

American Trade Union Delegation to Russia Is Announced by L. E. Sheppard

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement a delegation of the nation's most prominent trade union executives intend to investigate labor and economic conditions in England, Italy, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France and other European lands, according to an announcement made public today by President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors, chairman of the delegation, and Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, its secretary. Chairman Sheppard, one of the best-known leaders of the American labor movement, was appointed by the president three years ago on a somewhat similar mission to investigate labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands for the federal government.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT Jesse Smith, right bower of Harry M. Daugherty, committed suicide because a campaign fund that was in his care suffered serious reduction owing to Smith's dabbling in stocks is one of the most sensational developments of the bribe trial now taking place in New York. It should not be forgotten that Daugherty was the lad who caused the raid on the Communist convention in Michigan in 1922, about the time he got the infamous injunction against the shopmen. While we were being exhibited in the streets of St. Joseph with manacles on our hands Harry Daugherty and his flunkies were being hailed in the capitalist press as national deliverers.

THE end is not yet. Daugherty is now on trial for graft, but the delegates to the Communist convention are not yet out of the toils. Harry did his work. Perhaps his masters no longer have any use for him. But he did them a good turn and in all probability they will not forget him. The officials of the shop crafts' union that should be making use of Daugherty's present dilemma to educate their membership on the ways of patriotism are rather silent, so much so that one is compelled to come to the conclusion that the labor leaders do not regret the legal obstacles placed in the way of strikes.

THE report that Chinese bandits kidnapped missionaries, killed thousands of people and sacked a city is being displayed prominently in London papers. This may be by way of offsetting the slaughter of 5,000 Chinese men, women and children by the British. At any rate people refuse to get excited any longer over the misadventures of missionaries. The American people have had their fill of them, from Almed McPherson to King Benjamin of the House of David.

CONSIDERABLE jubilation is expressed in police circles over the possibility of "Scarface Al" Capone, the Cicero gangster, making peace with his rivals. Only last week eight automobiles tore down 22nd street and searched for Al with machine gun bullets. When Al was seen next he was studying the ruins of Miami, Florida, and he freely admitted that a few thousand of the bullets that peppered his Hawthorne Hotel were intended for him. With America well out of the world court and peace in Cicero, American pacifists should be able to celebrate with an easy conscience.

VICTOR BERGER is a funny fellow. Indeed, it is seldom a fat man is otherwise, provided he has short legs and a long body. Victor has both and, in addition, a tendency to say things. Being a congressman, Berger has to introduce a bill occasionally, else he might be sued for taking money under false pretenses. Being a socialist, he must denounce the Communists unless the capitalists are to believe that Victor may be a "red."

ALL those things taken together, it is not surprising that Berger should frank a speech delivered by him in congress on April 27, 1926. Knowing that all congressmen are against Communism and many of them against fascism, Berger slammed both. It is with his argument and not his premise that we are concerned. Fascism and Communism are twin brothers, said Berger. And to prove it he says: "The reason why our ruling class dislikes the red-haired baby so is because the Bolsheviks laid violent hands on the sacred rights of property—while the fascists just as violently are protecting the 'vested

(Continued on page 2.)

DEFEAT THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

Tell American Labor About the Revelations in the Recent Hearings for a New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

It is felt that no comprehensive review has yet been published of the mass of new evidence made public at the recent demand for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, that covered five days of argument before Judge Webster Thayer, in the Norfolk county court house, at Dedham, Mass.

The DAILY WORKER will therefore publish a series of short articles reviewing the contents of the many affidavits presented, showing the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and revealing the guilt of the members of the Borelli gang in Providence, R. I., shielded all these years by the United States government itself.

These articles will be written by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who attended some of the hearings in the capitalist court room at Dedham, Mass., during his recent tour for the Workers (Communist) Party thru this section of the country.

These articles will begin in Thursday morning's issue. They should be brought to the attention of large numbers of workers. An increasing interest must be aroused in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Defeat the electric chair! Send for bundle orders to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

BROPHY'S OPEN LETTER CITES NEEDS OF U.M.W.

"Save the Union" Is Keynote

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 27.—

From the headquarters of District 2 here, of which he is president, John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America in opposition to John L. Lewis, has issued an open letter to the officers and members of the U. M. W. of A., setting forth the program for which he and his supporters will fight to have made the policy of the union.

On the same ticket with Brophy, well-known for his long fight for nationalization of the coal industry, are William Stevenson of Bay City, Mich., and William J. Brennan of Scranton, Pa. It is believed that the Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan program, whose central slogan is, "Save the Union," will have the support of the majority of the union membership.

There is much dissatisfaction with the Lewis policies and the failure to check the violations of the agreement by the operators, the bad anthracite agreement, containing an arbitration

GARMENT UNION ASKS A.F.O.F.L. TO AID STRIKE

Needs Funds; Marches to City Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 27.—For the first time in twelve weeks of strike, leaders of 40,000 cloakmakers issued an appeal yesterday to international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

Police-Spy Frame-Ups Are Met by Solid Front of the Passaic Textile Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Implying that the bombing charges filed against 21 Passaic strikers were frame-ups and that confessions were wrung from them by third-degree methods, Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, attacked the city officials and police of the textile strike area Thursday night at a meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield. Several thousand strikers stood in a pouring rain and cheered him.

Thomas J. Curtis, president of the Tunnel and Subway Construction Workers and first vice-president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, brought greetings to the textile strikers

and assured them of the support of his union. Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League also spoke to the strikers, announcing the gift of \$500 by the League for the strike relief fund.

Gustav Deak, president of the newly-formed Local 1603, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general strike relief committee and George Aschenuze were among the other speakers.

SPY BUREAU IS FORCED TO PUT OUT RENT SIGN

Was Involved in Frame-Ups in Passaic

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Fed. Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The "To Let" sign is hanging in front of the suite at 1452 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Eagle Detective Agency, strike-breakers. The Eagle Agency was involved last July in the efforts of Jacob Nosovitsky, self-styled international spy, to break the Passaic strike by framing up Albert Weisbord in a breach of promise suit. The suit was dropped when the complainant, "Rosaline Lapnone," failed to appear and when the addresses given to the county clerk proved fictitious.

\$20,000 Job.

At the time, the Eagle Agency, thru its president, Max Sherwood, wealthy strike-breaker, denied taking part in the frame-up, but at the same time revealed Nosovitsky's connection with the Botany Mills of Passaic. Nosovitsky, it was found on investigation of Sherwood's story, had co-operated with one Shaw, another professional strike-breaker, in an attempt to end the strike by planting bombs and by the skillful placement, among the strikers, of agents provocateurs. Twenty thousand dollars was paid for the job, Shaw said.

Came Spolansky.

Following Nosovitsky in the employ of the Botany Mills came Jacob Spolansky, another former department of justice man and "red expert," who has been working for the National Metal Trades Association open shop department. Spolansky is now reported to have returned to Chicago, leaving the spy work for the Botany people in the hands of the well-known International Auxiliary Co., otherwise known as the Eastern Engineering Co. of 17 W. 60 Street, New York City. The International, a labor spy bureau of long standing, has a number of operatives in the Passaic and Paterson district, some as outside men in the Passaic strike, and others on the inside of the Paterson silk mills.

The recent bomb-throwing, laid by the police at the door of strike leaders, may have something to do with the presence of International operatives whom the Passaic mill owners have introduced in a final effort to discredit the strike now under the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America. It is known that the International spies have been particularly vigilant in breaking U. T. W. of A. strikes and organization movements in the past two years.

McNary to Try Farm Bill Next Session

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The farm bloc will make another attempt in the short session of congress to enact the McNary-Haugen price stabilization bill. Senator McNary, republican of Oregon, said today after a conference at the White House.

Because of the shortness of the session and the press of business, McNary declared he did not think that any comprehensive legislation could be passed.

BEATEN STRIKER WOULDN'T SIGN A 'CONFESION'

Attempt to Terrorize Picket Fails

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 27.—Fake confessions, extorted by terror, are the latest move in the plot of the Passaic police to frame-up woolen strikers on charges of "bomb planting." Teddy Tomachko, 17, a striker

Mosconstructions.

"I regret to note that certain misconstructions were placed upon my statement of a week or so ago, relating to the Passaic strike," said MacMahon in his speech. "We do not believe that the workers are guilty or have been guilty of any intent to destroy constituted authority. We warned the workers to avoid any act that would be interpreted, and said that we do not approve of such acts if committed.

"But bombing charges can be framed. This is no new thing in the labor history of the United States. I believe there are forces at work in Passaic today which are working to blacken the name of the strikers. Workers picketing the mills have been clubbed viciously by those sworn to uphold the law. Scalding water has been thrown on them from the windows of the mills and the authorities have taken no action to arrest the guilty persons.

Fake "Confessions."

"If a confession is secured under duress, that confession is not valid. The arrest of 20 men and one boy on charges of being implicated in certain bombings and their detention in jail without being permitted to see their attorney, is to my mind a grave infraction of the laws of New Jersey. It has been said that the United Textile Workers of America should expel those guilty of this crime. Are they guilty? Has the time come when men or women arrested are proved guilty before conviction? If the employers or police authorities or anyone else can convince the officers and members of Local 1603 that any members of their organization are guilty of such a crime, they will be expelled immediately.

Pledges Support.

"Until proved guilty, the workers can feel assured that every assistance will be given them, in order that justice may be done.

"I desire further to assure the workers that the action taken by the International officers of the United Textile Workers concerning the Passaic strike has been approved by the convention of that organization held in New York last week, and that every effort will be made by the International Textile Workers of America to secure moral and financial support to the end that victory may be won."

Brands Frame-Up.

Alfred Wagenknecht in his speech said in part: A real bomb-thrower tries to hurt somebody. These bombs seem to be harmless. This bombing has been going on since May. Why is it that 21 bombers are caught all of a sudden as the strike nears successful conclusion. This is clearly a frame-up to break the strike."

SOVIET UNION RAISES WAGES FOR MILLIONS

Better Management Has Material Reward

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Soviet Union state that a special commission has recommended further wage increases to be given to the workers of many of the principal industries, over and above those assured in the most recent collective agreements. These general increases will run from two to five per cent according to the varying conditions.

Millions Will Get Wage Raise.

The increases will be made effective soon to coal miners, metal workers, textile workers, chemical workers, glass workers, match workers, postal workers and railroad workers. General wage increases for other industries are recommended to take effect next year.

In a recent instruction of the government, signed also by the trade unions and the Communist Party, the campaign for economy which has been going on for some time was pointed out as by no means signifying a lowering of the wages.

A Result of Better Management.

On the contrary, it said, wage increases would be allowed by the elimination of waste and inefficiency. In production and fighting against waste management.

Not only higher wages, but cheaper products would result and the peasants be able to aid in the industrialization process by increased purchases of industrial products.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

By W. J. WHITE.

WHENEVER the class struggle breaks out, and it is always breaking out, in one form or another, now in Passaic, now in the anthracite region, or in the coal fields of West Virginia, then it is that the working class of this country needs a paper.

When these great wars of the capitalists and the workers take place, and force is needed, the master-class have at their command their batteries of publicity, newspapers and magazines. The paid servants of the masters turn on their workers with these weapons, and every possible vile thing against them is spread broadcast throughout the country.

The masters depend upon their daily press. At the very least thirty million papers enter the homes of the workers of this country every day and spread their owners' propaganda.

In this situation one of the big guns of the workers is The DAILY WORKER. We must build up this paper of ours, the DAILY WORKER, until it is not only read by the members of the Workers (Communist) Party but we must strive to have thousands of non-party workers read and get their news of the political and industrial warfare of the workers from this, our paper, The DAILY WORKER.

This task of getting thousands of outside workers interested and constant readers of our paper rests upon the shoulders of the class-conscious workers who can and do see the necessity for just such papers as our daily.

I can picture no greater calamity for our party in this country than the death of The DAILY WORKER. With such a death our English speaking workers will be without a valuable source of information to bring to their homes the story of the struggles of the working class throughout the world.

Let us keep The DAILY WORKER alive! Let us build The DAILY WORKER! Order Now—8½¢ a Copy.

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SATURDAY,
OCTOBER

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A. F. OF L.
CONVENTION
SPECIAL
ISSUE

FARMER-LABOR RANKS DEVELOP PARTY LOYALTY

Seek Strong Basis for Minnesota Movement

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—One of the most encouraging signs of progress in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement is the development of party loyalty on the part of the workers and farmers of the state.

The party is rising above even such personalities as Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstad who have been and still are the party's outstanding standards bearers.

This drift of loyalty from personal to party is best seen in the changed attitude taken toward the lesser candidates, especially the candidates for the state legislature who appear on the ballot as non-partisans without party designation.

In the past it has been the habit of too many legislative candidates to hide their farmer-labor affiliation in the hope of catching some of the "respectable" middle class vote. This practice has been more or less abandoned. But all that is now pretty much a thing of the past. It is felt that the party must build from the bottom and not from the top. The candidates will therefore be compelled to carry the party standards in the open without camouflage.

The movement gained impetus, to be sure, thru the election of Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstad as United States senators. Magnus Johnson, however, suffered defeat at the hands of the republican, Tom Schwab. He is now the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor.

But it is felt that strength of the party throughout the state must be better displayed thru the election of Farmer-Labor candidates to the state legislature and to the lower house of congress.

Here in Saint Paul, almost more than in Minneapolis, the organized labor movement is solid and enthusiastic in its support of the Farmer-Labor campaign. Last Saturday saw a meeting of all the business agents of the St. Paul trade unions to discuss the campaign. This Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 p.m., a gathering of all Farmer-Labor forces will be held at the Labor Temple, 216 N. Franklin St., for the purpose of organizing and developing the campaign for state, congressional and legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association on the Farmer-Labor ticket. A city-wide precinct organization will be built up for the distribution of literature, for the conduct of meetings and the raising of finances. Special editions of the Farmer-Labor Advocate will be circulated throughout Ramsey county.

Among the legislative candidates endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Association in Ramsey county (St. Paul) are Evans Kelley, 37th district south; Frank T. Starkey, 38th district north; John J. McDonough, 38th district south; Al J. Samec, 39th district (5th Ward); A. H. Uhl, 42nd district north. Other candidates will be endorsed at Wednesday's meeting.

Joseph Jackson, 37th district; George Nordlin, 37th district; Charles Hansler, 39th district; and Dr. Cannon, 41st district. All of these except Dr. Cannon are up for re-election. Senators Hansler and Nordlin have no opposition.

Candidates for Congress.

The Farmer-Labor Party has congressional candidates in eight districts. The candidates and their districts are as follows:

Third—A. M. Gagen, Glencoe.

Fourth—Thomas V. Sullivan, St. Paul.

Fifth—Albert G. Bastis, Minneapolis.

Sixth—Joseph B. Hims, St. Cloud.

Seventh—O. J. Kvale, Benson.

Eighth—William L. Cars, Proctor.

Ninth—Knud Wefald, Hawley.

Tenth—Ernest Lundeen, Richfield.

Three of these candidates, Kvale, Cars and Wefald are up for re-election. The campaign hopes, as optimistically expressed around the Farmer-Labor Party headquarters, are that Minnesota will send six Farmer-Labor congressmen to Washington. Those picked for victory are Sullivan, Hims, Kvale, Cars, Wefald and Lundeen. While still in the republican party during the war, Lundeen represented the fifth district in congress.

Efforts are being made to elect Thomas V. Sullivan from the district (4th, St. Paul), in which J. F. Emme, the Communist, received 12,000 votes as the Farmer-Labor candidate in 1924.

The state Farmer-Labor ticket is as follows:

For Governor—Magnus Johnson, Kimball.

For Secretary of State—Charles Olson, Duluth.

For Attorney General—Frank E. McAllister, St. Paul.

For State Auditor—S. O. Tjøsvold, St. Paul.

For State Treasurer—Thomas J. Melgård, Preston.

The Farmer-Labor Party has taken over the semi-monthly Farmer-Labor Advocate and made it a weekly for the campaign.

Brophy's Open Letter Cites A. M. W. Needs

(Continued from page 1)
last few years about two hundred thousand members have been lost to the union. Entire districts, such as West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado, have been destroyed by the attacks of the operators, and in certain bituminous fields, as western and central Pennsylvania, and parts of Ohio, the Union is slowly crumbling.

The United Mine Workers Must Be Saved.

Old methods of organizing, which have failed, must give place to new. Local and District strikes, which were successful fifteen or twenty years ago, when we were fighting small coal operators, are frequently failures today, when we are opposed by gigantic corporations having scores of mines scattered in various Districts.

Our great losses have been in the last four years.

A hundred thousand new members were in the Union at the end of the national strike of 1922. These were the miners in Somerset county, Pa., and the big coke fields and other regions that saved the national fight by joining forces with the Union.

Most of these newly organized men were striking against big companies, having mines in older organized districts as well. At the Cleveland conference some of us insisted that these men be protected, and that no contract be signed with any of these companies for any of their mines unless all their mines were included. But this policy was rejected. These companies were permitted to sign up in other fields while continuing to evict families, use gunmen and import scabs in the coke fields and Somerville.

I will make this point clear by the case of the Consolidation Coal Co., which is typical of others. The Consolidation in 1922 had approximately 40 mines in northern West Virginia; others in Maryland and seven or eight in Somerset county, besides additional mines in Kentucky. The company agreed to sign up for West Virginia only, and the National Union accepted this proposal over the protests of the Pennsylvania union miners. The West Virginia men went back to work under the policy of the National Union.

In Maryland and Pennsylvania strikes for Union recognition continued, but were of no use. With coal coming from 40 mines in West Virginia, the Consolidation did not care how long the other states struck. The company filed orders with West Virginia coal and used its West Virginia profits to ship strikebreakers and gunmen into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Finally the Maryland and Somerset strikes were lost. And then Consolidation broke with the Union in West Virginia and used Maryland and Somerset county coal to crush the strike that resulted. The company is now hundred per cent scab. Ten million tons a year without a union contract.

Bethlehem Mines Corporation, Hillman Coal & Coke and other big concerns were allowed to split the workers and destroy the Union in the same way. The Peabody Coal Co. is doing it now.

The policy that lost these many members to the Union was a "backward step" of the most disastrous nature. The men abandoned to the open shop were forced to accept wage reductions. And this meant cheap scab coal coming into the northern markets, which meant wholesale unemployment in the northern fields.

I give these facts not in a spirit of destructive criticism, but because we must recognize past mistakes if we wish to have a constructive policy in the future.

The policies we must adopt, I need hardly say, do not include wage reductions. There have been enough wage reductions—for the men I spoke of—under the old policy. Wage reductions offer no solution, but lead only to further misery and degradation.

What must we do to save the Union?

FIRST, ORGANIZE THE UNION.

This can be done.

It can be done by active field workers who will give their entire energies to the job.

It cannot be done by political gunshoers who sit around wasting time

while the work of organizing remains to be done.

And it cannot be done by a futile policy of local strikes only. The problem calls for national planning and national action. No company must be allowed to operate on a union basis in one field while breaking its contract in another, as the Peabody Coal Co. and others are doing.

Secondly, we must work for Nationalization of the Mines and we must organize a Labor Party.

NATIONALIZATION, that is public ownership with union share in management, is the official goal of the United Mine Workers, and conventions have instructed that efforts be made to reach it. Much valuable time has been lost because these instructions have not been followed.

This larger program is of great importance to the Union. It will give hope to the rank and file who see no hope any longer in private ownership and management of the industry.

A LABOR PARTY is necessary to get justice for the Union in the courts and legislatures. Our conventions have expressed sympathy with this aim. But our cause has been injured by the support that certain leaders have given to reactionary anti-labor politicians, such as Calvin Coolidge. We are paying the price for that now.

NEXT, ALEX HOWAT and others who are being unjustly discriminated against must be restored to full privileges in the Union.

We must get the closest co-operation between the anthracite and bituminous miners, as in 1922, when they fought together. Nothing can take the place of working class solidarity. And it must be recognized that the anthracite districts cannot maintain wage standards if the Union is crushed in the bituminous fields.

I believe that by persistently and courageously fighting for the above program the Union can be saved. The present administration has shown no way of averting the disastrous losses the organization is sustaining. It is for this reason that I have accepted the many requests I have received from local unions and individual members of our organization to be candidates for international President.

In doing so I am glad to say that William Stevenson, of Bay City, Michigan, and William J. Brennan, of Scranton, Pa., candidates, respectively, for International Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, are in full accord with the above program for saving the Union, and when elected will co-operate to the fullest extent with me. We are conducting the campaign on the basis of the larger program rather than on personal issues and take this opportunity to place our policy before the rank and file of our organization.

With very good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN BROPHY.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 24, 1926.

New York Garment Workers in Appeal to A. F. of L. for Aid

(Continued from page 1)

blaze," it was decided yesterday at a meeting of 1,500 shop chairmen.

The shop chairmen have called upon the executive board of the Cloakmakers' general strike committee to arrange the demonstration as speedily as possible and it is expected to take place this week. The protest to Mayor Walker is being made, union officials stated, because they have been unable to obtain satisfaction from police authorities. Arrests for picketing last week have been tantamount to jail sentences. Magistrate McAndrews, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, has frequently meted out five and ten days for "congregating," the union points out.

Day's Pay Donated.

A prompt response to the appeal for funds for men and women on strike for twelve weeks came yesterday from cloakmakers who have returned to work in settled shops and from dressmakers who were not affected by the present tie-up. These cloak and dressmakers yesterday worked a full day and turned their day's wages over to those still on strike.

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DISASTER TO IRON MINERS DUE TO GREED

Faulty Shafting Is the Cause of Tragedy

BULLETIN.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Hope flared anew today for the rescue of 43 miners entombed since Friday in the Oliver Mining Company's Pabst G. Mine.

Rescue workers will reach the trapped miners by Wednesday.

Should the rescue be delayed longer, however, the men never will be brought out alive, it is feared.

By JOHN B. CHAPPLER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 27.—Three mutilated bodies of workers who went hurtling for a half mile in a steel cage to the bottom of the G shaft of the Pabst mine of the Oliver mining properties have been recovered, and 43 other workers, miners on the eighth level, are entombed with practically no hope of their recovery, as the result of a cave-in of the G shaft Friday.

The shaft was not sufficiently reinforced to withstand the effect of recent rains, and the result was the worst mining accident in the history of the Gogebic range.

No officials are among the men trapped in the drift at the eighth level, breathing the choking blasting powder and gas damp, if they are still alive at all. They were all workers—mostly Finns, and not regarded as of much account by the steel magnates who profit from their sweating labor in the bowels of the earth.

The three men who were in the cage when the cave-in occurred were dug out of the dirt inside the telescoped cage driven into the ground at the bottom of the shaft. The "safety dogs" which are supposed to keep such a thing from happening did not prevent it, and the men took the death plunge when the cable snapped.

"Two Exits to Each Drift.

There are supposed to be two exits to every drift, but the emergency had not been used for years, miners reported, and when the men on the eighth level were cut off by the shaft cage, there was no way out.

Rescue squads who started up from the 26th level found the emergency way was blocked by a mass of debris thru which they dared not dig for fear of a fresh cave-in which would trap still more workers.

Shaft Caving In.

Workers trying to reach the entombed men from the surface had only got down 250 feet by Sunday, and dared not go farther because the shaft was still caving in at intervals. From this point to where the 43 men are trapped it is 550 feet.

When the cave-in came the air and water pipes and light and telephone lines were all cut off, and there is no communication. Their carbide lamps are good for only a few hours, the air filled with blasting powder fumes and gas damp, and with a small supply of water, the trapped workers are once more sacrificed to steel industry profits.

The Inspired Press.

In the face of what the miners who are working in G shaft say, the mining officials, who don't know because they haven't been there, issue reports thru the capitalist newspaper of Ironwood that the entombed men are "perfectly safe."

In the next breath they admit that they "cannot hazard a guess as to how long a period will elapse before they are brot to the surface."

The bodies of the three recovered were taken out by going underground from G shaft to H shaft and then to the surface, but no one can get within hundreds of feet of the entombed men. Acetylene torches were used to cut thru the crushed steel that held the bodies of the workers in the cage.

Difficult to Explain.

The mining officials say the cave-in is "difficult to explain" and the newspaper that jumps when the strings are pulled talks about the "morbid crowd" at the shaft but says nothing about the wives waiting in the biting wind for news from below.

Men and women huddled in the chill wind all thru the night, faces haggard under the lights as they listened to the rumble of the cables and waited for the cage to bring rescue squads to the top. The watchers strained forward each time the cage appeared and the miners stepped out, their carbide lamps, set atop their yellow oilskin bats, still aglow.

Nerve-Shattered Workers.

In the change house were exhausted workers, strewn on the floor, faces and hair red with ore as the floor next to them is red. In the shanty were still other workers, nerves shattered so that they could not sleep, talking in low tones. Hundreds and hundreds of lockers in the big room where the air is heavily laden with the carbide of miners' lamps, but no men are here. They are digging, digging, digging—half a mile below.

Boss Was Grouchy.

"This is a hell of a time to wake a man up," came the curt answer, and the phone snapped angrily.

Back at the shaft the wives and relatives wait and wait in the stinging wind. It is a hell of a time for

Minnesota Republicans Import Schwab in War on Farmer-Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

business on a big scale as a means of reducing expense and increasing efficiency.

That is supposed to be all very well for the railroad, the mining and steel industry. But according to Schwab and his republican allies, it is wrong for the workers and farmers to organize. It is wrong for the workers to build their trade unions. It is wrong for the farmers to support their co-operative purchases and marketing organizations. And worst of all, it is wrong according to Schwab's press and Schwab's republican party for the workers and farmers to unite in a Farmer-Labor Party, as they have done in Minnesota, to protect their interests as the great capitalists are doing thru the republican party.

Evidently fearing that the Minnesota workers and farmers were fed up on this sort of bunccombe, Schwab got sentimental in another part of his speech and painted this fireside picture:

"Money means nothing except enough to keep a person in comfort in his old age," he said. "On our estate at Loretta, Pa., I have built a little cottage and no one ever gets inside it except my wife and myself. There we go, from time to time, to play at being the poor folk we

CATHOLICS GET DECISIVE BLOW FROM MEXICANS

Boycott Collapsed and Congress Vote Final

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—The catholic church has received a terrific blow in the refusal of the Mexican congress by a vote of 170 to 1, to change the laws and the constitution of the nation to conform with the desires of the church.

Moreover, the church, which virtually promised to abide by the decision of the congress when the church leaders agreed to take their case before parliament, is now discrediting itself by attempts of its followers to revive the boycott from its state of collapse, following the adverse vote in congress.

Boycott Collapsed.

When the catholic leaders agreed to leave their case to congress the boycott lost what little force it had, and upper class catholic women began appearing at theaters and driving about town in their private carriages, contrary to the boycott order of the church. As these rich women of the church were the principal ones supporting the boycott, it has lost practically all force.

It is believed that the church, feeling its defeat on the boycott, accepted the invitation to appeal to congress as an excuse to back out of their failure with some grace. Although church members may try to revive it, the leaders may not authorize such action.

A prominent leader in congress has the following to say:

No Way Out For Hierarchy

"The catholics have closed the churches without looking ahead. They called for a showdown, implying they had behind them some means of forcing the government to concede their demands.

"Congress in, throwing out the bill left the priests to explain to their followers whether they are going to leave the churches closed indefinitely or start an insurrection against the government, now the only way the catholic view can be promoted. The government has made preparations to meet any opposition the catholics may present."

Greek Labor Spurns The Red Herring of Fake Farmer Laborism

ATHENS, Greece, (By Mail)—The bourgeoisie seeing that the workers of Greece are strongly in favor of the Communists have founded a new petty bourgeoisie party under the guise of a Farmer-Labor program, and christening it the "Farmer-Labor Party of Greece," under the leadership of P. Panagiotis, the head of the "Republican Unionists." But the workers are not to be fooled any more.

Went on a Tour.

The chief of the new "Farmer-Labor" Party went on a tour for the election campaign on behalf of his party starting from the city of Saloniki, where the population is predominantly industrial workers and refugees.

When Mr. Papanastassiou appeared before the masses of the workers to advocate the program of the party he was received with hisses and boos.

The police interfered and arrested a number of workers on the charge of disorderly conduct. But this did not stop the denunciation of the pseudosocialists and the speaker had to leave the platform, his place being taken by Communist speakers amid the cheers of the assembled workers.

General Strikes May Be Outlawed by Laws Sought in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail)—The campaign waged by the political and industrial wings of the labor party against the referendum to be taken by the federal anti-labor government to alter the constitution is now in full swing and it is hoped that the vote to be taken will result in the defeat of the government's proposal.

One of the constitutional alterations sought by the government is to enable the government to take action in Australia in the event of a general strike similar to that given to the Baldwin government in Britain under the Emergency Powers Act.

This legislation provides for the creation of scab unions and the utilization of the military and navy as strike-breakers, the enforcement of industrial conscription, arrest of persons and entry of homes without warrants, censorship of strike manifestos, prohibition of public meetings, processions and free speech, and the institution of drug and regulations under which any and every working man can be jailed.

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress, which met at Sydney on August 7, and which was attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, pronounced against the referendum proposals and decided to throw the full weight of the trade union movement into the campaign against the government's scheme.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—name and address.

New South Wales to Limit Immigration; Too Many Unemployed

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail)—(FP)—Referring to the cabled information that efforts are being made by the British government to ship unemployed miners to Australia the N. S. W. labor government says that at the present time there is a great deal of unemployment in the mining districts, and that it will not be a party to any proposal to increase the number of unemployed in those centers.

The labor government is also taking steps to limit other classes of immigration on the grounds that there are already a great number of workers out of employment and the arrival of immigrants at this stage can only have the effect of increasing the army of unemployed.

NEW BASIS FOR MUTUAL AID IN RUSSIAN UNIONS

Independent Fund Will Furnish Free Loans

MOSCOW (By Mail)—The president of the U. S. S. R. Central Council of Trade Unions has recently decided upon the reorganization of the mutual aid funds attached to the trade unions.

The essential features of the reorganization are as follows:

The mutual aid funds are henceforth to be independent organizations, acting as juridical persons upon the registration of their constitution with the respective trade union organizations. Their work is to be conducted along the lines of savings banks.

Like Individual Savings.

The regular membership fees paid by the members will be regarded as their individual savings, which they will be entitled to withdraw upon severing their connection with the funds, or at any other time. The total amount to which the members will be entitled upon withdrawal depends upon the financial standing of the fund, but cannot be less than 70 per cent of the contributions made.

Special money grants to members may be made only in exceptional cases (death, losses by fire, etc.). By decision of the membership such special grants may be abolished altogether.

Give Loans Without Interest.

The fundamental activity of the funds will consist in granting the members loans without charging interest. Members of at least four months' standing will be entitled to such loans.

To administer the fund a council and management committee are elected for a term of not more than one year. The functions of the council are practically the same as those fulfilled by similar bodies in the cooperatives.

Operate Independently.

While reorganizing the funds the Central Council of Trade Unions deemed it inadvisable at present to extend their activity (receipt of deposits, issuance of interest-bearing loans, obtaining credits from state, industrial or credit organizations, etc.).

The funds are to operate on an independent basis, the trade unions are still to continue to exercise general and organizational control over them.

British Army Officer Admits Far East Will Fight for Liberation

MELBOURNE, Australia—(FP)—Speaking at Melbourne, Colonel E. Pottinger, a British army officer who has spent 20 years in India, said that Asia's colored millions were slowly awakening and some day the white nations would get a rude shock.

He said, the white man's domination of the colored races in Asia was based on force and maintained by prestige. But Asia's millions were beginning to show their white masters that force could be met by force. Today, as a result of Asia's awakening, the white man's prestige in the East was dwindling to next to nothing. Very soon the white nations would be forced to realize that they had something different to deal with in Asia than the slumbering millions of past generations.

Breaking of Dam Brings Death to 100 in Florida City



Scenes at Moore Haven, Fla., after the bursting of the Lake Okeechobee dikes, for which the great hurricane was responsible.

CHILEAN PARTY EXPELS DEPUTY FOR BAD VOTING

Disobeyed Order Upon Vote to Censure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SANTIAGO, Chile, (By Mail)—The Communist Party of Chile expelled from the party Abraham Quevedo, Communist member of the chamber of deputies, because contrary to the decision of the party and the deputies of the "Asalariados" ("Party of the Wage Earners") allied with the Communists, he voted a motion to censure the government. This motion was submitted by a deputy of the "Radical Party"—Espejo Conde, hitherto allied with the present conservative-liberal government combination.

A Reactionary Move.

The executive committee of the Communist Party decided to abstain from voting on this motion because it was known that behind it was the Association of the Nitrate Industrialists, which wanted the overthrow of the present government in order to establish a new government entirely subservient to the nitrate interests and willing to reduce the export tax on nitrates.

The export tax on nitrates

is one of the principal sources of income of the government, constituting about 50 per cent of the entire revenue. The nitrate interests want it reduced in order to be better able to compete against nitrates of other countries and against the synthetic nitrates manufactured in Germany.

A Conservative Regime.

The present government is the result of the combination of all bourgeois parties who elected a conservative as president against the candidate of the "Asalariados" ("Wage Earners' Party") which was supported by the Communists and which obtained more than one-third of all votes cast for president.

To the present government is by no means sympathetic to labor, the nitrate government which would have resulted from its overthrow, would have had to replace the loss in taxes by indirect taxation and would further curtail the rights of the workers in the nitrate districts.

Whole Regarded Over the Section.

Thus the Communist Party decided that it had to abstain from voting against a bourgeoisie government, the overthrow of which might have resulted in the reduction of unemployment in the nitrate districts, if the measures proposed by the nitrate interests stimulated the industry. On the other hand the proletariat of the whole country would have suffered economically and the workers in the nitrate districts would have been further oppressed in their political and trade union activity.

Quevedo is now publishing and spreading pamphlets attacking the decision and the activity of the party.

Wage Fixing by Cost of Living Alone Not Just, Unions Assert

MELBOURNE, Australia—(By Mail)—Under the system of fixation of wages now in operation in Australia, the basic wage for unskilled labor is fixed annually. Marginal rates for skill are added to the basic rate—varying according to the degree of skill. As the cost of living rises or falls, quarterly adjustments of wages are made to compensate for the alteration in the living cost.

While this system guarantees that the workers will not be penalized owing to any undue increase in the cost of living, it makes no allowance for real increases in wages due to increased production, productivity of the nation, etc.

The leading unions are now seeking to have these matters incorporated in the annual declarations. They contend that the mere fixation of wages according to the rise and fall of the cost of living gets the workers nowhere, but actually keeps them on the same basis all the time. They also contend that it is hardly fair for the workers to be so penalized, while the employers are making greater profits every year.

We Agree With The Dean.

In short the dean sees the British empire passing out of the picture as a world power before long. Unless the United States comes to the rescue J. Bull goes to the nearest poorhouse. Indeed the dean has little confidence in the willingness of the United States to pinch hit in this crisis. We agree with his reputation.

In fact the dean has reason to be gloomy, and the more people read what the dean thinks the more they hope that the dean's predictions come true without losing time.

What Gets The Dean All Wet.

Among the things that make the gloomy dean gloomy are: The increase of class bitterness in England, the tendency of Canada to long for more freedom; South Africa's rebelliousness, the future of India and the awful mistake made by nature in allowing Ireland to stay on the map. Ireland is again sinking into barbarism, says the dean, since the Free State was organized.

All delegates attending were unanimous on the question that unity between the two organizations is essential, and, more important than that, there was no serious difference between the two organizations. A subcommittee was appointed to bring down a final draft on the proposed basis of unity, and a further meeting of the joint executives will be held at an early date.



A. F. OF L. CONVENTION ISSUE

The New Magazine
SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2

Wm. Z. Foster

writes on the problems and probable outcome of the convention. With photograph.

A Trade Unionist

of Detroit describes the pre-convention attitude of Detroit labor. With photograph.

Facts and Figures

on the organization of the unorganized, in a splendid article by THURBER LEWIS.

Photograph

of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Other Features:

BIG SPENCER—

A story by Kurt Klauber. Illustration by Adolph Dehn.

THE JEWISH THEATRE IN MOSCOW—

By Ruth Kennel.

EDUCATING YOUNG WORKERS—

By John Williamson.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—

By Manuel Gomez.

Cartoons by Ellis, Jerger, Voss, Hay Bales and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

The First Issue of
The Sunday Worker

The FIRST appearance of the magazine supplement as a separate publication

WITH MANY NEW AND UNUSUAL FEATURES

4 SUBSCRIPTIONS

For 20 Weeks for
\$1.00

SUBSCRIBE NOW

and enter the

The Sunday Worker

Slogan Contest

\$100.00 worth of prizes awarded for the best slogans for the Sunday Worker submitted before

NOVEMBER 1

YOUNG RED ARMY AVIATOR IN RECORD THREE-DAY FLIGHT OVER COUNTRIES OF CAPITALIST EUROPE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—A young Red Army aviator, in a Soviet plane fitted with new motors made in Soviet factories, has completed a remarkable three-day flight over western Europe and return to Moscow, making landings at the principal capitals, according to copies of Soviet papers received by the Russian Information Bureau. He covered 4,167 miles and his flying time was 34 hours, 28 minutes, making an average of 121 miles an hour. The airplane was a machine made for ordinary postal service, with a motor of 450 horsepower, manufactured after the design of Engineer A. N. Tupolev. On the strength of the performance the Soviet newspapers claim a record unsurpassed even by specially made French planes.

The young aviator, M. M. Gromov, still in his twenties, hopped off from the Trotzky airdrome, Moscow, accompanied by his mechanic, Rodzhevich, at 8:27 a. m. August 31. The first stop, Koenigsberg, Germany, 733 miles, was made in 6 hours, 52 minutes. Another hop to Berlin, 360

miles, was made in 3 hours, 17 minutes, and the third leg, to Paris, 578 miles, took 5 hours and 54 minutes. The itinerary of the second day, Paris to Rome to Vienna, called for the passing of the French Alps, the Italian Apennines and the Italian Alps, under rather difficult conditions. The run from Paris to Rome, 745 miles, was made in 5 hours, 43 minutes, and that from Rome to Vienna, 534 miles, in 4 hours and 10 minutes. On the third day a planned stop at Prague was abandoned because of a thick fog. Warsaw 472 miles, was reached in 4 hours, 10 minutes, and the home run to Moscow, 745 miles, was made in 5 hours, 20 minutes. Moscow was reached at 6:15 p. m. on Sept. 3, the aviators having been absent 62 hours and 52 minutes. The populace gave Gromov and Rodzhevich an ovation.

Airplane construction in the Soviet Union was begun less than two years ago. The first Soviet-made airplane

motors were tried out in the summer of 1925, one of them achieving a flight

of 100 miles.

The worker next door to you

may not have anything to do to-night. Hand him this copy of the

DAILY WORKER

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds, Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary, State Legislature, first district, Ernest Carethers and Anna Welsman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

For Congress.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager, Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades.

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. MoSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut.

Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchins. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Carter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gulliod. State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shock. Sheriff, B. K. Kercher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompson. County Commissioner, Kari W. Frey. County Treasurer, Frank Clay. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate United States senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. B. Hammermark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilde Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Payntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstone. Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steinzer. Assembly 6th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moses J. Ogin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nevin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warszawsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieutenant Governor, Edward Mrasko. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secy. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolsten.

Workers (Communist) Party

NEW YORK DISTRICT HAS BIGGEST MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON RECORD

The largest membership meeting yet held by the Workers (Communist) Party of the New York District took place on Monday, September 20, at the large hall of the Manhattan Lyceum. Over 1,100 party members came to listen to the report of the general secretary, Comrade Weinstone, on the work of the district in the past few months.

Comrade Jack Stachel, the organization secretary of the district, was the chairman of the meeting.

This membership meeting demonstrated that in the party in District No. 2, in spite of the fact that there are less dues-paying members at this time than before reorganization, the number of comrades that are actively participating in the work has increased to a very large extent. In the past it was only the meetings at which controversial matters were discussed by different members of the C. E. C. that we succeeded in getting about 900 party members to attend membership meetings. At this meeting the only thing on the order of business was a report on the party activities and this was known to every member. The large attendance signifies a growing interest on the part of the membership in the work of the party which corresponds to the activation of larger sections of the membership than heretofore.

Comrade Weinstone gave a detailed report on the work of the party in the organization of the unorganized, the participation of the party directly and thru its members in strike activity, the united front activity of the party, and showed that the party has made tremendous progress in making contact with large masses of workers both organized and unorganized.

Engdahl showed that the Workers Party is supporting the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota in this campaign as part of the struggle to win the workers and farmers away from the capitalist parties.

Engdahl showed that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, as the largest and most successful expression of labor's drive for independent action in the political field, must inspire and encourage workers in all other sections of the country.

Engdahl declared that the workers and farmers of the state should celebrate the desertion of such traitor elements as Emil Holmes, Walter J. Quigley and others who are trying to deliver votes to the democratic party in order to weaken the Farmer-Labor Party against its real opponent, the republican party. Engdahl assured his audience that no rank and file workers would be caught in the net spread by this sinister plot.

Many officials as well as rank and files in the Saint Paul labor movement were in Engdahl's audience.

Ernest Lundein, member of congress during the war and now Farmer-Labor congressional candidate in the Tenth Minnesota district, was at the Minneapolis meeting. The Workers Party in this district, under the direction of District Organizer Norman Tallentire is planning to exert every possible effort during the campaign throughout the whole state.

ST. PAUL LABOR TOLD COMMUNIST STAND AT POLLS

Engdahl Reviews Fight for Class Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAINTE PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—Before an audience in the Labor Temple here that included William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, the official organ of the trade unions of the city and state, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, stressed the role of the Workers (Communist) Party in developing the independent political action of the workers and farmers.

After analyzing the origin and present position of the republican and democratic parties, the political instruments of the present ruling class, Engdahl showed that the Workers Party is supporting the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota in this campaign as part of the struggle to win the workers and farmers away from the capitalist parties.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

COMPANY UNION FAKE CONFRONTS OMAHA WORKERS

Need for Shop Papers, Local Campaigns

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

OMAHA, Nebr. (By Mail)—Company unions hogtie the workers industrially while "progressive" republicans keep them bound to the political chariot of the party of Coolidge and Mellon in this "progressive" state of Nebraska. The Railway Clerks' Union of Omaha, with its 1,600 members, will soon find itself in a life and death struggle with the company union that the U. P. is forming to combat it, while the railway shopmen in the Omaha shops have been blessed with company unionism since the defeat of their last strike. Armour Company Methods.

The packing house of the Armour Company here publishes taffy about the workers going to work in autos, throttles all attempts at organization with a "sucker's union" and gives its best paid workers (the skilled butchers) \$24 a week while its other "car-crowning" workers average \$17 and \$18 a week when times are "good" and get \$1 forcibly deducted as an instalment on a share in the company.

The Workers Party has a shop nucleus in the Armour plant and I found the workers here still talking of the special packinghouse numbers of The DAILY WORKER and deplored the fact that the campaign was too short.

Views of Bryanism.

Nebraska is the state of Norris and Howells and William Jennings Bryan. Progressivism is strong and the remnants of populism still persist. The records of Norris and Howells include voting against Mellon's tax reduction schemes for shifting the burden of taxation from big business to the rest of the nation, against the world court, against the Italian debt settlement, for income tax publicity, for the retention of the inheritance tax, etc. Moreover, Howells has been a consistent advocate of municipal ownership in Omaha and the ice plant, gas plant and water supply are now municipally owned. Consequently, the bulk of the workers and farmers of the state believe in and swear by Norris and Howells.

But disillusionment is beginning, not on the score of national politics but as a result of local developments in the municipal ownership field. The ice house of the city has paid off its indebtedness and is now running at a profit. The heroic apostles of municipal ownership declare that they are in a quandry. What shall they do with the profits? The Workers Party professes that they use them to reduce the cost of ice and sell it at cost. "But this would ruin the private ice dealers," answer the "progressives."

The Franchise Fiasco.

Another fiasco of the municipal ownership advocates in the Republican Party was exposed in the traction franchise question. The local traction company's 40-year franchise expires in 1928. The progressives, labor and the Communists united in demanding that the franchise be not renewed and a referendum to renew the franchise for another 40 years was defeated. Then the traction company began to bring political pressure to bear and it soon became evident that the traction interests are much more powerful than the ice companies. The progressives who had advanced no positive program are now proposing not municipal ownership but a 20-year franchise in place of a 40-year franchise. Some victory! These fiascos of progressivism on local issues are beginning to destroy the political illusions of the Omaha labor movement and the field is becoming more favorable for the Communists to agitate for independent political action on the basis of these issues.

WHO IS YOUR NEIGHBOR AT HOME,

at work, in the mine, in the shop, on the farm, or anywhere? Is he a Slovak or Czech worker? Have him, or her, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak working class daily paper in the U. S.

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AMERICAN LABOR'S SHAME! SCAB COAL SENT BRITAIN!

By GORDON CASCADEN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Baltimore's record of infamy as a strike-breaking port for shipment of scab coal to help smash the strike of British miners, is black indeed, when it is taken day by day and ship by ship.

Yet Hampton Roads, with its twin ports of Norfolk and Newport News, can boast of a blacker record still:

Long as is the list of ships carrying coal from here during the month of August, it is short indeed when comparison is made with the total leaving Hampton Roads.

The list of steamships given below is taken from official documents, just compiled, for use by large financial interests and civic officials bent on "selling Baltimore" as an export center.

One boat only in this long list flies the Stars and Stripes. It is the Moore & McCormick (Commercial) S. S. "Commercial Pathfinder," a United States Shipping Board steamship turned over by the United States government to this private firm at a ridiculously low figure.

A majority of the ships, it will be observed, are British and many sailed from here for Queenstown, Ireland, "for orders to British port."

Here is the black list of steamships leaving Baltimore for foreign ports during August, with date, nationality, name, destination and total number of tons of scab coal as cargo of each of them:

DATE	NATIONALITY	NAME	DESTINATION	CARGO
August	2—British S. S. Hounslow	Alexandria, Egypt	4,951	
2—British S. S. Emylian	Queenstown, for orders	7,616		
		Queensland, for orders	6,819	
		Queensland, for orders	4,598	
	3—British S. S. Wynburn	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,016	
	3—British S. S. Everilda	Queenstown	5,016	
	3—British S. S. Incorom	Belfast, Ireland	5,355	
	3—British S. S. Lamington	Queensland	6,741	
	4—Italian S. S. Valentim	Birkenhead, England	7,542	
	4—German S. S. Kursaal Carl Fisser	Mumbles Roads, for	4,135	
	4—British S. S. Lady Brenda	orders to Welsh port	4,135	
	5—British S. S. Liverpool	Alexandria, Egypt	6,173	
	5—British S. S. Beckenham	Queenstown	7,824	
	5—British S. S. Weymouth	Queenstown	6,328	
	5—Greek S. Ithaki	Ibucy, Argentina	4,150	
	5—British S. S. North Anglia	Queenstown	6,077	
	5—British S. S. Cap Cross	Queenstown	6,416	
	5—British S. S. Herenpoel	Dublin, Ireland	4,431	
	5—Greek S. S. George M. Embriaco	Queenstown	6,296	
	5—British S. S. Newwater	Queensland	5,315	
	5—Italian S. S. Ceres	Leyhorn, Italy	4,575	
	5—Spanish S. S. Margari	Cork, Ireland	5,008	
	5—British S. S. Inkuum	Queenstown	7,312	
	7—Norwegian S. S. Hassel	Queenstown	7,427	
	7—Italian S. S. San Gennaro	Queenstown	5,116	
	7—British S. S. Blaustein	Queenstown	5,477	
	7—British S. S. Balmoral	Queenstown	5,675	
	7—British S. S. Essex Baron	Queenstown	5,425	
	7—British S. S. Glam City	Queenstown	7,757	
	7—Dutch S. S. Mirach	Queenstown	8,241	
	7—British S. S. Nasco	Savona, Italy	7,804	
	7—British S. S. Madhu	La Plata, Argentina	5,257	
	10—British S. S. Callisto	Mersay River, England	8,437	
	10—German S. S. Kirsten Miles	Queenstown	6,410	
	10—British S. S. Roseden	Savona, Italy	6,416	
	10—Italian S. S. Aquitania	Queenstown	6,477	
	11—British S. S. B. Blandford	Queenstown	5,686	
	11—British S. S. King Bleddy	Queenstown	7,134	
	11—British S. S. Ingley	Alexandria, Egypt	8,917	
	11—British S. S. Wentworth	Queenstown	7,246	
	11—Dutch S. S. Ostmarsum	Queenstown	5,659	
	12—British S. S. Hampshire	Portsmouth, England	5,605	
	12—Italian S. S. Vittoria	Queenstown	5,673	
	12—Spanish S. S. Ernesto Mendi	Queenstown	6,707	
	12—Italian S. S. Vodice	Queenstown	6,436	
	13—British S. S. Norman Monarch	Queenstown	6,626	
	13—Italian S. S. Hermada	Queenstown	6,477	
	13—British S. S. Anglo Egyptian	Queenstown	6,734	
	13—British S. S. Sand Grange	Queenstown	6,838	
	13—Belgian S. S. Elizas	Queenstown	6,876	
	13—British S. S. Elswick House	Queenstown	7,251	
	13—British S. S. Iksala	Queenstown	6,259	
	14—British S. S. Tintonia	Queenstown	5,401	
	14—British S. S. Vittoria	Genoa, Italy	5,230	
	14—British S. S. Kaya	Dublin, Ireland	6,519	
	14—Swedish S. S. John Lundwall	Oslo, Norway	6,350	
	16—British S. S. Plegue	Cork, Ireland	4,345	
	17—British S. S. Baron Fairlie	Queenstown	9,115	
	17—Spanish S. S. Astor Mendi	Queenstown	6,720	
	17—British S. S. E. G. M. Levy	Queenstown	8,917	
	17—British S. S. Otterpool	Queenstown	7,981	
	17—British S. S. Zagara	Bahai Blanca, Argentina	6,831	
	18—Italian S. S. Valbergia	Genoa, Italy	6,891	
	18—British S. S. Gladfinas	Belfast, Ireland	4,678	
	18—British S. S. Bradavon	Queenstown	6,521	
	18—British S. S. Newtwood	Queenstown	8,338	
	18—British S. S. Niles	Queenstown	7,424	
	18—British S. S. Fishpool	Queenstown	7,080	
	18—Spanish S. S. Arizt Mendi	Queenstown	8,112	
	19—British S. S. Cogendale	Alexandria, Egypt	8,242	
	19—British S. S. Mortdale	Buenos Aires, Argentina	6,518	
	21—British S. S. Newminster	Queenstown	5,477	
	21—British S. S. Isafoglu	Queenstown	9,214	
	21—Italian S. S. Casimania	Martinique, French West Indies	6,982	
	22—Norwegian S. S. Longa	Savona, Italy	4,266	
	22—British S. S. Alistruther	Queenstown	5,032	
	22—British S. S. Acadia	Queenstown	7,019	
	23—Italian S. S. Ettore A. Levy	Leyhorn, Italy	5,600	
	24—Italian S. S. Isabo	Alexandria, Egypt	6,243	
	24—British S. S. Woodburn	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,679	
	24—British S. S. Kingwood	Queenstown	6,600	
	24—British S. S. Modesta	Queenstown	6,638	
	24—Spanish S. S. Arndia Mendi	Queenstown	4,779	
	25—British S. S. Ada O.	Port Said, Egypt	6,426	
	25—British S. S. Admiral Hastings	Queenstown	6,429	
	25—British S. S. Langfield	Ibucy, Argentina	5,094	
	25—British S. S. K. K. K.	Queenstown	6,081	
	25—Italian S. S. Ugualpiana	Dublin, Ireland	5,415	
	26—British S. S. Medemblik	Queenstown	7,763	
	26—British S. S. Liberian Prince	Swansea, Wales	4,911	
	26—British S. S. Lady Astley	Queenstown	6,832	
	26—British S. S. L. L. L.	Queenstown	6,822	
	26—British S. S. Anglo Peruvian	Queenstown	6,425	
	27—British S. S. N. N.	Queenstown	7,608	
	27—British S. S. Reedpool	Queenstown	5,011	
	27—British S. S. Euphorbia	Belfast, Ireland	8,040	
	27—British S. S. Corinthic	Queenstown	6,773	
	27—Norwegian S. S. Syfield	England	7,784	
	27—British S. S. Buckley	Havens, Cuba	7,509	
	28—Norwegian S. S. Norefjord	Queenstown	4,601	
	28—British S. S. Seapool	Queenstown	6,891	
	28—British S. S. Manchester Commerce	Queenstown	6,508	
	28—American S. S. Commercial Path.	Venice, Italy	7,163	
	28—Italian S. S. San Giuseppe	Alexandria, Egypt	6,217	
	30—British S. S. Epsom	Queenstown	6,250	
	30—Belgian S. S. Louvain	Queenstown	7,333	
	30—British S. S. Pengree	Queenstown	7,821	
	31—Greek S. S. Theodoros	Queenstown	7,821	
	31—Japanese S. S. Washington Maru	Venice, Italy	7,821	

PAINTERS' LOCAL VOTES \$1,700 ASSESSMENT TO AID BRITISH STRIKERS

At the last meeting of Local 147 of the Painters' Union of Chicago, the appeal for aid to the striking miners of Great Britain was brought up, and the local voted to assess each member \$1 for relief to their British brothers. As Local 147 has 1,700 members, this brings in \$1,700 to add to the other funds going from Chicago.

The union also voted financial support to the Chicago Federation of labor's radio station, and voted \$200 to the "Wage Earners' League."

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

MORGAN FIGHTS HENRY FORD FOR AUTO SUPREMACY

Sales of Flivvers Are Declining Seriously

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27.—One of the greatest battles ever fought out on the industrial field in the United States is raging between two giant automobile octopuses. They are the Ford company and General Motors, backed by the House of Morgan.

It should not be forgotten in connection with this dramatic conflict that a few years ago when Ford was squeezed for lack of funds he approached Wall Street for aid and was rebuffed. He went to his dealers and within a few days he had the required sum and was never caught short. But he is up against a real battle now.

Ford is Losing.

Sales figures for the past two years show that Ford is not gaining. Figures also show that the companies in the General Motors amalgamation have increased their sales tremendously in the same time.

In the first half of 1925 Ford sales were \$28,000. The first half of 1926 saw only 714,000 flivvers

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The Ironwood Disaster

The death of three electricians, crushed in a shaft, and the burial alive of 43 miners in the Oliver mine at Ironwood, Michigan, brings to mind emphatically the great risks taken by workers in this industry as well as the fact that altho the industry is well organized from the capitalist standpoint, the workers are without any organization at all.

It is evident that Oliver company, altho conducting huge operations in and around the mine where the disaster occurred, has neglected the primary requirements of safe mining practice, i. e., to connect all workings so that in the event of the closing of one shaft by an accident like that which has happened, the miners have at least one other egress from the workings.

Forty-three miners may pay with their lives because the Oliver company, like all its capitalist brethren, considers workers' lives cheaper than the requisite safety provisions.

Fourteen of the entombed miners are Finns—foreign-born workers of a nationality which the agents of American capitalism in Minnesota and Michigan have taken special delight in persecuting. Like most of the foreign-born workers they are found in the hazardous heavy industries. The miners entombed with them are Slavs and men of other alien nationalities at which the 100 per cent Americans sneer.

Yet no disaster in industry taking a huge toll of workers' lives but lists a majority of names of foreign-born toilers.

Apparently the native American steers clear of the risks of the highly developed industries of which he boasts.

These facts should cause the American union movement to take stock of itself. If it does not give protection to the foreign-born worker in basic industry it cannot long maintain itself as an instrument for the American working class.

Ironwood, the Mesaba range, the steel industry, the lumber industry, the metal mines of the west—all are unorganized and in all of them the capitalists do as they please with the workers.

Without a union, without a political party of their own, there is a direct connection between disasters like those in Ironwood and the weakness of the labor movement.

If the leaders of the trade union movement will not start organizing work from above it must and will be begun from below.

Coolidge Hears the Angels Calling

Washington correspondents report that Calvin Coolidge is quite discouraged over the refusal of the nations affiliated with the world court to accept the reservations adopted by the United States senate as a condition of entrance. Summed up, the reservations meant that the United States would join the court provided said court did not interfere in any affair in which the United States was concerned without the consent of the aforesaid United States. This was too much for the nations affiliated with the league so they had to demur.

This was grease for Calvin's elbow who has seen the handwriting on the wall and heard the G. O. P. banshees wailing in the congressional wilderness. G. O. P. senators were falling in the primaries like the armies of Pharaoh before the breath of Jehovah.

The league of nations turned down the U. S. reservations, and Coolidge is by no means as worried over the situation as people might think. Calvin has no interests separate and apart from the capitalist system, but he wants to get elected again if he can and individualism is still something to be concerned with, even the certain bankers would like to see this country safely tucked up in the league of nations' blanket.

The capitalist interests opposed to this country joining the league of nations seem to have a majority of the votes. If Wall Street could dig up enough votes to give Coolidge another term in office, the latter might have ignored the voices from the great open spaces. But a politician must consider his own political hide as well as the system on which he fattens.

Therefore Coolidge welcomes an opportunity to get out thru the back door of the world court mansion.

Lord Robert Cecil, the darling of American pacifists and umpire of the league of nations, felt quite unnecessary last week when a Chinese delegate mentioned the murder of 5,000 Chinese by the British naval forces. The noble lord was after delivering a soulful speech in favor of world disarmament when the canny Oriental unloosed his stuff. Verily, indeed, a British imperialist, unlike the birds of the air or the beasts of the earth, has not a place to open his head in peace.

Disaster seems to dog the steps of Russian white guards. The ill-fated airship that was to make the non-stop flight to Paris from New York was built under the direction of czarist emigres. The plane went down instead of going up.



One Reason for the Falling Franc.

The C. P. S. U. and the Opposition Block

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

EVERONE in possession of even the most elementary political knowledge is aware that the Soviet power and the apparatus of our Soviet state represent a special system actually composed of several stories. No other than Comrade Zinoviev has often told us with the greatest enthusiasm, that the non-party peasants should be induced to participate. To participate in what? In the Soviets. Do we suffer from the fact that the principle of vitalizing the village soviets has led to the election of non-party peasants to the soviets? I am of the opinion that we do not suffer in the least from this. Where is the laboratorium in which we convert the peasantry, overcome their individual psychology, induce them to follow us, educate them to co-operate with us in the soviets, and lead them on the proletarian and socialist road? This is best done in the soviets. And now we are told that the peasant is to be forced into a dark room—he may learn over the wireless. This is nonsense. We convert the peasant by actual practice, we induce him to follow our lead, to help us to secure the proletarian line.

THE structure of our Soviet machinery is as follows: There are supreme, middle, and subordinate organs. At the top there is a very powerful cadre, working under the leadership of our proletarian party, and composed in the main of party members. The further we proceed downwards, the more non-party participants we find, and in the villages we find the structure supported by non-party peasants who have hastened to our aid. We gradually introduce the non-party peasants, who represent a petty bourgeois stratum, into the lower stories. We are secure in our firm proletarian leadership, and influence the peasants in our own way, introduce them into our system of work, teach them to work in the new way, and induce them to take part in the work of socialist construction. In this way the peasantry is galvanized by the proletariat. And when we admit the peasantry into the lower stories of the soviet power, this is a necessary prerequisite towards the guidance of the peasantry by the proletariat.

WE may take another example of the same kind, but from the experience of another country, for the purpose of refuting the clever assertion of the peasantries in tow. BUT in our case the greater part of the peasantry is not our class en-

emy, it is our ally, and when we admit these peasants into the apparatus of our state administration, and thus induce them to follow us, then it is surely a remarkable state of mind which can maintain that, because we do this, we have no workers' state, but some schismatic petty bourgeois two-class state, etc., and that therefore we have to conclude it to be our duty to protect the purely proletarian ranks against the soviet state.

The root of the theoretical error of the opposition lies in the fact that these comrades fail to understand that the proletarian dictatorship must admit its class allies to the organs of the dictatorship if it is to convert these allies to its standpoint, to guide them, and to lead them into the socialist path in the interests of what was to Lenin the supreme principle of the proletarian dictatorship, i. e., of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

THIS is the real definition of the standpoint. And if the existence of a proletarian dictatorship in our country is doubted because we have no industrial proletariat in the villages and in the village soviets, because we have no historical proletarians in our organs in places where not even a magnifying glass can discover a proletarian at all, then this simply means that the main task incumbent upon the proletarian dictatorship, the task of inducing the poor peasantry and the great mass of the middle peasantry to take part in the work of actualizing a socialist state or society, has not been properly grasped. This lack of comprehension is a striking example of that lack of faith in the possibility of the actualization of socialism in our country, or that lack of understanding for the methods towards this actualization, which was discussed in such decisive terms at the XIV. party congress. (Continued Tomorrow.)

(Continued from previous page)

FALL RIVER MILLS PAYING FINE DIVIDENDS, BUT STARVATION PAY; AN EXAMPLE OF TEXTILE BARONS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative, quite as much as southern competition, responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

Bad Management.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managers. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

Work Whole Year for \$430.

Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only \$430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached \$1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of \$1,065. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to \$923.

Dividends Continue.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to \$11,995,500, more than nine times the pre-war figure, and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1924.

Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

Fall River Cotton Mills	Value of Products	Total Wages	Total Dividends
1914	\$49,516,027	\$13,081,876	\$1,225,793
1915	45,392,734	13,707,868	1,145,159
1916	65,374,214	15,725,973	2,373,494
1917	92,143,372	18,581,438	4,381,361
1918	118,376,983	20,252,789	6,146,286
1919	135,783,717	25,997,711	4,935,145
1920	149,223,703	31,002,421	11,095,800
1921	67,860,675	24,242,105	3,094,375
1922	91,752,556	28,214,713	3,605,300
1923	100,875,526	28,618,736	3,891,544
1924	60,932,713	18,980,407	2,271,460

The figures show that labor had no share in the great prosperity of the war years. In 1917, when the total value of their output had increased 86 per cent over 1914, wages had increased only 42 per cent. In 1918 the value of their output was up 140 per cent and their wages 55 per cent. In 1919 the figures were 175 per cent and 98 per cent, and in 1920, when the value of the product was 202 per

cent over pre-war, wages were up only 137 per cent. This means that the percentage of wages to the total value of the product fell from 26.4 per cent to a low point of 17.1 per cent in 1918. In 1924, when the dividends paid by these mills were 85 per cent over 1914, wages totalled only 45 per cent above that year.

RUSSIAN FOOD WORKERS NOW 92% ORGANIZED

Congress Reports Wage Raise and Progress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—The 12th International Day of Youth was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere in the Soviet Union. Mass meetings of thousands of young workers and peasants took place in all towns. In Moscow, 200,000 people took part in the demonstration which marched past the mausoleum of Lenin in the Red Square.

Before the beginning of the demonstration a great meeting took place in the Red Square, at which representatives of the central organs of the party and foreign workers' delegates delivered speeches of greetings.

Dutch Delegates Astounded.

The chairman of the Dutch youth delegation, the social-democrat Spielmann, declared that the delegation had been astounded at all that it had seen and its members promised to do everything in their power to expose the bourgeois lies concerning the Soviet Union.

The meeting greeted the freshly arrived delegation of British miners and German working women with great enthusiasm.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

How the Bosses Use Sport Activity

IN America the bosses and employers have developed the use of sports as a means of controlling the minds of the workers as a means of making better slaves out of them. This is true because sports and athletics have been developed on a more extensive scale here than anywhere else. Practically all American-born workers, particularly the young workers, are either active in some line of sports or else are interested in it.

The capitalists, aware of this, have developed an extensive network of sport organizations, have developed a flexible and ramifying technique through which to control the sport activities of the young workers. Starting in with the schools, where sports (baseball, football, etc.) are actually beginning to displace the regular studies on the curriculum in point of interest to the students, and all the way up to professional sports, the American workers are brought up in a sport and athletic environment dominated by reactionary ideology.

At the school games which lately have begun to attract crowds numbering in the scores of thousands, there are generally military displays by the student soldiers. They play patriotic airs and the flag is prominently displayed around the field.

Coming out of the school and entering the factory, the mine, or the mill or the shop, the young student, now a young worker, retains the interest in sport. And the boss takes advantage of this interest to launch company sports, company teams and by keeping the young worker active in these he diverts his thoughts from his job or his wages or his economic conditions, he fills him with class collaborationist ideology (the boss is a good sport, a good fellow—he buys us uniforms, etc.) and besides that he makes the young workers a better source of profit thru increasing his physical efficiency. To such an extent has factory and industrial sports been developed that many articles are being written about it and the efficiency experts are hailing it as one of the best means towards establishing good relations in industry, toward solving the problem of labor versus capital. The huge plants, employing tens of thousands of workers, particularly have developed company sports. The Western Electric Company, the mail order houses, the U. S. Steel Corporation and, in fact, every large concern has organized baseball, football, bowling, tennis, volleyball activity among its employees.

A. J. Cook Tells "Bits" of His Life

LONDON, England.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has been telling in *Tit-Bits* the story of his life—and a very entrancing story it is. Cook, according to his autobiography, wasn't born in the purple; instead, he was born "on the strength" his father at the time being a "soldier of the queen." His family long ago owned land in Somerset and the little village called Cooksley in that country was so labelled because it was "the land of the Cooks." When he was sixteen Cook developed religious tendencies, and became locally famous as "The Boy Preacher." He intended to qualify for admission to the baptist ministry, but changed his mind, and went to South Wales with £25 in his pocket, and his other worldly possessions wrapped up in a handkerchief. There his natural ability quickly asserted itself and it wasn't long before he was unanimously and enthusiastically acclaimed as one of the miners' leaders.

Boston Youth School Opens Successfully

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Young Workers' League School opened on Wednesday, September 5, 1928, with 25 students in attendance. The classes are held twice a week at the New International Hall, 42 Wrentham street, Roxbury, and at 36 Causeway street, Boston.

The first lesson was a success. The comrades participated eagerly in the discussion, and showed that they understand the necessity for education.

All Y. W. L. comrades and sympathizers will be drawn to the school by the next lesson. The agitprop of the Y. W. L. District 1, intends to develop the school into an independent institution, which will be able to draw in and educate league members and outsiders in the theory of the movement. All comrades who wish to attend can register at 36 Causeway street any night.

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