the same shop, and Comrade Painin says that a man comrade is circulating a list among these workers also. She says: "First a list, then discussion, then organization—a strike and a union."

Money comes also from other sources. Comrade Storgin has been sent out on behalf of the Campaign Fund by the Left Actions Committee of the Workers' Circle and turns in a donation of ten dollars from Branch No. 545 as a result of his first effort. Branch No. 26 sends ten dollars by mail. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit No. 3 sends ten dollars more, and so it goes.

Is your organization on the list of donors?

"Uncle Joe" Tells How to Get On

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

If you are a bright young lawyer chafing, anxious to "make your way" in old party politics, listen to the words of an old-timer who knows just how it's done. He has been there. Our informant is none other than Joseph G. Cannon, "Uncle Joe," who for many years faithfully served Wall Street from the speaker's desk in the House of Representatives. The most hardened criminals are moved to confession by the approaching rattle of death. So also with "Joe," as he himself describes it, "only waiting in the cloakroom of the future life for the final bell to ring." It will ring just as soon as the Devil needs his vote to put down the insurgents in Hell—no one ever doubts where "uncle Joe" stands.

But the rising young men who are looking for advice can find out just how he got his start by reading his article on "Party Discipline" in a well-known reactionary weekly. He explains how he had just moved into Illinois from Indiana, and that he was a very poor young lawyer, and therefore presumably honest. The whole town was trying to get on the train to hear the Lincoln-Douglas Debate, but poor and honest "Uncle Joe" could not go, he had no carfare. But he went down to the station and hung around to see what would turn up. That is the recipe, boys, wait for something to turn up. Sometimes it's the cop and he turns you in. Not so with "Uncle Joe."

Along came another kind of lawyer, a successful lawyer. He asked Joe if he was going to the debate and Joe, being still poor and therefore presumably honest, told him the truth. This lawyer was a regular magician, otherwise known as a railroad attorney, he reached into his pocket and wrote out a railroad pass. This was Uncle Joe's start in politics. He went to the debate on a free pass, and drew his political inspiration therefrom forever and ever. Amen.

Party Activities of Local Chicago

- Branch Meetings
- Tuesday, October 7
- C.C.C. MEETING, 722 Blue Island Ave. Every delegate attend.
- Cz.-Slovak Town of Lake, Whipple and S. 51st St.
- Wednesday, October 8
- Enlarged Executive Committee, 8 P. M., Room 303, 166 W. Washington Blvd.
- Cz.-Slovak Clero, Masaryk School, 57th Ave. and 22nd Pl., Clero, Ill.
- Czechoslovak Branch, Vojt Naprasnik School, 2550 S. Homan Ave.
- Czechoslovak No. 1, Spravednost Hall, 1825 S. Loomis St.
- SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST MEETING, West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor St.
- Thursday, October 9
- Rehearsal, Freiheit Singing Society, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
- Lithuanian No. 2, 1200 S. Union Ave.
- Cz.-Slovak North Berwyn, Sokol Oak Park, Roosevelt and Union Ave.
- 11th Ward Italian, 2435 S. Oakley Blvd.
- Scandinavian Lake View, 3206 N. Wilton St., Cafe Indroiti.
- Scandinavian West Side, Zelch's Hall, Cor. Clero and Superior St.
- Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
- Friday, October 10
- Scandinavian South Chicago, 641 E. 61st St.
- Lettish Branch, 4359 Thomas St.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVITIES, LOCAL CHICAGO,

- Tuesday, Oct. 7
- Irving Park Branch, 4021 Drake Ave.
- Wednesday, Oct. 8
- Hersch Leber's dance, Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
- Thursday, Oct. 9
- Marshall Branch, Taylor and Lytle St.
- North Side Branch, 2409 N. Halsted St. Maplewood Branch, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
- Friday, Oct. 10
- General membership meeting, 722 Blue Island Ave. Subject: Reorganization of the league on working area branch basis. Every member must be present.
- Sunday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
- Literature distribution mobilization day. Meet with party branch nearest your branch headquarters.
- COMMUNIST STREET MEETINGS IN CHICAGO
- Tuesday, Oct. 7
- 16th and Kedzie—Auspices of Douglas Park English Branch.
- West 14th and 49th Ct.—Auspices of Clero Lithuanian branches.
- Wilton and Belmont—Auspices of North Side English Branch. Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl and Tom Bell.
- Division and Washtenaw—Auspices of Young Workers League branches. Speakers: Max Shuchman and others.
- Wednesday, Oct. 8
- 32nd and Halsted—Auspices of Lithuanian branches.
- Roosevelt and Marshall—Auspices of Luxemburg Young Workers League Branch.

PLAN BIG DRIVE OF MEETINGS ON NORTHWEST SIDE

Workers Party Holds the Right to Speak

Efforts are being made to hold bigger open air meetings than ever on the northwest side of the city.

In spite of the bluff and bluster of military agents and detectives, speakers for the Workers Party are now unmolested by outsiders at open air gatherings held at the corner of Lawrence and Sawyer streets, where Peter Herd was arrested last week.

Urge Hammersmark for Congress. The Party's determination to reach the workers of the district, where Sam Hammersmark is the Communist candidate for congress, took a little of the starch out of the police, who had expressed their determination to break up any meetings held by the Workers' Party at this spot.

The fact that five party members: Ben Gtlow, Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, Paul Cline, Sam Hammersmark, Peter Herd and Karl Reeve addressed the crowd which gathered at the corner and were not troubled, shows that the letter displayed by a detective, which he said was signed by the chief of police, ordering that all future meetings conducted by the Workers' Party on the corner of Sawyer and Lawrence, be stopped, was a fake.

The detective who told George Maurer, when he appeared in court on behalf of Comrade Herd, that he would see to it that a "gang" of his own appeared whenever the Workers' Party attempted to address a crowd on that corner, failed to appear at the last meeting.

Say Charge is Frame-up. Comrade Maurer insists that the charge of "inciting to riot" placed against Comrade Herd was a frame-up. The only disturbance during the meeting at which Herd was arrested, up to the time that the police appeared, was caused by a group of ex-service men who overturned the truck from which the party members were speaking.

Speakers for the Party who had been assigned to other corners last week-end report large crowds and high enthusiasm. Every available copy of the DAILY WORKER was sold.

EARN YOUR COMMUNIST MERIT STAMP BY GETTING A NEW MEMBER FOR THE PARTY AND ANOTHER READER AND SUBSCRIBER TO THE DAILY WORKER.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

It's your paper—Build on it!

Stir the Shops!

The very best place to carry on a working class campaign is in the shops and factories where the workers gather to earn their living. It is there that minds are open to the measures, parties and candidates that stand for concrete solutions of the problems of bread and butter facing the working class. It is in the shops that the workers will see most clearly, for example, the difference between Foster, the union organizer and fighter for the workers, and LaFollette, the lawyer and fighter for the middle class. (Editorial Daily Worker.)

THE ABOVE "HITS THE NAIL" on the head. Nothing could be added to that. It's up to you reader, to do everything physically possible to place

THESE PAMPHLETS

- in the hands of the workers you work together with in shops and factories. Sell them everywhere. Now is the time.
- The LaFollette Illusion—As revealed in an Analysis of the Political Role of Senator LaFollette, by Jay Lovestone. Single copy.....15c
- Parties and Issues in the Election Campaign—By Alexander Bittelman. Questions and answers, how the different parties view the conditions affecting the working class. It's a gem. No worker should go to the polls this year without first reading this pamphlet.....10c
- Unemployment—Why It Occurs and How to Fight It, by Earl R. Browder. This pamphlet deals with the most important issue before the workers today.....5c

In lots of 5 or more at 35 per cent discount. Place your orders at once.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT Workers Party of America 1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE! CHICAGO COMRADES!

Comrades will please call for the Special Chicago DAILY WORKER Edition on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at the local office, 166 W. Washington Street, Room 303. The Chicago edition will be distributed free at factories, house-to-house, street meetings, etc. The edition advertises the William Z. Foster election campaign meeting Sunday afternoon, October 12, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. Branches of the party and Young Workers League shall appoint special squads to distribute at factories and shall assign territory to every member of the branch. 30,000 copies of the Special Chicago Edition have thus far been ordered. Branches can phone in at State 7995 additional orders at the rate of \$8.00 per thousand. How many will your branch buy?

ARE YOU IN THE D. W. B. U.?

This is an active, live section of the Labor movement (The DAILY WORKER Bricklayers' Union) who

Until November 7

are carrying bricks to "Build the DAILY WORKER."

The first brick you send us automatically places you in this union. "We'll tell the world" who every live member is by printing their names. We want YOU on the list.

YOU'RE HIRED!

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THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

SHORT TALKS OF BEATING HEARST WITH CHEAP GUFF

Fakers Steer Clear of Sympathetic Strike

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—More militancy in the fight against Hearst's nonunion Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the morning daily, is demanded of union men in a circular to organized labor of Washington state signed by President William Short of the state federation.

"Lengthy and expensive telegrams addressed to Mr. Hearst direct have gone unanswered and unrecognized by him," says Short. "There seems to be a spirit developed on the part of the Hearst organization that our movement here is incapable of making an effective fight against them, and it is vitally important that this attitude on their part be changed thru a militant campaign directed against the paper by every branch of our movement in every section of the state.

"Committees should be named by every branch of our movement to conduct a campaign among their own members for cancellation of subscriptions and also among business houses, especially restaurants, barber shops, cigar stores, news stands, and pool rooms.

"The committee should make it plain to all concerned that the only issue involved in the strike against the Post-Intelligencer is the paying of the same wages and providing the same working conditions on the Post-Intelligencer that are now in effect on all the other daily newspapers in Seattle, provided for under mutually acceptable contracts between the newspaper publishers and the printing trades union."

Well, Who Cares?

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6.—Captain Allen Lascelles, secretary to the prince of Wales, announced officially that arrangements had been made for the prince to visit Chicago, Detroit, and Massachusetts points, as well as Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, before sailing for England.

Heave the Brick Back!

Dawes Plan Overestimates German Ability to Pay

(Continued from Page 1.)

of its area, 26 per cent of its coal, 75 per cent of its iron ore, 70 per cent of its zinc ore, 15 per cent of its wheat and rye, and 10 per cent of its potatoes. For 15 years the Saar Basin, rich in coal deposits, is to be administered by the League of Nations. Then another bayonet plebiscite will be held to determine its status. Before the war, Germany was a coal-exporting country. Now it is becoming a coal-importing country. In 1913, Germany's net coal export was 24,058,000 metric tons. In 1923, Germany was compelled to import 24,004,000 metric tons net. Likewise, the present area of Germany containing 75 per cent of the iron and steel producing plants provided only 25 per cent of the national output of iron ore. It is this increasing difficulty to obtain the necessary raw materials to keep the German industrial machinery running that accounts heavily for the Reich's economic breakdown.

Add to these blighting factors the disastrous results of the Ruhr occupation. In 1913, the Germans produced in the territory within the Versailles boundaries, 140,926,000 metric tons of anthracite coal. In 1923, this total fell to 62,225,000 metric tons or to only 44 per cent, for the same area. At the same time and for the same areas the 1913 production of pig iron and steel ingots was 10,900,000 and 11,600,000 metric tons respectively. For 1923, as an aftermath of the Ruhr occupation, these figures fell to four million metric tons of pig iron and five million metric tons of steel ingots and castings.

Fictitious Enrichment of Germany.

But the experts would have us believe that the German railroads, industries and government are today richer by the very amount in which they were freed from debt thru the depreciation of the mark currency. Perhaps this so-called enrichment of Germany is to make up for the economic losses she suffered as a result of the robber peace treaty of Versailles! It is on the basis of this source of "enrichment" that a five billion gold mark bond issue secured by a first mortgage on corporation properties is to serve as a source of income for reparations.

At the bottom such reasoning is based in fallacious economic principles. The wiping away of these debts in Germany, while in themselves a gain to the debtors, is a corresponding loss to the creditors, to the debt-holders. The wiped-away debts of the corporations and the government were once the wealth of the holders. Consequently, the sponging out of all these debts turns out to be a source of fictitious enrichment for Germany as a whole, as an economic entity. In effect this process has materially helped bring about considerably diminished standard of living, a reduced economic consuming power amongst the great masses.

Overlapping Sources of Revenue.

Another basically unsound approach of the Dawes' committee is found in its method of presenting various sources of revenue as separate and distinct. Here again we have a glaring example of its failure to view Germany as an economic entity.

If the railroad freight rates are to be high enough to yield reparations revenue, they may lower the capacity of certain industries to produce payments for the Allied imperialists.

Burdensome taxation will have a tendency to raise costs, in turn reduce consumption, and then repress the railroads and the industries. It is clear, therefore, that the experts' estimates of the sources of revenue are to a large extent overlapping.

Let us not forget the din constantly emanating from the camp of the cap-

italists in protest against high taxation. Yet, the paying out of such huge sums as the standard annual six hundred million dollar reparation tribute to other countries, to capitalists of other national groups tends to be far more oppressive than the most onerous within the particular country. The charges upon the profits of industry thru domestic government taxation are in part counteracted by the increased volume of profits going to these same capitalists as a result of the expenditure, primarily within the country, of the huge sums collected by the government in taxes.

When, however, these taxes are paid to the capitalist governments of other countries in the form of reparation levies, the last named source of profits is entirely closed to the German industrial overlords. The latter's competitive capacity in the world market, a capacity on which rests the greatest possibility of reparation payments, the export surplus, tends to be decisively reduced.

Of course, the German capitalists will seek to fill this gap in their bank accounts, to pile this burden on the working masses by reducing wages, lowering the living and working standards, and raising hours of labor. Such attempts will prove only the fruitful source of sweeping industrial unrest and its consequent serious derangements in the system of production and exchange. Waves of mass strikes and

revolutionary clashes are just what the Dawes' plan aims to make impossible. Instead, its operation only lays the basis for gigantic class conflicts—the most vital danger to the stability of international capitalism and the continuity of the reparation payments.

Evidently, the Dawes' plan is helpless and lost in the maze of these insoluble contradictions of capitalism. Instead of making barren the fertile soil for the revolutionary class struggles, it, in reality, only supplies new and broader bases for their being waged on a more intensive and extensive scale.

Paramount Problems Evaded.

Comprehensive a scheme to stabilize international capitalism as the Dawes' plan is, it avoids and leaves hanging in the air numerous sources of danger to the continuity of the present system of production and exchange. At most, the French imperialists will receive only \$300,000,000 annually from the reparations tribute. This sum, staggering as it is, will scarcely meet the interest, at the present rate, on the bonds sold by the French government for reconstruction purposes. Then, the French government faces the further terrific problem of meeting her indebtedness to Great Britain and the United States whose claims total a sum at least equal to, if not greater than, the reconstruction indebtedness.

The problem of reparations is invariably bound up with the complica-

tion of international capitalist indebtedness. This difficulty the Dawes' plan does not deal with at all, despite the fact that the success of its operation is unavoidably intertwined with the debt solution. The countless complications of the budgets, currencies and tariffs of the other capitalist countries are another source of obstacles not met by the Dawes' scheme.

Finally, the much-heralded Dawes' plan does not concern itself with the total debt of Germany. Avoiding this issue at best only postpones facing serious snarls. The failure of the Dawes' plan to fix the total number of years Germany is to pay tribute will sooner rather than later, prove a cause of acute troubles to the imperialist powers which signed the London pact.

A New Dangerous Menace.

Obviously, the Dawes plan, or the decision of the Entente capitalist rulers to accept less reparations than they had first demanded in the infamous Versailles stipulations, provided they can secure hegemony over the economic life and resources of Germany, is encountering a barbed-wire network of unsurmountable obstacles. The insistence of the Allied imperialists on crushing German capitalism as a dangerous competitor in the world, has only hastened the development of a far more dangerous capitalist competitor than Germany could ever be—American imperialism.

MACDONALD AND ZAGHLUL FAIL TO AGREE ON SUDAN

Egyptian Premier Shows Anger Over Neglect

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Negotiations between Premier MacDonald and Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian premier, looking toward the liquidation of the controversy over the Sudan question appear to have fallen thru.

Zaghlul has stated to the press that no agreement has been reached and in the course of the interview hinted rather broadly that Premier MacDonald had considered other questions of much more importance and had not been any too cordial. "If I have gained nothing," said Zaghlul, "at least I have lost nothing."

The Sudanese demand that their territory be placed under the Egyptian government and that all English troops and officials be withdrawn. Mass demonstrations in which Egyptian students and native soldiers have taken part have occurred recently and the foreign office takes a serious view of the situation which is believed to be a reflection of the unrest in India as well as part of the resentment aroused by the British clash with the Turkish forces in Iraq. The Sudanese are Mohammedans.

Dedicate Temple of Grant.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—Special trains, automobiles, wagons, and even airplanes brought thousands to Jefferson City today to participate in the dedication of Missouri's \$5,000,000 new state house.

Relics Get Close Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Many old buildings of civil war construction in the business district of F. street here were imperilled by fire today when flames destroyed a millinery shop in the Lowe's theater building resulting in three alarms being turned in and damage estimated at \$100,000.

ARE YOU OBTAINING YOUR BUNDLE OF THE DAILY WORKER AND CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS to distribute when you are out getting signatures to petitions?
You're Hired! Until Nov. 7.

Anthracite Miners Feel the Lash

(Continued from page 1)

for granted, the things that are published in times of strikes about the high earning capacity of the miner, but never do they consider the robber role of the rail and coal monopolies.

Neither do they see the miner as he fights with the hazards that confront him, from the time he enters the mine until he again breathes the fresh air and drags his weary frame to the shack he calls home. Often, yes too often, the miner fails to come home, sometimes he awakes on a hospital cot and sometimes he is laid on an undertaker's slab. The overhanging rock is ever ready to slip its moorings without warning, the innocent electric trolley wire is always liable to give a kick with a deadly charge. Then there is the treacherous gas that always lurks where there is coal, ready to deal a death blow at any time.

These are common things to which a major portion of serious accidents are attributed, but there are innumerable other forms of danger constantly at hand. The miner must face them all while he grinds out profits for the greedy operator and railroad magnate. Drilling holes in rock and coal, blasting, then groping around in the smoke and dust to load big cumbersome cars that hold three and four, mostly four, tons of coal is the daily task of the miner and his laborer.

For this dangerous work the miner is paid about from \$2.31 to \$3.00 a car of coal, with a little additional

for rock and yardage. Thus it can be seen that, altho the consumer pays from about \$11.00 for the inferior grades and up to \$17.00 and more for the better grades, the miner does not get any too much for his share.

There is nothing resembling uniformity in the wage schedules at the different mines, for each company has a separate agreement with the miners and for the same kind of work the pay is determined according to the company the miner works for. The retail price of anthracite coal is always high, the wages are always low. Rents in the hard coal towns are high, almost without exception, and one of the hardest tasks of a miner's wife in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre region is to make the pay envelope, cover the debts incurred during the period between pay days. A mediocre standard of living is all that the average anthracite miner can adopt, and it is very doubtful if he could live at all if he suffered from intermittent employment as his brother, the bituminous miner, does. The miners in this district are feeling the effects of the last settlement, which carried the ten per cent advance in wages and an indeterminate advance in living costs. Some of the locals have not yet signed up, preferring to work under the old rate sheets (the name given to individual mine agreements), than to sign the new ones offered to them.

They are also beginning to feel the lash of Lewisism thru charter revocation, and with the visit recently of a

committee of International Board members, they were warned about local strikes. These local strikes, and all agree that this section of the country has had plenty of them for various reasons, were the "one reliable assurance" that those engaging in them would have their wrongs righted.

Since the visit of the committee and the denial of the right to strike, some of the operators have become much bolder, they will shut down a mine where the men become unruly, using the "starvation route" to beat them into submission.

If things keep going as they are, the men of the anthracite region will find themselves face to face with a situation that will be hard to correct. They will be forced to fight, to remedy the things that their present slow-moving and unsatisfactory conciliation board fails to do.

Indian Population In U. S. Shows Slight Increase for Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Indian population of the United States increased 2,619 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, the interior department announced today.

The total number of Indians in the United States on that date was 346,962, a gain of 16,283 in the last 11 years. The state of Oklahoma has the largest Indian population, with a total of 119,989.

McAdoo Has More Troubles.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Routine examination of William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in the New York convention last summer, was held at Johns Hopkins Hospital here today, in preparation for an operation to remove gravel from the bladder.

CORRECTION

It was announced yesterday that the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will give a performance and dance on Sunday, Oct. 19. This was a mistake. It should have been Saturday, Oct. 18. The affair will take place at the hall of the Society, at 1902 W. Division St.

Remember to Register
IF YOU WANT TO VOTE FOR FOSTER
on Tuesday, Oct. 14—Last Registration Day

Those who signed petitions to place the Workers Party candidates on the ballot must register if their signatures are to count.

Monster Election Campaign Meeting

William Z. Foster

Candidate for President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket, leader of the great steel strike

Wm. F. Dunne

Candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Workers Party ticket, editor of the DAILY WORKER

Benjamin Gitlow

Candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket

WILL SPEAK

Sunday, October 12, 1924 2:30 p. m.

AT

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, Ashland and Van Buren

Excellent Music by the Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra, and the Young Workers League Orchestra.

Auspices, Workers Party, Local Chicago.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

YOUNG WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY OUTLINE PLANS FOR ACTIVITIES

At the last meeting of the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, District No. 2, the committee was completely reorganized. Every member of the committee was assigned a definite task.

The work was blocked out into departments and a member of the committee was placed at the head of each department. He will be responsible for the work of his department directly to the district, and failure to carry out his work will result in his removal from the District Executive Committee.

The matter of shop nuclei was taken up first. In view of the fact that the work of transforming our league from the present territorial basis to one built on the shops and factories is not a division of our work, but is the organizational basis, the center of gravity about which all our work is built, the district organizer is to be directly in charge of that work.

The following were then elected to head the various departments:

Industrial—Forman.
Educational—Elston.
Junior—Thompson.
Membership and Propaganda—Stachel, Glass, and Herberg as assistant.
Press, Publicity, and Research—Zam, Kitzes and Herberg as assistants.

Anti-Militarist—Fishbein, Glass as assistant.
Child Labor—Fox.
Unemployment—Rubin.
Literature—Zam, Kitzes as assistant.
Bookkeeping—Kitzes.
Sports—Frankfeld.
Foreign Languages—Don.
An educational committee, consisting of Comrades Elston, Herberg, Don, Stachel and Milgram was also elected. The committee is to start work immediately on the course in Marxism and Leninism, and also on the Training School.

A secretariat, consisting of Com-

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



It's raining, Uncle Wiggily!



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

INFANT'S SHORT CLOTHES OUTFIT.



10 Practical Patterns of Baby Garments.

3125. Composed of a Yoke Dress to be finished with Long or Short Sleeves. A simple double breasted Coat with Round Collar and Bishop Sleeve, a Cap in Dutch Style, a Night Dress, a Petticoat with added Waist, a Feeding Apron, Drawers, Rompers and a Play Dress. Lawn, muslin, gingham or chambray, also flannelette may be used for the dresses and rompers. The coat is good for all cloaking materials. The Cap will develop nicely in fur, velvet, corduroy, cloth, silk or lawn. The Night Gown, Underwaist and Petticoat in flannel, flannelette, muslin or cambric. The Feeding Apron in jean, toweling or oilcloth. The Drawers in cambric or longcloth.

The Pattern is cut in one size. It requires of 36 inch material.

A Yoke Dress 1 1/4 yard
B Coat 1 1/2 yard
C Bonnet 1/2 yard
D Nightdress 1 1/2 yard
E Petticoat 1/2 yard with ruffle 1 yard
F Feeding Apron 1/2 yard
G Drawers 1/2 yard
H Rompers 1/2 yard
I Underwaist 1/2 yard
K Play Dress 1 1/2 yard
PRICE 20c.

14 PATTERNS OF ESSENTIAL GARMENTS FOR BABY INFANT'S LAYETTE.



3112. These simple styles, all of which are provided in this pattern, are all practical and easy to make.

The cloak may be of cashmere, Bedford cord, serge or silk. It may be finished without the cape collar. The cap is suitable for the same material and for lawn, nainsook, cambric or corduroy. The Kimono and Sack will develop nicely in flannel, cashmere, silk, domet or outing flannel. The slip is nice for nainsook, lawn or cambric. The Pinning Blanket may be of domet, outing flannel or wool flannel. The Shirt of cambric or flannel. The Diaper Drawers of cambric, diaper cloth, or rubberized material. The Barrie Coat of cambric or long cloth. The Bootee of silk, quilted satin, elderdown or suede. The Band of flannel. The Cold Feet Gown of flannelette, flanel or cambric, and the bib of silk, lawn or cambric.

It will require of 36 inch material.

A Cloak 2 1/4 yards
B Carriage Robe 1 1/2 yard
C Cold Feet Gown 1 1/2 yard
D Kimono 1 1/2 yard
E Slip 1 1/2 yard
F Barrie Coat 1 1/2 yard
G Cap 1/2 yard
H Pinning Blanket 1/2 yard
I Shirt 1/2 yard
J Diaper Drawers 1/2 yard
K Sack 1/2 yard
L Pinning Blanket muslin 1/2 yard Flannel 3/4 yard
N Bib 1/2 yard
O Bootee 1/2 yard
P Band 1/2 yard
PRICE 20c

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290 Advertising rates on application

Solving the Class Struggle

Warren Stone, head of the Locomotive Engineers' Union, is to be congratulated. He has proved, without any wish to do so, that a union which conducts a capitalist enterprise is no different from any other capitalist concern.

He has refused to sign an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the mines in which members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are the sole stockholders and in giving thereasons for his refusal repeats the same accusations against the United Mine Workers voiced by the other coal operators of West Virginia. He denounces the check-off and the no discrimination clauses and announces the intention of his company to hire and fire whom it pleases.

In the correspondence that has taken place between Stone and the United Mine Workers' officials the latter have had all the best of it because they have stuck to the plain facts of unionism. They have placed Stone in the position of the steel trust property heads on the matter of a reduction of miners wages and he even raises the old familiar issue "undesirable agitators" among the miners which his company locked out and which the union has been forced to support.

No one can accuse us of undue affection for the Lewis machine that has largely wrecked the once militant and powerful U. M. of A. but in this particular controversy they should have the sympathy of every section of the labor movement. It may be possible that the Lewis machine is being used by the steel trust operators to check unwelcome competition from the mines of the brotherhood but competition is one of the fetishes of Stone and his followers and one of the risks that all capitalists must take. The labor movement is interested only in seeing that the Brotherhood properties operate on a union basis.

Stone is the petted darling of the so-called liberal element. His financial achievements have been the subject of many long and enthusiastic articles written in the best Brookwood College—Nation—Labor Age style. The entry of unions into banking and other enterprises has been hailed as the long-awaited solution of the labor-capital problem and it has been held by most of the enthusiasts that here is complete refutation of the theory of the class struggle and the necessity for the dictatorship of the working class advanced by the Communists.

We are willing to let the case for the class struggle in the coal mines owned by the Locomotive Engineers be presented by Messrs. Lewis, Murray and Green of the United Mine workers. As is well known, their love for the Communists is not sufficiently ardent to prejudice them in this matter. The only evidence they need to present is the fact that Stone closed his union-owned mine rather than sign a union agreement.

The Chicago Tribune is in high spirits over the controversy between Stone and the United Mine Workers and not the least important of the indictments that can be brought against Stone and his followers is the opportunity they have given the capitalist sheets to ridicule the labor movement. In this the guilt is shared by all the tribe of trade union bankers, B. and O. planners, class collaborationists and capitalist tools generally who have made of the labor movement a timid, confused and ineffective thing that the bosses neither fear nor respect.

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

Concerning Consuls

"Too much government in business" is the stereotyped complaint of the babbitts who parrot the inanities of the Mellons and Hoovers. Yet without the government the businessman in foreign trade would be helpless. It is of interest to note that no complaint is ever raised against the activities of governmental agencies abroad whose task is to smooth the road of the investor in foreign enterprises. No one yells more loudly or continuously for aid than the American businessmen when his greed arouses protest from the people or government of some backward nation. He is only too glad to have plenty of government in business, on these occasions—preferably government represented by fully equipped marines or a cruiser cleared for action.

The above remarks are inspired by the perusal of an article on "our Foreign Service," by Edward N. Hurley, published in the "Manufacturers' News." Mr. Hurley is the former head of the U. S. shipping board and is distinguished chiefly for his rather open attempts to give the properties under his control to the private shipping interests and pay them liberally for taking them. It is evident from this fact alone that he is eminently qualified

to speak on any subject having connection with patriotism.

Mr. Hurley rises to the defense of the American consular service and says:

"It is a wonderful thought that, through his government, the American businessman virtually has foreign representatives in every important trade center in the world. They are there to serve him, and he gets prompt, courteous and efficient service whenever and wherever he requests it.

This is certainly a wonderful thought for the American businessman and it is also a matter that is worthy of considerable thought by the workers who are exploited at home by these same business interests. A worker who went abroad for employment and who asked an American consul to assist him in getting more than the prevailing wage would be considered insane. At least he would be told to get back to "God's country" and upbraided for ever leaving it. How different with the businessman! He is commended for extending American commercial enterprise and, if the country in which he operates is weak, is encouraged to violate its regulations and exploit its people to the utmost. The armed forces of the United States government stand ready to protect him.

This is a form of government in business that the imperialists do not object to but demand. Just as at home the power of government is used against the native workers so abroad it is used against the workers of other nations.

It is over the slaughter of workers in the Philippines, Honduras, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and China as a result of conflict between them and American exploiters that American workers are supposed to cheer, throw their hats in the air, and swell with pride. It is for the business interests that the expensive consular machinery is maintained and it is because the imperialists of America are about to launch a new crusade for profits abroad that such articles as Hurley's are published.

Speeding Up the War Game

Defense day has come and gone and now the American masses are asked to get ready for Navy Day on October 27. Then will come Armistice day, November 11, when another geyser-like eruption of patriotism is expected. After the first of the year Lincoln's birthday, followed shortly by Washington's birthday, will give the spread-eagle orators opportunity to discharge some urgent appeals for more and better armies.

Then comes Decoration day and the Fourth of July with "constitution weeks" and other 100 per cent enterprises sprinkled in. With the agitation against the Japanese given color and pungency by the British attitude at Geneva, we are of the opinion that the patriots will be able to keep fairly busy.

The above short list of occasions on which the advocates of bigger and better wars find excuse for giving tongue is informative in that it shows that much organized effort is needed to keep the American masses in the proper mood for slaughter and that artificial means are necessary to convince the average plug that the best proof of his love for his country is his willingness to get himself killed in a particularly horrible manner for something he does not understand but which someone has told him is an "American ideal."

The organization of these military agitations for which more excuses are being found daily is ample proof that our imperialists are preparing for a war. The agitation serves two purposes. It creates the proper atmosphere for a war of aggression abroad and it mobilizes the fascist elements for war on the discontented masses at home whenever such a course appears to be necessary.

Every one of these militarist holidays must be utilized for propaganda against war by the revolutionary workers and a clear distinction between the revolutionary opposition to imperialist war and the pacifist objections, which in the final analysis are pure humbug, must be drawn.

Another Bad Smell in Omaha

J. A. Lochray, editor of the Mid-West Labor News, Omaha, one of the privately-owned publications that presume to speak for labor, after tentatively supporting the farmer-labor movement, swung to the LaFollette ticket, and has now come out for Cal Coolidge.

There was a time when Lochray was a red. It was when there was no particular opposition in the labor unions to certain radical policies, before the reactionaries organized to preserve the status quo and their jobs. Then he suddenly became orthodox. He abandoned the struggling farmer-labor party and threw in with the middle class which dominates the LaFollette movement. Apparently the Coolidge forces have come thru with something real in the line of cash or other good and valuable considerations and Lochray now has a new view of the political situation.

We mention this matter not because anything that Lochray does is of any importance, but simply to point out the real benefit to the working class movement of such periods as the present which are wonderful in the way that they show up the traitors and weaklings in the movement. Elements that are ready and willing to denounce, at the orders of fakery, the Communists and the Communist position, as Lochray was, are found to be a good recruiting ground for the worst reactionary movements.

The chances are that Lochray will next be heard from as the Omaha organizer of the Minute Men of the Constitution headed by Dawes. This is about the only work that could be more treacherously slimy than his present occupation.

That offensive smell in Omaha does not come from the stockyards alone.

THE MINERS' STRUGGLE

By KID BURNS.

DISTRICT 18, United Mine Workers of America had a special convention that was called for the purpose of considering the situation brot about by the strike in the district. The convention lasted four full days and a couple of night sessions closing sine die without doing anything toward solving the problem as to how the miners of District 18 could carry the strike to a successful conclusion. The pitiful state of the miners of District 18 and their families was laid before the convention by every delegate sent by the rank and file: it was pointed out by the rank and file delegates that we have lived up to the laws and policies of the United Mine Workers of America in every respect and now we demand that we get financial support to help us win this strike. John L. had his funkies there in the persons of Andrew Steel and Dave Watkins. On the question of support from the International, those two duffers drew the gloomiest picture of the miners of the United States that could be expected from such well-fed buffers of capitalism.

They covered every district in the United Mine Workers of America where the three-year agreement was signed; one by one they pointed out the thousands of miners out of work since the 15th of April, they told us of 400,000 miners who were out of work and that sufficient coal was on hand to last six months and that the miners of the United States are worse off than the miners of this district. Even tho they have a three-year agreement they had no work and could not help the miners of District 18 they said the figures given out in the International report was not money that could be got hold of. It was tied up one way or another and therefore nothing further could be promised to the miners

of District 18 from the International in the way of relief.

They said that nothing less than the Jacksonville agreement would do in District 18, that the International would not sanction any agreement that would not carry with it the 1923 wages and conditions; they had no suggestion to offer as to how to get it, only to sit tight, live up to the laws and policies of the United Mine Workers of America, and refuse to go to work till the boss gives you what you ask for; but if you get bad and refuse to live up to the laws and policies of the United Mine Workers of America "you will find yourself in the same position as others who tried to break the laws and policies of the International." This stuff was continually before the delegates; the laws and policies of the International. One of the policies of the International is separate agreements in a district that is on strike. We have many union mines working all around us and the majority of the delegates came to the convention to vote the mines closed, but when they were told what would happen if they did they went opposite to the wish of their locals, and their own wish was supplanted by the fear of the International power to revoke charters. Some delegates came to the convention with mandates from their locals to vote against the policy of separate agreements but after hearing the lickspittles of Lewis tell the convention what would happen if the laws and policies of the Lewis gang were not lived up to, they did not have the courage to make Lewis and his gang do it.

I claim that if we are going to jump every time Lewis cracks his whip, and do as he orders us to do, we will be doing all the dirty work and he will go scot free. Let us have the guts to make him do his own dirty work; he has enough funkies now doing his bidding, many of them doing it thru fear of their job. They

know it is wrong but they are job-conscious not class conscious.

Lewis and his gang get us bound hand and foot with fear of policies and then tell us we have to win or there will be no settlement of the present strike; it is like a manager of a wrestler telling his man he must wrestle fair while the other fellow has a stranglehold on his man, and has him about dead from suffocation. How much longer are the miners of District 18 going to stand for this treachery of Lewis, Sherman, and company? Steel told us in the convention, in a roundabout way, that the three year agreement could not live if the districts outside of the Central competitive field did not sign up on the Jacksonville agreement. If that is so what is the International doing toward protecting that three year agreement? They are trying to break it, not save it, because of the fact that they won't let the miners of the districts that are holding out for the three year agreement take action such as would bring those operators to their knees, but the miners will have to take such action as they see fit regardless of what Lewis or the polley says.

With Backs Against Wall.

We are fighting with our backs against the wall, the master having used his most effective weapon against us to put us in the position, namely, hunger.

The help of the officials of the union to tie our hands till the master beats us into submission, has been obtained. I ask you comrades how much longer are you going to allow these traitors to bluff you into keeping still while the master takes your living away from you. Rise up from your sleep, fellow workers, take such action as you see fit against the boss to bring this strike to a successful conclusion, if you are not prepared to fight, then you are going to go down to defeat in this

strike, no militant in the ranks wants to see the workers defeated just for the sake of saying I told you so, just to prove that a great organization like the United Mine Workers of America, in the hands of Lewis and his funkies is to go down to defeat because of their treachery No, that is not what the militants want, they want to bring the workers out victorious in every battle they engage in because victories give courage to the workers, and defeats give discouragement and makes it almost impossible to rally the workers quickly for another battle, therefore we are not interested personally in John L. Lewis, Sherman, or any of the rest of that type. If Lewis or Sherman is willing to lead the workers in the direction of victory for the workers, and defeat for the boss then we will back them to the limit, but when they lead the workers to sure defeat as they are doing today we will fight them fearlessly, show up their acts to the rank and file and allow the rank and file to take the action that is necessary to remove them from the positions which they now hold.

The miners of this organization now have a chance to free themselves from such leadership. Elections for these offices will be held in December, miners what will you answer to such traitors? Will you remember the Edmonton strike, the Nova Scotia strikes, the telegrams from Lewis and Sherman in that strike of 1923? The three year agreement and no work, the revoking of charters by Lewis in many districts, the revoking of the Drumheller charters by Sherman and many other sins too numerous to mention? Miners, you were short of money and memory in the past, will you allow it to be again said that you are still short of memory?

Vote for your progressive ticket to lead the miners to victory—or vote for the old slate and take the defeats that are coming to you!

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

tion that overthrew the kaiser? Nothing. The socialists continue to sing the praises of the American dollar and paint Dawes as a Santa Claus. Ebert quits his post when he has fulfilled the task assigned to him by the bourgeoisie.

THE United States has declared war on the League of Nations. It was originally an American scheme but a section of the American capitalists looked on it with suspicion. They were afraid they could not control it. Morgan was in favor of it. He owns America only a little more than he owns other capitalist countries, and is a real internationalist and above factions. But even Morgan is not all powerful, in his own country. The other big capitalists have something to say in the management of the affairs of the world.

THE prophet Woodrow Wilson did his best to put the League across. The job killed him and Harding became his heir. Harding slammed the League every chance he got and put up a proposition that resembled it as much as two peas.

Coolidge followed up the good work by having unofficial observers at every League conference. The unofficial observer saw to it that the League did nothing detrimental to the interests of the American capitalists. It looked as if there was a chance America could control the League and use it as a weapon in its scheme for world hegemony. But suddenly something burst. Japan threw a bomb into the assembly and showed the United States imperialists that it was not so easy as they thot. Now the eagle is screaming angrily for battle. World court plans and peace protocols are thrown into the discard and General Pershing is going to Europe to

visit his son, who is at school in Switzerland and incidentally to learn the lay of the land in Europe.

THE latest editor of a so-called labor paper to switch his alleged influence to Coolidge is J. A. Lochray,

of the Mid-West News of Omaha, Nebraska. Some weeks ago we commented on that gentleman's flop to LaFollette and his clean break with all the principles that he had hitherto given lip service to. But it appears that the expected cash did not roll in, even

tho there was a noticeable increase in the advertising carried in his paper.

LOCHRAY visited Chicago recently, last week if I remember rightly, and toured the headquarters of the various political parties in quest of funds. His paper would be turned over to any party for cash. He was out to sell it to the highest bidder. Evidently he struck oil in the Wrigley building, where Coolidge has his national headquarters, as the Mid-West News has declared for Coolidge. As usual Brother Lochray has not given a convincing excuse for his treachery. He simply came to the conclusion that LaFollette would not be elected and that a job from the republican party, even as prohibition agent looked better than running a so-called labor paper.

IN an interview to the press, sent out by the Coolidge campaign managers the honorable Lochray declares that he made a trip to the labor centers in search of wisdom. He made a trip to the labor center of Chicago in quest of dough. He did not care where it came from. He would not turn it down, not even, we venture to say if it came from Moscow. Exit Lochray.

ANOTHER gentleman from Chicago, a labor editor, that is, he edits a paper that holds up business men for blackmail advertising, refused to use a matrix sent out by a political party because it was made in Germany. The faker's name is Peter Cuniff. His paper was Gompers' mouthpiece in Chicago, before that worthy made peace with John Fitzpatrick and the New Majority changed its name to the Federation News. Now that the latter is licking Sam's boots there is no necessity for relying on the gas pipe bridge's hold-up rag. This election campaign is some show.

GOMPERS FEARS FOR HIS JOB



Drawn Especially for the Daily Worker by Walter Carlson

Views of Our Readers on Many Subjects

THE MISTAKEN PROLETARIANS. To the DAILY WORKER.—In an editorial in the September Proletarian, the official organ of the Proletarian Party, the editor charges the Workers Party of Detroit with having supported, last fall, candidates for public office running on the old party tickets. He based this charge on an article of mine in The Worker of Dec. 1, 1923, reporting a decision of the Party in Detroit to support candidates indorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Not only is the charge false, but it is made at this time for the purpose of covering up a sin of the Proletarian Party, the sin of omission to publicly announce the expulsion of Batt from the Proletarian Party last December. The profound silence of his expulsion was discarded for an attack upon the Workers Party when the DAILY WORKER recently published the story of Batt's candidacy in the recent primaries for republican nomination for state legislator.

Every one who is at all familiar with Detroit municipal politics knows that the city elections are non-par-

tisan, no party names appearing on the ballot. The election last fall was a city election. The Detroit Federation of Labor supported 5 candidates out of 9 which comprise the City Council. The Workers Party of Detroit indorses these candidates. Why? Everybody in Detroit knows that since the acquisition of the street car system by the city the issue in all the elections has been whether or not the administration would deal with the unions. The trade unionists are immensely interested in the city elections for this reason. For this reason and also because the Detroit Federation in that election decided to challenge a majority of the Council, the Workers Party of Detroit correctly applied the united front policy by endorsing the candidates of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Of course, if the election had been partisan and these candidates were running on the old party tickets, the W. P. of Detroit would not have indorsed them. The motion for indorsement passed by the City Central Committee was made by me, and contained in addition to a statement embodying the analysis of the situa-

tion the provision that UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES would the W. P. indorse candidates running on old party tickets.

There is ample proof that the editor of the Proletarian did not make the charge in good faith. In the first place if the charge is true why did not the Proletarian make this charge earlier? The indorsement of the candidates took place just about a year ago.

In the second place the editor makes the statement twice that the candidates indorsed ran on old party tickets, whereas he knows that the city elections are non-partisan.

In the third place he makes the statement in the same editorial that the candidates indorsed by the Federation and by the Party were so reactionary that the conservative Building Trades group opposed their election. The fact of the matter is that the most reactionary of the candidates was the representative of the Buildings Trade group, Robert Ewald, who on the floor of the Detroit Federation made the statement that the reason he and his group were opposed to indorsing five candidates was that

in his opinion two representatives in the City Council was the correct proportion of labor representation; that to challenge a majority of the Council would antagonize and arouse the employers and exert them to efforts to defeat the entire labor slate. The article from which the editor of the Proletarian quoted the endorsement contained this information. Why did the editor print the false information that the candidates were too reactionary for the conservative Building Trades Council?

What will the reply of the editor of the Proletarian be to this challenge?
Cyril Lambkin.

Smugglers Seize Light Keeper.

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 6.—A band of Moro smugglers has taken possession of Noga Island and captured the lighthouse keeper according to word receiver here today. Constabulary and soldiers were immediately dispatched to free the keeper.

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