

VOTE COMMUNIST AT TODAY'S ELECTIONS! HELP BUILD THE INDEPENDENT POLITICAL POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of
Worker Correspondents of
The DAILY WORKER!

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FEED ROYAL NAVIES U. S. SCAB COAL

REVOLUTION NEEDED IN AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM, SAYS DIRECTOR, WHO BLAMES THOUGHT SUPPRESSION

The real American educational problem does not concern so much the children as it does the adults and the teachers, says Joseph K. Hart, educational director of The Survey, writing in The American Teacher, official organ of the American Federation of Teachers, in exposing the weaknesses of the capitalist system of education.

"In spite of our fine school houses and our enormous army of teachers and our huge attendance at schools, things do not seem to be going right," he remarks. "We adults stumble about in the world endlessly, with labor wars and national wars as proof that we do not understand what we are doing and what is happening to us. But if we do not understand what we are doing and what is happening to us, how can we educate our children?"

"We build school houses, train teachers, and pass compulsory attendance laws all for the purpose of schooling our children in the modes and mental fashions of a day that is dead, almost everywhere else but in the school houses."

"We have the problem of educating teachers for our schools. But we have tackled that problem narrowly and prejudicially, emphasizing the good old ways under parade under the name of science—such as 'administrative efficiency,' or 'intelligence testing as a basis of instruction. We have trained—and are training—teachers to work in the class rooms, with their eyes on the children. We have not faced hitherto, and even now scarcely (Continued on page 6)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE DAILY WORKER continues to warn the American workers with a regularity that may smack of monotony to some people, that the capitalist powers have never abandoned the possibility of a war against the Soviet Union. The three principal reasons why they do not now make a desperate attempt to smash this standing challenge to capitalism are: First, a conviction that their working class populations would not stand for a war against the workers' republic; secondly, the rivalries between the capitalist powers; and last but not least, the army.

THAT the European imperialists are considering ways and means to crush the workers' republic, under the camouflage of "dealing with Bolshevism," is proven by an article by Arthur W. Kiddy of London, that appeared recently in the New York Evening Post. Here is an excerpt from the article: "I discussed recently the European economic and Bolshevik problems with leading financiers and traders, and find a growing conviction that the league of nations' powers are too feeble and slow to deal effectively with Bolshevik influences and it is considered that an indefinite alliance between great countries like Great Britain, Germany and France may yet be necessary to defend civilization."

WHAT audacity those international bandits have to talk about saving civilization; the same gang that engulfed the world in the most terrible war in history, a war that swallowed up over ten millions of human lives and maimed three times that number. Fortunately for the international labor movement the Soviet Union is now so powerful and growing so rapidly in strength that the robber powers will think several times before they decide to make war on Russia. Nevertheless the danger is always present.

ADRY state senator of Illinois found the 18th amendment as profitable materially, as it was spiritually con-

(Continued on page 2)

FIFTH NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS MEETS NOVEMBER 4, 5 AND 6 AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The workers and farmers active in co-operative societies in all parts of the country are interested in knowing what kind of men they are going to meet and listen to when they get to Minneapolis November 4, 5 and 6, to respond to the roll call of delegates to the fifth co-operative congress. Here's a partial list of the speakers or leaders who make reports:

The gavel is taken up Thursday morning, Nov. 4, by Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League since March, 1916.

CEDRIC LONG, executive secretary of the league, went from the ministry into the labor movement back in 1919 when he left his church at Epping, N. H., to take a volunteer job on the Central Strike Committee at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Long was once beaten up by the police, once jailed, once served a term as manager of the Lawrence local of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. He joined

the co-operative movement in 1921 and has been with the national office of the league ever since.

HAROLD I. NORDBY, president of both the Northern States Co-operative League and the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, is one of the newer comets in the co-operative field. Back in 1919 he was a member of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union of Minneapolis, when the decision was made to organize a co-operative creamery. Elected as first president of this company in 1920, he has served as chief executive ever since and has watched the business grow from that of half a million the first year to sales of almost \$4,000,000 in 1926.

Mr. Nordby is today the president of the largest milk concern in the Twin Cities, and that concern is a workers' co-operative. The presidency of the Northern States Co-operative League means a great deal of active

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SOVIET FINDS BILLIONS IN POTASH FIELD

May Break Trust and Get U. S. Trade

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The enormous deposits of potash recently located in the eastern section of European Russia, along the River Kama, one of the tributaries of the Volga, near the township of Solicamak, are described by Professor Preobrazhenski in a report published in the Pravda on the prospecting work conducted by him in the past year at an expense of \$250,000.

More than \$12,000,000,000. The potash deposits were proved at a depth of ninety-two meters over an area of forty square kilometers. Fully half is of first-class commercial quality, ranging between the German Stassfurt potash and that of Upper Alsace. The extent is estimated greater than the latter, which the German experts valued during the peace conference at 12,000,000,000.

Professor Preobrazhenski states that the average depth of the deposits and the geological formation makes the extraction easy and cheap. Through the Kama, the Volga and the Mariuski Canal a system of cheap transport to Leningrad is assured.

Will Break Monopoly. High officials of the Supreme Council of National Economy attach great importance to the discovery, particularly as to the German-French potash monopoly is known to be operating at an immense profit, while simultaneously restrict the output.

Would Aid U. S. Cotton Group. "We have decided," they say "to deal if possible with the consumers of potash, rather than the producers. The United States today is the largest foreign customer of the German potash trust and Russia is the largest potential consumer if our farmers could be supplied" cheaply.

The prospect of the large scale export of potash from Russia to America is of especial interest at the present moment when Russia is anxious to buy large quantities of American cotton. Russia could easily absorb \$100,000,000 worth of raw cotton annually, it is said, while at the same time it is believed here that American farmers would welcome potash fertilizer at a price from 30 to 40 per cent below the rates of the German-French monopoly.

JAPAN MAY RECOGNIZE CANTON IN ORDER TO PROTECT IRON MINES

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 1.—That Japan may have to support the Kuomintang claims for China's independence and take sides with the Cantonese in order to preserve vast investments in the Kan-Yeh-Ping iron mines is seen as a result of conferences of financiers.

Mr. Sheng, Chinese director of the mines, in which Japan has invested more than 20,000,000 is in Tokyo seeking a loan of \$10,000,000 in order that the mines may remain open. The Japanese treasury doesn't want to advance the loan unless it is sure the mines will be protected.

The Canton army is occupying the territory and offers protection to the mine on condition Japan recognizes them.

The mines are highly valuable to the government, being its chief source of iron.

FASCISTS KILL YOUTH WHO SHOT PREM. MUSSOLINI

Dictator Escapes Fifth Attempt on His Life

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The youth who made the fifth attempt on the life of Benito Mussolini, lies today in Bologna, a mutilated corpse.

The fascists are using the passion aroused among the followers of Mussolini to wreak vengeance on all workers and peasants who are known to hate the blackshirt regime.

The bullet that was meant to rid Italy of the tyrant missed its mark by a narrow margin. It ripped both sides of his coat.

The daring displayed by the 18-year-old youth, despite the protection afforded Mussolini has created uneasiness in Rome. The persistence with which the Italian people seek to rid the country of the bloodiest of the fascists bodes ill for the fascist regime.

The attack on Mussolini took place while 5,000 people were gathered in a stadium where a celebration was taking place. Immediately after the shooting Mussolini was rushed away. Those who were near him say that his face was ashen.

NEW YORK G. O. P. CAUGHT FORGING W. P. CIRCULAR

Labor Has No Choice Twixt Smith and Mills

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The republican party of New York in a last minute stunt to attack Smith and boost its own labor-hating candidate for governor, Ogden Mills, distributed in the working class quarters of New York on the eve of election a forged leaflet purporting to be a manifesto of the Workers Party calling for the workers to vote for Ogden Mills for governor.

The republican party in this vicious forgery paid double tribute to the Workers (Communist) Party. First, by recognizing the growing influence of the Workers Party over the working class population of New York; and second, by copying word for word the text of an actual election leaflet issued by the Workers Party entitled: "Smith—the Strike-breaking governor."

Cut Out Last Paragraph.

The only change made by the republican party was to cut off the last paragraph in which there was an attack on "the open-shopper Mills" and a call to support the candidates of the Workers Party and to work for a United Labor ticket. In place of this paragraph, the fake republican leaflet declares:

"The power of labor is mighty. Don't throw away your votes by voting for the candidate that can't get elected. The only way to beat the democrat Smith is to vote for the republican candidates. Vote for Ogden Mills for governor. Issued by the Workers Party campaign committee, 108 East 14 street, New York."

Union Label Omitted.

This is only one more and a crowning example to be added to the long list of evidence of unscrupulousness in misleading the masses and of political corruption on the part of the capitalist parties. It is the most laughable one, however, for it gives us a picture of the millionaire open-shopper, Ogden Mills, using Workers Party arguments and the Workers Party's name and prestige among the militant workers in order to fight the strike breaking injunction issuing, democratic candidate for governor.

CHARGE 'FRISCO STRIKE LEADERS WITH MURDER IN FRAME-UP OF OPEN SHOP

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The second stay in the frame-up of the leaders of the San Francisco Carpenters strike against the open shop was taken by the grand jury when indictments were brought against eight in connection with the death of a scab carpenter who is alleged to have been slain with a hammer. The unionists are charged with murder.

Those indicted are: Archibald Mooney, vice-president and Pacific coast organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Paul Clifford, business agent, Albert Moore, Samuel Moore, Christopher O'Sullivan, George Pesce, Gus Madson, members of the union, and John J. Cannon, who is accused of aiding in the "crime."

The arrests and indictments are based on alleged confessions of Pesce and Madson, two of the indicted.

The open shop organizations of California have been using every means of breaking the strike, and this case is part of their plot against the union.

REPORTS STORY OF TERROR IN MARIE'S LAND

Daily News Writer Is Telling of Torture

The Chicago Daily News, in its issue of Nov. 1, carries a special cable from Junius B. Wood, its Moscow correspondent, which gives a description of a letter smuggled out of a Roumanian prison written by Boris Stepanov, prominent leader of the Unitarian Trade Union Federation and describing some of the tortures inflicted on political prisoners in Queen Marie's country.

Stepanov, the message states, was arrested in company with others in a recent drive against labor unions in the Kishenev region, Bessarabia. His trial with three students, including a girl, is to be started in Bucharest this week. Wood adds that "a noted Roumanian lawyer" undoubtedly the venerable attorney, Costa-Fortu, who defended the five hundred Tatar-Bessarabian peasants in Kishenev, "has been retained by the defense and has declared his intention to summon the secretaries of war, labor and interior, as well as Bessarabian workers to give evidence."

Beastly Torture.

"As soon as I arrived in prison," quotes Wood from Stepanov's letter, "I was stripped of my clothes by the gendarmes. Two of them, named Georgescu and Bastiescu, held my neck with large iron pincers and started questioning me. They then beat me with rubber clubs until I was unconscious."

"As soon as my eyes opened three

(Continued on page 2.)

CENTRAL LABOR BODIES IN MASS. REJECT BOTH WALSH AND BUTLER; LABOR PARTY SENTIMENT GROWS

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—After three and a half hours of heated debate the Worcester Central Labor Union voted not to endorse either Wm. M. Butler or David I. Walsh, republican and democratic candidates, respectively for U. S. senator from Massachusetts. At the previous meeting of that body, the Worcester C. L. U. had voted 17 to 8 not to en-

dorse either candidate. In the meantime, the Central Labor Unions of Brockton, Lowell, Springfield, etc., voted similarly.

This action was taken despite the fact that the most prominent labor leaders of Massachusetts are making a vigorous campaign on behalf of Walsh, with John J. Kearney, Pres. of the Boston C. L. U. acting as campaigner.

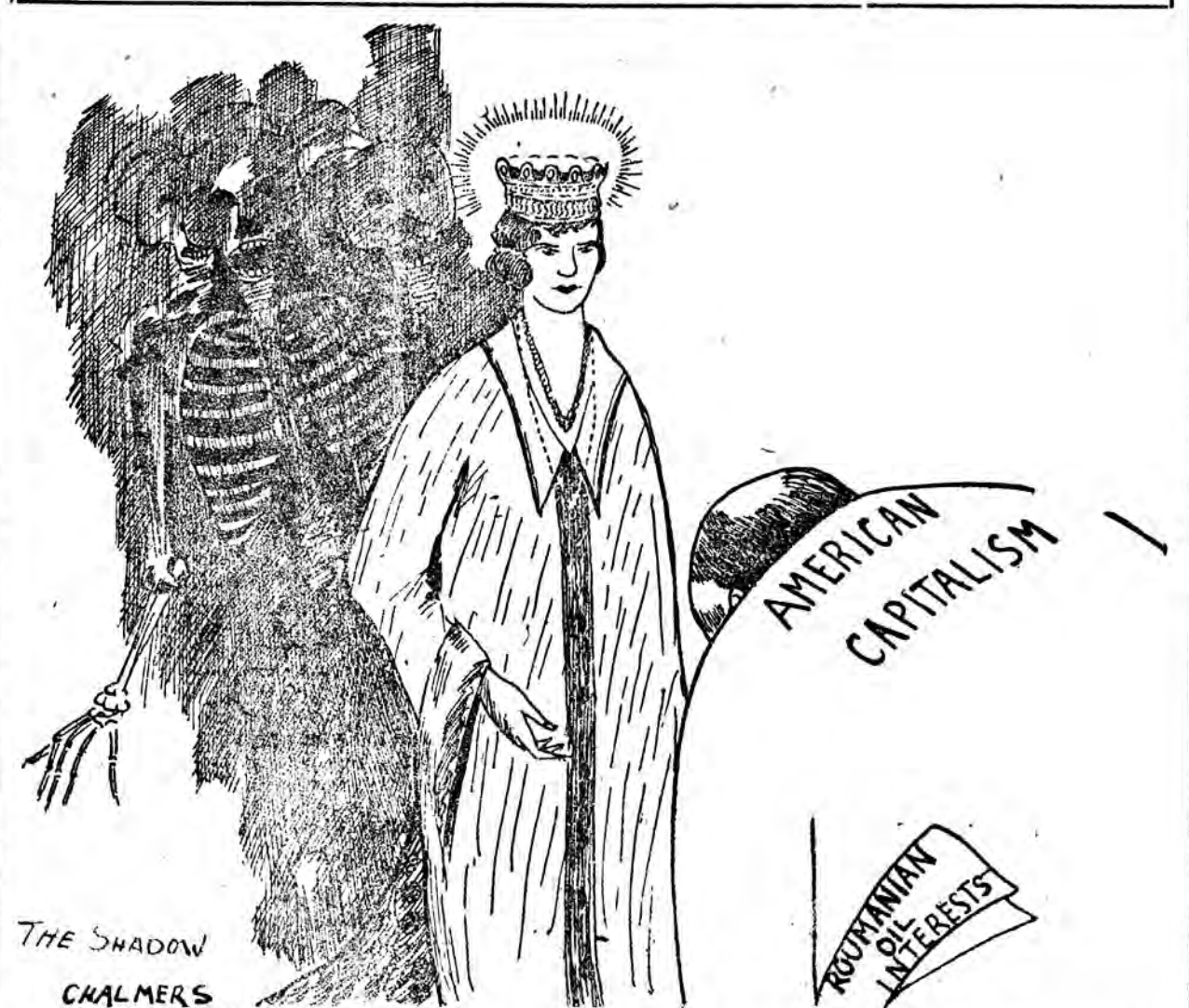
(Continued on page 2.)

SEND WARSHIP TO HONDURAS TO QUELL ANTI-AMERICAN REBELLION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The American government has dispatched a destroyer from Bluefield, Nicaragua, to Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American interests following a revolt there last Wednesday, the state department announced today.

The revolt was led by prisoners in the penitentiary at Geneva, who were aided by soldiers. Advice to the government here indicate that while the Honduras American controlled government is in control it is feared that there may be an outbreak at any time

SHE WILL GET \$20,000,000 LOAN



VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The Roumanian minister of Public Works, Trancu-Jaschi announces that American bankers have offered a loan of \$20,000,000 for state construction. The conditions have not yet been arranged.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB

CANTON ARMY CONSOLIDATES SOUTH CHINA

Prepares Base for a Further Advance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—What is developing behind the thick curtain of diplomatic secrecy and internal intrigue in China since the start of the advance of the Cantonese forces toward Shanghai from Hankow is not clear even to state department officials. Reports of movements of the northern militarists are conflicting.

But the general drift of second-hand information is that the Canton nationalist government is steadily extending its authority thru all the provinces south of the Yangtze, while "mopping up" the scattered opposition forces still in the field.

Reactionaries Routed. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, reactionary, who controlled Shanghai and five eastern provinces two months ago, has seen his army of 60,000 to 80,000 troops melt away into a mere ghost of its former power. His lieutenants have in many cases surrendered to the nationalists or have disappeared.

Chang Tso-lin, lord of Manchuria with Japan's assistance, remains in the north and is apparently ready to retreat from Peking and all territory south of Manchuria whenever the nationalists push northward from the Yangtze.

Japan May Turn to Canton.

Nor is Chang Tso-lin sure of Japanese support in case his domain is invaded. Japan is gaining a large share of the foreign commerce at Canton, formerly held by the British. Japanese policy may easily turn to recognition of the nationalists in payment for trade advantages in all of China, thereby leaving Chang Tso-lin to be driven from Manchuria by the superior arms of the Cantonese. But this possible development is not anticipated before six months or a year.

Imperialists Have Hopes.

Foreign interests in China that are threatened by the rise of the nationalist power now rest their hopes of a return of the reactionaries upon one factor—the Chinese habit of betrayal of one leader by another. They skeptically predict that the nationalists will soon quarrel among themselves and the unity of their movement be broken to bits.

UNITED STATES FORWARDS PLOT UPON NICARAGUA

Bosses Native Puppets and Bulldozes Nation

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 1.—So far as a formal victory goes, United States imperialism is elated at getting Emiliano Chamorro, the unpopular dictator of Nicaragua, to resign. Not because the U. S. didn't want him. On the contrary, he was their willing servant, and his resignation is only another evidence of it.

Resignation Only a Trick.

The revolt against Chamorro made his position untenable any longer. The U. S. sought to prevent the seating of the constitutional president, Bautista Sacasa, and to save their own interests by going thru the pretense of an election "to choose a new president."

The U. S. charge d'affaires, Lawrence Dennis, is, however, the one who is to name the new president, and although the election is not held yet, it is announced that one of Chamorro's lieutenants, Adolfo Diaz, will be the new president.

U. S. Will Recognize Its Lackey.

Dennis also announces that the United States will recognize Diaz as soon as the "election," controlled by Chamorro's conservative party, will be over. The election is for a congress, who elects the president.

But all this pretty scheme may be upset if the liberal party revolution seizes a victory in its armed struggle for constitutional government. However, the United States has threatened to land a large force of marines to dominate the situation.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

RUSSIAN UNIONS GIVE ITEMIZED LIST OF RELIEF COLLECTED FOR BRITISH COAL MINE STRIKE AID

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The bulletin of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union has issued an itemized statement of the contributions received during the months of May and June for the British Miners' Relief Fund.

The statement is given in three tables, the first being those of national (within the separate republics), regional, district and provincial trade union organizations; the second from the Central Council itself and the central committees of the 23 industrial unions, and the third from newspaper offices and miscellaneous contributors. They follow:

Table No. 1

Contributions from national, regional, district and provincial trade union organizations, giving name of centers and the sum.

Moscow	407,831.70	Tcherepovetz	5,500.00
Leningrad	417,765.59	Nizhni Nygorod	29,787.55
Ufa	10,357.16	Viatka	15,028.68
Novgorod	15,806.75	Baku	63,479.59
Tchekobskari	1,823.31	Tiflis	37,490.00
Kazan	3,983.53	Veliki Ustug	1,919.90
Orel	7,567.10	Makhach Kala	727.72
Archangel	12,145.27	Astrakhan	7,271.81
Tver	26,687.01	Pokrovsk	5,113.63
Pskov	7,086.74	Krasnokoshaisk	765.92
Petrovsk	4,997.98	Simferopol	19,571.46
Brjansk	34,967.94	Kokand	8,950.00
Yaroslavl	44,624.16	Pishpek	1,175.30
Izhnevsk	7,449.92	Verkhnje Udinsk	2,863.50
Riazan	9,871.91	Mogilev	904.72
Vologda	33,755.87	Minak	31,529.69
Kursk	13,467.35	Tashkent	14,612.75
Ust-Sislensk	2,314.53	Bukhara	5,951.89
Stalingrad	24,004.46	Poltavsk	1,261.39
Ulianovsk	8,060.00	Borisov	3,679.25
Penza	8,336.61	Vitebsk	299.87
Gomel	9,254.69	Orenburg	4,338.95
Smolensk	14,347.48	Far-Eastern Region	36,597.55
Saratov	4,870.05	Kasakhstan	18,866.18
Tambov	18,060.86	Northern Caucasus	163,759.21
Samara	10,820.25	Ural Region	97,470.75
Ivanovo-Vosnessensk	39,375.74	Siberia	69,480.98
Kaluga	7,821.88	Ukraine	188,366.67
Tula	24,957.74	Yakutsk	1,100.00
Kostroma	14,398.97	Miscellaneous	28,320.58
Vladimir	34,595.68		
		TOTAL	2,156,602.30

Table No. 2

Receipts from Central Committees and Central Council of Trade Unions:

Name of Organization	Contributions from organizations listed under column 1	Contributions from provinces transmitted thru C. C. and C. C. T. U.	Total
Central Council of Trade Unions	145,000.00		145,000.00
Central Committee of—			
Land and Forest Workers	1,000.00	3,129.31	4,129.31
Sanitary and Health Workers	3,000.00	4,892.01	7,892.01
Water Transport Workers	5,000.00	16,100.00	21,100.00
Art Workers	300.00		300.00
Miners	30,000.00	109,308.31	139,308.31
Wood Workers	2,000.00	421.60	2,421.60
Railwaymen	15,000.00	6,765.72	21,765.72
Municipal Workers	7,500.00	1,340.45	8,840.45
Leather Workers	1,500.00	1,757.12	3,257.12
Metal Workers	25,000.00	4,258.74	29,258.74
Post and Telegraph Workers	3,000.00	38.15	3,038.15
Domestic and Hotel Workers	2,000.00	526.07	2,526.07
Printers	3,000.00	1,595.44	4,595.44
Food Workers	10,000.00	14,103.62	24,103.62
Educational Workers	2,000.00	5,102.08	7,102.08
Paper Workers	1,500.00	14,314.75	15,814.75
State and Commercial Workers	20,000.00	122,803.76	142,803.76
Building Workers	3,000.00	79.50	3,079.50
Sugar Workers	10,000.00	15,836.05	25,836.05
Transport Workers	3,000.00	1,113.04	4,113.04
Textile Workers	15,000.00	4,889.17	19,889.17
Chemical Workers	5,000.00	3,821.29	8,821.29
Clothing Workers	2,500.00	268.75	2,768.75
TOTAL	315,300.00	330,464.93	645,764.93

Table No. 3

Receipts from newspaper offices, individuals and various institutions.

Pravda and Bednota	66,000.00
Izvestia	5,200.91
Krasni Dagestan	4,938.71
Krasnaia Tataria	3,000.00
Nasha Gazeta	3,400.00
Krasnoie Tchernomorle	4,000.00
Bakinski Rabotchi	1,700.00
Various newspapers (small contributions)	7,498.14
Centrosoyuz	95,736.76
Miscellaneous (persons and institutions)	50,000.00
	99,673.17
TOTAL	245,408.93

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Table No. 1	Rbl.	2,156,602.30
Table No. 2	"	645,764.93
Table No. 3	"	245,408.93
Advanced by CCTU against future receipts	"	673,000.00

GRAND TOTAL 3,720,776.16

NOTE—Further statements of receipts by unions, cities, co-operatives, newspapers and individuals will be published by the Accounting Department of the CCTU upon verification.

Signed: Dogadov, Secretary CCTU.
Platonov, Business Manager.
Tchapanov, Bookkeeper.

CLOUDS SPOIL MARS TESTS BY LONDON GAZERS

Attempt at Radio Talks With Martians Fails

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The planet of Mars today remains as far distant and as much a mystery to the dwellers of the earth as ever. The attempts by professional and amateur astronomers of London to gain telescopic insight into the Martian life were generally unsuccessful, as were the radio experiments.

Heavy clouds interfered with the majority of astronomical observations from London and other parts of England during the night. Some dark markings on the surface of the distant planet were distinguished, but all lesser markings were indistinct or almost wholly invisible most of the time.

Radio Fails.

All efforts to catch radio signals from Mars apparently were unsuccessful, including those of Doctor Robinson, psychic expert who handed in a message, in what was supposed to be the Martian language, to a radio company for transmission to the planet. It evoked no reply. The message was sent out from the Rugby radio station over a wave length of 10,240 meters.

Spiritist Tries.

Doctor Robinson said he was very much disappointed that he had not received a reply from the Martians in answer to his message. "Last year I had radio communication with the planet," he said, "sending and receiving messages while I was in a trance. I understand the Martians' language, which is a language of the brain."

Dr. Robinson's message last night read: "Opesti nipitia secomba."

Planet Changed.

GENEVA, Nov. 1.—Astronomers report that the Mars of today is quite different from the Mars observed two years ago. Professor Schaer of the Jungfrau Joch Observatory reports that, "Mars is a changed planet and now presents a very luminous pale yellow disc with its equatorial continents a dark brown color while the polar cap, which was very small in August, has now nearly disappeared."

Copper Monopoly in Exports Asks to Be Exempt from U. S. Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Papers have been filed by the Copper Exporters, Inc., of 25 Broadway, New York, with the federal trade commission for exemption from the anti-trust laws in the exporting of copper and copper products from the United States. This exemption is permitted under the Webb-Pomerene export trade act.

C. F. Kelley of Anaconda Copper is president of the new trust, whose stockholders or members are: American Smelting and Refining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Mother Lode Coalition Mines Co., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., New Cornelia Copper Co., Utah Copper Co., Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Metal Co., Ltd., Nichols Copper Co. and United Verde Copper Co.

This combination was created to maintain the high retail cost of copper in the United States by limiting the domestic supply thru systematic exportation of surplus for dumping on foreign markets.

FASCISTI SEARCH OUT REFUGEES FROM RULE IN FRANCE, EXTRADITE AND MURDER COMMUNIST WORKERS

By LOUIS DE PHILLIPS.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTE CARLO. (By Mail).—The fascist hydra is not satisfied with its prey, a whole nation at its mercy, thousands of valiant working men and women crowding the regal prisons, numberless martyrs fallen under its fire and daggers. These are considered a trifle by the Italian fascist bourgeoisie. More proletarian blood must be shed and more victims must be added, and therefore they are resolved to operate even outside the national borders, wherever a trace of opposition to their rule is found.

To this purpose, Mussolini, idol of the Italian bourgeoisie and symbol of life for Italian capitalism, has spread a net beyond the Italian frontier for vigilance over the hundreds of thousands of Italian refugees distributed in the greatest part over the French territory.

Fascist agents are to be found wherever Italian workers are encountered. They receive instructions and orders from Rome thru the intermediary of the Italian consuls. The Italian consulates are regular agencies for espionage as well as for persecution and signaling of the refugee's conduct and activities.

All that is diplomatically possible is done to obtain the extradition of active revolutionaries. For this purpose they inculcate them for crimes simply invented by the Italian authorities. If a frame-up is impossible, and the repression of an individual is deemed necessary, a punitive expedition is made across the border.

Murder Comrade.

Only recently, at Nice, in the proximity to the Italian frontier, a young comrade, Mazzetti, was shot down in cold blood by a group of fascists, while he was walking with his fiancée, Theresa Milano. The girl was

Tokyo to Retaliate Against Unfriendly Foreign Countries

TOKYO, Japan, Nov. 1.—The alien land law recently passed that provides that only aliens whose government allows Japanese to own land, can own land in Japan, will go into effect on Nov. 10, it was decided by the cabinet.

The law now gives the government power to discriminate against nations that are discriminating against Japanese nationals.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SHOWS AN EXCELLENT GAIN

Rapid Growth Shown in Members and Business

By SCOTT NEARING, Fed. Press.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—Canadian wheat pool farmers have closed another banner season, during which the Central Selling Agency disposed of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat. The last dividend on the 1925 crop, which has just been paid, totaled \$8,500,000 or 2½ cents per bushel.

Get Good Prices.

Wheat pool members thus received, for the 1925 crop, an initial payment of \$1, two additional payments of 20 cents each per bushel and the final payment, making a total for No. 1 northern wheat of \$1.42½ per bushel. This is considered by the farmers an excellent return as the 1925 crop was a large one.

During the three years of their existence the wheat pools have handled: 1923 crop, 34,000,000 bushels (the Alberta pool alone); 1924 crop, 81,500,000 bushels (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba); and 190,000,000 bushels of the 1925 crop for the three provinces, or more than double the quantity handled in the previous year. Membership in the pools has increased from 79,700 in July, 1924, to 127,200 members in July, 1926.

Buy Elevators.

Last year the pools inaugurated the policy of securing elevators by the simple process of deducting 2 cents per bushel on all grain handled for elevator purposes. This elevator fund has been used to secure 30 local elevators in Manitoba, 33 elevators in Alberta and 575 in Saskatchewan, or a total of 638 for the three pools. These elevators, like the other property of the pools, is paid for in cash; hence there are no bonds or mortgages.

In addition to the local elevators, the pools have terminal elevator facilities for handling 20,020,000 bushels of wheat at a time. With a small enlargement of these terminal facilities and quick turnover the pools will be able to handle their entire product.

Says U. S. Shipping Strength Inadequate for Present Business

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—While other nations are clamoring for shipping strength, America's merchant marine is capable only of carrying 30 per cent of her commerce and not the 50 per cent specified by congress, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the shipping board declared today at a hearing on merchant marine matters.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

SATURDAY

Nov. 6

A Special Russian Revolution Anniversary Number of 12 Pages

On Saturday the regular news section will consist of six full pages. It will be full of not only the liveliest news of the day, but also with special news of the first workers' republic.

The MAGAZINE Supplement will be enlarged to twelve pages and will include these unusual features:

The Ninth Year
A truly unusual poem by the brilliant proletarian writer and poet,
Michael Gold

Russian and American Trade Unions
A splendid and invaluable comparison by
Wm. Z. Foster

Reflections on Opposite Cultures
A comparison of culture in Russia and America by the well-known writer and critic
V. F. Calverton

The Russian Woman
An article that is sure to prove of interest to all readers by the Russian writer
L. S. Sosnovsky

Alexander Blok—the poet of Destruction and Creation
An unusual literary treat by the editor of the Jewish Daily Freiheit,
Schachno Epstein

Building Socialism as a Stage to Communism
Relating the great progress of Russian in a splendid article by
T. Leon

OTHER FEATURES
TWO LETTERS
A short story of Soviet Russia by
M. J. OLGIN

THE TRACTOR—by Carl Reeve.
RUSSIAN YOUTH—by J. Williamson.
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—by Max Bedacht.
THE MAROONED FARMER—by Joel Shomaker.
THE WEEK IN CARTOONS—SPORTS—MOVIES.
TINY WORKER
WOMAN'S PAGE
DAY BY DAY
IN THE PUBLIC EYE

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Rumors of Ferdinand's Illness Are Persistent

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Rumors of the illness of King Ferdinand still persist in Bucharest, notwithstanding official denials and the king's own telegram to the Queen stating he was in good health, according to dispatches received here today.

The rumors were given new impetus by the fact that the King was not present at ceremonies held on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. This however was explained by officials by the statement that the King's physician had ordered him to take a prolonged rest and not participate in public functions.

The best way—subscribe today!

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

The resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America on the situation in the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics and the withdrawal of Comrade Gregory Zinoviev from work in the Communist International is as follows:

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has on two occasions expressed its support of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the struggle against the opposition led by Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev. It has endorsed and reaffirmed its endorsement of the general line of policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as against that of the opposition, for development of the Socialist economic system in the Soviet Union and also condemned the effort of the opposition in organizing systematically a factional opposition within our Russian brother Party. It considered these activities the more destructive and subject to condemnation, because the position of Comrade Zinoviev as president of the Communist International made his un-Leninist attitude in breaking the discipline of the Party a bad example which can only have a destructive influence in all the affiliated Parties of the Comintern.

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party saw in the actions of Comrade Zinoviev a course unworthy of a disciplined member of any Communist Party, and certainly incompatible with the duties of the president of the Communist International.

While the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party welcomed the fact that the opposition led by Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev have now recognized the danger of their course and acknowledged their error in so far as the breaches of discipline are concerned, their belated recognition of their mistake in this respect cannot serve to excuse their actions.

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, therefore, approves the withdrawal of Comrade Zinoviev from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a delegate to the Communist International. The leaders of our Communist International must be free from the blemish of conscious un-Leninist behavior. The Executive Committee of the Communist International must be free of undisciplined and therefore harmful elements.

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party sees in the actions of the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the leaders of the opposition, Comrades Zinoviev, Trotsky, and others a well earned censure for their disruptive behavior. It expresses sincere hopes that these comrades will heed the warning and will in the future conduct themselves as disciplined members of the Communist International.

The unanimity with which the ECCI approved the action of the Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist

WORKERS SCHOOL PREPARES PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

Courses Are Designed to Develop Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The core of the large number of courses offered by the New York Workers' School this year is to be found in the group of courses that have been designated, "Elementary Party Training Course," and the group entitled, "Advanced Party Training Course." They are especially designed to train party functionaries; to raise the theoretical level of the party membership and to prepare workers for proper service to the labor movement.

Training Needed. The Workers Party has entered into a period of increased and intensified activity. After a period of defeat and isolation, it has won several notable successes, is breaking down the isolation from which it suffered and is now actually engaged in organizing workers, leading certain strikes and developing progressive blocs in their important unions as well as taking part in various united front movements. All these matters place new responsibilities upon members of the party.

MEETING OF CHICAGO PARTY MEMBERSHIP TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY

A Chicago Party Membership meeting will be held at Northwest Hall, Western and North avenue, Wednesday, Nov. 3. All party membership, Nov. 3. All party membership, Nov. 3. All party membership, Nov. 3.

They are called upon to make swift decisions on practical matters of policy—decisions implying both a knowledge of our fundamental doctrine and of the concrete problems is found in a proper theoretical training combined with the requisite practical experience.

Prepare Leaders. Another cause of the special importance of the combination party training courses is the fact that the party reorganization has created a great need for additional functionaries since the new form of organization requires many more functionaries than did the old. Therefore the school is bending all its energies towards the training of such functionaries.

The Courses. The party training courses include the following combinations: Elementary Party Training Course—Marxism-Leninism, B. D. Wolfe, instructor; History of the American Communist Party, William W. Weinstein, instructor; American Communist Party Organization, Jack Stachel, instructor; Theory and Practice of Work in Trade Unions, Benj. Gitlow, instructor; American Economic and Political History, D. Benjamin, instructor; History of the American Working Class, Arthur C. Calhoun, instructor; Elements of the Marxian Economics, instructor to be announced; American Labor Problems, a symposium course.

Advanced Party Training Courses—America Today (Problems of Marxism in America), Bertram D. Wolfe; Theory and Practice of Work in Trade Unions, Benjamin Gitlow; History of the Comintern, W. W. Weinstein; History of the American Working Class, Arthur C. Calhoun; Communist Party Organization, Jack Stachel; Historical Materialism, J. Mindel; Advanced Marxian Economics, Harry Wicks.

Starts in November. All of these courses are starting during the first two weeks in November and workers should register now any afternoon or evening at the school or send for free catalog to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers' School, 106-108 E. 14th Street, New York City.

Power Company Using Insurance Scheme as Collaboration Bait

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—(FP)—Manifestation of the spirit of company unionism is revealed in the recent action of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. in taking out a group insurance policy involving approximately \$5,400,000 covering 3,000 of its 3,600 employees. The company pays part of the premium for each employee. The policies provide for permanent disability and old age pensions. It is stated that no compulsion will be exercised in signing up the workers.

The Puget Sound company is one of the largest electric light and power monopolies in the northwest. It has an agreement with the electricians' union covering linemen and a limited number of skilled workers.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

SCIENTISTS NO LONGER CREDIT MARTIAN BEINGS

Astronomers Dismiss old Fantastic Notion

While genuine scientists no longer concern themselves as to the existence of intelligent life on the planet Mars, that have into clear view to their telescopes Tuesday and Wednesday, they are still conjecturing about the possibility of plant life on the little world.

The sensational fantasies concerning "human life" on Mars concocted by pseudo-scientists and fiction writers is gradually giving way to, first, the logical conclusion that "human life" as such is possible only to a world which contains physical environments like our own; second, that the atmospheric conditions and temperature of Mars make impossible the existence of animated organisms even remotely akin to those with which we are familiar; and third, that Mars is a "dying world," a planet that has had its day and that is now grown cold, losing its power of gravitation and its atmosphere with the general conclusion to be drawn that if animal life ever existed, there, it has had its day.

Mars Closest.

This, by and large, is the result of further investigations made of the intriguing planet in the last few days at Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin. At present, Mars is as close to the earth as it will be for fifteen years, 43,000,000 miles, and affords excellent opportunities for astronomers who, however, are far more interested in making calculations as to the physical conditions of the neighbor orb than they are in trying to find further evidence of the kind of life that many people would be eager to hear announced as existing there.

Possible Vegetation.

The astronomers, however, do not dismiss the possibility of the existence of vegetable life on Mars, although even with regard to this there is considerable dispute. The belief that there is such life is based on color changes observed on the planet and that the so-called "canals" may be strips of vegetation. This is opposed by astronomers who are of the opinion that both the color changes and the markings taken for canals are due to atmospheric shiftings and possible volcanic activity.

Sociology Professor Tells Strikers They Need Union to Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Leroy Bowman, professor of sociology at Columbia University, characterized conditions in the paper box industry at "rotten" in an address before striking workers of that industry.

Mr. Bowman said that as a member of the Teachers' Union he is a part of the labor movement and the struggle to "clean up the glaring evils in the civilization of today."

"You box workers are struggling against sweatshop conditions in New York," declared Professor Bowman. "Your demands for a 44-hour week, extra pay for overtime and union recognition are mere elemental demands which other workers have long enjoyed," the speaker maintained. "Organize, stick together until you have won this strike."

Mr. Bowman told the strikers that "freedom does not pervade the atmosphere of America. Freedom comes to a group of people only after they have come to fruition in the children it improbable that such mind will ever hood and youth, or makes it largely organized to advance their interests."

Lack of Funds Holds up Palmer Probe 'Till After the Elections

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Borah's committee which was authorized last June to probe the handling of the alien property in this country by Mitchell Palmer, Garvin, Harry Daugherty, Thos. Miller and other custodians, will be unable to get funds for its work until the regular session of the senate begins in December.

Mitchell Palmer, Joseph P. Tumulty, J. Harry Covington, a number of former democratic congressmen and some former national committeemen are likely to be summoned to testify in connection with big transactions in alien property during the Wilson administration.

Barber Local Passes Resolution on Debs

(By a Worker Correspondent) BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Out of 133 pieces of candy purchased in the open market, 29 were found to contain bacteria from the human intestine. Prof. John W. Engilrit of the University of Washington told a group of food and drug experts attending the convention of the public health association.

Prof. Engilrit said that sticky candies and those made from uncooked materials show the greatest contamination.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

UNIONIZATION SHOULD FOLLOW COAL ACTIVITY

Owners Must Produce At Any Cost Now

By PATRICK
(Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1.—The price of coal in Pittsburgh as in every place else is mounting higher and higher. The Terminal Coal & Coke company here refuses to sell even at \$10.00 a ton. The only way they are willing to sell ahead is at a "blind price," meaning that the buyer will be willing to pay any price that is asked at the time of delivery.

The companies are holding all their coal for foreign buyers who, in desperation at not being able to get coal, are outbidding each other. Italy, Norway, Sweden, all of South America and other European countries are entirely dependent on other nations for their coal. Germany cannot furnish enough coal to England and still supply home market. England has none to sell because of the British miners' strike, therefore all countries are turning to America, willing to buy at any price just to get the coal.

Admit Price to Rise.

All of the companies claim that the price of coal will not go down, but mount even higher. In the Westmoreland and Connelville fields an increase in wages will go into effect Nov. 1.

The Keystone Coal & Coke company, the Greensburg Coal company, the Irwin Gas Coal company, and the Berwin White Coal company have posted notices of an increase in wages. Many of these non-union mines have raised the wages higher than, and some almost as high, as the Jacksonville agreement.

However, W. G. Warden, chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Coal company, whose mine pays 25 cents more than the Jacksonville agreement, says that his company has no intention of again resuming the use of organized labor. He says that when the demand drops back, the wages will be reduced accordingly.

The cry of all nations is for coal by fair means or foul. They must have coal to carry on their industries. The coal operators know this and are raising their prices to suit themselves. The increased wages in the non-union mines are only a sham. They will be lowered again as soon as the supply of coal is disposed off and the demand has ceased.

If the miners do not know this, it is time they woke up and looked around them. They cannot let themselves be lulled to sleep by this sudden increase.

Where is Lewis?

Suppose America now joined the British miners with their own demand for a living wage and union organization of unorganized fields, now at the crucial moment when coal is desperately needed. Would not the coal operators be forced to give in to recognize the union and assure the miners of continually receiving the wages they are now getting at this temporary short prosperous period?

Why does not Lewis and his flunkies see the splendid opportunities offered? Why does Lewis continue to keep quiet? But the miners know that Lewis has never yet done anything for their good. If they want anything, if they want to be assured of a living wage they must go after it themselves, and fight without Lewis.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

Desire to Write is Only Qualification Necessary to Enter Correspondence Class

The Chicago class in worker correspondence which gets actively under way this Friday night, is open to all workers, regardless of affiliations. The only qualifications a member of the class needs are that he or she be a worker and has the desire to learn how to write news stories.

Any worker in Chicago who has this desire is urged to attend the meeting of the class on Friday in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. (third floor), at 8 o'clock.

The object of the class is to develop in the workers the ability to put the things that happen in their industrial life in news story form so that all workers can know what is going on. It is the aim to develop first class news writers out of the class members.

Workers do not have to have the ability to write fine literature to get results. The class is primarily designed for those who want training in writing. The "question and answer" method will be used in the instruction so that everyone will get as much as possible from the course. Actual pieces of work by correspondents will be criticized in order to demonstrate errors and good points in the work.

CLASS IN LABOR NEWS WRITING AT N. Y. SCHOOL

Worker Correspondence to be Stressed

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—One of the most important courses offered at the Workers School this year is labor journalism (Workers Correspondence) with Harvey O'Connor as instructor.

The course aims to prepare editors and contributors for our union journals, reporters and correspondents for the Party press, and editors and contributors for the factory newspapers. It trains workers in shop, mill and factory to report the news of the industrial struggle in its everyday phases. The technique of simple, direct news-writing, of organizing, editing and managing shop papers and of preparing material for use in the labor press is its main object.

Labor and shop papers will be studied closely and students will prepare copy for actual publication. Noted labor editors are scheduled to speak on various phases of the labor press. Because this is essentially a laboratory course, knowledge of elementary English composition is required.

This course offers the necessary training not merely for those who wish to contribute occasional articles in the form of workers' correspondence, but also those who are likely to become editors of trade union journals or left wing papers and for the conducting of publicity campaigns for strikes or left wing fights, organizing drives, union affairs, etc. One does not have to be a fine writer, an elegant stylist, in order to take this course. Plain working class English for working class readers is the best style that proletarian journalists can develop.

The course begins on Monday, November 8, at 8 P. M. and runs for a period of three months. Registration can be made any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City. Register for the course in Labor Journalism today.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

MORE MINES INCREASE WAGES, PRICE OF COAL ALSO IS SOARING UP

By ROMA
(Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Two other non-union mines have followed the policy of the Panama mine of this city, and the McKeefree mine of McKeefree, a short distance from here, and increased the wages of the miners to equal the scale of the Jacksonville agreement. These last two mines were the Consolidated Fuel company of Creape and the Woco Coal company of Woodland.

This new wage scale affects about 800 miners.

To date, the three remaining mines in the immediate locality, namely, the Parro Run mine, the Glendale mine, and the First Street mine have not announced any wage increase.

The price of domestic coal soared again at the Panama mine yesterday to 19 cents per bushel. This makes a total rise of seven cents per bushel since the announcement of the wage increase, a rise of five cents a bushel October 23 and an increase of two cents this week.

Needless to say, the coal operators' profits are not going to suffer any because of any increase in wages the underpaid miners might receive.

DAIRY WORKERS IN BOSTON NEED HELP OF UNIONS

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers union, Local 380, of Boston has issued an appeal to all members of organized labor to aid them in their fight against the lockout by the Alden Brothers Creamery company. The union has been fighting the lockout since July 17 and financial assistance is needed to enable the workers to maintain the fight. Workers are also urged to patronize only fair dairies in Boston.

Donations may be sent to Matthew A. Dunn, secretary-treasurer, 1334 Tremont street, Boston. One hundred and twenty-two men are affected.

Broke Its Word.

The lockout occurred when the Alden company broke its word to the union and refused to renew the contract with the organization, announcing the adoption of the open shop.

The company has been delivering milk with the aid of police, who guard the scabs. The police at first even delivered the milk, but this was stopped after vigorous protest of the union.

Fair dealers of Boston and vicinity include: Brown and Conant, Whiting Milk companies, Francis S. Cummins company, Seven Cake Dairy company, Wm. B. Driscoll and company, J. E. Holden, Cashin Milk company, Herlihy brothers, J. F. McAdams and brothers, Deerfont Farms, Maple Farms Milk company, Cosgrove dairy, and Curley St. Farms.

Good Books

IN GERMAN

We have just received a shipment of the following books in German from the publishers in Berlin:

Die Oekonomie des Rentners,
Bucharin—Cloth \$1.00

Imperialismus, Lenin—Cloth75

Komm. Internationale

Heft 5-650

Heft 740

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Vereinigte Staaten des sozialistischen Europa15

Die zweite Organisationskonferenz (Paper)50

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

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CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK NEED HELP IN STRIKE

40,000 Workers in Four Months Battle

By ESTHER LOWELL
Federated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—(FP)—The strike of 40,000 cloakmakers of New York needs organized labor's strongest and best assistance. The strike is in its fourth month and has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor convention with requests for full financial aid.

Workers Hungry.

Cloakmakers have been looked upon as better off than most other groups of workers, but the fact is that many of the strikers and their families are actually hungry and their union cannot give them enough help. Fines and strike costs have depleted the union treasury.

At a press luncheon given by the Emergency Labor Conference formed by New York unions to help the cloakmakers' fight against the vicious injunction, Louis Hyman—chairman general strike committee—pointed out the trickery by which the union had been led into a conference which it thought would bring peace and which the manufacturers tried to turn into a complete rout of all union demands, which would mean the return of sweatshop production.

State Federation Backing.

John Sullivan, president State Federation of Labor and honorary chairman of the conference, told how the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union had grown and how it had always been one of the most generous to contribute to other unions in distress. He told Hyman to remind manufacturers who try to label the strikers as "communistic" that the A. F. of L. had gone out of its regular order of convention business to endorse the strike and that his participation in the conference meant the state federation was backing the fight for union conditions in the garment industry.



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BRICKLAYERS' UNION WINS WAGE RAISES IN NEARLY ALL CENTERS BUT FAILS IN SHORTENING HOURS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Continued success of the bricklayers' union in raising the wage of its 70,000 members is shown in a U. S. department of labor report. In 15 of the 40 cities covered by the report union rates for bricklayers were materially higher May 1, 1926, than in the previous year. No cut in union wages is recorded.

The 1925 report showed an advance over 1924 in bricklayer wages in 12 cities. Taking the two years together, bricklayers have secured wage increases in 23 of the 40 cities. In 35 cities bricklayer wages are today above those in 1920.

No Shorter Hours Gained.

The 1926 report shows no gain toward the shorter working week. In fact Charleston, S. C., in which the 44-hour week was established in 1925, fell back to 48 hours. With this exception the 44-hour week is general.

Cities in which bricklayers have secured increases since 1925 include Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Jacksonville, Memphis, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and St. Paul. Two cities have been brought to the \$1.75 an hour minimum. These are New York and St. Louis. For both cities this is a gain of 40 per cent over 1920 and 150 per cent over 1913.

Minimum hourly rates for union bricklayers in 18 cities in 1913, 1920 and 1926 were:

Bricklayers Per Hour.	1913	1920	1926
Baltimore	\$.625	1.25	\$1.625
Boston	.65	1.00	1.40
Chicago	.75	1.25	1.50
Cleveland	.65	1.25	1.50
Dallas	.875	1.125	1.625
Denver	.75	1.25	1.50
Detroit	.65	1.25	1.50
Kansas City	.75	1.125	1.50
Los Angeles	.75	1.25	1.375
Minneapolis	.65	1.25	1.25
New Orleans	.625	1.00	1.25
New York	.70	1.25	1.75
Philadelphia	.625	1.30	1.625
Pittsburgh	.70	1.125	1.625
St. Louis	.70	1.25	1.75
San Francisco	.875	1.25	1.375
Seattle	.75	1.25	1.375
Washington	.625	1.00	1.625

Lowest Rate \$1.00 an Hour.

In 23 of the 40 cities the bricklayers' union has secured minimum rates of \$1.50 or more per hour. The lowest rate is \$1 an hour in Charleston. In no other city is the union rate below \$1.25 and only six cities have this relatively low rate. These are Fall River, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Omaha and St. Paul.

The average of the 40 cities was \$1.458 an hour. This is an increase of 4 per cent over the 1925 average, of 24 per cent over 1920 and 117 per cent over 1913. Atlanta bricklayers have the record increase over 1913 with an advance from \$0.45 to \$1.40 or 211 per cent.

Weisbord Tests Free Speech in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J.—(FP)—Elizabeth allowed the American Civil Liberties Union to hold its free speech meeting and then permitted Albert Weisbord, former Passaic strike leader, to give the speech he had been prevented from giving the previous week. American Legion influence is suspected of having stopped the other meeting. Robert Dunn, national committee man of the Civil Liberties; Louis Bunder, editor Labor Age; and Bishop Paul Jones spoke before Weisbord, whose topic was the Passaic Strike and American Workers. Police and detectives entered his other meeting and cleared the hall.

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

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

N. Y. JEWELRY STRIKE WINNING STRIKE DEMANDS

Novelty Workers Force Big Shops to Sign

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The jewelry novelty workers' strike, which began as a stoppage on Monday, Oct. 25, is practically won. The biggest shop in the trade has signed the union agreement and the other employers are rapidly falling in line.

About 800 workers and 40 shops were involved in the walkout, which was authorized at a meeting of Local 17, International Jewelry Workers' Union, on Oct. 22. Trifari, Krusman and Fishel, 35 Sixth Ave., was the first to settle with the union. About 150 men from this shop joined the walkout and 50 girls also became members of the union automatically because the contract provides that all workers shall be hired thru the union employment bureau.

Anthony Capraro, manager of the union, is signing contracts with the other employers as fast as he can. The contract provides for a 44-hour week, a 10 per cent wage increase, time and one-half for overtime, no more than one apprentice to 10 workers, six holidays with pay, equal division of work, and the abolition of home work—no work to be given out of the shop.

The workers in this branch of the jewelry industry are engaged in the manufacture of white metal, aluminum and silver imitation jewelry, toilet sets, Spanish combs, celluloid earrings and bracelets, buckles and millinery ornaments.

Interborough Still Persecuting "Sub" Strike Leadership

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Pending legal argument which is to take place Nov. 6, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell declined to issue an injunction against Edward P. Lavin and other leaders of the Interborough Rapid Transit subway strike, closed some time ago, because there was no "immediate threat of violence."

Counsel for Lavin and the rest, told the court that the application did not purport to prevent a strike, as it declared, but sought to stop anybody from inducing employees of the company from joining the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees. There was no law, counsel for the subway strike leaders held, to enjoin any man from persuading other employees in labor that it was to their advantage to join a regularly organized labor body.

Plasterers' Local Aids Passaic Mill Strike With \$680

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 1.—The general relief committee, 743 Main Ave., announced today the receipt this morning of a check for \$680 from the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local No. 80, as the result of a membership assessment for Passaic strike relief. The check was accompanied by a letter expressing confidence in the ultimate victorious outcome of the strike, and promising financial and moral support to the very end.

Thrilled by Passaic Movie, Cleveland to Start Clothes Drive

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—Elated by the tremendous success attending the presentation here of the Passaic strike motion picture, the Conference for Passaic Strike Relief, which includes in its membership most of the local A. F. of L. and Independent unions, decided last night to launch a drive for the collection of clothing and staple food, in answer to the urgent appeals from the strike zone for immediate relief aid.

RAILROADS SHOWING BIG PROFIT INCREASE AS MORE WORK IS BEING FORCED OUT OF THEIR EMPLOYEES

Railroad profits are again bringing joy to the heart of the investing class. With eight months' profits running more than 12 per cent ahead of last year the entire transportation industry is practically assured of an annual return on the enormous \$21,175,000,000 valuation exceeding the maximum 6 per cent permitted under the transportation act.

Railroad profits thru August totaled \$744,944,169 compared with \$664,127,558 in the first eight months of 1925. That means a cool \$80,000,000 additional profit already in hand. The profit so far this year is reckoned at the annual rate of 5.81 per cent on the rate making valuation.

August Returns Big.

The returns for August exceeded those of any previous August on record and lacked only \$4,000,000 of being the largest profits reported by the carriers in any month in their history. According to the New York Times: "It is general expected by railroad men that they will be exceeded by both September and October." The August profit was at the annual rate of 6.2 per cent on the rate making valuation.

How railroad workers are co-operating to make these tremendous profits possible is shown in the fact that while railroad receipts have increased by \$189,562,410, railroad expenses have increased by only \$82,934,128. The ratio of expenses to revenues has fallen from 75.8 per cent to 74.3 per cent.

Decrease Costs.

The operating profits of some of the more important carriers for the first eight months of 1926 and 1925 were:

Railroad Profits.	1926	1925
Atl. Coast L.	\$19,507,471	\$18,701,027
Balt. & Ohio	11,527,478	34,678,355
Boston & Me.	13,042,787	11,366,301
Burlington	27,211,683	24,718,553
Chi. & N.W.	22,526,448	19,981,409
Ches. & Ohio	26,880,876	21,067,375
D. L. & W.	16,667,693	15,953,932
Gr. Northern	19,840,044	18,326,860
Ill. Central	27,156,816	27,417,941

Louis. & Nash.	23,463,380	20,457,935
Missouri Pac.	19,409,670	17,298,239
N. Y. Central	67,273,000	63,554,198
Nor. & West.	30,032,268	21,724,134
No. Pacific	15,082,429	12,020,699
Pennsylvania	99,593,385	90,012,776
St. Paul	18,044,589	15,806,369
Santa Fe	41,940,048	31,895,062
Southern	41,215,119	38,309,072
Sou. Pacific	40,512,323	33,517,116
Union Pacific	20,587,616	18,981,910

Some Climb High.

The owners of some of these roads are enjoying increases in profits far above the average. Thus Norfolk & Western 1926 profits are running 58 per cent ahead of 1925. Other roads in which the increases are large include Santa Fe 31 per cent; Northern Pacific, 25 per cent; Chesapeake & Ohio, 23 per cent; Southern Pacific, 21 per cent, and Baltimore & Ohio, 20 per cent.

Several roads are apparently securing larger profits as a result of the increased efficiency of their shop forces. Santa Fe, with an increase of about \$8,600,000 in business, has reduced the cost of equipment maintenance by about \$1,444,000. Baltimore & Ohio, with an increase of more than \$10,000,000 in business, is spending no more for maintenance of equipment than in 1925. And Norfolk & Western, with the largest increase in profits, has handled \$10,000,000 or 15 per cent more business with an expenditure for maintenance of equipment reduced 6 per cent or by nearly \$1,000,000.

\$50 CUSPIDORS GRACE CAPITOL OF WASHINGTON

Political Flareup Shows Gross Expenditures

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

SEATTLE, Wash., (By mail)—With cuspidors costing \$47.75 each it will be a pleasure to expropriate within the limits of the state capitol building at Olympia after the new furniture now being contracted for by the state capitol committee, and the northwest which is so proud of having the "biggest" and the "greatest" and the "best" in everything will be able to boast of the most luxurious receptacles for saliva and tobacco juice of any public building in the United States.

\$96 for Waste Baskets

Waste baskets will make even the shabbiest trash feel genteel, for the new waste baskets are being bought at \$96 each. Umbrella stands will be too good to put any but dry umbrellas into them and wet ones will have to be parked outside when the new \$222 umbrella holders adorn the halls of the \$7,000,000 building that houses the dignity of the state government.

Only the best quality hats should be permitted to hang on the hat racks that cost \$168 each, \$534,000 was spent by the State last Thursday on just a few of the necessities for the proper carrying on of the government's activities.

Novel Buying Method.

Instead of calling for bids for the necessary furnishing on a competitive basis the state officials adopted the novel procedure of (to quote the Governor) "asking these firms how much they would give us for \$568,900..." In many cases the unhappy bidders had to enormously pad the prices in order to reach the required sum.

For example, if the state asks: How many cuspidors will you give us for \$5,000? It would be insulting to offer 1,667 cuspidors at \$3.00 each since it would imply an inordinate amount of spitting on the part of those who rule the destinies of the evergreen state. Consequently, the discreet company that won the contract for cuspidors sold three-dollar cuspidors (that's what the governor estimates them to be worth) for \$47.50 each which would make only 104 cuspidors for \$5,000.

Hartley Loses Control.

Of course Governor Hartley would have not been so unmanly as to point these facts out—there is usually honor among those who award public contracts and those who get them—were it not for the fact that there is a bitter faction fight in the republican party here and Governor Hartley has just lost control of the State machine to the anti-Hartleyites, and is trying to get his revenge.

Hartley is one of the lumber barons of this state where lumber is king. Back of the squabble appears to be a scramble for the richly timbered state lands in which Hartley got the short end of the deal. He attacked the land commissioner Clark V. Savidge alleging that he had disposed of public lands too cheaply.

He attacked "extravagant expenditures" on the State University and recalled two of the regents appointing others. With that the battle was on. From the standpoint of issues raised, Hartley seems to have gotten the better of the argument. But all of the Seattle papers have attacked him as an enemy of education and the republican machine has just been captured by his rivals.

Plan Democratic Combine

There are rumours that his bunch may combine with the democrats to elect the speaker of the lower house of the State legislature. Be that as it may, the democrats are profiting by the confusion in republican ranks. Martin Flycic of the United Mine Workers supported Hartley, while William B. Short of the State Federation of Labor supported his opponents. The general reaction of the workers and farmers here, particularly the latter, is one of disgust at the whole spectacle and will probably result in the strengthening of the Farmer-Labor Party here, which was considerably weakened in the LaFollette election.

Especially among the farmers the farmer-labor party is making rapid progress. It has the support of the Washington Progressive Farmers under the leadership of William Bouck.

J. F. Freeman, a dirt-farmer of Tonasket, Okanogan County, is the party's nominee for Senator against Wesley Jones, republican running for re-election and Scott Bullitt, democrat.

Bootleg War Breaks Out in Herrin, Ill.

HERRIN, ILL., Nov. 1.—Four national guard officers were here today surveying the situation and observing the feeling resulting from the two killings yesterday in the Birger-Shelton gang feud. The guard observers will visit Marion, Harrisburg and Benton later and report to their superiors in Springfield.

A bootlegging feud was said to be responsible for the killings.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

One has to think these matters out in advance, and have a standard of conduct. Bunny had made up his mind that the next time he embraced a woman, it would be he truly loved; and now the clear cold voice of his reason told him that he did not love Charlie Norman's mother, it would only be an intrigue, and neither of them would be happy very long. So he said, gently, that he thought she had better go; and slowly and sadly she gathered up the kimono from the floor, and rose to her feet. "Bunny," she said, "people have nasty minds. If they hear about this, they will make it horrid."

"Don't think of it," he answered. "I shall not tell."

He heard the door softly opened, and softly closed again; and he turned on the light, and locked the door—never again would he fail to take that precaution at a house-party! For a while he paced the floor, thinking over his alarming experience. He told himself, with becoming modesty, that it wasn't because he was irresistibly fascinating; but in this new pagan civilization women were so startled by an encounter with chastity, it struck them as something colossal, superhuman.

Next morning the nautical maid had her first natural blush in many years when she encountered the young Adonis on deck. But she soon got over it, and they talked about Theosophy, as spiritually as ever, and were perfectly good friends; he called her Thelma and Charlie did not even make a joke. But on the way home Bertie wanted to know all about it, had Mrs. Norman made love to him, and how much? And when Bunny blushed, she laughed at him, and was provoked because he was silly and wouldn't tell. She decided that of course they had had an affair. That was all right, there had been other affairs on board the "Siren"—the lights were dim in the central hall-way, so that you needn't be recognized as you flitted from door to door. "But don't imagine she'll ever marry you," added Bertie sagely. "She talks a lot of reincarnation bunk, but she hangs onto her Occidental Steel bonds for this incarnation!"

XI

Occidental Steel had a bad slump in the market a few days after this, and Bertie was worried—taking a proprietary interest in the concern. She asked Dad about it, and he said it was "just manipulation." But right away a lot of other stocks went tumbling including Ross Consolidated and then Dad said there were fools who would gamble and bid stocks up, and then they had to come down. But the trouble continued to spread over the country, and there were reports of big concerns, and even banks, in trouble. There was panic in the air, and Dad and "Verne" held anxious consultations, and stopped all their development work, and laid off several hundred men; "pulling in their horns," as Dad phrased it. There was plenty of money in the banks, Dad said, but only the big fellows had the use of it; "Verne" was in a rage with some bankers in Angel City who had "thrown him down." It was the "Big Five," at their old tricks of trying to freeze out the independents. Wouldn't they just like to get Ross Consolidated in a hole, and buy it up for five or ten millions!

Bunny had a talk with Mr. Irving, who told him that it was the Federal Reserve system at work; a device of the big Wall Street banks, a supposed-to-be government board, but really just a committee of bankers, who had the power to create unlimited new paper money in times of crisis. This money was turned over to the big banks, and in turn loaned by them to the big industries whose securities they held and must protect. So, whenever a panic came, the big fellows were saved, while the little fellows went to the wall.

In this case it was the farmers who were being "deflated." They were unorganized, and had no one to protect them; they had to dump crops onto the market and the prices were tumbling—literally millions of farmers would be bankrupt before this year was by. But the price of manufactured goods would not drop to the same extent because the big trusts, having the Wall Street banks behind them, could hold onto their stocks. Bunny took this explanation to his father, who passed it on to Mr. Roscoe, who said it was exactly right, by Pees; he knew the bunch that had their fingers in the till of the Federal Reserve bank here on the coast, and they were buying up everything in sight, the blankety-blank-blanks, but they weren't going to get the Roscoe-Ross properties.

Money was so scarce, Bertie could not have a new car, despite the fact that she had damaged hers in a collision; and Dad talked economy at meal-times, until Aunt Emma took to feeding them on hash made from yesterday's roast! Shortage everywhere, and worry in people's faces, and hints of bankruptcy and unemployment in the newspapers—they tried their best to hide it, but it leaked out between the lines.

Then a funny thing happened. A big limousine with a chauffeur drove up before the Ross home one summer evening and out stepped a stately personage in snow white flannels; a tall young man with yellow hair and a solemn visage—Eli Watkins, by heck! He shook hands all around—he had developed the manners of an archbishop—and then asked for a private conference with Dad. He was taken into the "den" and half an hour later came out smiling, and bowed himself away; and Dad said nothing until he was alone with Bunny, and then his face expanded into a grin and he chuckled, by Judas Priest, Eli had gone into the real estate business. He had found a block on the outskirts of the city which was exactly the size for the temple which the angel of the Lord had commanded him to build; or rather he had found some real estate subdividers who had a pull with the city board of supervisors, and had got permission to create a block of this unprecedented size. So the word of the Lord had been vindicated and the golden temple was to arise. But for some reason unknown the Lord had failed to tip off Eli to the panic, and here he was "stuck," just like any common, unholly businessman, with a payment on his hundred and seventy-five thousand dollar tract nearly a month overdue. The collections at the revivals had fallen off, and the Lord had made it manifest that He desired Eli to employ some other method of raising funds.

"What did he want of you, Dad?"

"The Lord had revealed to him that I would take a second mortgage on the property. But I told him the Lord had failed to reveal where I was to get the cash. I gave him five hundred to help him over."

"Good God, Dad! I thought we were economizing!"

"Well, Eli pointed out that he had blessed that first well on the Paradise tract, and that was why we had got all the oil. You can see, it would 'a been sort of blasphemy if I'd denied it."

"But Dad, you know you don't believe in Eli Watkins' bunk!"

"I know, but that fellow has got a tremendous following, and we might need him some day, you can't be sure. If there should come a close election, here or at Paradise, we might get our money back many times by getting Eli to endorse our ticket."

(To be continued.)

THE DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY

to be held

Saturday Evening, November 13

at the COOPERATIVE CENTER

2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

RUSSIAN TEA AND DANCE

MUSICAL PROGRAM AND REFRESHMENTS

AUSPICES:—Nucleus No. 26, Workers Party of Los Angeles

hardly ever has such a great feed been planned for

LOS ANGELES REBELS

There will be music and good fun, and there'll be vegetable dishes to tempt the most stubborn meat eater. And part of the proceeds go to the Daily Worker.

GOOD FUN
GOOD MUSIC
SPENDID FOOD

GINSBURG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Brooklyn and Soto St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
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The American Sovereign

We are not referring to the queen of Roumania, to John D. Rockefeller or to Henry Ford. We have in mind the American voter. Today he is king, though he will punch the clock as usual and experience palpitation of the heart when the boss catches him grinning over Tillie the Toiler, while stealing a smoke in the factory rest room. Of course, we make the distinction between the American voter who mails his election preference from Biarritz, France, or from his hunting lodge in the Pyrenees and the corrugated toiler who remembers when his gas bill was only \$1.25 whereas now it is \$1.35. We are talking about the working class voter.

Communists and their political ancestors in the revolutionary movement have been pounding sound advice into the head of Mr. Wage Slave for several decades. On election day we take out the horn as well as the hammer. With the latter we knock spots out of the capitalists and their political Punch and Judy men, while with the former we call on the workers to go to the polls and mark their ballots for working class candidates. The workers are hard of hearing and the capitalists have heads made of solid rubber. So far, we have not made much of an impression on either. But we are about as pessimistic as a bunch of college students going to a party. "Time and tide wait for no man," says the proverb, but we can turn this old saw over to the efficiency magazines. The tide of evolution is always flowing in the direction of revolution and time has plenty of patience. Bone-heads and gold-lunatic pockets can no more save the capitalist system than King Canute's broom.

Today the American voter is king. He will go to the polls and vote either for the republican highwayman or for the democratic confidence man. Comparatively few will vote for the Communist candidates, the only candidates in the field that offer the worker a way out of his industrial slavery and economic misery. It is an axiom that "revolutions never take place until the pains of rebellion are no less than the pains of obedience." This does not mean to imply that revolutionists will lay low until labor labors in pain and delivers itself of a revolution. On the contrary the very fact that revolutionists are certain of the inevitable collapse of capitalism, is the best reason why they should prepare the workers for the taking over of power. This is where we are in favor of "preparedness," preparedness for and by the working class.

Today the workers of the United States will cast the overwhelming majority of their votes for the candidates of their masters. But tomorrow will follow, and the struggle for existence under capitalism will convince the workers of the soundness of the Communist advice that now falls on deaf ears.

The fate of the capitalist system will not be settled at the ballot box if for no other reason than the certainty that the capitalists will take good care of it will not.

Workers! Vote for the Communist candidates today, but to-day and tomorrow preach the gospel of struggle against the capitalist system, help to organize your fellow workers into trade unions, agitate for a labor party and join the Workers (Communist) Party.

Need Revolution in School System

(Continued from page 1)
dare to face the thought of training teachers who will have their eyes turned to the living world—to the changing, evolving community that is found about children. We have not been as intelligent or as realistic in our dealing with our children as a production foreman is in dealing with his raw materials.
"Hence, our real American educational problem is that of getting a new mind operative in the adult community; a mind that will not be so hostile to the implications of science; a mind that will welcome rational changes in the basis of facts and honest interpretation of facts. A mind that will permit intelligence to play thru industry, and politics, and morality, thru the processes by which education either develops real mind in children."

Feed Royal Navies U. S. Scab Coal

(Continued from page 1)
must be prepared to rush to any place in that "tight little Isle" where emergency demands.
Mussolini, of course, wants to keep the Italian navy ready to crush any revolt against his dictatorship. Every day he has watched developments in the British struggle for he knows full well that a miners' victory would bring his own defeat by Italy's outraged workers nearer.

Using Italian Ships.
The British and Italian navies placed direct contracts with several of the largest coal companies in the United States. Mussolini also arranged for use of Italian ships to carry coal from these ports to Britain to help deliver a smashing blow to the striking miners.

In July the British admiralty placed a contract for 1,000,000 tons of high volatile coal for the British navy and that order has been repeated at last once since that time.

Early in August the British steamer Minnie de Larrangea came to Norfolk for coal for the British admiralty. It was the first time that coal was carried from a foreign country to supply the needs of the British Empire's navy.

Coal for British Navy.
Norfolk's newspapers featured this striking situation in both their news and editorial columns, the "Ledger-Dispatch," an afternoon newspaper, running this news item:

"The great British navy is coming to America for its coal, a thing unprecedented in its glorious and glorious past. The British steamer Minnie de Larrangea, cleared yesterday for Barry Roads, loaded with a

Observe the Ninth Birthday of Union of Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1)
bly in Brooklyn will be the place of a celebration on November 5 at which Jay Lovestone, Alexander Trachtenberg and others will speak. On Sunday, November 7, two halls, the Central Opera House and Hunt's Point Palace, will listen to Jay Lovestone, M. Olgin, Ben Gold, William Weinstein, J. S. Points, S. Zimmerman and others. At all three meetings musical numbers will also be featured.

Cleveland Celebration.
In addition to three choruses and a mandolin orchestra, soloists will be part of the program of the Cleveland celebration on the 7th, at which Bertram D. Wolfe and I. Amster will speak.

At Pittsburgh the meeting will be held the evening of November 7 at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street. The Workers' Party, Workmen's Circle and the Progressive Club will jointly sponsor the Cincinnati celebration at Odd Fellows Temple, with Carl Hacker as speaker. On the same date Stamford, Conn., will observe the anniversary at Workmen's Circle Hall.

Engdahl Tours.
J. Louis Engdahl will speak at St. Louis on November 5, Kansas City on November 6, at Musician's Hall, and Omaha, Neb., on November 7. The halls in St. Louis and Omaha are yet to be announced.

Ben Gitlow and Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak in Paterson, N. J., at Carpenter's Helvetia Hall, on Saturday, November 5. Perth Amboy will hold a celebration on November 7.

A partial list of other meetings and speakers from which word has been received follows:

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, Ben Gitlow. Detroit, Nov. 7, Gitlow, at Armory. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 5, Bert Wolfe, at Labor Lyceum.

Akron, O., Nov. 5, Wolfe. Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Workers' Forum Hall, Nov. 5.

Erie, Pa., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, Nov. 6.

Toledo, O., Chas. Krumbein. Canton, O., Nov. 8, Lovett, Fort Whiteman.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers' House.

St. Paul, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 6.

Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Finnish Hall, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.

Duluth, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., German American Home, A. Bittelman.

South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 9616 Commercial Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.

Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.

Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 6, Harrison George.

New Orleans Strike of Boilermakers Still Going; Bosses Weaken

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—(FP)—The boilermakers' strike is still unsettled and at the present time it looks as if the employing interests are weakening. P. S. Dubus, representing a dozen or more iron foundries involved officially attended a meeting of the union and renewed the offer of 80 cents an hour for boilermakers and 48 cents an hour for helpers. The union turned down the proposition by a vote of 52 to 46.

MORE OPERATORS PAY UNION RATE IN CENTRAL PA.

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 31.—Defeat of Peabody Coal Co. and the Erie Railroad by the central Pennsylvania miners has put open-shop operators on the defensive. The Shawmut Mining Co., a neighboring concern with 600 workers, has posted notices that the union scale will hereafter be paid—a raise of 33 1-3 per cent over the 1917 scale.

This company, unlike the Peabody, withholds union recognition in favor of a company union, but United Mine Workers' organizers are pressing on it hard and expect to have it in the field soon. One of its four mines has been on strike since it broke its contract months ago.

More Operators Hard Pressed.

Another company embarrassed by the union drive that President Brophy has initiated is the Allegheny River Mining Co., with a thousand employees. It devoted much of the last issue of its bi-weekly employees' paper to an attack on the union. But it cannot explain to the men why the Jacksonville scale—that it has attacked since it broke its contract—is so easily paid by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which reopened its mines with 700 employees near by on the river a week ago.

And so many of its men have quit recently that it is taking men off immigrant ships. Forty-two such immigrants were brought in from Ellis Island in the last few days.

Union Stronger.

Practically all revival of mining operations in the district now are under the union scale. Five to six thousand men are back at work in reopened mines. This revival has strengthened the union for its drive into non-union territories in the district. As men go off the relief lists and begin paying dues the result is obvious.

Regrets Lack of Control.

President Brophy realizes that the revival is temporary, and follows the withdrawing of West Virginia competition into the export channels created by the British strike. He regrets that affairs over which his district has no control bring work to the American miner at the expense of his British brother. The fact within his control is that union wages be paid for all work done in central Pennsylvania and he is having unexpected success at that.

Big Bankers and Big Business Celebrate Prosperity Claims

Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan and company's bank, speaking at the University of Chicago, declared that before the end of next year he expected the restoration of gold standards in both France and Italy.

At a banquet in the Palmer House, George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National bank, said he used to oppose loans to Europe when he thought they would not be used for "constructive purposes." He thought there had been a change and now supported loans.

Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor company, at the University of Chicago meeting, declared: "I think that the most impressive fact in the last year's experience in business is the fact that the industry shipped over 700,000 automobiles to foreign countries."

Fifth Co-operation Congress Meets

(Continued from page 1)

contact on Mr. Nordby's part with the educational activities of the co-operatives all thru the states of Minnesota.

V. S. ALANNE, executive secretary of the Northern States League (and formerly educational director of the Co-operative Central Exchange, later of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association) is the best known co-operator in the North Central territory. For five or six years he has been constantly in touch with various groups of co-operative societies, as his work took him from one central organization to another.

A. W. WARINER, educational director of the Central States Co-operative League, has a background of co-operative experience as varied and as interesting as that of Alanne. He served as manager of several stores in Missouri, New Mexico and Kansas; then went with the Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1922; and when the Central States League finally supplanted the Wholesale, became the executive of that. He will be one of the most active men on the floor of the congress.

Albert S. Goss, president of the Washington State Grange, is one of the very soundest practical economists in the agricultural field today. He addresses the congress on "Relation of Consumers' Co-operation to Co-operative Marketing."

ESKEL RONN is (like all of the men above mentioned) also a member of the board of directors of the Co-operative League. But he is probably better known to the managers and directors of a hundred stores in the North Central territory as the hustling and relentless manager of the Co-operative Central (Wholesale) Exchange of Superior, Wis.

Since Mr. Ronn took this management, annual sales have increased from a figure of about \$200,000 to approximately \$1,000,000 in 1926. There is no co-operative store in the northern parts of those three or four states which has not heard often the voice of Mr. Ronn, urging them to loyalty to the co-operative wholesale. He speaks at the congress on the subject of "Credit in the Co-operative Store Movement."

COLONEL SMITH W. BROOKHART, who addresses the delegates on Co-operative Banking, is well known thruout the country, thanks to the press, as the militant senator from Iowa. But (and again we can blame the capitalist press) he is not so well known as a thorough-going co-operator and one who is not only one of the country's first experts on co-operative banking, but equally well versed in the history and theory of other phases of the co-operative movement.

THREE of the best known speakers from the labor field are John F. McNamee, editor of the magazine of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; A. A. Siegler of the labor movement of Duluth, and George Halonen, now educational director of the Co-operative Central Exchange of Wisconsin. These men will take the lead in the session where the delegates discuss "The Relation of Consumers' Co-operation to the General Labor Movement."

H. V. NURMI and W. W. Regli are two of the chief accountants for consumers' co-operatives. The former has been head accountant and auditor for the Central Exchange stores for eight years, and he is in no small measure responsible for the fact that there are practically no failures among these stores during the past two or

three years. Mr. Regli is the younger accountant who has worked from the national office in New York for the past year, chiefly as auditor for co-operatives in the East.

MILO RENO, president, and A. E. Cotterill, secretary of the Farmers' Union of Iowa, are going to be very much on the job on Friday the 5th, when Co-operative Insurance is discussed (in the afternoon) and Co-operative Marketing is presented (in the evening). The fact that Iowa has a most successful farmers' life insurance mutual gives Mr. Reno the right to speak authoritatively on that subject.

ROY R. BERGENGREN, who speaks during the session on Co-operative Banking, is the national secretary of the Credit Union Extension Bureau, offices in Boston. Mr. Bergengren, more than any other one man in the field, is responsible for the new credit union laws now on the statute books of 25 of the states in the Union. His office also maintains a clearing house for information in all phases of the credit union work.

DRY SENATOR IN ILLINOIS HIT AS GRAFT GATHERER

The plea of Lowell B. Mason, dry, state senator from Oak Park, that the government reveal its evidence against him on a charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law before his fight for re-election is decided Tuesday, was granted in federal court. Mason and Major Percy Owen, one-time prohibition administrator of the Chicago district, are on trial together.

Taxed \$300 Each.

Stone testified that his first connection with the alleged conspiracy was made in 1924 when Frank Loveland, a wine dealer whose name has been brought into the trial repeatedly, complained to him that dealers were being taxed \$300 for each permit on the pretense that the money was to be used for political purposes. Loveland, Stone said, was willing to do that, but had been disturbed by a demand for \$5,000 in a lump sum.

"I advised him to quit paying out his money and told him I thought I could get permits for him in a legal way at a cost of not more than 3 cents a gallon," Stone continued.

The Grafters Agree.

"Not long after that Senator Mason came to my office, asked me what connection I had with the prohibition office and what my practice was. The upshot of our conversation was an agreement that I should look after the legal end of things while Mason used his political influence to gain entrance to the prohibition office."

Stone said that he then interviewed wine dealers he knew and arranged with them to get permits at \$300 each, the dealers to get the first shipment before they paid anything.

Dividing Up.

"The first time I went to Mason's office to divide up I carried \$3,000," the former administrator went on. "Mason had told me that I should not pay anything out myself, but that we would divide it ourselves. Pay day was to be every Wednesday, and I was to get \$50 as my share of each \$300 paid."

The latter two are former prohibition agents who also are under indictment in the alleged conspiracy.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE IV,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN.

TO unite the many nationalities employed in American industry, with their maze of different languages, religions, national prejudices, etc., into a solid, rebellious proletarian mass, constitutes a major problem in strike strategy. The most difficult phase of it is to unite the American-born workers with those who are foreign-born. (For practical purposes we will state the problem thus although, to be more accurate, it is to unite the Americans and the foreign-born workers of the earlier immigrations with those workers of the later immigrations.)

The Americans are mostly skilled workers. They commonly hold the best jobs and are favored in many ways by the employers. They are hard to organize. They strike badly and they scab easily. Their role in the struggles in the basic unorganized industries has been to shamelessly betray the militant foreign-born workers. This is the history of many great strikes in the textile, rubber, steel, packing, and other industries.

The Americans rationalize their class treason by a nationalistic contempt for the foreign-born, by charges that the latter are maneuvering to get the Americans' jobs, etc. The employers do all possible to intensify this nationalistic scabbery, and the ultra-patriotic trade union bureaucrats feed this chauvinistic maw.

This grave problem is a diminishing quantity. The barriers between the foreign born and native workers are breaking down. Immigration is practically shut off and few new foreign-born workers are coming into the industries. Those there now are learning the language and winning their way to the skilled jobs. In many cases Americans are entering the industries en masse as unskilled workers. Still more important, the children of the immigrants are growing up and going into the industries. Thoroughly Americanized, they are a real bridge between the American and foreign-born workers.

But the problem is still an exceedingly difficult one. It must be boldly met and solved. Educational propaganda and a loyal defense of the economic interests of the various language groups are the foundations of a successful policy. While adopting every technical device for meeting the special needs and difficulties of the respective nationalities among the strikers, such as language speakers and publicity, nationalistic demagoguery must be ruthlessly eliminated and the whole strike shot through with a true spirit of internationalism capable of shattering all national antipathies and prejudices and of uniting the strikers into an ideological whole so far as the strike aims are concerned.

The splendid international spirit of the Lawrence, Paterson, Passaic, and many other strikes conducted by the left wing show that the language and nationality difficulties can be overcome.

The strike strategist must especially understand the role of the young workers in great struggles in present-day American industry. As stated above, they are the bridges between the American and foreign-born workers. They are destined to play a continually more important role in mass strikes. In the strikes of the Passaic textile workers and the New York furriers they were the deciding factor. A successful strike strategy must include the systematic development of the youth as strike leaders.

WHITES AND BLACKS.

The unification of the Negroes and white workers into common struggles against their employers is an urgent task of our strike strategy. The Negro workers are a growing factor in the industries. In the packing industry they are a decisive element, and they are fast becoming so in many other industries.

The policy of the employers is to develop the Negroes as a great reserve army of strikebreakers. They refuse to give the Negroes employment in many industries and trades unless they come in as strikebreakers. They force them to accept the lowest wages and the most terrible working conditions. They leave no stone unturned to exploit the deep race antagonism between whites and blacks in order to force the Negro to scab. And in many great strikes, such as for example the 1919 steel strike, where at

least 50,000 Negroes were brought into the mills during the strike, they are only too successful.

The Negro intellectuals work hand in hand with the employers in carrying out this policy. So do the reactionary trade union leaders. Their policy of excluding Negroes from the unions, of barring their advance to better jobs in industry, and of generally feeding the race prejudices of the whites, dovetails exactly with the aim of the employers to drive the Negro worker into scabbery.

This program of the employers, the strike strategist must relentlessly combat. At all costs the Negro workers must be united with the whites to make common cause against the exploiters. But this can only be accomplished by complete suppression of race antagonism, and by a loyal defense of the Negro workers' interests. This is easier said than done.

The whites are stubborn in their prejudices, and it is not surprising that, after innumerable betrayals by reactionary trade union leaders and in view of the oppression they suffer from the whites on all sides, the Negro workers are suspicious of even the most sincere white union leaders and slow to hearken to their words. But this is no insuperable obstacle. More and more the Negro workers are realizing the necessity for trade union organization. The formation recently of the Brotherhood of Railway Porters is only one sign of many. Negroes are splendid strikers, as has been demonstrated time and again in the Miners' and other unions where the whites have given them half a chance to function as unionists.

The problem of uniting them firmly with the white workers will never be accomplished until they are admitted freely to all the unions, until the organized white workers remove every bar against their securing the better grades of work, until they are wholeheartedly received by the white workers as loyal proletarian comrades in the great struggle for working class emancipation. The strike strategist must never lose sight of the problem of the Negro worker in American industry.

UNEMPLOYED AND EMPLOYED.

The question of the unity of the unemployed with the em-

(To be continued)