

STREATOR MEET SHOWS REACTION STILL IN POWER

Progressive Measures Meet Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)
STREATOR, Ill., (Sept. 19.) — The convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor adjourned Saturday after having killed all resolutions of a progressive nature. The report of the resolutions committee was deliberately delayed by the machine until the last day's session, when all delegates were unwilling to listen to any debate and hundreds had already left for their homes on Friday.

Olander Chooses Fascism.
A resolution introduced by delegate Antonio Presi of the Granite Cutters, condemning fascism was amended to include Bolshevism, Communism, etc., by the committee. Victor Olander brazenly denounced the Soviet Union and declared that he preferred the black shirt government of fascist Italy to that of the workers' and peasants' of the Soviet Union.

Delegate Presi pointed out the difference between the two governments; that under Mussolini's rule all trade unions, which had numbered 2,500,000 members a few years ago, were completely destroyed, and that in Russia before the revolution there were no unions.

Quite A Difference.
"Today," said Presi, "there are 8,000,000 workers organized in trade unions in the Soviet Union and that ought to be proof enough for a labor gathering here to stop believing the lies in the capitalist press."

The solidarity shown by the Russian unions in the British strike was also brought out, but no argument, no matter how logical, could work against the prejudice aroused by Olander's lies, with all the machine's nicely arranged hostile demonstrations, so Presi was forced to cut his address short.

So-Called Progressives Dumb.
All so-called progressives and former socialists who professed formerly to believe in the recognition of the Soviet Union, failed miserably to show any sign of courage and what they were doing in Streator is hard to say.

The resolution calling upon the convention to support the Mexican labor movement against the reactionary clergy went the same way. The committee non-concurred with the resolution and referred the matter to the A. F. of L. convention.

Delegate Overgaard pointed out among boos and tremendous noise from the reactionaries, that such a stand would simply destroy the Pan-American Federation of Labor and that the American labor movement could not afford to play "neutral" like the Coolidge cabinet, but owed an obligation to the Mexican labor movement to support it in the struggle against American imperialism, with which the clerical forces were joined.

The main "struggle" in the convention took place over that part of President Walker's report which endorsed a list of candidates for the legislature on the old, capitalist parties.

Machine Opposes Labor Party.
Delegate Overgaard of the machinists flayed the report vigorously, pointing out that there was no more doubt in any worker's mind as to the rottenness of the two old, capitalist parties since the recent exposure of the slush fund investigations, and that it was high time to stop fooling with these parties and build a labor party in the state.

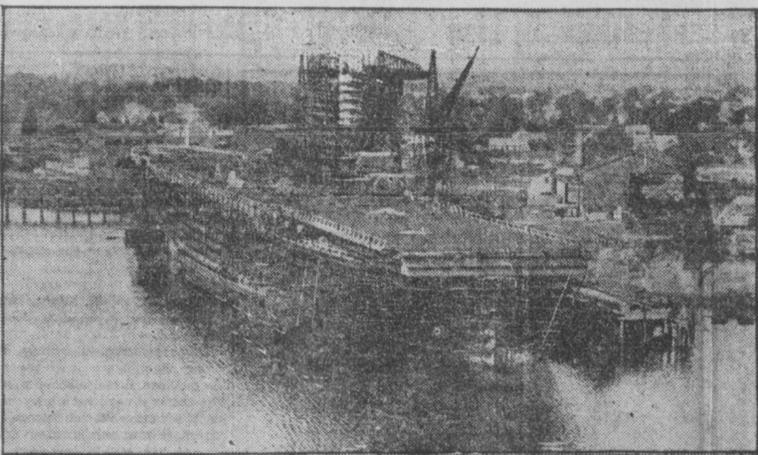
Walker headed the reactionary comeback, followed by Briggs of the Teamsters and A. B. Cline, once an I. W. O., now of the Auto Mechanics, with ridiculous fairy tales and personal attacks on Delegate Overgaard. The so-called progressives did not fight and only some 50 or 60 weak "nos" were registered.

The vote on the next convention city, on the Caraway affair and the question (already settled by the machine) of increasing the salaries of Walker and Olander from \$5,000 to \$6,500 took up the major energy of the convention. The climax of bouquet-throwing came with the withdrawal of Walker's opponent for re-election, East St. Louis was chosen as the next convention city.

ELECTION MEETING OF FURRIERS' LOCAL 45 POSTPONED TO SEPT. 22
A meeting of the Furriers' Local 45, scheduled to take place today to elect new officers has been postponed until next Wednesday, Sept. 22, at Ashland Auditorium West Room, 8 p. m. Progressive members are urged to attend this meeting to aid in electing a progressive administration for the union.

ATTENTION— NEW YORK COMRADES!
Make no engagement for Monday night, October 25th. An important event will take place. Watch for announcement.

Just a Small Part of the Program of Militarism



This huge new airplane carrier, the U. S. S. Lexington, being built in the Fore River Channel, Mass., able to carry scores of airplanes in its hold to be launched at any time from the spacious deck, rather soothes the scare stories circulated by the jingoes that the U. S. air development is lagging. This ship is so big that dredging operations will have to be undertaken to get it out of the channel when it slips off the ways. It has a draught of 28 feet. The channel at low tide is 22.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET REVEALS REACTIONARY LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)
took the floor and said that the passive representatives could tell the convention more about the strike than MacMahon, and moved they be given the floor. Gustav Deak of the Passaic local then spoke briefly, and without mentioning names refuted the slanders against the strikers made by MacMahon at Passaic.

"Any impartial investigation," said Deak, "would prove that it was the mill owners and their agents who used violence against us. We were deprived of every constitutional guarantee. All civil liberties vouchsafed under the constitution of the state of New Jersey and the United States were denied us. We have been brutally assaulted; we have had to have recourse to the law in order to compel Sheriff Nimmo to obey the law. The mill owners have imported thugs and gunmen and have subsidized the city and county officials and the police powers against us."

Hits at MacMahon's Lies.
"There is nothing new in all this. It has been the same old story of violence used against workers on strike that has been repeated in Passaic, as in Homestead, the Cour de Alenes, Logan county, West Virginia, and dozens of other battle grounds of the working class."

"Therefore we believe that any public statements blaming the Passaic strikers for the violence in Passaic will hurt our cause and will be misinterpreted so as to absolve the mill owners and the city, county and police officials who alone are responsible for all the violence and unlawful attacks upon persons and property of the Passaic textile workers."

Resents Imputation of Bad Faith.
"In joining the U. T. W. we wish to assure your convention that we did so without reservation. It was from the beginning our intention to organize and then affiliate with the main body of the labor movement—the A. F. of L. Last April we approached the U. T. W. and elected a committee to negotiate for affiliation and so notified your general officers. It is unfortunate that it should now be intimated that we had other motives."

"The history of our strike is an open book. This historic strike has been investigated by our country's most prominent labor leaders, publicists, journalists and statesmen. Our strikers have at all times and under the greatest provocation obeyed the law. At all times our strike committee and our leaders have counselled us to refrain from violence."

All Labor Involved.
"It is to the interest of the entire labor movement in general and to our own national body, the U. T. W., in particular, that relief and defense shall be maintained in order that our strike shall be won and not broken by starvation."

"But whether our joining the U. T. W. would have the effect of increasing such relief or not, we still would have joined hands with our brothers in the U. T. W. in the interests of unity in the textile industry."

Proud of Their Struggle.
"We place this statement before the convention in order to assure you of our single-minded and whole-hearted loyalty to the principles of the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W., and in order to make our record clear: a record that we are proud of and that will do honor to the great organization of which we are now a part."

This was quite a rebuke to the unspeakable attack of MacMahon and stood out in contrast to the reactionary speeches of the first two days of the convention, opened by MacMahon with a eulogy of "our government" and all capitalist institutions, condemnation of Communists as enemies of the labor movement and such rot.

The Army Welcomed.
In addition a colonel of the U. S. army, representing the National Defense League, spoke saying that the purposes of the army and the unions was the same. In response to such reactionary agitation, the convention adopted a motion to support the Citizens' Military Training camps.

In the discussion on Passaic, Smith of Philadelphia asked why Weisbord was forced to withdraw, if the union had no better man to put in his place. MacMahon said that Weisbord had written an article in The DAILY WORKER, was a college man and not a textile worker and didn't believe in God.

God Not an Issue.
Smith came back with the statement that many delegates present did not believe in god, and that religion and politics could not bar workers from membership, and Weisbord, even if he were a Communist, should have been retained as an organizer and advisor, as Weisbord had not opposed going into the U. T. W.

KLAN CHIEFTAIN HURLS DIRK AT ALIEN WORKERS

Knight of Night Shirt Takes on Big Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—No sooner had the predicted march of 75,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan thru the national capitol simmered down to a parade of only 15,000 than Imperial Wizard Evans disclosed the ominous fact that he is going to try to force an alien-registration bill thru congress. The first session of the national convention of the klan which followed the parade was marked by reactionary speeches by leaders whose names were kept secret. But at the next session Evans became the public spokesman for these ideas.

To Save the Nordics.
"To save America from alienism," is the first of his obscurantist slogans. By that he means "to prevent the mongrelization of our race and to promote a steady nationalism rather than to permit the strength of America to be dissipated thru an insipid cosmopolitanism."

In definite terms, Evans explained, this means the enactment of a law which will keep every alien under the official eye by means of compulsory registration at stated intervals. This is the scheme which Secretary of Labor Davis has advocated for the past five years without making any favorable impression upon congress. It is favored by the big non-union employers such as U. S. Steel.

Down With Melting Pot.
Next, the head of the klan proposed to bar all immigration of any kind so that America for the future would depend for her growth upon the human elements already here. The refuge of the oppressed of foreign lands and the melting pot of races and cultures would cease to be.

Third, he would establish protestantism as the unofficial but nevertheless actual state religion in America. This would be achieved by putting "the bible and the flag" into every school. By the bible he meant protestant religious instruction. One of the "hooded" speakers at the first session indicated that the klan would not tolerate modernism in bible teaching. While the klan would establish "absolute religious freedom" as a constitutional right, Evans said it would "remake and hold a sturdy protestantism" as the key to national destiny.

Woven thru these phrases was the general theme of political opportunism. The convention was told that the klan would use its power in every political contest, to elect its supporters and defeat men who did not stand for its national principles.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — (FP) — 20,000 additional cottonpickers will be employed in the Delta this season and arrangements have been made by J. H. Fallin, representative of the U. S. department of labor to bring in all the white tenant farmers. Negroes and Mexicans available.

FLORIDA HURRICANE WRECKS MIAMI; 75 DEAD, MANY BUILDINGS RAZED

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Meagre wireless reports reaching here from Florida say that Miami is in ruins and seventy-five persons are dead as the result of a ninety mile an hour hurricane that swept the Florida coast from the Bahamas and left a trail of death and wreckage.

The reports add that the strongest buildings in the down-town section of Miami were razed by the terrific wind while the streets are flooded and hundreds of boats have been beached.

ANNOUNCE CHOICE OF KOLLONTAI AS NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—The Soviet foreign office today officially announced the appointment of Mme. Kollontai as ambassador to Mexico.

Toilers Will Challenge "Open Shop Plan" of the Bosses in Hartford, Conn.

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HARTFORD, Conn.—(By Mail)—Walk down the main street of this industrial center of Connecticut and a huge sign on a giant building under construction hits you a striking blow in the face with the declaration:

"OPEN SHOP PLAN"
Great delight was displayed in the announcement that this was an "open shop" job of the Associated General Contractors of America. It screamed it.

This is the spirit of the employers not only in Hartford, and throughout Connecticut, but over all New England—bitter war against the workers.

This "open shop" pronouncement meant that all work done on this building job was non-union. Bent-O'Brien & Co., Hartford, were proclaimed as the general contractors, with Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, Mass., as the engineers.

But there was also the Baldwin, Stewart Electric Co. that wanted it known that it did business in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Charlotte, acting as an instrument in all of these places for the spread of "open shop" rule.

They all had slogans. The Baldwin-Stewart claim to fame was "Skill, Integrity, Responsibility," whatever all this means in bread and butter to the plundered working class. Not much!

Organized labor here numbers its members almost exclusively in the building trades. The unions here are very weak. The billboard blazoning "Open Shop Plan" sounds rather the tocsin of victory over rather than a threat against the working class.

As it was, here in Hartford, a physical culturist had secured the strategic spot, at the very entrance house of this great prison house of toil, where a few gathered to get a breath of fresh air before rushing back to the machine. He had studied his problem in advance and solved it.

On this occasion we had to be satisfied to distribute our literature to these Hartford workers "on the run." The eagerness with which they took this literature and carried it back into the shops with them, was sure indicating that they would read it. That is a beginning. Successful noonday factory meetings here will come.

The standards of opposition to the "open shop plan" of the employers will be lifted triumphantly in time.

CALLES SENDS BIG ARMY TO FIGHT YAQUIS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.—Fifteen thousand troops were being mobilized against the Yaqui Indians, reported in violent revolt, instigated by the church.

The original war department estimate was that 5,000 men would be sufficient for the campaign, but this number is now considered too small, the government being desirous of swift and decisive results.

Entrenched Themselves.
In former campaigns against the Yaquis where smaller bodies of men were dispatched the Indians usually succeeded in entrenching themselves thoroughly, thus ensuring a long-drawn out campaign without decisive outcome.

The whereabouts of General Obregon and his fate are still obscure. One report has it that the statements earlier in the week that General Obregon had been besieged and then relieved, were erroneous.

No Word From Obregon.
Apparently no direct word has been received from General Obregon, since it was reported that General Manzo's troops had relieved him.

According to one version now in circulation General Manzo's troops failed to actually relieve General Obregon, but merely joined with the troops defending him and were last reported still giving battle to the Yaquis.

Six Bandits Killed.
Six bandits have paid with their lives for the kidnapping and killing of Jacob Rosenthal, American business man of Woodmere, N. Y., according to a government statement today.

Unofficial statements declared that as many as fourteen bandits had been executed or killed during the fighting between the bandits and troops.

Taken to Kidnaping Scene.
Three bandits, who had been held as suspects, were taken to the scene of the kidnapping to act as guides. Twenty other bandits swooped down from the hills and attempted to effect their release. In the fighting that ensued, the three bandits attempted to escape and were killed.

SACCO DEFENSE SAYS EVIDENCE WAS WITHHELD

(Continued from page 1)
ther it is a republic or any other form of government," declared Thompson. The prosecutor had previously declared that the government must hide its secrets to combat revolution.

"What I want to leave with the court here is that there are secrets admittedly concealed by the United States government," said Thompson. "That's what I want to leave with the court here. And that is basis for the granting of a new trial."

Suppress Testimony.
Thompson charged there had been a suppressing of testimony for the beginning to the end of the trial. Judge Thayer announced that it would be several weeks before he would render his decision. If it is adverse as many who have followed the case locally admit it will be, then the demand for a new trial will be fought up to the higher courts.

State Under Heavy Fire.
By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press.)

DEHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—Thruout the hearing on the final motion of Sacco and Vanzetti for a new trial, William G. Thompson, defense counsel, has emphasized the fact that he urged joint examination by both sides of all witnesses to forestall disagreement as to what was said or occurred. In contending that this would have been the only fair procedure, Thompson strongly implied the state and implies that its representatives were not seeking the truth but rather to save their case.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Dudley Ranney is not blamed by Thompson. Responsibility is placed at the door of his superior, Dist. Atty. Winfield Wilbar, and State Atty. Gen. J. R. Benton. Benton never called for joint examination and Wilbar flatly refused such procedure.

Former District Attorney Frederick Katzmann and his assistant Harold Williams who prosecuted Sacco and Vanzetti in the trial in 1921 are particularly assailed by Thompson. Williams is now U. S. attorney and could certainly urge that the Boston files of the U. S. department of justice be shown to Thompson if there were nothing there to clear the defendants. Neither Williams nor Katzmann deny the affidavits of former federal agents Fred Weyand and Lawrence Letherman.

Katzmann is charged with paying his part of a bargain with the federal agents in the murder frame-up by egging Sacco on to give a long speech on his radical views while on the stand. Thompson says this was done in the hope that Sacco would give information which the federal men could use against friends of the defendants. That spies were used against Sacco after his arrest is not disputed by the state. Sacco justly feared the first approaches of Madeiros, the Portuguese from Providence, who sent a note to the convicted Italian while both were in jail here, saying that he, Madeiros, was in the gang which committed the South Braintree payroll murders which had been laid to Sacco and Vanzetti.

Condemns Government Agents.
Thompson unsparringly condemns the government agents "who were plotting for money against an unprotected woman with two children and who played on the hysteria of some men and women about reds. (The Palmer red raids occurred in spring, 1920, when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.)"

"I leave it to the judgment of mankind whether Sacco was justified in bearing spies," declared Thompson, "and whether or not an American can face the world knowing officials of his government can do that sort of thing. Courage to convict Sacco and Vanzetti? Moral courage is that required to acquit these men." Once he insisted that it looked as if the state wanted to execute Sacco and Vanzetti rather than face the facts fairly and convict those really guilty of the payroll murders.

Queen Marie Coming in Oct.
PARIS, Sept. 17.—Queen Marie of Roumania will sail for the United States early in October, the Roumanian legation announced today.

Bishop Brown's New Book
The whereabouts of General Obregon and his fate are still obscure. One report has it that the statements earlier in the week that General Obregon had been besieged and then relieved, were erroneous.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Speaks Before N. Y. I. L. D. Wednesday
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A general membership meeting of all members of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th street.

Baron, local secretary and delegate to the national conference of the I. L. D., will give her report about the conference held in Chicago.

The newly elected national chairman of the International Labor Defense, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, will speak. No member should fail to attend.

LASZLO KULERAR

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Lazio Kulerar, member of the Workers (Communist) Party and president of the Milwaukee Branch of the Workers' Sick and Death Benefit and Educational Federation No. 31 died leaving a wife and three children. Petras of Chicago is to speak at his funeral.

Bishop Brown's New Book



"MY HERESIES"

An autobiography of Bishop Brown.
Just Received in Attractive Clothbound Edition
\$2.00

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

I. P. LAUNCHES ELECTION DRIVE HERE SEPT. 22

Engdahl and Dunne to Speak

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Daily Worker and candidate for governor from the state of Illinois on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket...

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

The Election Campaign is on with a bang! Thruout the country, in towns large and small, the Workers (Communist) Party has sent its speakers to tell the workers and the farmers the truth about the issues in the present elections...

KANSAS CITY TALK BEGINS WOLFE'S TOUR

Starts "Swing Round Circle"

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for United States congressman on the Workers Party ticket speaks in Kansas City tonight as the first step in a national tour under the auspices of the party...

Illinois Voters to Pass Judgment On Three Propositions

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—Certification of three special questions to be passed upon by voters in the November election has been made by Secretary of State Emerson...

The propositions are: (1) A proposal to authorize the lease of the Illinois and Michigan canal and its right of way...

Well, Somebody Had to Get Married; So Mabel Volunteered

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—According to reports in the Hollywood Film colony, movie actor Lew Cody and Miss Normand entertained an opera singer and her accompanist at Cody's Beverly Hills home one night...

U. S. Offers Mediation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The American government, acting thru Admiral Julian Latimer, has proposed a truce in the Nicaraguan civil war...



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Early in the year, while America was getting into the war, the people of Russia had overthrown their Tsar and set up a republic. That had pleased most people in America; it was much pleasanter to be allied with a republic...

Who were these leaders? It was enough for America to note that a horde of them, who had been hiding in Switzerland, were loaded into a sealed train by the German government...

Dad, as a good American, believed his newspapers. He considered that this "Bolshevik revolution" was the most terrible event that had happened in the world in his life-time...

Dad would read paragraphs out of the papers, details of the horrors that were happening in Russia—literally millions of people slaughtered, all the educated and enlightened ones...

The problem came home to him, because he had to decide as to his own duty in this world crisis. This was his last year in school; then he would be old enough for the draft...

He went to Eunice in his mood of high seriousness, to explain how the burden of the task of saving civilization had fallen upon their shoulders. She told him yes, she had been realizing it...

But this sober mood did not last long with Eunice. A couple of days later she was invited to a Belgian orphans' ball, and when Bunny insisted that he had to study, she threatened to go with Billy Chalmers...

But then came Christmas, and the shrewd and persistent Dad arranged a series of temptations—a big turkey, and Ruth to cook it, and two new wells coming in, to say nothing of the quail calling over the hills at sunset...

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

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

Pennsylvania.—The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks. Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills...

Colorado.—Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers. Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey...

Illinois.—J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district...

New York.—Governor, Benjamin Gitlow. Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz...

J. LOUIS ENGDahl BEN GITLOW C. E. RUTHENBERG

Table listing candidates and their roles for various states: Michigan, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Illinois, New York, etc.

WEINSTONE

Table listing candidates for various states: Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc.

REBECCA GRECHT

Table listing candidates for various states: Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, etc.

Schedule

Table listing dates and locations for Wolfe's tour: Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Astoria, Tacoma, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc.

District 8 Active Group Meets Tuesday

That there has been a recent increase in activities within the Chicago party units is primarily due to the initial work of the activation group which has been organized by decision of the last district conference held on August 29...

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH Official organ of the Young Communist International HAS JUST ARRIVED! Single Copy 15 Cents

WORKERS OF DETROIT! Did you vote for Groesbeck under the illusion that you were voting the labor ticket? HEAR J. LOUIS ENGDahl Editor of The Daily Worker "The Workers and the Old Parties" TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, at 8 P. M.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE IS COMING TO LOS ANGELES! BERTRAM D. WOLFE Director of the Workers' School in New York will address a POLITICAL MEETING SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926 at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

DELEGATES FROM PASSAIC ATTEND N. Y. CONVENTION

U. T. W. Greets Strikers from New Local

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Hope for the organization of the textile industry with its million members glimmered into the twenty-fifth annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America with the entrance of five credentialed members from the Passaic strike zone. The five members who took their seat among their 126 brothers and sisters represent the ten thousand new members in the new Passaic local Union No. 1603.

From Basio Section.
The significance of the new Passaic local is that it has come from the basic part of the industry in which the union has been weakest. Before the Passaic strikers were welcomed into the international the general organization consisted mainly of skilled workers in the highly specialized textiles but had comparatively few members in the basic cloth making divisions of woollens and worsteds and cottons—comparatively few, that is, as compared with the unorganized.

The hope now is that with Passaic as a starter a vigorous union drive may in the coming years clinch the woolen and worsted workers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Fifty thousand more of these would give the union a powerful grip on this division of the industry. And it success can be gained in a large way in woollens and worsteds then why not the numerically larger division of cotton manufacturing.

Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Uphosters Weavers, and other skilled craftsmen who have been in the union for years welcomed Gustav Deak, chairman of the Passaic strike committee, and his fellows warmly. And they listened with interest to speakers who told of the human and industrial necessity of bringing the vast masses of cotton and woolen workers into the union fold.

Window Cleaners Deny 'Soviet' Charge; Only Fight the Open Shop

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Paul Krat, business agent of Local 8 of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, at 217 East 6th street, denies charges that the window cleaning company run by his organization is on a Soviet basis or that it has any connection with Moscow. This concern, the Mincola Window Cleaning Company, was chartered by the state as a corporation. It was organized to be used as a weapon against the open shop by taking business from such shops and thus compelling them to employ union labor.

Mr. Fink, manager of the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association, was a former business agent of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. In 1919 he betrayed the workers in a strike called at that time and became manager of the employers' association.

The union is not disturbed by the charges and it is expected that about 1,500 window cleaners of New York and Brooklyn will go out on strike October 1 unless the employers meet the demands of the workers.

Boston Waitresses Get Starvation Wage

BOSTON—(FP)—Waitress conditions in Boston are among the worst in the country, reports Bee Tumber, international organizer for the hotel and restaurant employees union. There are 3,000 waitresses in Boston, she said, and the average get only \$3 a week in wages and have to depend on tips. Where wages are better the rules sometimes forbid tips and girls are compelled to pay for their own meals.

In contrast, said the organizer, "in Los Angeles, waitresses get on the average \$17 for an 8-hour day; in San Francisco \$20 a week; in Chicago \$18; Cleveland \$15; St. Louis \$15; Detroit \$16; New York \$15 in union restaurants and \$12 on the average in others." All in addition to tips.

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

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.)

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

Honor vs. Rubber.

President Coolidge, apparently, has gone over to the rubber interests which want to hold the Philippines as a rubber plantation. His special commissioner, Carmi Thompson, member of the infamous Ohio gang, from the beginning has been trying to prove a case and not conduct a fair investigation. The young Firestone, according to the newspapers, has been telling the president that the rubber corporation should be allowed to control as much as 500,000 acres—well over 700 square miles instead of the 2,500 acres to which holdings are now limited. Nothing of the sort is necessary for the successful growing of rubber; 2,500 acres is a lot of land and it would be far better for the Philippines to see a slower development of rubber plantations, perhaps on the co-operative principle, than to see them delivered over to foreign capitalists. Anyway, we cannot get a bit excited about our dependence on British rubber growers. Short of a war with

Great Britain which is unthinkable, we shall usually be able to buy British or Dutch rubber as cheap as American interests will permit us to buy American owned rubber. There is no shortage in the production of rubber and in the long run over-development of rubber plantations will send prices of rubber up, not down. If the rubber interests get their way, it's a safe bet that within a few years, they will be forming a kind of international trust to control the price of rubber together with the very people against whom they are now arousing the American consumer. This has been the history of the steel trade. Anyway, the facts show that British rubber growers are not nearly as responsible for American prices as our American producers. If we sell our honor in the Philippines for the sake of rubber plantations we will not even collect our thirty pieces of silver.

—Vermillion County (Illinois) Star, Aug. 26.

New Jersey Labor Elects New State Federation Heads

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 19.—After 17 years' service as secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Henry F. Hillers was defeated here for re-election by Hugh Reilly. Both men live in Newark. Opposition to Hillers grew from criticism by union men of his directing of a two-day strike of brewers in Newark last spring, it was reported.

Other officers elected were: Arthur A. Quinn of Sewaren, president; E. J. Reid of Newark, first vice-president; Thomas E. Ames, Millville, second vice-president; J. J. Buckley, Jersey City, treasurer. Camden will be the scene of the federation's 1927 convention.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Members of the cloth, hat, cap and millinery workers' union in San Francisco will share in a raise of \$2 to \$3 a week under new national agreement. The workers also secured a 40-hour week, beginning July 1927.

Judge Tyranny Is Stimulus to Canadian Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MONTREAL—(FP)—Item injunctions restraining Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from picketing Society Brand Clothes Ltd., Intl. Tailoring Co. Ltd. and Samuel Hart & Co., firms still fighting strikes, have been granted by Montreal courts. Damage suits against the union have been instituted, the Society Brand claiming they have suffered a loss of \$15,000, the Hart Co. \$10,000, the Intl. Tailoring Co. \$3,000.

The Amalgamated, after a brief strike, signed up firms doing about 90% of the trade. The Montreal Daily World has been publishing stories denouncing the three firms holding out for miserable treatment of employees before the strike.

This is the first time a union in eastern Canada has faced an action for damages on account of picketing.

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

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

PORTERS' UNION PAYS DIVIDENDS ON UNION DUES

Pullman Profits Show More Wages Justified

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Pullman porters received 200% dividends on their union dues in the first year's existence of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, says a circular issued by that organization.

The wage increase of 8% a year adds \$64.80 to the annual income, or a net total of \$42.80 after deducting \$22 for the \$10 initiation fee and the \$12 annual dues.

The wage increase was granted by the company for the purpose of allaying discontent the Brotherhood was mobilizing. But the Brotherhood tells the workers that much more is due them. In the 11 months ending June the Pullman company net income was \$10,143,500 as against \$8,347,636 the year before.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Moving Picture Operators' Union notifies theaters in the Negro section of Harlem that Negro union operators must receive the union scale. Some houses were attempting to pay less to the black operators.

Dixie Typos Compel Proprietor to Crawl

DURHAM, N. C.—(FP)—Union workers on the Durham Morning Herald gave E. T. Rollins, its president, an object lesson in shop control the other day.

Rollins, strolling thru the composing room, removed from the linotype machines, stones and cases the union cards of the workers, who were told to keep their cards out of sight.

Notice was served Rollins that unless the cards were allowed to stay where they could be seen the printers would walk out. In a few minutes he yielded. The Herald employs union workers, but has never made a contract with the union. Its policy has all along been hostile to organized labor.

A strike of union workers on the Herald looms, following the action of Rollins in employing a nephew who is not a union member.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Origin and Growth of the Co-operative Wholesale Society

IN our last chapter we noted the steady expansion of the distributive store movement from 1844-62. This, with the difficulties created by private wholesalers and the desire for unadulterated foods, led to the need for a wholesale agency. First attempts—including that by the Rochdale Society—met with failure. The federal form, which alone could be successful, had to await the sanction of the law. This was obtained by the act of 1862, which allowed one society to hold shares in another.

Early Attempts at Federation.
Amongst the early attempts was that of the Owenite societies which started a wholesale society in 1831; it went out of existence in 1833. A central co-operative agency was commenced by the Christian Socialists, in 1850 in London. Its decease occurred in 1856. The Rochdale Society experiment was the commencement of a wholesale departure in 1865. The main cause of its failure was the jealousy of neighboring societies, who could not see why the Rochdale Society should have the monopoly of such a department.

After several preliminary informal meetings and conferences, including also a considerable amount of publicity, such as the article in the Co-operator by its editor, Henry Pittman, stating, "Sooner or later we shall be compelled to import articles for consumption, as well as for manufacture, and a union of the various societies in existence will best enable it to be done," a conference held at Oldham at Christmas, 1862, decided to establish a wholesale agency on the following plan:—"An office to be opened at Liverpool or Manchester; none but co-operative societies to be allowed to become shareholders or purchasers; the business to be conducted for ready money; goods to be bought only to order, and to be invoiced at cost price, a small commission to be charged to defray the working expenses; societies to pay their own carriage; the capital to be raised by every society taking up shares in proportion to the number of its members."

The name of the new organization, enrolled in August, 1863, was the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Industrial and Provident Society (name changed to the Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1873), and business was commenced in 1864, in Manchester.

Constitution of C. W. S.
It will thus be seen that the C. W. S. is constituted like other societies, but its members are not individuals but societies. Twelve "original members" were, however, enrolled, who each took up one five-shilling share. When the amending act of 1867 annulled the limitation of investment by societies—the act of 1862 imposed the same limit of investment on societies (£200) as the act of 1852 had imposed on individual co-operators—no further individuals were admitted. The new rule of 1868 definitely restricted membership to registered societies and similar corporate bodies.

The original intention of selling only at cost price, merely charging a small commission, was abandoned after six months' working. The ordinary system of buying at one price and selling at another was then adopted, the net profits being divided among shareholders in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

The Rochdale group bore the brunt of the arduous initial work of establishing the Wholesale Society. William Cooper, regarded by Holyoake "as the drudge of co-operations," received £8 in 1867 for four years' strenuous work. He died in harness in Glasgow, between 1864-68, to discuss the advisability of starting either a separate Wholesale Society for Scotland or a branch of the English Wholesale Society. The suggestion to establish a branch was negatived by the English society, with the result that the S. C. W. S. was founded in 1868, on similar lines to the C. W. S.

C. W. S. Production.
As capital and members increased, inevitably the Wholesale Societies were driven into production. The first venture was a biscuit and confectionery works at Crumpsall, Manchester, purchased in 1873. This was followed by boot manufacturing at Leicester, in 1873, soap-making at Durham in 1874, and since then an extension to a great diversity of goods.

Losses have been sustained by both Wholesale Societies by investment in shares or loans with co-operative productive associations or with working-class joint stock companies. In 1874, an investment was made in a co-operative iron works at Glasgow. It collapsed with a loss to the S. C. W. S. of £10,000. The losses of the C. W. S. in various ventures amounted to \$66,000, these being finally written off in 1876.

The acquisition of a transport fleet commenced with the chartering of the S. S. Pioneer, in 1876, to run between Goolis and Boulogne. The C.

W. S. Pioneer was the first merchant vessel to reach the port of Manchester from overseas, at the opening of the Manchester ship canal in 1894. The C. W. S. took up shares to the amount of £20,000 in this project. The present strength of the C. W. S. fleet is four steam vessels and ten lighters. C. W. S. Banking and Land Ownership.
Until 1876 co-operative banking was blocked by the law. The loan and deposit department opened in 1872, was transformed into the bank department by this 1876 amendment of the law. In 1924, the number of current accounts is as follows: Co-operative societies, 1,026; trade unions and friendly societies, 8,533; clubs and other mutual organizations, 3,264; individuals, 4,646—total, 17,469. In addition to the foregoing there are 332 deposit accounts of trade unions and friendly societies who do not require current accounts. There are 51 distributive co-operative societies not banking with the C. W. S.

From purchase of produce to the production of foodstuffs was a logical development. Up to 1871 societies were barred from holding and dealing freely in land but now, besides 50,000 acres of tea plantations in Southern India, Ceylon, and Assam, estates have been acquired in England, commencing with the purchase of the Roden estate, Salop, in 1896. The following diagram compares the total acreage owned, with the total acreage of Great Britain and the "cultivable" acreage.

On a circular diagram not here reproduced the central dot representing the co-op. estates has been enlarged 2.5 per cent to make it visible. This illustration gives some idea of the immensity of the task of winning the land for the people by this co-operative method. To give another illustration; the biggest cereal growing farm in Goldham, averaging about 4,000 quarters a year—thereby producing 5,000 sacks of flour in a total C. W. S. output of over 3,000,000 sacks a year. That is out of every 600 sacks of C. W. S. flour, the biggest C. W. S. wheat farm provides only one sack.

Total acreage 56,000,000
Cultivable 33,000,000
Co-op estates 35,000

Fifty Years' Growth.
The growth of the C. W. S. is most strikingly illustrated by a contrast of the following balance sheets:

First C. W. S. Balance sheet,
April 30th, 1864:

Share Capital (50 soc. members)	999
Sales (Seven weeks' working)	5,962
Fixed Stock	58
Stock in Trade	340
Reserve funds
Total Liabilities	1,321
120th Balance Sheet, December 22nd, 1923:	
Share Capital (1,192 Society Members)	5,673,245
Sales (26 weeks' working)	34,504,861
Nominal value of Land,

Buildings, etc. 10,568,992
Stock in Trade 8,034,493
Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds 6,100,000
Total Liabilities 47,777,211

The C. W. S. is continually reiterating the need for more trade and loyalty from its membership, and that this is no new problem, is shown by an extract from the report of 1864:

"By referring to the accompanying balance sheet it will be seen that 50 societies have joined our federation; these societies represent a constituency of 17,545 members, and are doing an aggregate weekly business of £9,500. At least £2,000 of this sum is expended in the purchase of commodities in which we deal, yet we have only been favored with a business of £5,900 in seven weeks. How is this? Is it because the members of the various societies are opposed or indifferent to our new enterprise? That cannot be, as it is the creation of their own delegates, and they have also found the capital to enable it to operate. Is it the fault of the committees? By no means, as they can have no interest in allowing their capital to be frittered away in making good the deficiency in our working expenses. Where the chief obstacle lies, therefore, is plain, and it is for the members of societies to say how long success shall be postponed. Many societies have already testified to the advantage they have derived from our operations. Still greater benefits are in store, if we are only true to ourselves, and are determined that the general interests of co-operation shall not be sacrificed to the prejudice or antagonism of individuals."

The English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, in 1922, together had 1,465 society members, £31,658,677 in share and loan capital (£2,935,148) besides in reserve fund, employed 40,574 persons, paying £5,766,529 in wages and salaries for the year. This averages out at a little under 85 shillings per week, taking all employees, managerial as well as manual, into account. There are 32 directors of the C. W. S. who receive as salaries £722 10s. each per annum. An allowance is also made for expenses.*

Quarterly meetings of the shareholder societies' delegates are held at the branches and at Balloon street, Manchester. In a supposedly democratic organization this question sometimes arises—has the private member of a shareholding distributive society any more direct control over the conduct of the C. W. S. than he has, say, over the control of the state? As a matter of fact democratic control of the wholesales is a mere name.

*It was something of a shock to see in the press a year or two ago that the late Mr. Robert Holt, Rochdale, formerly a C. W. S. director, left £25,132, 10s. 6d. to the Pioneer!

RED BEACH—A CO-OPERATIVE CAMP

By J. O. RANKIN.

CLEVELAND, O.—On June 15 my wife, baby and myself started for camp. After a ride of two hours east from Cleveland we reached one of nature's beauty spots on Lake Erie and here a sign told us that we were at the much talked of place called Red Beach. Here I headed the flivver right into the woods from which thru a cluster of trees the sandy beach was visible for miles. Here were a lot of people in bathing and enjoying themselves as if they never had any worry of any kind. I started to make a wooden floor and screen door when one of the comrades in a tent near by asked us if we wanted a little help because he was a carpenter by trade. With his help it didn't take long before we had everything in order.

Next morning about six a neighbor and I went fishing to take in some lines he had put out the night before. In forty-five minutes we returned with a half bushel basket full of nice, fresh jumping fish. After taking all we can use for ourselves we always give the rest away to other comrades. Thru this system everybody always has all the fish that they can eat. This cuts down the grocery bill every week. The grocer, baker and milkman come to the camp every day. We have installed city water; built two bath houses and one rowboat for common use.

Secure Lease.
This year we secured a three-year lease at \$200 per season which we consider cheap for such a large and beautiful piece of lake frontage.

This season we had about forty tents with lots of room to spare. Both bath houses are heated every day thruout the season. The chopping of wood and other communal work is done on certain days decided on by the campers themselves. That day the men all go to work together until it is finished. This promotes the spirit of cooperation, working together for a common cause.

Own Tools.
This commune owns all the necessary tools such as lumberjack saw, ax,

washbottle, tub, washboards, a lantern and a dozen pails.

The rules of the camp are made at a meeting of at least one delegate from every tent.

After dividing all expenses they amount to six dollars per tent per season. Just a mile away business men rent cottages for \$250 and up per season.

Picnics.
About every two weeks some section of the Finnish Federation holds a picnic on our grounds. Then we sure have a good time. Of course all the campers help the city comrades all they can. On picnic days the campers don't do any cooking for themselves because we can get food so cheap at the picnic.

Help To Party.
These picnics are usually run together with a Saturday night dance at a near-by town. All proceeds are used for party activity. These picnics are not only socially successful but sometimes we make as high as two hundred dollars on a picnic and dance.

Thru this system we do only help the party financially but keep it intact during the summer months.

About September the fifteenth, we pack up our tents and store them at a near-by farm ready again for the next campaign season.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA?
Room for three passengers to San Francisco by auto. To leave soon from Chicago. Expense light. Address P. B. Cowdery, c/o Daily Worker.

Eight Workers Die as Explosion Closes Kansas City Tunnel



An explosion of dynamite during the construction of a new water tunnel under the Missouri River at Kansas City trapped eight men in a central section of the tunnel, all of whom died from asphyxiation. Photos show two views of the helpless crowd at the mouth of the tunnel. In the upper photo George Creek, a volunteer rescue worker, is seen stretched out recovering from the explosion. It was impossible to reach any of the victims until long after they had died.

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The Daily Worker Must Be Saved

There is only one working class daily paper published in the English language in the United States and that is THE DAILY WORKER. This statement may be contested by those who are aware of the existence of the Milwaukee Leader and the Seattle Union Record, but even a cursory perusal of those sheets will convince the reader that they are no more proletarian in character than the Hearst press.

The Milwaukee Leader depends on advertising revenue for its existence, therefore it caters to the interests that provide the revenue, and its pages are doctored to appeal to the type of mind that demands sensationalism. Intimate stories of human frailties, rather than constructive news of working class efforts is the menu that the Milwaukee Leader lays before its clients. It is socialist in name, but in name only.

The Seattle Union Record has the Hearst press looking sick as a competitor in the business of serving up salacity to the public. It has lost every vestige of its original labor character and contains no more labor news than the average capitalist newspaper.

THE DAILY WORKER, it must be admitted by friend and foe, has no other concern except to serve the working-class movement. While it aims to interest the mass of workers it does not cater to the low levels of taste developed by the sensation mongering capitalist press.

Neither does THE DAILY WORKER depend on advertising for revenue. The business elements know that our paper is the enemy of everything they stand for. Even had our circulation reached the point where considerations of profits might outweigh anti-revolutionary prejudices it is doubtful if the merchants and manufacturers would subsidize THE DAILY WORKER by advertising. Even such a conservative labor paper as the London Daily Herald is practically boycotted by the big advertisers, outside of a nationally known firm that specializes in purging the population. The circulation of the Daily Herald is near half a million, which means that it is read by approximately 2,500,000. Yet, because it is a labor paper the business men are class conscious enough to give their advertising to papers that stand for the capitalist system.

THE DAILY WORKER depends for its support ENTIRELY on the working class. Subscriptions and donations are its visible means of support. The present campaign to raise \$50,000 must go over the top if the American workers are to have a daily that will fight for them and give them a lead.

Rivera Is Sitting on a Tack

There is an old saying that liars can figure but that figures cannot lie. This is only a half truth. Figures in the hands of a capable liar can work wonders with the facts. Ask Primo de Rivera.

After a couple of revolts came near dynamiting Primo out of his dictatorial chair, the gentleman devised a way of giving his autocratic regime the color of legality. So he took a leaf out of the political text book of the United States and started a referendum, a novel one to be sure but a referendum, nevertheless.

Only those who favored Rivera's rule could vote. The opposition could attend the bull fight for all Rivera cared.

Almost seven million votes out of a possible total of thirteen millions cast their votes for the dictatorship. This looked pretty good to de Rivera. But no sooner were the votes counted than half a dozen healthy looking rebellions were reported and now King Alfonso is considering throwing up his job and taking a position with a salary attached as an attraction in one of the Greenwich Village freak restaurants.

To parody a once popular ditty, we ask de Rivera: "Why do you hurl those figures at us when they don't mean what they say?"

The Double Standard

Rumors are floating around Washington that the state department is considering taking advantage of the murder of a wealthy American capitalist by a bandit gang, to issue an ultimatum to the Mexican government demanding protection for American tourists.

Citizens of foreign countries are killed in the United States quite frequently and should a foreign government threaten the United States with reprisals because of those incidents considerable indignation would be registered by our editors, statesmen and near-statesmen.

At the time Jacob Rosenthal was kidnaped it was generally conceded that one of the main objects of the plot was to discredit the Calles administration, and to prove to the United States that the Mexican government was unable to guarantee life and property in the country.

Whatever may be the motive of the kidnaping, besides a desire on the part of a few bandits to get rich quick, the department of state will have to develop considerable ingenuity in order to be able to make a threatening attitude towards Mexico go down with the workers and farmers of the United States.

Rewarding the Lame

"Lame Duck" Lenroot of Wisconsin will be "taken care of" by President Coolidge, since the Wisconsin republican voters tied the race to him in the primaries. Lenroot was a loyal supporter of the Coolidge administration in the senate. He led the fight for the world court. So well did he succeed that the Wisconsin voters figured he would make a nice decoration for the political scrap heap.

The capitalist class usually reward their servants. If they did not do this the incentive to serve them would not be so tempting. "Progressives" who turn reactionary for a price might think several times about deserting their principles if they believed that an election defeat would leave them jobless as well as honorless.

Among the positions available to "Lame Duck" Lenroot are: a seat on a federal bench; the attorney generalship or a job as ambassador to a first class power. Outside of wounded pride and disappointed ambition Lenroot will not have any reason to curse the day he was born.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue.)
IN the present case: What is the number of undertakings yielding this profit of 319 to 585 million roubles? There are 323,855 such undertakings. If we assume that it costs about 80 roubles monthly to maintain a family (here of course I may be greatly in error, but it is an error which can be easily corrected on one side or the other), this means a sum of about 1,000 roubles yearly. Thus 323 million roubles are consumed, and these 323 millions of "consumed" roubles must be deducted from the 400 millions of the gross profits; if we are to reach the actual accumulation fund of the private capitalists. This sum cannot therefore be compared for a moment with those figures expressing the net profits of our industry. When we calculate the net profits of our industry, we reckon our accumulation fund only, that is, the sums which can be employed for further expanding industry; we do not calculate the costs of maintenance of the technical staff, of the requisite apparatus, etc. But as soon as private capital is concerned, then the accumulation fund, that is the net profit which can be employed for enlarging the undertaking, is merged in the gross profits. This one correction alone suffices to throw quite another light on the actual comparative forces.

I HAVE examined a large quantity of correspondence from the provinces on the growth of private capital in these different districts. In the Leningrad district (this is the one extreme) private capital has for instance been steadily retreating during the whole time, and its importance decreases from day to day. There are other parts of our union in which private capital has won further positions of late. The greatest strengthening of the position of private capital has taken place in Ukraine. But even here, where private capital has grown at the greatest speed, it has just reached the level of 1924, our severe pressure upon it in 1923 having forced it to retreat. We have now loosened the reins again a little, so that private capital is beginning to press forward, and at the most dangerous point of its attack it has regained the level of 1924. Thus matters stand at present.

TURNING to our state economies, communal undertakings, and co-operatives, we find the net proceeds of our socialized economic enterprises to have been 1025 million roubles in the year 1924-25; in the economic year 1925-26 the sum will probably be 1586 millions (the final calculation is not yet finished, so I can only take the probable figure.) This is clear profit. Thus if we accept the most favorable estimate of the gains of private capital, as calculated by Kutler, first correcting the amount in the manner described above, by deducting the amount of capital consumed by private capital from its net profits, then we shall see that our state economies are established on a firm basis, and give no cause of anxiety as to the future of our development towards a socialist state of society. I believe that the further progress of our economics is bound to strengthen our position.

WE must not forget that we have already proved our maneuvering capacity in this sphere. A few years ago, quite a comparatively short time ago, we exercised pressure upon private capital, and began to supplant it with extraordinary rapidity; as soon as we saw that we had drawn the reins a little too tight, we loosened them again. It has been seen that we are able to do this. These repeated tactics for the control of private capital have shown clearly that our state power is fully able to regulate at will, and that, should actual danger arise from private capital, we can at once apply the lever of our credit system—as we have already done before—the lever of our railway transport, of our taxation apparatus, and of our whole economic apparatus, and thus rapidly push aside private capital if needs be.

THE present controversy within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is neither a sign—nor will it be the cause—of a retreat of the revolution. Quite the contrary. It is clear indication of its victorious onward march.

To give a clear understanding as well of the present problems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy over the solution of these problems, we are publishing here with a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the functionaries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Communist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the lies about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

THE existing relations of class forces show us where to apply the necessary levers at any given moment. We see for instance that private capital has now turned its attention to the villages. This must stimulate us to strengthen our own position there. We see that only recently private capital was using our state credit to too great an extent. Here we had to apply pressure. We see that we can learn from private capital how to increase the rapidity of circulation, for we observe that the means of private capital circulate much more quickly than our means in the more unwieldy and bureaucratic state institutions. Here pressure must be exercised to accelerate circulation. We see that private capital exploits the investor, especially the contractors with whom it deals, and attracts outside capital with the aid of a minimum of its own. We have not yet shown ourselves capable of doing this. We have not yet adequately exploited agricultural accumulation for the uplift of our industry and our co-operatives. Here it is again needful to draw the logical conclusions. That we must draw these conclusions is true, but it is quite wrong to say that private capital hangs over us like a threatening thundercloud. This is perfect nonsense.

A FEW words on the peasantry problem. There are some comrades who imagine the differentiation among the peasants to have already reached such a point that the problem of the medium farmer practically exists no longer. Unfortunately, our statistics fail to give us the required information here. We have no figures showing the present differentiation, or its progress of late. Still I should like to make a general observation on a point which in my opinion can and must be accorded attention. If you look at any capitalist country, even a capitalist country developing with tempestuous rapidity on capitalist lines, we Marxists-Leninists recognize (and Lenin himself would have recognized) that the solid mass of the medium peasantry cannot be changed within a few years; it can be hollowed out by the current of capitalist development, but the process will be much slower here than in the industrial class, where the middle class, the medium city bourgeoisie, is forced out of existence much more quickly.

AND if this is the case in a capitalist country and under capitalist rule, where the whole mechanics of capitalist society drift forward at the speed prescribed by the maximum speed at which the middle peasantry is decomposed and the differentiation of the peasantry accomplished, it is much more the case in the union, where the nationalization of the land has rendered a rapid differentiation impossible in any case. Lenin emphasized this frequently. I may even refer to that speech of Lenin's which was recorded for the gramophone, and sent to all the villages and towns of the Soviet Union as one of the most important and popular speeches ever made by Lenin on the peasant question. This speech dealt directly with the nationalization of the land, and with the importance of the middle stratum of peasantry in connection with this. Thus, whatever may be asserted on the subject, we cannot conclude that any very great change has taken place with regard to the differentiation of the various strata of peasantry during the past few years. It is impossible. (To Be Continued)

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

But the greatest blow was dealt at the predominant metaphysical conception of the life of the soul thirty years ago by the new methods of psychophysics. By means of a series of able experiments the physiologists, Theodor Fechner and Ernst Heinrich Weber, of Leipzig, showed that an important part of the mental activity can be measured and expressed in mathematical formulae just as well as other physiological processes, such as muscular contractions. Thus the laws of psychic control a part of the life of the soul just as absolutely as they do the phenomena of inorganic nature. It is true that psychophysics has only partially realized the very high expectations that were entertained in regard to its Monistic significance; but the fact remains that a part of the mental life is just as unconditionally ruled by physical laws as any other natural phenomena.

Thus physiological psychology was raised by psychophysics to the rank of a physical and, in principle, exact science. But it had already obtained solid foundations in other provinces of biology. Comparative psychology had traced connectedly the long graduation from man to the higher animals, from these to the lower, and so on down to the very lowest. At the lowest stage it found those remarkable beings, invisible to the naked eye, that were discovered in stagnant water everywhere after the invention of the microscope (in the second half of the seventeenth century) and called "infusoria." They were first accurately described and classified by Gottfried Ehrenberg, the famous Berlin microscopist. In 1838 he published a large and beautiful work, illustrating on 64 folio pages the whole realm of microscopic life; and this is still the base of all studies of the protists. Ehrenberg was a very ardent and imaginative observer, and succeeded in communicating his zeal for the study of microscopic organisms to his pupils. I still recall with pleasure the stimulating excursions that I made fifty years ago (in the summer of 1854) with my teacher Ehrenberg, and a few other pupils—including my student-friend, Ferdinand von Richthofen, the famous geographer—to the Zoological Gardens at Berlin. Equipped with fine nets and small glasses, we fished in the ponds of the Zoological Gardens and in the Spree, and caught thousands of invisible micro-organisms, which then richly rewarded our curiosity by the beautiful forms and mysterious movements they disclosed under the microscope.

The way in which Ehrenberg explained to us the structure and the vital movements of his infusoria was very curious. Misled by the comparison of the real infusoria with the microscopic but highly organized rotifers, he had formed the idea that all animals are alike advanced in organization, and had indicated this erroneous theory in the very title of his work: The Infusoria as Perfect Organisms: A Glance at the Deeper Life of Organic Nature. He thought he could detect in the simplest infusoria the same distinct organs as in the higher animals—stomach, heart, ovaries, kidneys, muscles, and nerves—and he interpreted their psychic life on the same peculiar principle of equally advanced organization.

Ehrenberg's theory of life was entirely wrong, and was radically destroyed in the hour of its birth (1838) by the cell-theory which was then formulated, and to which he never became reconciled. Once Matthias Schleiden had shown the composition of all the plants, tissues, and organs from microscopic cells, the last structural elements of the living organism, and Theodor Schwann had done the same for the animal body, the theory attained such an importance that Kolliker and Leydig based on it the modern science of tissues, or histology, and Virchow constructed his cellular pathology by applying it to diseased human beings. These are the most important advances of theoretical medicine. But it was still a long time before these microscopic beings to the cell was answered. Carl Theodor von Siebold had already maintained (in 1845) that the real infusoria and the closely related rhizopods were unicellular organisms, and had distinguished these protozoa from the rest of the animals. At the same time, Carl Naekel had described the lowest algae as "unicellular plants." But this important conception was not generally admitted until some time afterwards, especially after I brought all the unicellular organisms under the head of "protists" (1872), and defined their psychic functions as the "cell-soul."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Urge All Aid to the British Coal Miners

Appeal of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the workers of all countries.

WHEN the general council of the British Trade Union Congress throttled the general strike on the 12th of May, the British miners whose spirit had not been broken, declared that they would continue the struggle. They have kept their word, and they are fighting on, altho they are opposed by a united front of the cunning British bourgeoisie and all its conscious and unconscious lackeys.

The last few weeks have proved themselves to be extremely critical for the striking miners. In order to defeat them the way was cleared for entry of the churchmen with their sweet speeches oozing with brotherly love. The object of this cunning move on the part of the churchmen is clear. They wish to persuade the miners to accept the same program of wage reductions against which the miners have consistently fought.

THE ruling class of Great Britain failed to break the miners in an open struggle, it was therefore the turn of the princes of the church to try their hand and to succeed with strategy where the government failed with force.

The leaders of the miners gave way. They recommended the miners to accept the memorandum of the bishops altho the latter is nothing but an attempt to break the united front of the miners. The miners themselves, however, have seen thru the swindle and given a clear and unmistakable answer to the temptations of the holy church, and to the attempts of their leaders to abandon their original program.

IN the meantime the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the whole Amsterdam International is maliciously and systematically preparing the defeat of the miners. The Amsterdam International cynically refused to make collections to support the families of the striking miners, giving as the reason that the general council had not requested any such collection.

The general council pursued fruitless negotiations for loans from the well-to-do sections of the Amsterdam International which did not shrink from demanding material security and usurious interests for the loans to assist the British miners. This is the way the leaders of the Amsterdam trade unions interpret their duty of solidarity.

AS far as the general council is concerned, despite the fact that its negotiations for loans failed completely, it refused to discuss the question of supporting the miners at the conference of the Anglo-Russian Committee in Paris at the 30-31 of July. It came together at the initiative of the central council of the Soviet Labor Unions especially for this purpose.

Other sections of the Amsterdam International were demanding usurious interests and material security from the general council as a condition for financially supporting the striking miners.



THE general council, however, also put a condition for its participation in the campaign to support the min-Soviet Labor Unions. This condition was that all its crimes committed against the British and the world proletariat be forgiven.

The representatives of the general council at the conference of the 30-31 of July demanded that the revolutionary unions of the U. S. S. R. withdraw their statement in which they published the truth concerning the treachery of the general council to the toilers of the world. Under these circumstances the miners' struggle has a more than ordinary importance. THE British miners are the advance guard of the British proletariat and are defending the interests of the proletariat against the offensive of capital. It is the task of the British proletariat to ensure the victory of the heroic miners at all cost.

They must see to it that the general council does not dare to break up the Anglo-Russian Committee which has been formed as a result of the determination of the workers of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to organize the struggle for trade union unity and against the offensive of capital. The committee was never more necessary to the workers and above all to the fighting miners, than it is today.

IT is the task of the British workers to force the general council and its delegation in the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to participate in the campaign of support for the miners with all possible means.

Should the general council refuse to support the miners, it is necessary to brand them once again as traitors and to see to it that new members are put in the place of the old who worthy to bear the name of rep-

BLESSINGS OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

By WM. PICKENS.

Arguments seem to count little with some people. But certainly facts ought to count with any sane man. Those who want to find out for certain just how blessed it is to Negro children and teachers to be in "their own" separate schools in the South, or elsewhere, should read the article in the September "Crisis" of the schools of Georgia. Georgia is a typical southern state; segregation is well established there. Just let any Negro "leader" who is trying to lead his people into separate school systems in Ohio, Illinois, or anywhere else, read those facts and figures in the September "Crisis" and see what he is leading toward. Read those figures on page 253, or on any other page of that remarkable disclosure of facts, and see that the "separate" Negro schools in Georgia, where the colored people and children, nearly half the total population, get less than one dollar out of ten for their education.

Where there are segregated schools for Negroes, the Negro school gradually becomes school only in name—a sort of excuse to say to the outside world: "Yes, we have schools for the Negroes. The only reason why they are not up with the white people in intelligence and education, is their natural inferiority, you see." They know that they are lying, and that in truth they are so robbing and limiting the Negro schools that even if blacks were superior by nature, they would still have to remain inferior in educational attainments. Where there are separate schools for Negroes, those Negroes enjoy just one equality in the school system: the equal right to pay the taxes for the support of the whole school system, and mainly to educate white people.

The proportion is much worse still if the "Crisis" had counted the money paid to white school superintendents, supervisors and to other state and local administrators of the schools. All of these management and mismanagement salaries and expenses go to the whites.

representatives of the British workers in the general council of the British Trade Union Congress.

IT is the duty of the British working class and of the proletariat of all countries to support the British miners to the utmost and to save them from the blows of British capitalism and the conservative government which, in anticipation of its victory over the miners, is already preparing to attack the proletariat of other branches of industry.

THE support for the miners must be quick and effective. It must be made up of collections from the workers at the bench, of contributions from their wages. The fraternal support of the British miners by the working class of the Soviet Union must serve as an example to the workers of all other countries.

Apart from the organizational material support for the miners, it is necessary to proceed immediately to organize a boycott of all coal transports. The holding up of coal exports to Great Britain would represent a great triumph for the cause of international solidarity.

THE Communist International sends its warmest greetings to the British miners and calls upon all Communist Parties and upon all revolutionary workers all over the world to continue their work to support the miners with redoubled energy. The victory of the British miners made possible by a united action of the advance guard of the workers of all countries would be a guarantee for a fighting alliance of all proletarians against capitalism and imperialism.

Long live the struggle and victory of the British colliers!
Long live the support of the British colliers by the proletariat of all countries!
Long live the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie!
Long live Communism!

CHICAGO, Sept. 17. — A series of earthquakes, estimated to have taken place at a distance of about 4,500 miles from Chicago, were recorded on the University of Chicago seismograph from 12.18 to 1.02 today.

Release

Silence,
Mysterious silence,
And the density of night
Bare softly upon me,
Blotting the raucous
Clamor of toil
That leadens my soul;
Peaceful,
Dreaming,
Childhood,
This do I know
Lying in the lap of night,
Listening to silence,
Sweet,
Mysterious,
Silence.

—JIM WATERS.

Win Strike to Guard Union
SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Failure of 5 men to show their union books caused a strike of 900 at the Gravity Slope colliery of the Hudson Coal Co. After a day's idleness it was announced that the matter had been adjusted. Such local strikes would not be necessary say local miners, if the union had the checkoff which automatically forces every man into the organization.

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