

SPOLANSKY EXPOSES OWN PLOTS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IF Calvin Coolidge falls to land in the White House for the next four years, vaudeville may be treated to a long-wished-for novelty in the form of silence. Al Jolson, the noted black face comedian, with a troupe of fun-makers visited the White House, to shake hands with the president and advise him that the country was behind him. They did not say how far, but that what can you expect from comedians?

AL and his merry companions were paid to do this by the republican national committee, so there is no hard feeling. It was the funniest delegation that visited the president since T. V. O'Connor led his labor fakers into the royal presence on Labor Day. Al Jolson is funny, but the funniest joke he ever cracked has nothing on Coolidge.

The Chicago Tribune is again waging war on Soviet Russia from Vienna and Riga. The Tribune general at Trebizond was obliged to surrender that position owing to a strategic Turkish move in the rear. He is now advancing toward the Mediterranean Sea. It is believed that the positions at Riga and Vienna will hold out indefinitely unless the Tribune generals become infected with the scurvy that is spreading rapidly among the Czarist counter-revolutionists.

THE Tribune gloats over the fabricated reports of burning oil wells, wrecked railroads, and murdered Soviet officials. But somehow or other Russia emerges stronger than ever from every onslaught, while her enemies become fewer and more disreputable. Even imperialist France the most brazen enemy of the Soviet government is now obliged to begin negotiations with Moscow. The Tribune will not make peace with Russia until it first bends the knee to the American working class. But it will be a different Tribune then.

J. P. MORGAN is in Paris, looking over that part of his kingdom. His French soldiers are closely guarding his royal person. If any untoward incident should occur during the royal visit the great man might revenge himself on the French government for their carelessness, by hammering down the French franc. Morgan is busy getting the Dawes Plan to work. The only elements opposing it are the Communists.

WE are indebted to T. V. O'Connor, former president of the International Longshoremen's Union, for the startling information that Soviet Russia sent barrels of gold rubbles to the LaFollette treasury via Mexico. We assure T. V. that if such is the case there will be a noticeable strain in the hitherto friendly relations existing between THE DAILY WORKER and the Soviet Government. It was unkind of T. V. not to advise us of the coming of the treasurer. Had we known of it in time we could have taken steps to intercept it.

THE Philadelphia Public Ledger, gives the front page to this rubbish of O'Connor's. The notorious faker is quite well aware that the Communists who control the Russian government know LaFollette to be a reactionary, the not as ignorant as T. V. O'Connor secured his present position as president of the United States Shipping Board, by being an accomplished traitor. He expects to

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On a Labor Faker's Trail

TOLEDO LABOR GIVES FOSTER BIG WELCOME

LaFollette's Meeting Is Poor in Comparison

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

TOLEDO, O., (By Mail).—William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers Party, addressed an audience here many times the size of that accorded Oswald Garrison Villard, who spoke here recently in support of LaFollette.

Foster's meeting was held at the Labor Temple, the same hall in which Villard spoke.

Workers Hear Foster. However, there was a remarkable difference in the two audiences, not alone in size but in the makeup. Foster's audience was distinctly working class, scores of aggressive rank and file trade unionists were present and loudly applauded his speech. A large collection was taken up and much literature was sold.

Desperate efforts have been made by some of the local labor fakers to arouse the rank and file to the point of supporting LaFollette. The success of the Foster meeting in view of the fact that these same fakers have vilified Foster, because of his fight for amalgamation of the craft unions, has had a very dampening effect upon the pay roll boys and their local LaFollette movement.

Plan New Activities. The outstanding feature of the Foster meeting was the fact that it attracted so many local reds who for some years have held aloof from all revolutionary activities. Many of them became so enthusiastic that they said: "The time has come to get into the revolutionary harness again."

Toledo Workers Party is enthused over the success of the Foster meeting and are planning new activities with an assurance that in this old time home of the reds Communism will finally prevail. Foster's clear cut enunciation of the Communist program was a complete answer to the LaFollette liberals and pussyfooters. Foster's answer to the dictatorship of Wall street, was the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Good Gathering in Cleveland.

By J. A. HAMILTON.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Foster meeting in the Engineers' Auditorium here was the most successful held by the Workers Party in this city in many months. The reputation of Foster, coupled with the extensive advertising brought out hundreds of workers to hear the message of Communism.

The LaFollette sentiment is strong in Cleveland, not only among the workers, but as might be expected among the business and professional classes as well. A straw vote taken in the downtown clubs showed LaFollette to have a very high percentage compared with Coolidge. Hence the capitalistic press, in reporting Foster's speech, were greatly impressed with his exposure of LaFollette, and quoted him as saying that "LaFollette is no more the friend of the

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A RED WEEK WIRE FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY has crossed the line in a hot spurt for RED WEEK. An advance order for ONE THOUSAND UNITS of campaign literature reached the national office by wire this morning.

ONE THOUSAND LITERATURE UNITS MEANS that to date one thousand party members in New York have each contributed fifty cents for their 137 piece literature unit, which each one of them will distribute during Red Week, Oct. 26 to Nov. 2.

ONE THOUSAND LITERATURE UNITS MEANS that 137,000 pieces of campaign literature will go forward to New York City alone—leaflets, pamphlets, stickers, DAILY WORKERS—and that at least 137,000 additional workers in New York City will get the Communist message before election day.

New York City's drive for the participation of every member for a Red Week literature distribution can be duplicated everywhere.

EVERY party branch CAN secure the co-operation of its members in this task. Decide, then DO—for ACTIVITY must constitute the greater part of the make-up of every Communist.

EVERY MEMBER MOBILIZE FOR RED WEEK!

JOBLESS COAL MINERS PAYING \$100 FOR JOBS

Charge Mine and Union Officials Divide Graft

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 19.—As much as \$100 is being paid for jobs by miners at Orient Mine No. 2, near here.

Grafting mine officials—and it is believed that some of the union officials are dividing the loot—taking advantage of unemployment, are forcing ignorant workers to pay jobs by the simple process of hiring no men at the mine.

Many Hunt for Work.

Every morning from 100 to 150 men "rustle" Orient, No. 2, but no one is ever put to work unless he shows up with an order signed by the mine manager in Breton.

One man has already confessed to some of the active union men that he paid \$100 for his job and it is known that others have done the same.

Miners who speak little English are the ones who are victimized and if they complain they are threatened with the vengeance of the Klan, to which most of the mine officials belong.

Careful to Hide Guilt.

The militants here are conducting a rigid investigation and the miners are aroused but absolute proof is difficult to secure as the transactions are carefully handled.

Due to this condition and other reasons the Ku Klux Klan is rapidly losing out in this district. A week ago, Glenn Young and a hundred klansmen had planned an invasion of Orient. The Orient police chief—a member of the miners' union—mobilized 200 miners and planned to meet Young and his forces at the edge of town and annihilate them. The invasion never came off.

In West Frankfort it is common talk that 3,000 workers have pledged and armed themselves to wipe out the Klan forces if they attempt to carry out any such terrorist campaign as they did in Zeigler and Herrin.

GOOD MEETINGS FOR DUNNE IN SOUTH ILLINOIS

Candidate for Governor in Mine Fields

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WEST FRANKFORT, Illinois, Oct. 19.—Two successful Workers Party campaign meetings for William F. Dunne, its candidate for governor, have been held here and in Christopher.

Dunne spoke here from the bandstand in the public square to a crowd of over 300 people who applauded vigorously his explanation of the revolutionary program of the Workers Party. A collection of \$20 was taken.

Won't Hear Democrat.

After Dunne had finished speaking, some democrat candidates tried to take advantage of the crowd gathered to hear the Workers Party speaker, but in five minutes it had dwindled to less than fifty persons.

The party members here have distributed 2000 DAILY WORKERS and covered the city with the campaign literature under the direction of Comrade E. B. Hewlett, Workers Party candidate for congressman.

Speaks at Christopher.

In Christopher Dunne's meeting was held in the opera house. The audience applauded when he reminded the Ku Klux Klan that Morgan, a Jewish financier, was the real owner of the American government and responsible for America's entrance into the war.

"The Workers Party," said Dunne, "recognizes no national and racial lines and I cite this fact simply to show the incorrectness into which these 100 per cent patriots are led when they attack those who expose the evils of American capitalism."

The Christopher audience donated \$20 to the Workers Party campaign. Other Dunne speaking dates are: Monday, Oct. 20, Belleville, Velle's Hall.

Tuesday, Oct. 21, Collinsville, City Hall.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, Springfield.

Paterson Strikers To Hear Communist Speakers Tonight

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Workers Party will hold a large mass meeting for its candidates in this election. The meeting in Paterson will be held at Helvetia Hall, 156 Van Houten street, at 8 p. m., and the main speakers of the evening will be Rudolph Volgraff, candidate of the Workers Party for U. S. senator from New Jersey, and Harry M. Winitzky, candidate for congress on the Workers Party ticket in New York City. In addition there will be other prominent speakers and the committee in charge expects a very successful meeting of Paterson workers anxious to hear the message of Communism from the candidates of the Workers Party in this election.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

FARRINGTON IS ACCUSTOMED TO DISAVOW ACTS

Retracted His Charges Against T. L. Lewis

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
(Article Seven.)

When Frank Farrington was confronted with the proof of having accepted money from Colonel Frank L. Smith, democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, he at first denied the charge but finally admitted having received one thousand dollars. But like the republican party campaign fund, it is not likely that all Farrington's receipts from the sale of the miners' votes get into the record. He does not do that kind of bookkeeping.

Farrington is not the kind of a man to be bothered over the necessity of making a change of front. He swallowed his words on the Howat case and again in his controversy with John L. Lewis over the Lester mine.

There are two interesting documents on record showing the unreliability of Farrington's word and proving conclusively that he will eat crow when driven into a corner. This bul- who expels honest men from the union, who hounds the radicals and joins with the bosses in blacklisting them; who hires pimps and thugs to beat up rank and file delegates crawls on his belly before those who have it in their power to punish him.

At His Own Words

He did this in his controversy with T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers in 1910. T. L. Lewis was no better or no worse than his namesake who rules the International union today. He is now a non-union (Continued on page 8)

CANTON "REDS" HOLD "TOP" MITT IN CIVIL WAR

CANTON, Oct. 19.—Despite efforts of the merchants and their allies to retrieve the losses received in the heavy fighting which lasted for two days in the streets of Canton, their efforts have been unavailing.

The defeat of the fascists has increased the morale of the workers considerably and they are ambitious to go on the warpath against the enemy. It is now freely admitted by even some enemies of Sun Yat Sen that he has tolerated extreme provocation from the merchants backed by the British government.

Fear of Russia and to a certain degree Japan is the only hindrance to the landing of British and American troops here.

Moscow Reports Earthquake.
MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—An earthquake was reported from Taskent today.

RUTHENBERG SPEAKS AT MANY MEETINGS IN OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party will make a series of campaign speeches in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Comrade Ruthenberg is the Workers Party candidate for congress in Ohio. The following is a list of his meetings and their location: Charleroi, Pa.—Italian Hall, 8th street and Lookout avenue, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 p. m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., N. S. Thursday, Oct. 23, 8 p. m.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Friday, Oct. 24. Cleveland, Ohio.—Saturday, Oct. 25.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Jaites Hall, 6006 St. Clair avenue, Sunday, Oct. 26.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE SLEUTH UNRAVELLED BY DAYLIGHT HIS CONSPIRACIES PLANNED IN DARK

By MANUEL GOMEZ

How Jake Spolansky, his brother, his brother-in-law and a couple of rank outsiders, got together night after night in Gary, Ind., some five years ago to plot death and destruction, and then met again in the morning as detectives to work out some satisfactory solution of the self-made mysterious, baffling and decidedly anarchistic plots, is a story that would make those who paid the salaries of the Spolansky family tear their hair in rather ridiculous rage.

"The Knights of the Red Star" was the flamboyant name given by the Spolanskys to their dread organization—a name which could only have been conceived by someone whose familiarity with the literature of the revolutionary working class movement was confined to paper-covered novels of the type of "Life Among the Nihilists" or "The Terrible Gas House Conspiracy."

One might have thought that Jake Spolansky would be at least discreet about "The Knights of the Red Star" and would refrain from ever mentioning it again.

Can't Keep it Down.

But he has contracted to write a certain number of "anti-red" stories for the Chicago Daily News, and his imagination seems to be somewhat limited; so we have this discredited, stupendously silly "organization" played up afresh in the form of a "red exposure."

Spolansky's brain may be absent but his nerve is still with him. He treats the little group as if it were still in existence.

"One of the organizations most flagrant in its contempt for United States law," he coolly informs us, "goes under the name of 'The Knights of the Red Star.' It has a large group membership located in Gary. To this group have been traced many pieces of literature, advocating the death of public officials and signed 'The Group of Avengers.' This anarchist society, which has branches in most of the large cities of the United States," he goes on to say, "is ruled by a committee in Boston, Mass., consisting of six persons, one of whom is a woman. . . and any ruling of this body is looked upon as final by anarchists throughout the country."

He Uses Imagination.

The writer has had some experience with anarchists in the labor movement, and has yet to find a single one of them who accepted any ruling as final! I can't help wishing, in spite of myself, that the real, live, flesh-and-blood anarchists were, at least in some respects, a little like the anarchists of Spolansky's fiction. Then perhaps Communists might not find it so impossible to work with them.

Spolansky is certainly drawing upon his imagination when he refers to the many branches of the "knights" covering the country like a network.

As a matter of fact there was only one small group. It was organized in Gary during the great steel strike of 1919, in which many thousands of steel workers, under the leadership of William Z. Foster, struggled bravely against overwhelming odds against the forces of the steel trust. Undoubtedly, the chief purpose of the group was to provide an excuse for wholesale persecution of strikers, with a view to breaking the strike.

The "Knights of the Red Star" was organized by a stool pigeon who went by the name of Azotov. When not busy among the Gary steel workers, he had private offices at 5 S. Wabash (Continued on page 2)

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS DEMAND THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI BE SET FREE

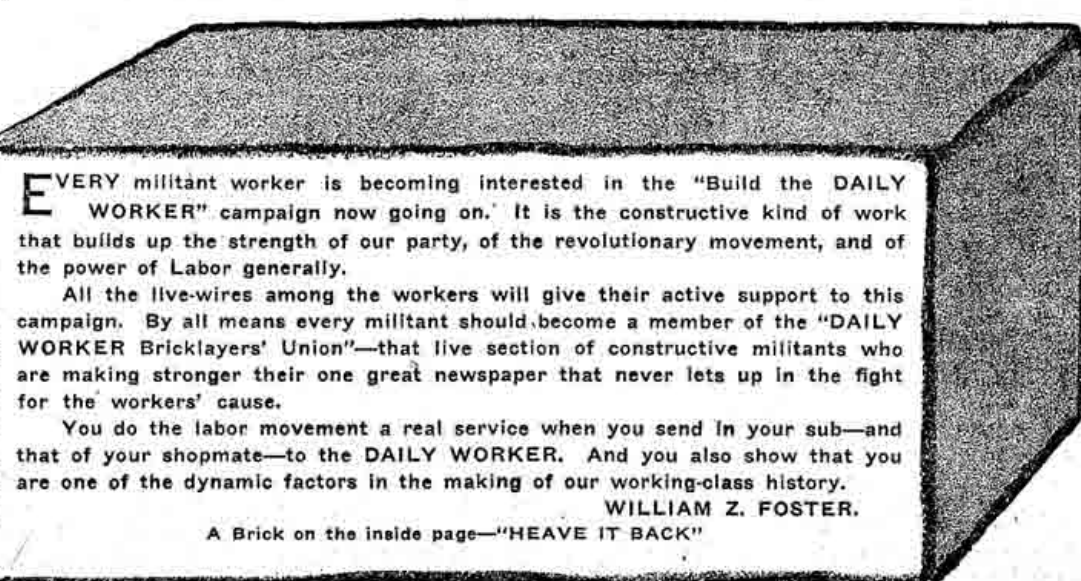
"Demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti" was the ringing note at the convention of the Italian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Emmet Memorial Hall to the 56 delegates representing many industrial centers of the country. "Condemn Judge Thayer for denying a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti and initiate a campaign for a United Front for the release of these two workers and all political prisoners."

C. E. Ruthenberg, representing the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, addressed the convention. He gave a report of the political activity of the party and urged the necessity of greater discipline of the Italian press and co-operation of the Italian federation with the central committee of the party.

In complimenting the federation on its achievements in one year, he said that at the last June, 1923, convention when the federation only boasted three or four hundred members he was skeptical about the possibility of their maintaining a daily newspaper. To maintain a powerful daily like "Il Lavoratore," to increase their membership in such great proportions, representing the workers in important industries like the anthracite coal

mines, the shoe industry of Massachusetts and the needle trades of New York City and Rochester is indeed an achievement and the party is very proud of the Italian comrades. He said that that proved the important role the Italian federation would play in America. The field for work is large and the Italian comrades are going at it in the correct spirit.

The convention occurred in the report of Comrade Ruthenberg pledging its entire support to the Communist program and closer contact and co-operation with the central executive committee of the party.



THIRD ROUND IN M'ANDREW WAR WITH TEACHERS

Expect Showdown at Tuesday Meeting

Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, the gong will ring for the third round in the bitter fight between the Chicago Teachers' Federation and the Superintendent of the Board of Education, William McAndrew.

This will take place in the Board of Education building at 650 S. Clark street.

The board will invite Miss Margaret Haley, of the Teachers' Federation, for the third time to come before the administration committee to present the teachers' side on the subject of secret markings. And it will invite for the third time McAndrew to be present and present his reasons for the stand he is taking.

Expect Acid Test:

At the last two meetings, McAndrew flatly refused to be present. And it does not seem very likely that he will attend the third time in view of his reported statement that he would not attend "even if the meetings were held all winter."

Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, when asked if the superintendent will attend tomorrow's meeting said, "I will personally ask the superintendent to attend and the third meeting will be the acid test."

Mrs. Hefferan's position in this secret markings battle resembles very much her stand on teachers' councils which was so thoroughly praised by the "Journal." In that fight she presumably took a stand to make McAndrew do the "fair thing," and then at the last minute went completely over to McAndrew's position. It is more than a guess that history will repeat itself in spite of her avowal for "fair play" at tomorrow's meeting.

Teachers Ready for Long Fight.

From McAndrew's past actions in enforcing his iron rule over the heads of the Teachers' Federation it is not at all likely that he will surrender in this latest attack on the teachers.

The board sustained him in the fight on councils and in every other recommendation he has made. It can hardly be expected that the board will carry this fight to a finish with McAndrew in spite of the little flurry aroused in their midst by a few naive members of the board who look for justice in a fight between boss and employee.

Many teachers have attended the last meetings at which McAndrew failed to put in an appearance. Many teachers will attend this meeting. But that they are not going there with any illusions as to what the board will do is certain from their only too recent experience in their defeat in the fight on teachers' councils.

Chicago Federation Rejects Resolutions to A. F. of L. Meet

Resolutions calling for a campaign for organizing the unorganized workers, for investigating the question of unemployment and for condemning the Ku Klux Klan activities as detrimental to organized labor were tabled at the Sunday meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Arne Swaback, delegate from Painters' Local No. 194, Andrew Overgaard, Machinists' Lodge No. 390, and J. W. Johnstone, Painters' Local No. 147, urged that resolutions covering these subjects be sent to the American Federation of Labor for its 44th convention to be held next month at El Paso, Texas. Secretary Nockels headed the drive against these resolutions.

Another resolution, calling upon the A. F. of L. to organize a series of mass meetings throughout the country condemning the Ku Klux Klan, introduced by the same delegates after causing a little skirmish, finally met with a call for division of votes and was tabled with 23 against and 94 in favor of tabling.

A third motion recommending to the A. F. of L. convention a resolution denouncing the imperialist tendencies of the United States capitalists was entirely ignored. It was also tabled. Swaback, Overgaard and Johnstone spoke for their resolution, urging the seriousness of these questions and the need for Chicago labor to take a definite stand on these important matters.

"Shop Committees— A Revolutionary Weapon"

By WM. F. DUNNE.

One of the most burning issues before the labor movement dealt with by Dunne, who has just returned from a trip thru Europe.

IN
THE WORKERS MONTHLY
Out November First—Subscribe!

"STRICTLY FRESH EGGS" GO UP 16 PER CENT IN PRICE WHILE NO MENTION IS MADE OF BAD ONES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The retail cost of food jumped two per cent during August and September, the department of labor announced today. "Strictly fresh eggs" led all commodities in price advances, increasing 16 per cent during the month.

During September the average family expenditures for food increased

in 49 cities as follows: Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, New Haven, 3 per cent; Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Oregon, Providence, Rochester, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Washington, 2 per cent; Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, Portland, Me., St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, 1 per cent.

Communist Open Air Meetings in Chicago

Monday, Oct. 20.

Madison and Green, auspices Mid-City branch. Good speakers.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.

Wilton and Belmont, auspices North Side English branch. Good speakers. 14th and 49th court, auspices Cicero branches. Good speakers.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

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reach higher by acting like an accomplished fool.

"NOT a single representative in the United States senate represents the working people" declared Senator Frazier of North Dakota. Who does Frazier represent in the name of 1776? Surely he cannot represent the cursed "predatory interests." Perhaps Frazier is right. On second thought we leave out the "perhaps." He is right. And the same goes for the house of representatives, tho the beefy blatherskite Berger would at least claim to represent the "common people" who ever the devil they are.

CAPITALIST party labels never meant less than they do today. Republicans and democrats change their political affiliations as often, if not more frequently than they change their shirts. The Chicago Daily News, putting on the official mask when discussing Len Small, so does the DAILY WORKER but for a different reason. Small is not content with robbing the workers. He is an all-round artist. The long fingered governor is bringing the capitalist system into bad odor. Hence the nasal armor.

THE Communists point out the rottenness of the capitalist system and continually tell the workers that they have the power and the ability to clean the political and social atmos-

phere by dropping the darned thing into the historical abyss. And they will do that little thing some day. The republicans who hold that there should be honor among thieves are against Small and those who hold that a thief should not be bothered with scruples of any sort are for him. The workers who understand what is back of the quarrel between the thieves, are supporting William F. Dunne, the Communist candidate for governor and the only candidate who represents the interests of the working class.

THE Federated Press notes with subdued alarm deviations in the direction of reaction in that much-touted organ of Christian liberalism, the Christian Science Monitor. During the war the Monitor was one of the most rabid militarist sheets in America. It did every thing that the most exacting war monger desired with the exception of publishing the casualty list. Only when important persons like the Emperor of Austria died did it depart from this rule.

WHY Christian Science Monitor is opposed to war beggars the imagination. It believes there is no such thing as death. The killing of human beings being the most distressing feature of war, if such a thing as death is only a trick of the imagination, wars could be as diverting and much safer than polo playing. The Monitor is a staunch defender of capitalism. Any paper that defends capitalism cannot be other than reactionary.

SHOW SPOLANSKY HIS OWN PLOTTER

(Continued from page 1)

avenue, where he described himself as a "social worker."

"Azotov" and Jake Spolansky were friends, and Jake's brother was a charter member of Azotov's little gang of "avengers." Co-operating from time to time was Spolansky's brother-in-law, Margolies, who had come on from Seattle with a fake I. W. W. card in his pocket and had established himself as a stool pigeon, spying on the local Communist movement.

His Memory Changes.

During deportation proceedings in Gary, Spolansky denied knowing "Azotov," but later, in Chicago, he admitted it.

The "Knights of the Red Star" were in existence less than a week. As soon as Gary Communists got wind of the organization, they pulled out the few honest workers who had been deceived into joining it, thus leaving it nothing but a body of detectives.

For a long time, especially during the period of the "red raids," all sorts of wild crimes were attributed by the police to the non-existent "Knights of the Red Star." Threatening letters were received by prominent government officials. Bombs were discovered in corridors and under front porches. Always there was a big hubbalooboo, with scores of public and private detectives hired to drag out the villains—but no "member" of the death-dealing "Knights of the Red Star" was ever discovered by the eager pursuers.

Fraud Put Over Poorly.

One of the crudest incidents came in connection with the alleged attempt on the life of Maclay Hoyne, then state's attorney of Illinois, and now accused of blackmail by a poor ex-coal miner. Hoyne was at that time in charge of the trials of a large group of "reds" consisting of 41 members of the Communist-Labor Party and 85 members of the Communist Party, who had been arrested in the brutal Palmer raids.

According to Chicago newspapers an attempt was made upon the life of Hoyne by a would-be assassin, who fired a shot thru the window of the Hoyne home. The "Knights of the Red Star" was first declared to be responsible, and then an attempt was made to frame up Alfred Wagenknecht, now an active member of the Workers Party and at that time executive secretary of the Communist-Labor Party.

It was declared that on May 25, 1920, Hoyne had received a threatening letter, signed by Comrade Wagenknecht. The make-up of the letter

was ridiculous. Wagenknecht no doubt has his faults, but the spelling and general misuse of English displayed in this letter would not be attributed to him even by his worst enemies in the radical movement. Following is a copy:

"New York—May 21, 192—Mr. State's Attorney Hoyne and dirty dog Henry Berger; and Barnhardt and Mike Flannagan of the Thiel agency—We want you all to know that you all have been found guilty by our committee; of conspiring against 200 men and women and therefore I have been instructed to write to you and let you know that you will be shot at the first opportunity we get. We mean all of you; especially Flannagan, the dirty crook detective; this is our second letter to you—realize the men or you will be shot soon. We have spies as well as you got and we know what you are planning as well as you know what we are planning.

"You can say goodbye to all your friends if don't realize these men in ten days; we know that the bankers including the president of the first national bank; that we will put him in hell just as well as not. We may meet him some this days and make him a surprise of something and the other bankers too.

"By order of the national executive board:

"Baker, Lindgrand and Bilan.

"A. Wagenknecht, executive secretary.

"This is you last notice."

Detectives Wrote Letters.

The Labor Defense Council has a copy of this letter on file, as well as a number of similar letters written by detectives and purporting to come from radicals. We have reason to believe that most, if not all, of them were written by Mike Flannagan, of the Thiel Detective Service Co., the same Mike who did such heroic work in putting over the Illinois criminal syndicalist law.

In a future issue of the DAILY WORKER, I shall give some other instances of Mike's frame-ups, with which the adventures of Jake Spolansky are intertwined. Buy the DAILY WORKER, and read of the adventures of Mike and Jake, both honorary members of the order of "The Knights of the Red Star!"

Lincoln Pleads Insanity.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 19.—Insanity will be. For, in addition to a snappy, Lincoln, lawyer-horticulturalist, goes on trial for his life here for the slaying of his wife, Lina, and her brother, Byron Shoup.

FRANCE FORCED TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET POWER

Will Request Moscow to Open Parleys

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The committee appointed by Premier Herriot to find a formula for the recognition of Soviet Russia by France has finished its labors and submitted its report to the premier.

France will follow the British precedent in first granting the Soviet government de jure recognition, before proceeding to discuss the many differences that exist between the two countries.

Soviet's Most Bitter Foe.

In view of the fact that France, during the regime of Poincare, was Soviet Russia's bitter foe, the action of the French government is particularly gratifying to Moscow. The Communist government does not see in the new policy a relenting of hostility to the workers' republic on the part of the French capitalists, but rather a recognition of the strength of the Soviet government and the corresponding decline of capitalist power.

Diplomatic Language.

The Herriot committee found the following formula: "The French government, remembering the long friendly relations always maintained with the Russian nation, is disposed to recognize the Soviet government as a government of all territories which accept its authority, and in consequence the French government is ready to engage them in conversations for a settlement of differences existing between the two countries in a manner to safeguard the interests of French citizens."

The telegram containing this formula will be sent to Moscow early next week. It will also contain an invitation to Russia to open negotiations. The first meetings are scheduled to take place in Paris.

Big Business Wants to Buy the Election for "Cautious Cal"

(Continued from page 1)

man who boasted that he "didn't give a damn for the law except when it serves my interests."

Edward T. Stotesbury, banker and coal mine owner, head of the bankers' group of Coolidge slush fund raisers. His son-in-law was mixed up in the famous "Dot King Murder." By the way, the investigation into the case was scandalously squelched after it was discovered that the Stotesbury son-in-law had the girl on his payroll at the rate of one thousand dollars per visit. "Dot" was a prominent and successful member of the 400 among the demi-monde.

Manufacturer of Yarns.

Joseph R. Grundy, not the husband of the universal Mrs. Grundy, but a yarn manufacturer of Bristol, Pa. He will be expected to tell an amazing yarn on the witness stand. He was charged by the G. O. P. campaign committee with the task of raising \$300,000 among the manufacturers of his state, who profited by the tariff on woolsens.

Nathan T. Folwell, treasurer of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. George W. Simmons, vice-president of the Mechanics' and Metals' National Bank of New York.

William V. Hodges, treasurer, Republican National Committee. W. W. Atterbury, head of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another "Yarn" Manufacturer.

T. V. O'Connor, former labor leader and a darned crooked one at that—(Ed.) and now chairman of the United States Shipping Board. He will be asked to show cause why he should not be classed as a common liar for his statement that LaFollette is financed by Russian money via Mexico. Unless he does so the Soviet government may sue him for libel.

Theodore Gary and John T. Kennedy, both Kansas business men and others of less prominence will be called as witnesses.

Good Campaign Stunt.

While the LaFollette managers do not consider it criminal to raise large campaign funds, they see an opportunity to get the edge on the campaign publicity by placing the G. O. P. on the defensive. The services of Frank P. Walsh, an expert in this kind of work, have been secured by the LaFollette management and his opening promises many headlines and much smoke, also some fire.

The democrats will also be called on to reveal the source of their campaign contributions, but they are ashamed to take the witness stand. Their insolency is disgraceful. Nobody is so low that he cares to be seen putting a dime in the democratic hat.

It seems that Borah is doing the same service for LaFollette in this investigation that the Republican Brookhart did for Wheeler in the Daugherty quiz.

Capitalism Preaches the Doctrine of Submission to Chicago's Negro Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the whole Negro press warns the Negro workers against the Communists. This press of the Negro workers, like the capitalist press of the white workers, fears lest labor will become class conscious and build its own power. The Negro press is especially hysterical during these presidential campaign days, when Coolidge money is plentiful, and the coffers in the business office can be replenished for the lean months ahead.

In other ways, however, the Negro is being taught humility; urged to accept things as they are; asked to believe that he has already achieved his goal under capitalism.

It was doctrine of extreme humility that dripped its propaganda all thru the pageant, "Milestones," given by the so-called South Side Community Service, at the Auditorium Theater. This was probably one of the most ambitious efforts of the Negro race, in Chicago, but it was 100 per cent propaganda for the republican party.

The pageant was given in nine episodes. But never during a single moment was the Negro held up as a fighter for his own rights. In Egypt he was the slave of successive dynasties, pictured only as pleading to the kings of the Nile, "Let My People Go." He was shown as idol worshipper, abject in his idolatry. In the "African Village" scene, the slave traders come and kidnap the Negro natives wholesale, more submissive than the helpless animals of the forest. The whole village surrenders to the white slave hunters without a blow. They are equally helpless on the auction block in the American slave market. On the cotton plantations they are made to appear as praying, psalm singing victims of the slave drivers, sending up their wails to the Christian God, instead of bowing before the idol left behind in Africa; both with equal results.

The pageant attempts to deify Abraham Lincoln as the liberator of the black race, raising him to the pedestal of a God. There is not even the taint of an effort to show that chattel slavery was swept away as a result of the clash of economic interests between the growing capitalist class of the North and the feudal landed class of the South.

The complete prostitution of this Negro pageant to the purposes of the white dominant capitalism is best shown when a whole episode is given over to a tribute to Colonel Charles Young, said to be the only Negro to climb to this rank in Wall Street's military machine. The climax comes with the showing of the graves of Negro soldiers on Flanders Field, the black victims of Morgan's war, decorated by Negro mothers, with Negro children waving American flags and singing "America," half the audience sitting, half standing.

Toward the end of the pageant a belated effort is made to show that the Negro race, in America, has produced some outstanding figures. Among these, however, we find much attention given to a Negro comedian and a Negro business woman. No effort is made to visualize the growing importance of the Negro in industry, nor to give even an inkling of the great problems confronting both the Negro and white workers alike.

Perhaps an insight into the moving forces responsible for this pageant, with its propaganda of Negro submission, may be found in the fact that Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of one of the most prominent stockholders in the Chicago Tribune and candidate for United States senator in the recent primaries, gave a luncheon recently at the Chicago Women's Club as part of the campaign to put this dope over. The names of all those present at the luncheon were prominently published in the program. They read like a directory of the wives of "our best bankers and business men."

It is the duty of every thinking Negro to make war upon this kind of poison. The Negro worker, no more than the white worker, can make progress for his class, by bending in submission to the forces that now rule over him. The Negro worker is the victim alike of the alliance between the Negro and white politicians, between Negro and white business men.

Only thru recognizing and fighting for his class interests will the Negro worker move forward. In this campaign, the Negro worker will deliver a blow at his own class interests by allowing himself to be misled by the McCormicks, the Chicago Tribune, and other instruments of republican capitalist misrule.

In this year's presidential campaign the Communists call alike upon white and Negro workers to stand erect and fight their common enemy—the dominant ruling class. Increasing support by Negro workers of the Communist campaign means new blows struck at wage slavery, the successor of chattel slavery, in exploiting the black race.

Every attack of the Negro press, as well as the white press, on the Communist movement, is added proof, if any is needed, that the Communists are the only true spokesmen of the whole working class. All races, all nationalities, all workers must move forward together for the common victory of all labor against capitalism.

WORKERS GIVE FOSTER BIG WELCOME

(Continued from page 1)

workers than the other two capitalist candidates."

Kept Press Wakes Up.

Of course Foster's advocacy of a Workers' and Farmers' government and the abolition of the capitalist system brought a rise from the press. The "Times" stated, under a headline "Urges revolution," "Revolution by Communists to gain control of the government and industries of the United States was predicted and advocated by William Z. Foster." This report of course, will have the desired effect of impressing the bourgeois readers of the "Times" with the dreadfulness of Foster and the Communists, even tho it is an incorrect report of the speech. Foster did not predict "revolution by Communists," but revolution by the proletariat, the working class, to which the Communists stand in the position of leaders. Of course,

a capitalist news-writer would not be expected to see the distinction or to make it if he did realize it, but no Communist would ignore this very vital point.

Subscribe to DAILY WORKER. The audience showed its serious desire to advance the Communist movement by contributing over \$250 in the collection and purchasing 21 DAILY WORKER sub cards, over \$60 worth of literature and Foster-Gitlow buttons and quite a bit of Young Workers' League literature.

Negro Hits Coolidge Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Prof. Kelly Miller, world-famous mathematician and member of the faculty of Howard university here, in a circular letter to other leaders of the Negro race in America, pronounces the record of the Harding-Coolidge administration toward the Negroes one of broken pledges and indifference.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN INDIANAPOLIS AIDS MC NAMARA

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—The Central Labor union of Indianapolis, has voted to defend John McNamara, secretary and business agent for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union, in jail here on a charge of having attempted to destroy the million-dollar building owned by the Elks club.

At the same time, Sheriff George Snider and Chief of Police Hermann Rikhoff announce that they have their forces ready to double the guard if the need arises.

The controversy is assuming the nature of a labor war. On the one side are the union iron workers, backed by the organized labor bodies of Indianapolis. On the other are the open shop builders and the "law enforcement" officials.

The feeling of the labor bodies on the subject of the McNamara arrest runs high, partly because it is generally understood that McNamara is being persecuted, and partly because the bail demanded to release McNamara from jail has been placed at \$20,000—a sum which the workers have found themselves unable to raise.

A. W. Lyday, secretary of the central labor union and representative of the local miners' organization, says that he believes the persecution of McNamara threatens the destruction of all union principles.

Even Prosecuting Attorney William H. Remy has explained the indictments on which the arrest was made as a piece of legal strategy devised by Attorney-General Leish. He admitted that it would be hard to prove that McNamara was the man who did the damage to the Elks building.

LaFollette Tries to Get Crowd with the "Labor Party" Label

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—At least two hundred miners crowded into the Miners' Hall here to listen to a Communist address delivered by Jay Lovestone.

In a nearby hall there was being held another meeting addressed by a LaFollette agent. Despite the fact that this meeting was held under the spurious name of the labor party, there were only a handful present. The LaFollette forces boasted of an attendance of at most sixty. Some of the miners left the LaFollette meeting before it was over and came to the Communist gathering in the Miners' Hall. One of these workers showed his disgust with the so-called progressive labor party outfit by donating five dollars to the Communist campaign fund.

"There are today more than four hundred thousand workers walking the streets, out of work in the proudest, richest city of the United States—New York. The miners are now working at most only three days a week. Twenty out of every hundred steel workers employed a year ago are now jobless. One out of every four farmers in the fifteen wheat and corn states are virtually bankrupt."

This was the picture of the present economic situation given by Lovestone. In analyzing the role of the government and the various political parties, Lovestone said: "We have today a whole zoo, a full menagerie of bosses' parties. We have the elephant republicans, the donkey democrats and the bobcat progressives. But we have only one working class party in the field—the party of the Communists, the Workers Party of America, which is as frank in its hatred of the capitalist class and its rule as the bosses are in their opposition to the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic in the United States."

Other Lovestone dates are: Akron, Ohio—Monday, Oct. 20. Youngstown, Ohio—Athletic Hall, 338½ W. Federal St., Tuesday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m.

Newspaper Drivers Take Up Question of Strike to Win Demands

Strike by all union newspaper drivers of Chicago against every paper in the city, with the single exception of the DAILY WORKER, was being considered yesterday by the local union at its meeting at Chauffeurs' Hall, 220 S. Ashland avenue.

The strikers demand pay of \$45 a week, the six-day week and the eight-hour day, and a two weeks' vacation every year with full pay. The drivers at present get only \$36 a week, and are forced to work nine hours a day, receiving no vacation whatever.

Many of the newspapers have offered a scale of \$40 a week for six days and \$42 a week for seven days. The union is determined at the start to refuse anything less than their demands.

The capitalist newspapers of the city, fearing that their low rate of payment would bring a strike shortly, have organized a group of over 300 scabs, the union men claim. The local is making plans to deal with these scabs.

CONVENTION OF I. W. W. TAKES UP FIGHT IN COURT

Plans to Take Place of Both Factions in Fight

By KARL REEVE

The temporary administration elected to displace all officials of both factions of the I. W. W. controversy, will represent the entire I. W. W. in Judge Dennis E. Sullivan's court room at city hall this morning, by order of the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, now meeting in Emmet Memorial Hall.

Asked to lift the injunction, to recognize the convention, and surrender their offices, the Rowan-Bowman faction refused to do so with the one exception of J. A. Griffith.

Bowman, Rowan Defendant. When informed that they had been suspended from their offices, the "Bowman-Bowman general executive board" sent a communication to the convention, thru the temporary administration, declaring that the G. E. B. set up by Rowan and Bowman would continue to function and would refuse to surrender their authority. The letter signed by Rowan practically defied the authority of the I. W. W. convention now meeting.

The temporary administration committee, consisting of Ed Fahey, I. U. 310, secretary-treasurer pro tem; Charles Gray, I. U. 110, assistant general secretary-treasurer pro tem, and Leonard Broman, I. U. 120, general organizer, reported that James Rowan, P. D. Ryan, Harry Trotter and Fred Bowman refused to relinquish funds and books and to endeavor to have the injunction lifted.

The communication from the Rowan group declared the industrial unions must first secure their property now in general headquarters. They declared they would not recognize the convention as long as delegates were seated whose credentials were signed by Doyle and Fisher, and until Doyle, Fisher and Morris turn over to them the offices and headquarters and vacate their official positions.

Griffith Recognizes Convention. James Griffith, one of the original signers of the injunction petition and member of the Rowan group, and until his suspension by the present convention, chairman of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., sent a separate statement to the convention. Griffith declared he recognizes the authority of the convention, and will appear before them at any time they request it. "I recognize you as the I. W. W. convention and will appear before you and give a financial statement or other information when you so request," Griffith wrote the convention.

It was learned that as soon as Rowan heard of Griffith's action, he immediately informed Griffith he was no longer a member of the G. E. B. Rowan, as serene as ever, despite the repudiation by the convention of his injunction tactics, is holding meetings of his self-appointed "general executive board of the I. W. W." The two signatures to Rowan's G. E. B. communication to the convention were typewritten, and it is declared by delegates that one of these men is out of town. Those who participated in Rowan's board meeting which Saturday repudiated the convention were Trotter, Bowman, Rowan and Ryan.

Try to Settle Out of Court. One of the delegates, terming Rowan as "czar of the lumber woods," moved that these four men be suspended from the I. W. W. pending their trial and the hearing on the lifting of the injunction, but he was ruled out of order by Chairman Welinder. Delegate Joe Jordan urged that the convention go on record as being opposed to the injunction instituted by the Rowan group. "This injunction has put a lock and key on our headquarters," Jordan declared. "Something the master class has not been able to do for 16 years of the history of our organization. We have been appealing to these so-called 'fellow workers' to come to some agreement with us. They have ignored us and our committees and Monday morning they are going into the master's court with our affairs." The W. W., taking up the matter of the injunction against the I. W. W. in California, the principle of boycott, and the question of pacifism within the I. W. W.

Smith declared that the I. W. W.

16th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W. OFFICIALLY REPORTED

BY mutual consent of 26 of the delegates that were assembled in Chicago for the 16th annual convention, it was called to order in the Phoenix Hall, 405 W. Division St., by fellow worker Joe Jordan, in the afternoon of Oct. 13.

The afternoon session was spent in discussing ways and means of affecting a conciliation with the delegates who were not present. At the close of the session a motion had been adopted by a majority vote to the effect that the convention would convene at the Emmet Memorial Hall on the following morning. Fellow worker P. J. Welinder was elected temporary chairman, with L. McCarthy temporary recording secretary.

The second day's session was taken up in electing a credential committee and hearing their report on the delegates present. Five of the delegates were contested during the proceedings, the rest were seated. A short time after the afternoon session convened, four of the five delegates who were not present at the first session arrived and were seated. Fellow worker Snitko of I. U. 440 was unseated.

On Oct. 15, two delegates were unseated, because of having their names affixed to printed matter which the delegates contended involved them in the present controversy. They were fellow workers Caesar Tabl of I. U. 310 and Mike Sapper of the small industrial unions. Another delegate for the small industrial unions who appeared to take fellow worker Sapper's place was also contested, on the grounds that she had no minutes or anything other than a petition to prove her right as a delegate. A delegate from I. U. 520 was also refused a seat in the convention on the same grounds. At the close of the day's session a committee was elected to visit the industrial union headquarters, for the purpose of determining the voting power of the assembled delegates. A prior motion having been carried which had decided the question in this manner. Each I. U. would be allowed voting power on a basis of prorating the dues paid into their industrial union headquarters by the I. U.'s membership for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, 1923, and ending Oct. 1, 1924.

The committee who had been elected on the above mentioned question reported back to the body on the following morning, their report was accepted and the following votes were allotted each delegate and industrial union: I. U. 110 ninety votes, seven delegates present, each delegate receiving twelve and six-sevenths votes; I. U. 120 with two hundred votes, six delegates present, each to receive thirteen and three-fourths votes; I. U. 210 and 220, fifty-six votes, two delegates present, each to receive twenty-eight votes; I. U. 230 ten votes, one delegate present; I. U. 310, eighty-seven votes, four delegates present, each to receive twenty-one votes; I. U. 330, nineteen votes, three delegates present, each receiving six and one-third votes; I. U. 440, fifteen votes, two delegates present, each to get seven and one-half votes; I. U. 510, one hundred and twenty-two votes, two delegates present, each to receive sixty-one votes; I. U. 520, thirty votes, no delegate present; I. U. 410, five votes, no delegate present; I. U. 460, sixteen votes, no delegate present; the small industrial union delegate was granted ten votes. A delegate for I. U. 330, who had been duly elected to the I. U. 330 convention, but who was not seated, was seated in the general convention with one vote.

must formulate a definite policy on non-resistance. "Are we non-resistance or are we not," he asked, referring to objections of some I. W. W. members to space in his paper favoring the use of force as a weapon against the capitalist class. Smith declared himself committed to the use of force to overthrow the master class and to defend the revolutionary rights of the I. W. W. against attack. "Is the I. W. W. a revolutionary organization or is it not," asked the editor of Solidarity. "Does the I. W. W. endeavor to overthrow the capitalist system of industry or is its function to run industries after they have been taken over by the workers."

Discuss California Situation. Smith declared it to be folly to pursue the policy of going into California to fight the injunction against the I. W. W. until a mass movement of the wobblies could be carried out. convention then directed the temporary administration committee to represent the I. W. W. in court and ask for the lifting of the injunction. Meanwhile efforts are still being made by the committee to settle the affair out of court.

The committee was ordered by the convention to take over all property, books, vouchers and funds of the I. W. W. from both factions. The Doyle-Fisher group agreed to co-operate and has gracefully stepped out

Following the settling of the voting question, fellow worker P. J. Welinder was elected permanent chairman with L. McCarthy permanent recording secretary. A conductor and all committees necessary for the convention were elected. The convention was adjourned at noon to allow the different committees time to function. At this morning's session a motion was also carried to take down the entire convention proceedings in verbatim report.

On the fifth day business started in reality. The committees brought in their respective reports and were accepted. A special order of business was declared to deal with matters on the controversy. The afternoon session saw the passing of a motion suspending from office all of the general administration officials. Following is a list of those affected: Tom Doyle, general secretary-treasurer; James Morris, assistant general secretary-treasurer; Joe Fisher, general organizer; J. J. McMurphy, alternate general secretary-treasurer; James Rowan, G. E. B. member from I. U. 120; P. D. Ryan, G. E. B. member from I. U. 310; Fred Bowman, G. E. B. member from I. U. 440; Harry Trotter, G. E. B. member from I. U. 520; Chas. Gibson, G. E. B. member from I. U. 230; Arthur Linn, G. E. B. member from I. U. 110; Sam Kapon, G. E. B. member from I. U.'s 210 and 220 and J. A. Griffith, alternate general organizer. Suspension of these officials took place at five p. m., Friday, Oct. 17. In their stead a committee was elected from the floor of the convention who are as follows: Ed Fahey, I. U. 310, general secretary-treasurer pro tem; Chas. Gray, I. U. 110, assistant general secretary-treasurer pro tem, and Leonard Broman, I. U. 120, general organizer. The three above named men will act temporarily, until the controversy is settled or other action is taken by the convention, they are to be under instructions from this body.

Morning session of the sixth day was passed in reports of the committees. The resolution committee reported on three resolutions and their recommendations were acted upon. One of the resolutions dealt with the time men coming out of prison should be out before taking any office in the organization. Another also dealt with matters pertaining to prisoners.

In the afternoon session a special order of business was voted on to hear the reports of officials. The secretary of the California branch of the general defense committee reported and resigned; both his report and resignation were accepted. The editor of Industrial Solidarity and Industrial Pioneer reported, his report being tabled. Following that came the report of the Finnish monthly magazine, Tia Vaupauten; it was accepted as progress. Then came the report of the Italian paper, Il Proletario, which was laid over to new business because of its nature.

Near the close of the session the duly elected temporary officials reported and stated that James Rowan, P. D. Ryan, Harry Trotter and Fred Bowman would not recognize this convention.

of office. Their faction seems to hold the balance of power in the convention, and the sentiment is unanimously against the injunction tactics of the Rowanites.

Table Smith's Report. James Rowan refused, earlier in the day, to sign his name to a notification by the convention that he was removed from office. Rowan is maintaining offices in Room 607-608, 186 North La-Salle street.

A report from Verne Smith, editor of Industrial Solidarity, was tabled, after it was brot out that charges have been placed against Smith, who is involved in the controversy. Smith's report dealt with fundamental principles for the future action of the I. W. W. "We have sent in our best organizers one after the other," he continued, "and we have given them a home in San Quentin penitentiary where they must remain for a long time and do the organization no good."

Smith declared that he is in favor of the principle of boycott when it can be successfully carried out, but that, "I am convinced that it is injurious to the I. W. W. to devote so much space to the boycott of raisins, oranges and other products." Smith said the results were not big, and that strikes and building of the organization was in most cases more fundamental and more important work. His report was the only note struck in the convention thus far, dealing with fundamental future principles of action of the I. W. W.

Ed Delaney, secretary of the Los Angeles defense committee resigned after presenting his report. He recommended the reorganization of the defense offices, and declared that printed matter being issued by certain members in bulletins are greatly injuring the organization and doing the men in prison harm.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER. Vote Communist This Time;

DUNNE SPEAKS ON RUSSIA AS IT IS TODAY

Workers of Milwaukee Hear of Achievements

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—William F. Dunne, Communist candidate for governor of Illinois, and recently returned from a trip to Russia where he attended the Fifth World Congress of the Comintern, spoke before a large audience on working class activity in Soviet Russia.

His statement that Russian workers and peasants are the absolute masters in government and industry brot great applause from the audience. He gave a word picture of the effect of this condition on the general well being of the communities.

"This fact finds expression in every avenue of working class activity," he said. "There is a feeling of security, of happiness, of confidence in the future that is found in no other country in the world. The working class knows that Russia and everything in it belongs to them. They have accepted the responsibility of rebuilding war shattered industry and the Communist Society for a nation of 150 million people. The Communist party in Russia is based on the working class and cannot exist twenty-four hours without its loyalty and support."

Masses Confident.

In discussing the progress made so far in Russia, Dunne said immense strides have been made in Russian industry since 1921. "The confidence of the Russian masses in their future is perhaps best shown by the fact that the signing of the Anglo-Russian treaty, the most important diplomatic event since the signing of the Armistice, created far more excitement in London than it did in Petrograd or Moscow."

"The Russian workers are greatly interested in American industrial methods. The book that sells most in Russia is the Life of Henry Ford. The Russian workers read it to discover the secret of his industrial success."

Pioneers of New Society.

"A great new proletarian culture is permeating all of Russia. Art, literature, drama, mass sports are brot directly to the workers. There is rising in Russia an entirely new society, the foundation for which was laid from the power of workers and peasants organized in the Soviet and led by the Communist Party."

Comrade Dunne's speech was heartily received by the audience and the consensus of opinion was that the news he brot from Russia was an inspiration to all earnest workers for Communism everywhere.

Ku Klux Klan Is Going on the Rocks Out in California

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 19.—A serious split in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan in California was revealed today when secretary of state Frank C. Jordan refused to file articles of incorporation for the secret order presented by James F. DeBorde of Los Angeles, on the grounds that DeBorde and his associates do not represent the real Ku Klux Klan but merely a dissenting faction of the parent organization.

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On a Labor Faker's Trail

(Continued from page 1)

coal operator and one of the most vicious enemies of the union members. But in 1910 he was chief of the organization and as bitter foe of radicalism as John L. Lewis or Farrington are today.

Farrington, it seems made statements reflecting on the character of the international president. It would almost be impossible for Farrington to lie about him, even allowing for his unusual aptitude for prevarication. However Lewis compelled him to retract and the two documents which follow show how little reliance can be placed in Farrington's words.

The T. L. Lewis Letter. The first letter was sent out from the international office in Indianapolis. It is addressed to the members of the United Mine Workers and reads as follows:

"Brothers—Many of you know that I have been the subject of the most vicious attacks by certain members of our organization.

"In Illinois this year, delegates in sub-district conventions have been deceived into adopting resolutions condemning me for some act that I have not committed.

"I have no fault to find with members of the organization for what has been done by delegates in convention, but I believe that when a convention, local union or member condemns another without the evidence or even attempting to secure the evidence it is worse than sending people to jail without a trial or a hearing.

"To condemn without a hearing or trial and without reliable evidence is not in accord with my understanding of the principles of labor unions.

"To the mine workers of the country I desire to say that I defy any member of the organization to produce any evidence or proof that any act of mine will bring discredit on the organization or its members.

"You know that Frank Farrington who was elected International Board Member by the membership of Illinois has made many statements reflecting on me as an individual and as a member and officer of the United Mine Workers of America.

"You will receive with this communication a fac-simile of a letter signed by Frank Farrington. This letter explains and needs no comment from me.

"I invite the most rigid investigation of my official work and personal conduct and am quite willing to submit to the unprejudiced judgement of the mine workers of the country. I ask for no special favors but I be-

lieve that I am entitled to justice. "Yours for the success of the United Mine Workers and the triumph of its principles."

"T. L. Lewis."

Farrington's Retraction.

When this document was sent to the membership, accompanying it was a fac-simile letter of Farrington's retraction of everything he had charged Lewis with. This letter is dated, May 21, 1910, from Indianapolis. It reads: "To the Members of the International Executive Board:

"As you are aware, the letter written by me on August 26, 1909, contained many statements, reflecting on the honesty and integrity of T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

"I take this opportunity of making a complete retraction and withdraw every statement contained in that letter reflecting upon the honesty and integrity of T. L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, for the reason that the statements were based on unreliable information and so far as I know the statements were not true.

"In addition to the above, I made a number of statements in the Belleville, Ill., Sub-District Convention on April 11, 1910, which reflected on T. L. Lewis, International President, and the statements were not true. I have since learned that International President T. L. Lewis is not guilty of the charges I made against him at the Belleville, Sub-District Convention.

"I realize that I have done International President, T. L. Lewis an injustice and withdraw and retract the statements made by me at the Belleville Sub-District Convention.

"Frank Farrington."

Admitted Lying

Thus Farrington over his own signature admits that he lied about T. L. Lewis, or else told the truth and later on denied the truth in order to save his bacon from the wrath of the Lewis machine. This conduct is entirely characteristic of Farrington. Where or how he got the reputation of being a "strong man" is difficult to imagine. He is not even an outstanding figure among the labor fakers, but with the aid of money and gunmen he has built up a myth around himself as the republican party has done with Little Cal Coolidge.

1918 Farrington decided to settle down and become socially respectable. He married William Green's office manager and took a two month's trip for a honeymoon, charging up the expenses to the Illinois Miners' Union. This luxury of Farrington's cost the miners the tidy sum of \$900.00, not including the two month's salary

which Farrington drew in addition to the expense. No doubt he showed his bride the orange groves in Alabama, bought with funds the miners are only able to suspect the source of.

Operators' Close Friend

That Farrington was on very friendly terms with the operators can be seen from the clipping from an Indianapolis paper which states that the couple received many gifts. "One was a big mahogany chest of solid silver from Francis S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal Company and a member of the war industries board at Washington."

It is reported that very close relations exist between this coal-operator Peabody and the president of the Illinois Miners' Union. It is reported that Farrington is even a member of the company. Surely the miners cannot expect that a man who is on such good terms with their enemies can fight their battles for them! Farrington, the favored son of the coal operators. Can anybody imagine Duncan McDonald, who he was secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Miners' Union, receiving gifts from the coal operators? Or Alexander Howat of Kansas? Or Jim McLaughlin of Nova Scotia? No indeed. The only gift those men ever received from the coal operators was free lodging behind the prison bars. Men may be judged by the company they keep. Labor leaders who are in intimate and profitable terms with the employers are not the kind to be trusted with the interests of the workers.

Farrington Mine Owner? Farrington is charged with being a part owner of the Peabody Coal company. Later on in this series evidence will be produced of a nature to convince even the skeptical that these charges are well founded.

The high-water mark of Farrington's treachery to the Illinois miners came during the so-called "outlaw strike" of 1913.

The history of Farrington's actions during this strike will be told in subsequent articles.

HISTORY!
"EXIT SAVINKOV"
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Triangular Contests Are Barred

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The election campaign here is in full swing. The liberals and tories have made an agreement whereby triangular contests will be avoided and the full force of the two parties brought to bear against the labor candidates. At the same time the Labor Party executive is attempting to arrive at an agreement with the 14 liberals who voted with them against the conservative motion which brought the dissolution of parliament.

It is quite apparent to everybody that this is a contest between the laborites and the conservatives. The result of the election will eliminate the liberals as a political force of any significance in the country. Tories Attack Russian Treaty.

The conservatives are using as their main argument the Russian treaty agreed to by MacDonald under the pressure of the left wing elements in his party. MacDonald defended the treaty at his Glasgow meeting on the grounds that granting a loan to Russia would revive British industry. The conservatives are opposing the loan to Russia in line with the policy of the Federation of British Industries, the organization of the big industrialists of the country.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Hearst of Britain, is attempting to fix up an agreement with the conservative party whereby Lloyd George will join them. Beaverbrook supported George during the war and helped him in his fight against Asquith, but abandoned him after the war. Now that he has some use for him he has taken him up again, and is attempting to smooth the way for the entry of George into the ranks of the conservatives.

At the recent congress of the labor party the proposition that the Communists would not be allowed to affiliate, that local labor parties were to refuse membership to Communists and were also forbidden to nominate Communists as candidates was accepted. This decision came from the MacDonald clique, and was a step taken to prove to the middle class that the labor ministers are opposed to Communism.

Nominate Many Communists.
In spite of this decision against the Communists, in many localities the local labor parties are nominating Communists as their candidates in the present election. The disgraceful exhibitions of jingoism given by the MacDonald gang has disgusted many of the rank and file of the party. The spectacle of Thomas, colonial secretary warning the "foreigner" against encroaching upon the rights of the British Empire has been received by the local labor parties as an intimation that the leaders of the party are going even further to the defense of British imperialism than they did in the past.

Many of the conservative candidates are using the snobbish exhibition made by the labor ministers in their court dresses, fancy garden parties, and the other trimmings that they treated themselves to as soon as they entered office, as campaign fodder. The disgraceful imperialistic policy pursued by MacDonald while in office has given ammunition into the hands of the capitalist parties to be used against him. And these parties are hypocritical enough to use it even though there was no difference between the policies pursued by MacDonald and those of the capitalist parties. But the fact that the capitalist parties are able to use the fads and frills indulged in by the petty middle class persons who composed the MacDonald cabinet is cause for shame to the working class of the country.

Hot Contest Predicted.
The united front of the liberals and conservatives against the labor party will result in a hot contest. But it is unlikely that the differences between them can be patched up in such a short time, and particularly when there has been no change in the situation to warrant them combining for the formation of a government. Besides this the combination can only be at the expense of the liberals who are much weaker than the conservatives.

The fact that the labor party is able to secure hundreds more workers for an election than the other parties, and that these workers in the constituencies are possessed of a crusading spirit, gives the labor party a great advantage in the election. It is most likely that the labor party will be returned with a slightly increased majority and will form the next government.

54,800 PIECES OF LITERATURE TO FINNISH PARTY BRANCH AT DETROIT BACKS UP RED WEEK TO THE LIMIT

A larger literature distribution during Red Week than has been undertaken by many city central committees in large cities, larger even than some of our party districts have had, will be carried on by the Finnish branch of Detroit, Mich.

The 400 members of this branch will each receive a unit of 137 pieces of election campaign literature for distribution during the week of Oct. 26 to November 2. The total number of leaflets, pamphlets, stickers and DAILY WORKERS these 400 members will distribute is 54,800.

A check for \$200 to pay for the literature reached the national office from the Detroit Finnish branch yesterday.

This is a challenge to other party branches. Not that we expect many branches to do better than a \$200 remittance and a complete mobilization of its members for Red Week. But we do expect every party branch to take part in this effort to organize a nation-wide distribution of Communist literature during the last week of the campaign.

The Negro branch in Chicago was the second branch to announce its complete mobilization for Red Week. Its eleven members contributed their quota of \$5.50 for eleven literature units.

Eleanor Massey of the Kansas City branch carried out the command to mobilize to the letter. She writes that all members have been mobilized except three, two of whom are not in the city and one must be excused because he had his arm cut off in the packing house he worked in. She ordered ten sets of 137 pieces each. It is against this mailing and slaughtering of workers that we are mobilizing for the distribution of three million pieces of campaign literature during Red Week.

Shop Drive Helps Bring N. Y. and N. J. Fund to \$6,200.00

Following is a report of income in some including October 13. Volunteers are needed for Tag Day, to be held October 25 and 26. The fund must be brought to \$10,000.

Workmen's S. & D. Ben 217	3.00
List 22,920	3.00
Workmen's Circle No. 421	5.00
Workmen's Circle No. 564	15.00
Lith. Wom. Alliance, Rockford	5.00
F. Audalst	3.00
Carlson W. L. Meeting	12.50
M. Lassi, List 15,349	7.50
M. Whila	1.00
Dr. X	25.00
A. A. Heller	2.00
E. M. Martin, List 21,148	2.00
H. Blum, List 21,755	6.00
Edith Korn, List 20,832	15.00
Program Leaflets	1.75
Molly Turkewitz No. 21,710	4.25
David Kushner	2.00
Stokes, Balance Upstate Mts	2.65
Belle Robbins, List 16,569	5.00
Engl. Yorkville Leaflets	1.50
Edna & Lewis	1.00
Capmakers Shop, No. 22,553	11.00
Gottlieb Brothers	7.25
Underwear Shop, No. 21,740	7.25
Bloom & Mitenthal, Leather-goods Shop, No. 21,742	12.00
Chesterfield Furniture	17.55
Mrg. Co. Shop, List 21,775	3.00
Shoe Workers Prot. U., No. 54	100.00
Amal. Clothing Wkrs., No. 54	100.00
Amal. Foodworkers Local No. 1	10.00
West Side English, List 11,401	3.00
Czecho-Sl. (Yorkville)	29.00
English D. T.	5.75
Greek Branch	29.00
Jewish D. T., No. 3	25.00
English Yorkville	5.00
Finland, So. Brooklyn	300.00
German Hoboken	15.00
Engl. Bronx, No. 1	30.00
English Bronx, No. 1	14.75
Ukrainian, D. T.	12.00
Jewish Brownsville	3.00
Polish Newark	2.50
Polish Jamaica	50.00
Ukr. Hudson, N. Y.	6.25
Engl. Wmsburg	3.75
Hung. Yorkville	5.00
Tickets Foster Mts	20.80
Tickets Giltow Mts	10.30
Buttons Y. W. L.	10.85
Street Collections	12.25
Section 2	5.21
Section 2	2.25
Section 4	15.50
Special Campaign Lit.	
Contributions at 50c.	
Eng-Jew Boro Park	\$ 8.00
Jewish D. T. No. 1	35.00
Lith. Boro Park	5.00
Italian W. S.	4.00
Czecho-Slovak	12.50
Y. W. L. Branch 12	15.00
Engl. No. 32	6.00
Engl. W. S.	15.00
Ukr. D. T.	30.00
Engl. Wmsburg	10.50
Hung. Yorkville	30.00
Engl. Bronx	12.50
Y. W. L. Russian, No. 28	20.00
English Yorkville	7.50
	215.00
Previously Reported	\$1246.19
	4978.03
TOTAL, October 13th	\$6219.22

Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.

JEWISH COMMUNIST DAILY CALLS ON ITS READERS TO AID IN DRIVE FOR DAILY WORKER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Editorial by SCHACHNA EPSTEIN,
in the Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily, of Oct. 9.
In the present critical period, we wish to remind our comrades and sympathizers once again of the very important part played by the Communist press. The press is our only means of reaching the broad masses of workers and penetrating the remotest working class centers.
The Communist movement in this country has one English daily—the DAILY WORKER. The quite young, the paper has already proven itself to be a fighting, courageous, stimulating newspaper. The DAILY WORKER has in its brief existence already won the love of its readers and aroused fear in its enemies.
The DAILY WORKER is now carrying on a campaign to increase its circulation. The paper constantly seeks to penetrate more and more working class homes. The DAILY WORKER asks for no money, but wants you to help get new readers, new circles of influence.
We call upon comrades and friends to take an energetic part in this campaign of the DAILY WORKER and to help our only English daily increase its army of readers.

KUZBAS PROJECT MAKING HEADWAY SAYS TOM MANN

British Revolutionist Pleased with Outlook

By TOM MANN.

(For The Federated Press.)
(Tom Mann, long secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, was on the first Kuzbas provisional committee in 1921. This is an account of his visit this year to the Kusnetzki Basin on the river Tom.)

Traveling in the Chita train on the Trans-Siberian railway we went to Jurga, the nearest station on the main line, about 2,300 miles from Moscow. The sixty-five miles remaining to Kemerovo was done by buggy with horses rather than wait for train next day. My companion and I were astonished at the wonderful luxuriance of the crops ready for harvest on the peasants' farms.

Reaching Kemerovo we were soon in touch with the American section of the colony and facilities were afforded for a detailed inspection of the mines, chemical plant, machine shops, farm, dairy, co-operative society, union offices, etc.

I was most favorably impressed with nearly every department and phase of development. I was down the mine twice, one day going down by the incline or drift, a pretty rough road at that for one who has said goodbye to youth as I have. But I was familiar with underground roads, having worked down a coal mine in middle England fifty-five years ago and indulged in amateur coal and metal mine inspection in various parts of the world since then.

Good Working System.

I found it much the cosiest when we went down the central shaft, and made direct for the 42 foot seam of coal. I have seen many seams, some less than two feet, but nothing deeper than 14 feet until I saw this at Kemerovo. The estimate is that in the Kuzbas region alone there is more coal than in the whole of Britain. The methods of work at Kemerovo are good. A new shaft is being sunk and schemes are in hand for higher efficiency.

I was very much impressed with the chemical plant. The principal of the chemical department is a fine man, Dr. Mahler, German by birth, who has lived most of his life in America and seems to fill his position perfectly. The production of coke is the foundation of the works, and the by-products afford unlimited scope. Much additional machinery is required to admit of all the by-products being obtained but extensions are constantly taking place, and considerable machinery is on order.

The By-products.

Should the Kolchugina mine and electrification scheme work out according to plan, as I believe it will, it is reasonable to expect rapid development of the district. For great success it will be necessary that the peasants shall appreciate the use of fertilizers which the chemical plant will provide. In Czarist days there was no disposition shown by the peasants to get machinery. Maybe this was due largely to the practical difficulties in the way. I was in the company of the government agent responsible for trying to meet the demands of the peasants for implements and machines. He told me the government was only able to supply 40 per cent of the actual demands last year. This indicates a revolution in the psychology of the peasant and those who are ready for machine cultivation are ready for using fertilizers.

All Contented.

Community House, where the Americans eat and hold locals, etc., at Kemerovo, is a center of educational activity. I had many talks with the men, and in no case did I find any one disgruntled. They treated me not merely with respect but with real comradely heartiness. I had the opportunity of private talks with experts and with ordinary rank and files; all of them were cheerfully optimistic and have full faith in the increasing success of the colony. There are all told about 4,500 persons in and about the colony, and only one mile distant is a purely Russian town of 6,000 and villages scattered around.

Harmonious Relations.

My conviction is that the technicians are equal to their task. The relation between the Americans and the Russians is entirely harmonious. The standard of life is substantial and steadily rising, and if I were twenty years younger I should be glad of the opportunity to actually join and help in the development of the Kusnetz Basin, and share in bringing this part of Asia into direct and actual social and industrial relationship with Europe.

30 Millions for Farm Education.
MOSCOW.—Thirty million rubles (\$15,000,000) is to be spent for bolshevik propaganda in the farming district of the Ukraine. However, this propaganda is not the sort which secretary Hughes sees in his dreams. It is agricultural education for better crops and how to avoid recurring famines. It is based on the harvests of the experimental farms of the department of agriculture which were 5 to 3 times as good this year as the peasant harvests.

AN APPEAL BY THE WORKERS PARTY OF POLAND, SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

COMRADES! WORKERS! AND FARMERS!

On Aug. 16 in Lemberg (East Galicia) Joseph Dietrich and Nicholas Solonenko were court martialed and shot for an alleged participation in a bombing attempt against the powder house of Lemberg.

The fact of the matter is, those who actually had put the bomb under the powder house were not shot nor indicted. Voldzimierz Gryszzak, a Lemberg detective from police headquarters, testified that Cechnowski and Smalka with the knowledge of police headquarters and by their order have placed the bomb in the powder house, which proves that the whole thing was a frameup arranged by the police.

Frame-up Innocent Men.

The stool-pigeon Cechnowski's notorious participation in the trial of Baginski and Wieszorsiewicz in Warsaw, known to all. For despite all attempts to strangle the truth the "defensive" (military secret service of Poland) did not succeed in concealing that the bombs in this affair were supplied by the stool-pigeon Cechnowski. The officers of the Polish army, Baginski and Wieszorsiewicz, framed up by this provocation of the political police, rot in a dungeon, sentenced to life imprisonment while Cechnowski the stool-pigeon continues his activity of bomb placing and probably carrying thru the country trunks full of bombs.

What is the purpose of those provocations? The agents of the czarist "Okhrana" would organize terroristic attempts in order to discover them thereafter. Thru these frame-ups they gained and held their influence on the cowardly, rotten to the core, czarist bureaucracy.

The same methods are now being used by the Polish "defense" gang on the stultified, scared into idiocy, Polish bourgeois society.

Supported by a Decaying Society.

To boost its merits the "defensive" sends statements to the papers about discoveries of Communist plots which do not contain a word of truth. The "defensive" is engaged in open blackmail and fraud. It raids some students' excursion or a perfectly legal meeting of a labor union and then advertises such an exploit as a capture of the general staff of the Communist Workers' Party of Poland.

The consecutive set of terrific explosions of munition stores in Warsaw, Bucharest, and in Italy, France and other European countries did arouse a vivid alarm in the working people of those countries. Such catastrophes are the direct outcome of militarism, of the mad war preparations of all bourgeois states. These calamities are unavoidable and will occur the more frequently as the old explosives left over from the last war disintegrate. Under the mad militaristic bourgeoisie, nobody can be sure that in any moment of the day or night the earth under his feet is not going to quake and the roof won't fall on his head.

Orgies of White Terrorism.

To divert from themselves the rightful indignation of the people and to justify new orgies of white terrorism, the bourgeoisie tries to indict the Communists for their own despicable doings.

The provocation of Lemberg was framed up to blacken and vilify the Communist Party in the eyes of the working people. The provocation of Lemberg is a capitalist offensive against the working class to increase exploitation of the workers. The bourgeoisie knows that only the Communist Workers' Party of Poland leads the workers in their struggle against the capitalists.

After the criminal sentence of the court martial of Lemberg which sentenced to death two innocent victims of a police-provocation, ones of the dirtiest bourgeois scribbles, a member of Polish parliament, correspondent to the "Hyena" (Christian-Nationalist Alliance) and former spy of the czarist general staff, Vladyslaw Rakski, incited a mad bounding of Communists.

Democrats Tools of Bourgeoisie.

Following in the footsteps of this howling hyena, the central organ of the Polish socialist party, "Robotnik" always the flunkie of the bourgeoisie and its "Defensive" if so ordered, rushes into print with a slanderous editorial against the Communist International. This dirty sheet of the miserable betrayers of the workers, which served the Hapsburgs at the time of German occupation in Poland, and now cringes before the bourgeoisie and assists them in their every

NEGOTIATIONS MOVE SLOWLY IN TEXTILE UNIONS

'Federated' Exchanges Notes with 'United'

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Federated Textile Unions of America have closed their convention in New York with the drafting of an answer to the United Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, on the question of amalgamation.

The federated unions express their regret that the U. T. W. "conditions laid down . . . are exactly the same as always offered," which Lawrence LaBrie, secretary of the federated unions, declares is "absorption of the Federated by the United, not amalgamation."

Call Proposition Fair.

"The entirely fair proposition of the Federated Textile Unions of America, to hold a joint convention, where all points in dispute might be aired and decided, will intimate to all our attitude on the question of amalgamation," reads the Federated's letter.

"We would have abided by any decision of such a convention composed of the rank and file and ratified by the members," concludes the Federated's answer. The United Textile Workers offered to allow other textile workers' organizations to come into its union under the U. T. W. constitution, which LaBrie and other Federated officers claim does not provide for the kind of organization in which the Federated unions wish to participate.

Claim 16,000 Members.

The Federated Textile Unions claim 16,000 members, most of them in the American Federation of Textile Operatives, workers in cotton and woolen mills.

The Amalgamated Society of Lace Operatives, Tapestry Carpet Workers, Mulespinner, and a few local unions with no national organization are affiliated in the Federated Textile Unions. John Burns, president of the lace operatives and a lace curtain worker himself, explains the organization as one of extreme decentralization. No elaborate offices are maintained and all officers work at their trades, he claims.

In time of strike a small assessment never yet over 10 cents per worker, is levied on the organization to supply funds. The assessment is made after a strike has continued for four weeks.

Say Trade is Organized.

Burns says that his own trade is almost 100 per cent organized. Patchoque, N. Y., and Zion, Ill., which is owned by Marshall Field and where the lace operatives have struck three times for organization, are the only open shops.

Seaplane on Rampage.

ROME, Oct. 19.—A seaplane that crashed upon a house in Novigno, exploded, set fire to the building and burned the pilot to death today. Three girl bystanders were injured.

How to Be Healthy

For many years people have been suffering from many sicknesses. Many have gone to doctors who have given them medicines for a trial. After several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.

MEN AND WOMEN

If you are suffering from any ailment, come to my office and I will try to help you without the use of medicine or an operation.

DR. TAFT

1555 West Roosevelt Road
Daily 9 to 12 a. m.—2 to 5—6 to 8 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 9 to 12 a. m.
TELEPHONE CANAL 3459

"A Harvest Stiff Comes Back to Town"

By KEENE WALLIS.

A poem with the keen atmosphere of proletarian struggle.

'N

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

Out November First—Subscribe!

CANADIAN FILM SHOW BIG SUCCESS

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—The first venture into working class motion pictures to be made in Canada took the form of a showing of "Polikushka" in the city. It was a great success in every way, 1,250 people attending, despite the fact that all arrangements had to be made within one week.

All Canadian showings are arranged by the "Canadian Proletarian Films, Limited," at 28 Wellington Street, East, Toronto.

The film, "Polikushka," is a masterpiece in every respect, and was listed by the National Board of Review as one of the best pictures in the world. It is made by the famous Moscow Art Theatre from a story of the same name by Count Leo Tolstoy. While it does not deal with modern labor types or conditions, the oppression that hounds a poor serf to his death is symbolic of the sufferings of enslaved labor thru all the ages. The newer Russian pictures have a more virile, red-blooded message of revolt.

The Canadian organization will endeavor to route all films made famous in this country by the International Workers' Aid, 19 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

WAGE CONTRACT VIOLATED BY COAL BARONS

Barrackville Miners to Fight Wage Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BARRACKVILLE, West Va., Oct. 19.—The Bethlehem Mine Corporation operating mines at Dakota and Barrackville, West Va., signed a contract with the United Mine Workers of America known as the Baltimore agreement. The contract was a three year one.

One month and fifteen days, after the agreement went into effect the coal operators posted notices stating that they were compelled to cease operation for causes beyond their control.

Began to Build Fences.
After the mines were closed for four months, the operators proceeded to build seven or eight foot fences around the plants. After the fences were built, they posted another notice declaring that a new wage scale carrying a 50 per cent wage cut was in effect.

The whistle then blew for work. The men who had previously signed the three-year contract failed to respond. The operators hired gunmen who toted big pistols and maces to protect the imported strikebreakers. The scabs are placed inside these fences and the gunmen are ready to drop anybody trying to take a look at the strikebreakers on the inside of the fenced enclosure.

Agreement on Their Hands.

The union miners, who are on strike appeal to the workers of the United States for support in their struggle against the coal bosses. The miners have a perfectly good Jacksonville agreement on their hands, which gives the operators a right to violate it at will, but apparently John L. Lewis is too busy trying to elect Calvin Coolidge, the strikebreaker, president of the United States to pay any attention to such things as a violation of contract on the part of the coal operators.

The striking miners are now scratching their heads and wondering what good is this famous three-year contract, that was flourished in their faces as a "great victory" by Lewis and the other reactionaries in the miners' union.

ESTABLISH CLOSER RELATIONS IN BANKING BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The establishment of closer banking connections between Soviet Russia and the United States, primarily with a view toward facilitating the steadily increasing trade intercourse between the two countries, is looked for as a result of the arrival in this country of the director of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—"The Russian Commercial Bank,"—Mr. Vitaly S. Korobkoff.

Mr. Korobkoff has made his headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation at 136 Liberty Street. During his stay in this country Mr. Korobkoff will come in personal touch with a number of leading American banking institutions interested in the prospects offered by the development of trade relations with Soviet Russia and especially in connection with the heavy trade turnover effected in recent months thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate and other organizations carrying on trade with Russia.

Plan Handling of Money.
Incidentally Mr. Korobkoff will make arrangements for the more efficient organization of the forwarding of money remittances thru the bank which he is representing and which has already handled about 50,000 remittances from this country during the past five months.

In a statement prepared for the press, Mr. Korobkoff explained that the Bank for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the successor to the Russian Commercial Bank which was reorganized during April last and is at present one of the Soviet big five banks each of them specializing in one leading branch of the public economy.

Thus the State Bank is chiefly a bank of issue and serving the other banks, the Prombank, or the Industrial Bank, serving chiefly the needs of the industries, the Vseobank, or the All-Russian Co-operative Bank, is engaged primarily in financing the co-operatives, the Agricultural Bank, and the Russian Commercial Bank which is the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Bank Organized in 1922.
The Russian Commercial Bank began its operations in December 1922, with stock capital of 10,000,000 gold rubles. Upon its reorganization in April 1924, it doubled its capital, and its chief stockholders became the leading Russian commercial organizations engaged in foreign trade such as the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, the Exportokhlub, and similar organizations.

During the four months, from May 1 to September 1, the transactions of the bank developed with a marked rapidity. Its balance sheet showed an increase of about 70 per cent, the deposits trebled, and its discounts and loans showed an increase of 100 per cent. At present the bank is contemplating a new issue of stock amounting to 20,000,000 rubles, bringing up the paid capital to 40,000,000 rubles, or upward of \$20,000,000.

On September 15, the working capital of the bank amounted to 4,950,000 rubles. The bank centered its attention on the financing of the foreign trade to such an extent that during the three months, June-August, the credits for foreign trade amounted to 85 per cent of all its credit transactions. The bank is extending its operations thru the organization of new branches in cities in the Soviet Union which are strategically situated in relation to foreign trade, as Odessa, Kharkov, Batoum, etc. In the east the bank is working thru the Russo-Persian Bank and Far Eastern Bank of which it holds considerable stock.

Help in Russia's Recovery.
Mr. Korobkoff also pointed out that the banks in Russia have already contributed considerably to the process of agricultural and industrial recovery which is witnessed in the Soviet Union, and they are destined to play a still greater part in this process. The sound basis upon which the banks are established and the healthy development which they have shown give assurance of their strength and vitality. The financial soundness of Soviet Russia has been best demonstrated in the accomplishment of the monetary reform and the stabilization of the currency which will, no doubt, go down as the greatest economic achievement of the Soviet Union during this year.

It is true that the currency circulation is still far behind what it was before the year. The monetary reform was accomplished without causing any marked disturbances in the general development of business, such as were witnessed in Germany and Poland and the growth of stable currency has been steady. The currency in circulation has increased from 303,100,000 rubles in December, 1923, to 530,900,000 in July, 1924.

By September 15, the amount of money was increased to about 630,000,000 rubles. The State Bank has all thru been exceedingly careful in the exercise of its power of issue. Chervonetz notes which were made the basis of the new currency have been issued only against strong security. Another feature was that not the whole mass of chervonetz issued had been brought into circulation, so that the surplus always served as security for the smaller treasury notes which have been issued simultaneously.

Of 417,500,000 rubles worth of chervonetz issued up to July, only 306,200,000 rubles were in circulation while the rest remained in the treasuries of the State Bank and the Commissariat of Finance for the redeeming of treasury notes the total of which in circulation in July amounted to 162,100,000 rubles.

Trade Balance is Favorable.
The monetary reform was made possible to a great extent by the favorable trade balance of Soviet Russia in 1924. During the first six months of the year exports from Soviet Russia amounted to 150,600,000 rubles and the imports to 83,900,000 rubles, thus ending with a favorable balance of 66,600,000 rubles.

Owing to the growing financial stability of the Soviet Republics the preliminary plans for the budget of 1924-1925 amounting to 2,000,000,000 rubles show that it will be balanced with a probable deficit of only 80,000,000 rubles. This deficit will be covered by the issue of small coin for which there is a great demand in the country.

In view of the stabilizing economic conditions in Soviet Russia, Mr. Korobkoff is confident that the interest in the possibilities of trade with Soviet Russia shown by business and banking interests in the United States will eventually lead toward satisfactory arrangements for the acceleration of the trade relations between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

To Combat Openshop Contract
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The building trades council of Wilkes-Barre is protesting against the award of public improvement contracts to bitterly anti-union contractors who pay far below the prevailing wage. The council was recently reorganized. Its campaign is being vigorously supported by Labor News, official organ of the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor union, founded in August 1924.

WORKERS FACE HUNGRY WINTER IN MINNEAPOLIS

Slack Stomachs Find a Kool Komfort in Kal

By LESLIE R. HURT
(Special to The Daily Worker.)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—The workers of Minneapolis are already beginning to feel the terrible effects of unemployment. Hundreds of men and their families are facing hunger and privation this winter. Little children attend school in tattered and torn clothing. The Gateway park district, where the "employment sharks" hold forth, is congested daily with seekers of jobs, but they discover that there are but few to be obtained.

Employment Sharks
In many instances the workers are charged as high as ten dollars for the privilege of "slaving" for an "open-shop" contractor at thirty-five or forty cents per hour as a common laborer. There is some talk of the possibility of it being necessary to establish "bread lines" again this winter as was done here in 1921-22. At many rate the workers are beginning to realize that they will be "Keeping Cool With Coolidge" when the cold, wintry blasts hit Minneapolis.

That the unemployed may expect no sympathy, nor relief, from the present mayor's administration is proven by Mayor "General" George E. Leach's consistent refusal to sign the bond issue for the building of the proposed municipal auditorium which is to cost approximately \$3,000,000 and which would provide employment for several hundred men.

The Contract Plan
The mayor insists that the building be constructed under the contract plan, while labor aldermen in the city council ask adoption of the day labor system. The mayor is supported in his views by the Citizens' Alliance and the Builders' Exchange members, the bitter enemies of the organized workers in Minnesota. The councilmen threaten court action to force Leach to attach his "John Henry" to the bonds so that the work may be commenced immediately, but evidently "orders are orders" to Leach and it is certainty that he will hold off as long as possible.

When "General" Leach made his last campaign for re-election he posed as a friend of the organized and unorganized workers. Certain "political wise-men" in the local labor movement were instrumental in forcing Alderman Gottfried Linsten to withdraw as the candidate of the working people's league in favor of Leach. It is a safe bet that it will be a dangerous thing the next time for the "fakers" to attempt another "sell-out."

Market Flooded

Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for the vice-presidency, in one of the best speeches ever delivered in the Twin Cities, last Thursday night pointed out the fact that the workers have produced so much since the war that the markets have become flooded with a surplus that cannot and will not be disposed of for some time to come. Thus it becomes necessary for capitalism to throw the workers out of their jobs and to close their plants. The lines are being drawn closer—hunger and poverty stalks thru America.

Rally to Communism
And yet thousands of disillusioned, jobless slaves will flock to the LaFollette banner, but the intelligent, thinking, class conscious workers will rally to the cause of communism.

Foster and Gitlow offer the only logical solution to the problem of unemployment. The Workers Party will stir up sentiment for the establishment of a farmers' and workers' government that is sure to come.

Descended from Apes?—Not Yet
MACON, Ga.—Georgia continues its anti-evolution campaign by asking the resignation of Henry Fox, professor of biology of Mercer university. It is stated by Baptists of Georgia that Fox is not wanted in the university on account of his teaching of evolution.

BUILD THE CAMPAIGN FUND!

The Ticket of the Workers Party Is on the Ballot in New York

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19.—Placing a new party on the ballot in New York is a complicated job that requires unending patience and time. It is a laborious, costly, proceeding, but the successful completion of the task justifies every sacrifice made, for we are now in a position to reach masses of workers with our message, who would otherwise have given us no consideration.

In order to take advantage of the opportunity presented to us we must have money to pay for literature for free distribution. We must have money to tour speakers. Money is needed to pay the hall rents for meetings. Signs and posters must be gotten out at once. It is estimated that the cost of this job will amount to five hundred dollars. Nothing can be done unless the necessary funds are obtained, and these are needed at once, if we are to take advantage of our opportunity.

Forward your dollars and those of your friends to the headquarters of the Workers Party Campaign Committee, 210 East 12th Street, New York City. Make checks payable to Charles Krumbel, Treasurer.

RUSSIANS CONSIDER UNITED STATES LEADER AND ORGANIZER OF WORLD IMPERIALISM BACKED BY MILITARISM

By ANISE.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Just as in the days of the post-war intervention against Russia, British workers formed a Hands Off Russia movement, so now, when the powers are intervening in China with money and ships and munitions, Russian workers spontaneously in many places have organized a Hands Off China protest.

America is universally regarded in Russia as the leader and organizer of world imperialism backed by militarism. No doubt many Americans still think their country has only benevolent intentions and that it is wicked of foreigners to suspect her. But they do suspect her, all of them, and they cite Mobilization day, and new discoveries of gas warfare and many other symptoms to prove that America is the most warlike and imperialist nation on earth today, except perhaps France, which is backed by America.

To the Russians the Dawes plan is the control of Europe by American bankers. And in the far East, in China, well, America's control in the armed intervention, is taken for granted. The Japanese papers, for instance, are discussing whether Japan shall help in intervention, "since it is organized by America and will thus only strengthen our chief enemy."

Spot Workers Entering Temple
AKRON, Ohio.—Rubber barons in Akron alarmed by the fear that their employees may unionize, have started a campaign of espionage at the Chamber of Labor. The employment manager of the Firestone company is reported to have scrutinized the union headquarters for two continuous hours looking for employees sympathetic to unionism.

Immediate discharge is understood to be the penalty for organization, but plans are being perfected to make it possible for intelligent rubber workers to form an organization despite the employers' surveillance.

Arrest Woman Cigarmakers
TAMPA, Fla., October 19.—Woman pickets around the strikebound Tampa cigar factories are being arrested by the police in an apparent effort to break the iron-bound walkout which has been in effect for over a month. The 15,000 union and nonunion cigarmakers demand wage increases and other concessions. The few woman strikebreakers who have tried to enter the factories met with no violence but they heard such vigorously expressed opinions of themselves from their sisters on the picket line that they pulled in their necks and ducked. A federal conciliator is on the scene. The average wage is under \$20 a week.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

WORKERS PARTY GIVES AID TO SILK STRIKERS

Organize Committee to Aid in Relief

The machinery of the Workers Party has been pressed into service to aid the Paterson silk workers to raise funds for the successful continuation of their strike.

A communication has been addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, to all district organizers of the Workers Party, "authorizing them to organize Paterson Strike Relief Committees in all large industrial centers and to make a systematic campaign for funds to assist the silk strikers."

Fred Hoelscher, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Silk Workers, declared, in a communication to the Workers Party, "Among groups and organizations in several cities which are already collecting funds for the strikers are members of the Workers Party. The Workers Party has an independent relief committee in New York City and has collected hundreds of dollars to date."

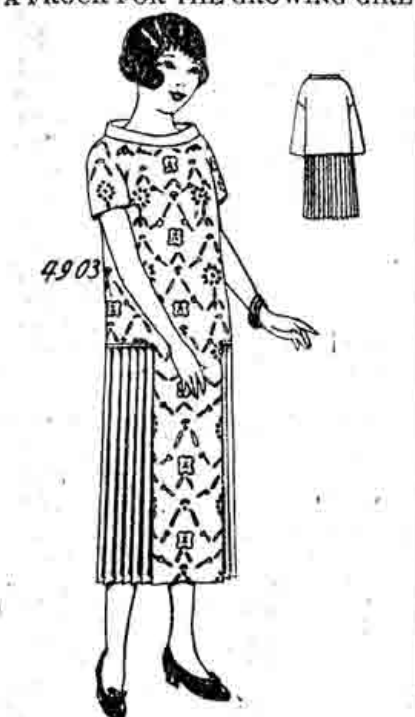
"You are probably aware of the new development in the strike which we believe are of importance to the American labor movement as a whole; many injunctions have been issued and the local police authorities closed the hall where the strikers have been holding daily meetings."

"The hall has now been re-opened on condition that no outside speakers be permitted to address the meetings. We can assure you, however, that we will do everything in our power to establish our rights to have Paterson again become a part of the United States."

International Language.
The workers of Rockford, Ill., are now enthusiastic about Esperanto, the most firmly established and most generally accepted international language, according to a Rockford trade. A club for studying and carrying on the propaganda of this language was started Sept. 28, at a meeting at Workers' Hall. Starting with only nine members, it has now gathered together more than twenty-five, and many more are coming. Anybody wishing to get in touch with this movement should write to the secretary, Comrade K. A. Peterson, 910 6th Street.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL



4903. Figured silk is here combined with plain crepe in a matched shade. This style is good for kasha, or the new printed violes and crepes. It may be finished with the short "cap" sleeve, or with the long bell portion.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 5 yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated, in the large view with short sleeves it will require 1 1/2 yards of figured material, and 3 3/4 yards of plain material. With long sleeves 1/4 yard more is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years.
445 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

A SIMPLE APRON STYLE.



4882. Unbleached muslin, drill, gingham, or chambray may be used for this style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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Join the Workers Party!

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

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Hearst and Japan

When William Randolph Hearst wanted war with Spain he sent one of his best reporters to Cuba, with instructions to send every bit of news that would serve to arouse the fighting spirit of the American cannon fodder against the Spanish "enemy." The correspondent was ordered to serve atrocities up so they could be devoured with relish in the United States.

"Enemies" in those days had not yet learned the art of cutting the arms off babies, raiding convents and such other refinements of the art of civilized warfare, later on conceived in the foul brains of the journalistic perverts of capitalism during the late world war.

Hearst evidently did not make a phrenological examination of his correspondent. He was a keen disappointment. He turned out to be painfully honest. Shortly after his arrival in Cuba, he wrote back saying that he found no atrocities. He did not even see a big husky Spaniard steal candy from a kid. There was no sign of preparations for war with the United States. His assignment was a waste of money, he wrote, and suggested that he be allowed to return to the United States.

Hearst wired back: "You provide the news; we'll provide the war." He did.

Today Hearst is very busy trying to hasten the inevitable war between the capitalists of the United States and those of Japan. But the capitalists will fight by proxy. The actual fighting will be done by the American and Japanese workers and by the workers of the world. A war between America and Japan would not be a private affair. The other capitalist nations would step in.

Hearst, his army of writers, headed by the notorious pen harlot Arthur Brisbane, and his army of cartoonists, are picturing hordes of grinning Japanese flying to this country in hundreds of airplanes to drop bombs on peaceful American cities and destroy railroads, factories, and in general wreck the country.

How many normal human beings can imagine that even the Japanese militarists could entertain such an insane war plan, is difficult to comprehend. But there is method in Hearst's madness. He is out for a big air navy and in order to work up a great popular demand for his scheme he first proceeds to frighten the people with a horrible picture of Japanese airplanes spreading death and destruction throughout the country.

This war between the Japanese and American capitalists will come, not because Hearst wants it but because of the conflicting interests of the capitalists of America and Japan. This disaster cannot be averted by pious homilies on the evils of war. It can only be averted by the working class of Japan and the United States taking the powers of government away from the capitalists of their respective countries and organizing Soviet governments on the ruins of the robber capitalist system.

Anatole France

The French government honored the great master of letters with ceremonies such as usually accompany the passing of great political leaders. But there was very little in common between Anatole France and the bourgeois government that paid homage to the greatest figure in modern French literature.

Anatole France was a Communist, tho the enemies of Communism will use every means at their disposal for suppressing that fact. He openly took the side of the working class and gloried in the great Russian revolution.

His writings were translated into many languages and he was one of those honored by having his books placed on the Index Expurgatorius by the Vatican, the headquarters of world superstition and intellectual darkness.

Shortly before his death it was reported that Anatole France recanted his atheistic views and returned to the fold of the Roman Catholic church. This was a lie made out of the whole cloth. France retained his consciousness until very near the end, and the black-robed agents of hell fire and damnation were not able to take advantage of his dying moments to cram their hokum down his throat.

Three hundred thousand people attended the burial service of Anatole France. But many millions all over the world honor him for his work, and future generations will profit by his writings when the efforts of the literary lackeys of capitalism will be buried in the ash heap of history.

The Biter Bitten

Don Chafin, notorious anti-labor gunman of Logan county, West Va., was recently sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for violating the Volstead Act, or in plain language for common bootlegging.

Don Chafin's record in West Virginia is a bloody one and none—not perhaps even those for whom

he shot and killed the union miners—will mourn for him in his present predicament. As a rule, filthy human vermin of the Chafin type are not held in high esteem by their paymasters. When they have outlived their usefulness, they are given the cold shoulder.

The chief gunman of Logan county is no novice at violating the law and Judge George McClintic is well aware of that fact. But Don Chafin made the mistake of thinking that because he got away with the murder of union mine organizers and striking coal diggers that the protective armor of the scab coal operators would save him from the attacks of the prohibition slenchs.

And perhaps this assumption would be correct but for the fact that the coal operators apparently have no longer any use for Don Chafin. John L. Lewis is too busy trying to send Calvin Coolidge back to the White House to bother about organizing the slaves of Logan county. The old officers of the West Virginia Coal Miner's Union have quit and the coal operators of the Logan industrial battlefield are no longer faced with the dreaded enemy in the form of the union.

Don Chafin was a necessary evil to the coal barons in time of stress. When shooting is to be done, it is handy to have a professional murderer around. But in times of peace even a scab coal operator is particular about the kind of human animal he is compelled to associate with.

Don Chafin is sentenced to serve two years in Atlanta. The coal miners will find some consolation in that. But it is not cheering to know that the coal operators no longer have need for Don Chafin. If they had the gates of Atlanta would open for him.

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

Branting and the King

Dr. Hjalmar Branting, leading Swedish socialist and big gun in the Second International now known in the political underworld by the alias of the "Labor and Socialist International," again is premier of Sweden, having been called upon by His Majesty the King to form a cabinet after the conservative government was defeated.

During the war the term "King's socialists" was applied by the left elements in the socialist movement to those who took service in the capitalist governments as ministers. Vandervelde in Belgium, Henderson in England and Thomas in France were conspicuous among those who became part and parcel of the enemy's governing arm.

Today "King's socialists" are a drug on the market in Europe. The kings seem to get along better with their socialist politicians than with the so-called conservatives and liberals. The reason is not that the so-called socialists are more humble in the presence of royalty. The real reason for the popularity of the socialists as servants of capitalism and royalty is to be found in the fact that the capitalist parties have lost the confidence of the working class and that the capitalists are now relying on the social traitors who still use the phrases of socialism to keep them on the backs of the workers for another while.

When the conservatives fail to make the capitalist machine go, the socialists are called in to carry on the work. As the Communist International says, the socialists are the last bulwark of capitalism. The Brantings in Sweden, the Blums in France, the MacDonalds in England, the Eberts and Scheidemanns in Germany, the Adlers in Austria, the Vanderveldes in Belgium, and the Hillquits, Bergers and LaFollettes in America, are the last line of defense of the capitalist class against the rising tide of proletarian revolution.

The Daily News knows by this time that Spolansky sold it a gold brick in his "Red Exposures."

A Whirlwind Finish

The first Communist election campaign will come to a close on November fourth. Its closing days will be marked by an intensification and increase in the number of campaign meetings now being held all over the country from coast to coast.

Never before in the history of our party have so many and so uniformly successful meetings been held.

The Foster-Gitlow meetings are the spearhead of our election campaign. Foster and Gitlow being the candidates of our party, crystallize in the minds of masses of workers the Communist issues put forth by our party.

Great organizational support for our party, as a result of the present campaign meetings, cannot be immediately expected. The LaFollette hysteria is at present too widespread.

The Communist exposures of Coolidge and Davis, and especially of LaFollette, are a great contribution to the American Communist movement. When the LaFollette movement with its polyglot program fails to retard the inevitable economic trend of capitalist society, and when the LaFollette movement stands exposed because of this failure, millions of workers hitherto influenced by it will recall the Communist criticism of the LaFollette movement and the predictions being made about it in our meetings.

In the concluding weeks of the election campaign, tremendous efforts must be put forth to make the final meetings a whirlwind success. Not for some time to come will we have such an opportunity to carry to the masses in American industry and on the land the message of Communism.

The teachers can strengthen their fight against McAndrew by really class conscious action against the Big Business school board that oppresses them.

The Carpenters' Convention

By MIKE ROSS.

The twenty-first general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is over. As militants in the labor movement it would be well for us to analyze that convention and see what prospects it holds for the class-conscious workers.

Next to the miners, it is the largest labor organization in the United States. The latest report of the secretary showed that it had 367,000 members.

From a strategic standpoint the building industry falls behind mining, transportation, or the steel industry.

While strategically not as strongly situated as other industries, the building trades are the most powerful in the American Federation of Labor. They are the backbone of the A. F. of L., being nearly half its strength.

So strong is this union in the A. F. of L. that William L. Hutchenson, the general president, openly defies Gompers. When the board of jurisdictional awards gave the erection of metal trim to the sheet metal workers, Hutchenson withdrew from the building trades department of the A. F. of L. and is conducting a war against it with some success.

This internally destructive war has been going on for several years and threatens to destroy the building trades. Hutchenson, at the convention, considered this the inevitable result for the carpenters.

During the first three and a half days of the convention, Hutchenson ruled with an iron gavel. Everything progressive was "Posterism," and all the Posterites were threatened with expulsion. Delegate Mulcahy, who tried to organize an opposition against the old-age pension, was beaten up by thugs. Fear was instilled into the weaker delegates.

So fast did the machine work that report after report was declared accepted before one could wink an eyelash.

Rosen Fights.

During this time only one delegate tried to get the floor. He was not recognized, told to sit down, or called out of order. An appeal from the decision of the chair brought a terrific roar from czar Hutchenson, "Sit down!" This lone militant was delegate Rosen of New York, who was later nominated for general president.

It began to look as if no one would get the floor, but after the nomina-

tions for general officers, which were held on the fourth day of the convention, Hutchenson began to allow a little freedom of discussion.

His machine, by this time, was well fortified. The constitution gives the general president the right to appoint the committee on rules. It in turn gave Hutchenson the right to appoint all other committees. Each committeeman got paid from \$10 to \$25 per day for his "services." He appointed over 100 committeemen.

Left wing work was extremely difficult. An amalgamation resolution was ruled out of order; advocating a labor party was "partisan politics," hence out of order.

Progressive Proposals Killed.

All progressive measures were killed by the machine.

The recall amendment, biennial conventions instead of quadrennial, election of organizers by referendum vote instead of by appointment, general executive board to be elected by the district the members represent instead of by the entire country, election of all district council officers by a referendum vote, election of the committee on rules by the delegates, the right of the president to expel or suspend to be abolished, resolution favoring organizing the unorganized, job control, affiliation with the building trades council, condemnation of Hyman for compelling men to work under unfair conditions, all these measures were crushed by the reactionary steamroller and in their place many reactionary measures were passed.

Even the American Federation of Labor is too radical for Hutchenson. A resolution endorsing the A. F. of L. political policy was ruled out of order as partisan politics, and a resolution endorsing the workers' education bureau of the A. F. of L. was voted down because Secretary Duffy said the names of the workers' education bureau and the Trade Union Educational League were too much alike and would confuse the members so that they wouldn't know which is which.

The only progressive thing that was passed was the endorsement of the five-day week. This was evidently done as a sop, even the reactionaries speaking for it.

Revolt Comes at Last.

As the convention developed, opposition to the machine grew stronger and stronger. A revolt was coming and it broke out in the last day of the convention during the report of the committee on appeals and grievances.

The first important appeal came from Fred W. Burgess of Philadelphia, who was suspended from the brotherhood because he endorsed the Philadelphia Labor Defense Council and his name appeared on its stationery.

His case was lost on a technical constitutional point which did not exist or at the best, was very doubtful. He did not even get a chance to argue on the merits of his case.

This angered the delegates.

The next appeal, a constitutional question dealing with the right of local unions to have power over sick donations, was undoubtedly upheld by a yes and no vote, but Hutchenson declared it lost, and a further division by a show of hands was refused. This angered the delegates still more. Their protest came in full fury on the next case, which was an appeal dealing with the repeal of the old age home clause.

Ends in Uproar.

Delegate Mulcahy, who pleaded the case a few moments, was interrupted by a delegate who said he was out of order, and Hutchenson ruled accordingly.

Mulcahy refused to sit down and insisted on his right to appeal. He was then expelled from the convention by Hutchenson.

Cries of "Boo," "czar," "Let's go home and leave him rule the empty chairs," were heard throughout the hall. During the turmoil, the president declared the convention over.

From the acts of the convention, one is justified in saying that the officials are more reactionary than ever before, but the rebellion of the mass of delegates was also greater than ever, and this at a time when the carpenters were enjoying the greatest prosperity in history.

A number of old delegates who have attended many conventions and are members of the union nearly 40 years, said, "That never did they see a more reactionary convention, but never was there such an opposition and such a fight for progressive measures."

The Opposition.

In this fight there were two distinct opposition groups. The larger group did not base itself on the class struggle and had no fundamental issues. It divided into factions, each fighting for its own particular issue.

Mulcahy, leader of the Rhode Island faction, fought for the repeal of the old age home clause. Burgess, of Philadelphia, for more democracy. The New York group, led by Tom Ryan, centered their fight on certain measures which would take the power

away from the New York district council and make it more democratic. The constitution is so reactionary that Halckett and his bunch in New York rule as if over an absolute monarchy and it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

All of these groups, however, agreed that they must get rid of Hutchenson and their candidate is Willis K. Brown, who did not open his mouth during the entire convention.

The Real Left Wing.

The smaller group was led by Rosen of New York. This group centered its fight around measures that would strengthen the union and the class power of the workers and every step that led in that direction was fought for. Such resolutions as affiliation with the building trades department, a joint drive to organize the unorganized, and development of job control, were introduced by this group. Their candidate for general president is Morris Rosen of New York.

About twenty-five more militant delegates in addition to those present would have swung the entire opposition around Rosen, and the power of the reactionaries would have been challenged in no uncertain manner.

Organization of Militants Needed.

The opposition is now big enough to smash Hutchenson's machine, but it lacks aggressive leadership, and the necessary organization. This opposition will increase tenfold with the end of the building boom and will steer into reformist channels unless the militants become real active, take the lead in the fight, and steer it in the direction of the class struggle.

The amendments passed by the convention will be submitted for a referendum vote. Only one of them should receive our support, the five-day week. Nearly all the rest are reactionary and should be voted down.

The carpenters' union is a giant with a small head who has been so sleepy that he has not moved. This giant is now stirring and threatens to break the chains that hold him. If the militants want to utilize the strength of this giant they must begin at once. The prospects for the militants are now more rosy than ever, but only thru activity will they be able to lead this giant.

For the first time in the history of the carpenters' union a real progressive is running for general president. This should stimulate the militants and line the membership up behind Rosen and the militant measures he stands for.

The Communist Campaign in Illinois

By KARL REEVE

The Workers Party in the Illinois State campaign, as well as in the presidential race, is the only party in the field which has a constructive program for the working class.

The Workers Party program, which favors the immediate formation of unemployment councils, workers' control of industry and government, and the downfall of capitalism, is carried into the Illinois governorship race by William F. Dunne.

The republican and democratic candidates, reflecting their national political bosses, Davis and Coolidge, are tools of the master class. As representatives of Wall Street, of the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois, of the wealth of the country, neither candidate can be expected to run for election on a program advocating measures of real benefit to the workers.

The democratic candidate for governor, Norman L. Jones, is making his race on the strength of the time worn slogan—"turn the rascals out." Jones is Judge, not a member of a union, who is backing to the limit John Davis, presidential candidate of his party. Davis, is well known as a corporation lawyer who has used his talents against the workers and in the interests of the coal barons and other trusts. Jones, in supporting the Morgan attorney waives all right to be considered as a workers' candidate. There is but one political party in the field which is for the overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation—the Workers Party.

Jones has been spewing much hot air against graft. He has put forward not one definite measure for the benefit of the working class. Jones is merely for "honest government," and "more efficiency and economy." As is so often the case, however, when thieves fall out, most interesting matter has emanated from the democratic headquarters at the Sherman hotel including documents which summarize the corrupt regime of Len Small, republican candidate for re-election as governor of Illinois.

Governor Small, despite his long record as a grafter and crooked politician, has succeeded in lining up the "leaders" of Illinois labor on his side. In his campaign for nomination in the republican primary fight, it will be recalled that Victor Olander, John Fitzpatrick, John Walker and other officials of the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor used their offices, paid for out of the dues of union labor, as campaign stations for the nomination of Small. The offices were stacked high with literature and manifestoes were sent out signed by the Federation of Labor officials advising all trade unionists to vote for Small.

Into this republican political battle came Farrington, whose record is now being bared in the DAILY WORKER by T. J. O'Flaherty. Farrington advised the coal miners that it was imperative that they vote for Small—that it was to the interests of labor to re-elect him.

In the light of the stampede of the labor leaders of Chicago and Illinois to the banner of Small, his record becomes doubly interesting to the workers. Upon what grounds did Olander, Nockels, Walker and Fitzpatrick support Small?

Small drew his strength in the primaries from two main sources—the active campaigning of the labor fakers, and the funds which he used himself to send out campaign literature.

A bill for an injunction asked by Edward McDonnell, against State Auditor Andrew Russell and Oscar Nelson, state treasurer, revealed that \$44,214.10 spent by Small to send out campaign literature, came from the state funds.

"Len Small, for the purpose of obtaining for himself the votes of the republicans of the state of Illinois, and other political support at the primary, ordered or caused to be ordered printed certain pamphlets entitled 'Pardons and Paroles,' in the number of 1,850,000, consisting of some 47 pages, which were circulated throughout Illinois," states the injunction, which has become part of the legal record of Sangamon County.

"By reason of the printing and publishing of the pamphlets above described, the said Len Small personally became indebted in the sum of \$44,214.10 to the following firms," continues the Springfield injunction, "Illinois State Register, \$4,900.43; Illinois Printing company, Danville, \$11,639.52; Schnepf and Barnes \$9,589.44; Illinois State Journal company \$3,664.81; Phillips Brothers, \$14,419.96."

This campaign material, which broadcasted by the ton, much of it to trade unionists thru their officials, was paid for, the injunction revealed, by the treasurer of the state of Illinois, following the issuance by Small officials of authorized vouchers. In replying to this injunction, Small's henchmen denied nothing but declared, "They cannot answer to the purpose for which the newspaper criticisms were made," and could not answer for Len Small.

Governor Small established campaign headquarters during the April primary campaign in the state arsenal at Springfield and it eventually came to light that Small again misdirected state funds for the use of his private campaign for nomination. Katherine Miller, a Springfield girl, revealed that she was employed to work in this arsenal by Small's Springfield manager, Otto A. Elliot, together with employees of the various state departments.

Miss Miller declared that she was hired to do clerical work, but found that she had to spend all her time addressing, folding and stamping campaign literature for Small.

When Miss Miller went to draw her pay, she found she had been paid from the treasury of the state of Illinois for "repairing civil war flags." Further investigation revealed that Small's campaign expenses were being partially paid out of a state fund of \$31,500, which the 53rd general assembly had appropriated for repairing the regimental civil war flags of the state of Illinois.

Another charge against Len Small which has now become public property is the accusation that Small's appointee, Chairman Miller of the board licensing physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses sold licenses to the highest bidder. Small retained Miller several months after positive proof of the illegal issuance of licenses had been given him. Miller peddled these licenses instead of licensing only those who had completed a course in a reputable school teaching the above professions, which is the legal requirement.

Then there is the case of Werner W. Schroeder, from Len Small's home town of Kankakee. Schroeder acts as personal attorney for Small, and

defended him when Small was tried in Waukegan. General voucher No. 232-357, dated June 30, 1923, signed by Governor Small states, "For clerical services rendered the governor on legislation enacted by the 53rd general assembly from January 6 to June 30, inclusive, \$10,000."

There is no record of just what "clerical" work Schroeder did for Small. Suspicion points to the fact that Small diverted state funds to pay his personal attorney. At any rate, Schroeder was a costly clerk to the state. Small has not yet explained this enormous fee which was paid from state money to Small's personal lawyer. Nor has Small explained what "clerical work" relative to legislative matters the lawyer performed for the state, nor upon what basis such an enormous sum was paid to a clerk.

Such is the man endorsed by Frank Farrington, who pretends to speak for the Illinois miners, and by Victor Olander and John Fitzpatrick on behalf of the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor. Such is the corruption with which the American Federation of Labor has been smudged from top to bottom by following Gompers policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. Such is the man that the Illinois labor fakers call a "friend of labor."

3,000 RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS HELP TO STRENGTHEN THE CO-OPERATIVES

By ANISE.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.—Three thousand specially chosen Russian Communists have been added to the workers in co-operatives and state trading organizations following the resolution of the Communist party to strengthen the co-operatives. Of these 545 have been sent into the offices of foreign trade, 395 into state internal trade, 724 into credit organizations, while 1,367 are in the local and regional stores and organizations of the co-operatives.

This is a measure regularly adopted by the Communist party when it wishes to strengthen some new branch of the government or the general machinery of social life in Russia.

"Co-operation" in Caucasus.

I met one such "co-operator" down in the mountains of the Caucasus, 15 miles beyond the end of the railroad. He had come only a month before, but had already organized a co-operative milk-selling station with 150 members among these pastoral mountaineers. The slopes of the mountains are covered with cattle, while their owners live the entire summer in the hills, a long coat serving as their tent against wind and rain. They are not Russian, but one of the races that under the czar had no chance for education and organization.

Here among these half-nomad folks, the Communist had installed a receiving station which was sending thous-

ands of quarts of milk daily to the sanitariums in the health resorts of the valleys. He slept in a shack, slightly less weather-proof than the average tent, and the only structure for miles around.

Improve Type of Cattle.

He was enthusiastic not only to organize the population, but to improve the type of cattle, the methods of caring for them and in general to introduce agricultural education into this distant region.

This is going on all over Russia thru workers sent out to educate the people and weld it together under the general program planned by the Communists.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.