

MEXICO CONSUL REPLIES TO U. S. PAPAL ATTACKS

Rebel Priest Banned by Church and Executed

M. G. Prieto, acting-consul general in New York City forwarded the DAILY WORKER a reply to the attacks of the American catholic bishops and priests against the Calles government.

The papal representatives in the United States claim that the catholic hierarchy in Mexico are the real champions of liberty and that the Mexican government is a tyranny. Despite the illegality of the resistance put up by the clergy to the laws passed by the revolutionary government, constitutional force was not used against them by the government. Only when they resorted to assassination were decisive steps taken to prevent them from causing mass bloodshed.

Supporters of Reaction. Senior Prieto charges the Mexican hierarchy with being supporters of reaction. Those facts are well known to every well-informed person in the United States and do not require elucidation. The following historical sketch on the activities of the hierarchy in Mexico, by Senior Prieto are taken from his letter to THE DAILY WORKER:

As to the record of the Mexican Bishops on civil liberty, the following incontrovertible facts are submitted:

Rebel Priest Excommunicated. On the 16th of September, 1810, a humble Catholic priest raised the banner of revolt against the Spanish tyrants. His name was Father Hidalgo. For this offense he was excommunicated by the Catholic bishops, and suffered a most cruel death at the hands of the Spanish rulers. Another Catholic priest, Father Morelos, who took his place, was in turn excommunicated and killed.

When the Spanish power fell, the Catholic bishops of Mexico backed the usurper, Iturbide, who proclaimed himself emperor and continued the special privileges of the church. For the next forty years the Mexican church hierarchy, as a matter of absolute record, supported every reactionary government and attacked every liberal one.

Intrigued With France. When, in spite of all they could do, it seemed that the liberal elements in Mexico were to triumph under Juarez, the archbishop of Mexico went to Europe, intrigued with Napoleon Bonaparte III, brought a French army to Mexico and placed Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, on the throne of Mexico as emperor, supported by the bayonets of an alien army. For years the soil of Mexico was drenched with the blood of its people by this French army, whose presence there would have been impossible without the influence of the Catholic hierarchy.

On Side of Land Owners. Always their record has been one of opposition to all enlightenment that the statesmen of Mexico struggled to bring to its people. Always has the Catholic hierarchy been arrayed on the side of the huge land owners, who kept the peasants in a state of virtual slavery. Every liberal principle has been anathema to them. The enlightened social legislation which the Oregon and Calles administrations have sought to put into operation has found in the Mexican hierarchy the most bitter of opponents. Being themselves seekers of special privileges for the church, they have championed the special privileges of the great land owners, the financial interests, and what large industrialists there are in Mexico.

Organized a Boycott. How little care they have for the physical interests of a people imperiled by ten long years of revolutionary struggle is shown by their deliberate backing of what they term a "boycott." The announced intention of this plan was to create financial and industrial chaos in Mexico. They hoped thus to compel the government to continue the special privileges which the hierarchy has never ceased to struggle for.

American Professor an Optimist; States Germany Can Pay All

(Special to The Daily Worker) BERLIN, Sept. 22.—"The stabilization of the French currency," says Prof. David Friday, American economic expert, "is nearer solution today than ever before because the world has become convinced that Germany will meet the reparations payments."

The professor says the collapse of the franc is Europe's "chief financial problem" and that Germany's aid is increasing by increasing the reparations payments, part of which goes to France.

The "expert" gives a rosy view of the expectation of German fulfillment of all future reparation payments, a view not shared by the Germans themselves, on the basis of what he says, has been accomplished up to date.

SEN. OWEN, WILSON'S COUNSELOR, TELLS HOW YANKS WERE TRICKED INTO WAR BY COSTLY PROPAGANDA

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That the world war was not fought for democracy and that the United States went into the war intoxicated by false propaganda which cost tens of millions of dollars is admitted by a member of the inner circle of Woodrow Wilson's war government. In answer to Newton D. Baker's proposal to cancel the allied debts former Sen. R. L. Owen lifts the lid to reveal how the American people were fooled into fighting the battle of European imperialists.

PANI FORCED OUT AS MEXICO FINANCE HEAD

Suspected of Being Tool of Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—Alberto Pani, finance minister in the Calles government resigned after a reported disagreement with Senator Morones, minister of labor.

President Calles has announced his intention of cleaning out the finance ministry. It appears that two prominent financiers in the department are suspected of carrying out the instructions of the Mexican hierarchy, whose aim is to bring about chaos in Mexico industrially and financially.

Morones is one of the strongest supporters of the present administration and is considered a likely candidate for the presidency two years from now.

Unreliable War Tales.

NOGALES, Arizona, Sept. 22.—Reports from catholic sources of a Yaqui victory over Mexican troops are discounted here. This place is thick with agents of De La Huerta and the Mexican hierarchy and they are adept at concocting stories about Mexico that are not so. There is no doubt that De La Huerta agents are busy provoking rebellion among the superstitious Indians, but the government is sufficiently strong to crush the present revolt.

The Million Dollar Fund.

There are rumors floating around here that emissaries from the Knights of Columbus are hovering around the border at certain points where arms can be smuggled across. Supporters of De La Huerta openly boast that the \$1,000,000 fund now being raised by the Knights for their anti-Mexican campaign will be used to purchase arms for the Yaqui Indians.

Mexican Request to U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—A request from the Mexican government for permission to transport Mexican troops across United States territory for use against the Yaqui Indians was received here. It could not be learned at the state department whether the request would be complied with.

Americans in Mexico Kick at Capture of Banking by British

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—American business men in Mexico are more than irritated at the elimination of American banks thru incorporation with Canadian and British interests that leaves the complete control of foreign banking in Mexico in the hands of the British with the exception of one German bank.

Americans complain that in spite of Secretary Hoover's drive to capture Latin-American trade for the United States such trade is bound to be lost to the British, who, by financial control, have access to all the secrets of American trade.

When Americans apply for loans to enlarge their business or develop new lines they are compelled to give British bankers full information concerning the projects, which gives the British an advantage in getting into competition and taking the trade away from the Americans.

As a result American trade is predicted to decline and the British to grow. These complaints say that American financial interests that seek for an outlet for capital are neglecting the opportunity and giving it to the British.

Russian Branch of the I. L. D. Meets Tonight at the Workers' House

The Chicago Russian Branch of the I. L. D. will meet tonight at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St. A report of the national I. L. D. conference will be given.

Details for the big affair arranged by the branch for Sunday Oct. 3 at Walsh Hall will be discussed. All members are requested to come on time, at 8 p. m.

Prohibition Agents Must Sober Up, Says Big Dry Chief Andrews

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Pledge of total abstinence from alcoholic drink was demanded of prohibition administrators and their subordinates today by Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry chief. "The only people in the dry service who can take a drink are the poor devils who must get the evidence," Andrews declared.

Ought to Know.

Owen is described by the Wall Street Journal as a leading counselor in government circles before and after the outbreak of the European war and influential in many steps that marked Wilson's administration. Among other things, he helped draw up the federal reserve act, which more than any other measure made possible the financing of the war.

Owen contends that the agitation to cancel the allied debt rests on a misconception of the causes of the war. He maintains that the American public is still influenced by propaganda that keeps alive wartime conceptions and suppresses knowledge of the facts. He says:

German Peril Was Bank.

"The whole question of the cancellation of the war debts is based on the theory that the late war was as much our affair as it was Europe's, that we were fighting for democracy against German aggression, and that we were obliged to take up arms against Germany as she aimed at world domination, which would ultimately involve the United States. This is not the true situation, as any one realizes who has investigated the facts, read the post-war literature and studied the official documents and state papers that have since come to light."

Imperialists on Both Sides.

Owen cites French as well as English and American authorities to show that the conflict originated in large measure in an alliance of Russia and France to control the continent of Europe and that German militarism was an effect and not a cause of the situation.

"It was," he says, "this European intrigue which all the people of Europe were victims of but for which we had no moral responsibility. Yet under the slogan of making the world safe for democracy we were actually drawn into fighting for a cause which was originally Russia's and France's. Merely 'Good War Propaganda.'"

Owen holds it misleading to attribute to Germany the entire blame for the world war, saying: "That was good propaganda during the war which the allies made the most of, and we did, too, which was alright as a war measure. We spent \$3,000,000,000 on that kind of propaganda and have no doubt England and France spent as much as \$50,000,000 between them on that score here."

The Cost of a Lie.

Thus by the admission of an insider it took over \$50,000,000 of false propaganda to lead the American people into a war which cost them the lives of 77,000 young men, the wounding of over 200,000 more, and approximately \$40,000,000,000 in money. Men and women who suggested as much in 1917 were lynched and jailed, also as the fruit of the \$50,000,000 Anglo-French propaganda.

Another Expose Needed.

There remains but one more step in the disillusionment of the American people as to the high ideals for which the United States took part in the war. The economic interest of American capital in making the world safe for its enormous profits must be exposed by some insider. Sooner or later some person who during the war was close to the international bankers centering around the House of Morgan will accidentally lift the lid and the secret will be out. Here's hoping it happens before a new flood of well-financed propaganda leads the people into supporting some new war, possibly in Asia, in behalf of America's imperialist bankers.

British Worried Over Franco-German Scheme; Warn U. S. About Debt

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The new alliance between Germany and France, whereby Germany offers financial aid to France and Belgium in return for evacuation of the Rhineland, is disturbing British imperialist circles not a little. The British wisely judge that their own interests are at stake, and still more wisely try to get United States on their side.

Leads to Debt Review.

"The United States should know," says a prominent diplomat, "that the final German-French settlement is impossible without its help, because Germany is expected to give financial compensation for political concessions. This will inevitably take the form of stabilization of the franc on one hand and advance installments of Dawes payments on the other. This cannot be done without the aid of Wall Street and the American treasury."

"This will bring to a head again the question of the revision of the Dawes plan and, co-jointly, of the inter-allied debts." Whether or not the Wall Street interests are already behind the Franco-German deal to check Great Britain's influence on the continent was not discussed by the English spokesman.

Send THE DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mat.

PASSAIC STRIKE FILM IS GRAPHIC STRUGGLE PICTURE

Strike Scenes and Also a Prologue by Strikers

By CYRIL V. BRIGGS.

The heroic struggle of 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity for a union and a living wage has gripped the hearts of the working class as has no other event in recent labor history.

Fifteenth Century Autocracy. Now that the thrilling motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," has been completed, workers thruout the country will shortly have the privilege of seeing with their own eyes the stirring incidents of the struggle of the Passaic textile strikers in their courageous battle against fifteenth century autocracy in industry and the insidious company union with which the mill autocrats have attempted to fool their workers.

In addition to the strike scenes, there is a prologue acted by some of the strikers themselves, showing the home life of a typical mill family as it carries on the struggle for a precarious existence on starvation wages, with the mother and children forced to work in the mills to make even that existence possible. This picture brings home more forcefully than a thousand speeches the sheer necessity of a united front of the workers with which to meet the united front of the bosses.

Too Few Films. There are too few labor films of any kind and not another that depicts the struggles of the workers during a strike. The motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," should receive the whole-hearted support in routing and dating of every intelligent worker, both because of its educational value and its help to Passaic strike relief.

Detroit Labor Behind Big Passaic Concert Scheduled for Sept. 29

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Organized labor in this city has rallied solidly to the cause of strike relief for the heroic Passaic strikers.

At every meeting of the conference nine unions affiliate. There are now 9 unions in the conference, besides the Detroit Federation of Labor. There are also 16 fraternal and other organizations. Arrangements have been completed for a big concert September 29, at the Majestic Theater. A fine Russian baritone, Stefan Kozekewitch, has been secured for the occasion. On the program will also be the quartet from the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the Ukrainian Orchestra.

EVERY RIPPLE BLOWS AIMEE MORE SHEKELS

As Money Getter She Beats Roumanian Queen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 22.—Aimee McPherson recovered sufficiently from the effects of the deadly pimple on her nose to address her followers of Angelus Temple in behalf of her \$100,000 "fight the devil fund."

Devil Has Good Laugh.

Those who make fighting the devil a life's work, out of pure altruism, are not given to skepticism, so they did not question Aimee's virtue, but dug down. In all probability the money-raising campaign will be a success and no matter what happens to Aimee—whether she goes to jail or to a maternity ward—she is guaranteed the devotion of a few thousand feeble-minded people who look on her as a victim of the devil's intrigues.

The Yokels Are Loyal.

Otherwise the wheels of justice are jockeying with the wheels of local politics and things are happening to Aimee. Outside of the plentiful supply of yokels that Los Angeles abounds in, the general run of people are now convinced that as a disciple of the lord Aimee was just as good as the rest of them.

Her radio expert has not yet delivered himself to the prosecution. Mr. Ormiston is angling for immunity, and it is believed if he is guaranteed a loose leg he will take the witness stand and tell a story that will make "Hot Dog" look frigid.

Women Make Appeal for Passaic Kiddies on New York Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A huge street meeting was held here Monday at the corner of Fifth avenue and 110th street to raise funds for milk for the undernourished children of the Passaic textile strikers. Women conducted the meeting under the auspices of the United Working Class Housewives, Councils 1 and 2. The speakers included Anna Smith of Council No. 1, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Frances Riccardo, a striker; Julia Stuart Poyntz and Mrs. Kate Gittlow. Leona Smith acted as chairman of the meeting. A large collection was taken up.

Workers Must Become As Class Conscious As their Capitalist Oppressors

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TRAVELING from one city to another, buying and looking over the different local capitalist newspapers from day to day, one is increasingly struck with the subservience of the bought press to great business.

Thus I secured a copy of The Cleveland News coming down on the train from Buffalo. It had a special supplement heralding "Cleveland's Achievement Celebration," especially sponsored by this publication in celebration of the fact that it is moving into its new home, where it will continue to do a "Brass Check" business on an increased scale under the same patronage.

From beginning to end the special supplement of The Cleveland News was a glorification of the city's great banks and other financial institutions. Other special editions were announced for the week.

Cleveland, Ohio, grows out of the steel mills, the coal mines and the other great industries of this district. It is the creature of labor.

To read The News, prostrate before the great industrial and financial capitalists, one would think that this city had been erected by some greedy 20th century Midas, sitting alone in the back room of his colossal bank, piling endless stacks of gold coins, one upon the other.

Similarly the Hearst paper, at Rochester, New York, was publishing a long series of double-column bold faced editorials, lauding the local "captains of industry." This sycophant sheet, like all Hearst newspapers, was on its belly before the local capitalists, claiming in superlative language that they were responsible for the city's growth. Here was the usual pandering to the self-acclaimed "initiative" of the present ruling class.

Then the New York Times appears, with a special supplement to celebrate its 75th anniversary. It, too, must narrate the beginnings of the National City Bank, the House of Morgan and other agencies of high finance, allowing the great profiteers to pin huge bouquets of roses on themselves in spread eagle advertisements, at the same time joining in the chorus with special articles and numerous illustrations.

New York City is a great human beehive. Cleveland and Rochester are only less so. Millions are bent daily upon the rack of toil. The New York Times, The Cleveland News and the Rochester, N. Y., Hearst sheet, do not see the millions. They can only see the millionaires, or, to be more correct, the multi-millionaires.

This is not even a back-scratching affair, in which the kept press scratches the tender skin covering the puffed flesh of its capitalist overlords, where he cannot reach himself, in order to receive a similar service in return. Not at all. The press is a complete lackey, doing every bidding of the master class, in turn receiving such financial crumbs as the master class chooses to throw its way. Of course, this is usually sufficient to keep it alive, and a little more, if its record for subservience is complete, showing no bit of sympathy for the working class.

Police And Courts War on Strikers

(Continued from page 1) animously and vigorously protest against this crying abuse of the judicial power which aligns the courts with the employers against the workers and which converts the courts into a club in the hands of the employers to crush and oppress labor and which puts into disrepute our entire judicial system; and be it further resolved that we herewith pledge our wholehearted support and co-operation to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the striking Cloak Makers in this great struggle for right and justice."

The union also made public an offer from Louis F. Budenz, editor of the Labor Age, to form a citizens' committee to go out on the picket line. The offer, it was stated, will be accepted.

Magistrate Thomas F. McAndrew, who sentenced the arrested pickets in Jefferson Market court, gave the trade unionists a warning that further offenses would be punished by imprisonment of from 30 days to six months. He cited the definition of picketing written by Chief Justice Taft of the U. S. supreme court and called attention to the injunction issued against the strikers last week by the state supreme court justice Charles L. Guy.

The industrial council has taken notice of the left wing leadership of the strike by an attempted answer to Benjamin Gitlow's scathing attack on the courts as an injunction accessory to the employers' attempt to break the strike.

Yet it is this foul press that labor supports. What have the workers of Cleveland to say when they read in The News the article, "How Cleveland's Financial Leaders Have Made This City Known the World Over"? To be sure this sheet offers its readers more than half a dozen special writers to tell the story of the Tunney-Dempsey prizefight at Philadelphia, Thursday night, the greatest drawing card of the capitalist celebration of the 150th anniversary of the revolutionary war of 1776.

What have the workers of the steel mills, the coal mines and the railroads of Ohio to say when The News declares, "Financial Giants Old and New, Make Cleveland Wonder City"? As if the men who go down into the mines, toil before the steel furnaces, and run the trains do not matter. The Van Sweringen Brothers, who are a couple of Cleveland's treasured pets because of the financial gymnastics that they are executing in an effort to consolidate transportation in order to reap greater profits, never to lift the wages or better the conditions of the workers who have built and who now operate the railroads.

Only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers breaks into the Cleveland News. Not because of the struggles of the railroad engineers to build an organization of their class and to aid all railroad workers, but because the officials of the engineers' brotherhood have gone into the banking business themselves in Cleveland and elsewhere and become respectable in the eyes of the enemy capitalist class.

In one other respect, however, the workers do get a little attention. It is shown that the Morris Plan Bank in Cleveland has enjoyed "phenomenal growth." The Morris Plan Bank is a money-landing concern. It loans money, mostly to workers, at high rates of interest. The success of these money lenders in Cleveland would indicate that the workers are not so well off. The Cleveland bank started in 1916 with 3,100 loans aggregating \$388,511. The last fiscal year saw 15,616 loans, amounting to \$5,708,000. This is an average of less than \$350 constituting the small sums that the penniless worker needs to fight off the wolf of poverty. The capitalist Cleveland News glories in the fact that its financial "geniuses" are able to show "phenomenal growth" even in this Shylock business.

Thus the capitalist class, however, reveals that it is 100 per cent conscious of its own interests. This class consciousness of the present ruling class is ably reflected in its press.

The workers must develop a class consciousness just as militantly 100 per cent for the class interests of labor as this loyalty of the capitalists to their class interests. That class consciousness must also develop the realization that labor needs its own press to reflect its interests and to carry on its struggles. Against the capitalist class the working class. Against the capitalist press the press of the workers, workers who are becoming increasingly conscious of their own struggles and of their own destiny.

RESERVATION OF U. S. IS REJECTED BY WORLD COURT

Conference Committee Balks at 5th Item

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—The last part of the fifth reservation proposed by the United States as a condition of its entry into the world court, was recommended for rejection by the judicial committee of the world court conference here.

The reservation which is objected to provides that the world court shall not take up matters affecting United States interests without the consent of the United States.

A Restriction. The judicial committee maintains that this reservation might restrict the activities of the league and nations and should be made the subject of a more complete understanding with the United States.

The committee reported in favor of the acceptance of the first four reservations and the first part of the fifth.

Irish Ship Sinking.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A fire and sinking, with six men taken off, is the plight of the yacht Mary O'Connor, out of Belfast, Ireland, according to wireless word received here today from the Dutch freighter Jacarta, which was standing by the wreck, 80 miles south by east of Cape Sable.

LABOR BAITING JUDGE DEFEATED IN CALIFORNIA

Injunction Czar, Judge Busick, Retired

SACRAMENTO—(By Mail)—The workers of this county are not only crowing over the defeat of the labor-baiting governor, Friend Richardson, and his playmate, Frank Merriman, candidate for lieutenant-governor. They have retired Judge Charles O. Busick, the superior judge famous all over America for having sent to San Quentin more than a score of I. W. W., issued the notorious "Busick Injunction" and again and again exhibited the bitterest animus toward radicals. Busick was defeated last Tuesday by Asst. Dist. Atty. Romeo Hughes. And along with Busick the workers fired Dist. Atty. J. J. Henderson, Busick's companion in arms.

Busick's Activities. Busick was called "the prosecuting judge." He had been charged with having a complex on "reds" amounting to a mania, and dimming his judicial sense so that again and again the higher courts reversed his decisions.

In 1921 two "wobblies" were being tried in Busick's court under the California criminal syndicalism law. Accused of no crime other than membership in the I. W. W., the defendants called into court 15 of their fellows to testify as to their character. One by one as these left the witness stand, they were arrested and charged with a felony under the "C. S." law. They were tried in two batches of 10 and five each in Busick's court, and were all convicted and sent to state's prison. Three of them were convicted on identical testimony which had freed them in Los Angeles county. During the trial, Busick held that a general strike might be held in violation of the "C. S." law.

Issues Injunction. In 1923 Busick issued the injunction, which declared in contempt of court all members of the I. W. W. (some 50,000 at the time). This would have denied a jury trial to those arrested for holding an I. W. W. card. Only one man was arrested under this injunction, and sentenced to serve in the local county jail by a police judge.

In 1925 Tom Connors, secretary of the California Workers' Defense committee, issued a number of pamphlets concerning the abuses of a Sacramento man who later was impeached as a venieman. Connors was arrested for attempting to tamper with a jury.

His Own Witness. During his trial in Busick's court, Judge Busick had himself sworn by the clerk as a witness, and in his own court, with no other judge sitting, he testified against Connors. Connors was convicted under the strange charge and is actually doing time in San Quentin today. A young man, his hair turned white from his experiences.

League of Nations to Try to Enslave Labor Under Mandate Powers

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—The methods of imperialism ruling the league of nations is exposed graphically in the proposal introduced as an amendment to the mandate statutes which would provide for forced labor.

Its only opponent so far has been Sir Joseph Cook of Australia, who said that if labor was conscripted for "public" use by the power holding the mandate, means would soon be found to extend compulsory labor to private commercial enterprises.

Australia, he said, had the most backward natives in the state of New Guinea, but found that public schools and encouragement by the department of agriculture had done more to advance the natives than any other method. If the natives were given assurance of fair earnings, they had applied themselves to work and very successfully. If the mandate commission had adopted the principle of forced labor, amounting to slavery, its statutes should be revised from start to finish.

Knife-Throwing Story of Swedish Prince Is Denounced by Police

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—The chief of Tokyo's police has denounced the story regarding a mysterious stranger who was supposed to have pulled off a fancy knife throwing stunt at the British embassy during a luncheon reception of the Swedish crown prince. "Too trivial for attention," is the official verdict of the police upon the story, in which the British ambassador's son was supposed to have played the hero, saving the crown prince from the villain who was alleged to have thrown a knife with murderous intent was caught looking thru the window.

The police statement implies somebody was looking for publicity.

No Bandit Here. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22.—Banditry and revolution do not thrive in the state of Vera Cruz, according to General Arnulfo Gomez. Since the first of this year more than three hundred bandits have been captured and executed in his state, General Gomez stated.

RUSS UNIONS BRAND GERMAN STORY FALSE

Petroleum Syndicate's Figures Decisive

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Aug. 24 — (By Mail) — The central committee of the Miners' Union of the Soviet Union has published the following declaration in answer to a report of the "Hamburger Echo" according to which the Soviet Union is concluding large contracts for the sale of petroleum to Great Britain and that A. J. Cook has protested on this account to the Anglo-Russian miners' committee.

The declaration points out that the report of the social-democratic organ concerned is a fabrication and quotes the following statistics provided by the Petroleum Syndicate concerning the export of petroleum to Great Britain:

From January to April the following quantities were exported:

Mazut	7,587 tons
Raw petroleum	"
Benzine	81,037 "
Petroleum	26,077 "
Grease oil	7,645 "

From April to July:

Mazut	"
Raw petroleum	"
Benzine	46,885 "
Petroleum	14,779 "
Grease oil	3,712 "

In July:

Mazut	"
Raw petroleum	"
Benzine	11,621 "
Petroleum	26,011 "
Grease oil	"

The petroleum syndicate has concluded no further contracts with Great Britain concerning the supply of mazut and petroleum. It has conducted no such negotiations either previously or now. As can be seen from the statistics, mazut was only exported to England in the first quarter of the present year. During the whole strike period no single ton of mazut or raw petroleum was exported to Great Britain, only such oils as could not replace coal were exported.

This is the real proof about the first part of the slanderous fabrication of the German opportunists. These facts, however, disposed of the second part concerning the alleged protest of Cook. It is perfectly clear that if the Soviet Union has exported nothing which could replace coal, then any protest by Cook is rendered unnecessary. In point of fact such an affair was never mentioned at the Anglo-Russian miners' committee. The second contention is therefore just as much a fabrication as the first.

It is perfectly clear to every honest worker that the aim of these calumnies is to break the bonds which join the miners of Great Britain to the workers of the Soviet Union. Another aim of these calumnies is to excuse the treacherous attitude of the German trade union leaders with regard to the assistance for the British miners. Germany is exporting continuously increasing amounts of coal to Great Britain with the full support of the trade union leaders.

The German workers, above all the workers of Hamburg, have protested again and again; they have demanded an immediate cessation of the export of coal and the strengthening of the measures of solidarity. Thru this broad masses of the German workers prove that they condemn the strike-breaking attitude of their leaders. The latter invent various fairy tales concerning the export of combustibles from the Soviet Union in order to excuse their own treachery. The German trade union leaders are acting according to the principle: Throw mud and some will surely stick. Anything else was not expected of them.

Where Storm Took Millions Toll—Central Business Portion of Rich Man's Playground Metropolis—Miami



This panorama of Miami, Florida, shows the center of the city as new buildings rose skyward under the impetus of the big land boom, as the Florida coast became a bonanza real estate development. Most of the property damage was done to millionaire estates and developments of wealthy realty companies and banks.

Mid-West Floods Inundate Sioux City, Ia., and Vicinity



Rainfall in unprecedented quantity has been responsible for the backing up of many mid-western rivers. Sioux City, Ia., suffered destructive floods which may result in crop losses in sufficient quantity to offset the "bumper crop" which had appeared probable. Railways found their rights of way imperiled and in many instances were forced to abandon service temporarily.

U. S. FRATERNAL DELEGATES DON'T SHINE AT T. U. C.

Farrington Dares Not Appear

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.
 BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. — (FP) — Not all was for the best with the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress. The misfortunes of the American and Russian delegates disappointed the British labor men.

Just as the congress convened the newspapers came out with the information that Frank Farrington, one of the American delegates was discovered to be in the pay of coalowners. Although he was in London, only a few miles from Bournemouth, he dared not appear at the convention.

W. L. Hutchison of the carpenters, the other American delegate, made a very brief stay in the convention city. Although a special session was assigned for his message, he asked permission to speak soon after his arrival, spending little time at the sessions or fraternizing with the delegates. His 5-minute talk gave no account of the labor movement in America and showed no interest in the problems of the movement in Britain.

While members of the general council would not make adverse comment on Hutchison's attitude, their regret at the fliasco of the American fraternal delegation was evident. British labor is much interested in America. Since the beginning of the miners' lockout and the aid sent from all over the world, it has felt closer to the international labor movement than ever before.

While the British labor men might have felt that American labor shows too little interest in the British movement, some of them thought that Russian labor leaders show too much. When Tomsky and other Russian fraternal delegates were refused admission to Britain by his majesty's government, they cabled their message to the congress. In it they attacked the conduct of the general strike as a betrayal by the leaders. The message was printed by the general council and circulated among the delegates. A reply was also added stating that "the general council has no intention of replying to this ill-instructed and presumptuous criticism."

J. W. Brown spoke for the Intl. (Amsterdam) Federation of Trade Unions. "Trade union problems are international in their scope and can be solved only thru international action," he said. "Even if national unions were 100 per cent organized it would not be enough to withstand the attack of international capital."

Frank McKenna, delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor congress, told the congress that Canadian workers admired British labor's general strike and the resistance to the lockout. Lala Lajpat Rai the first delegate to be sent by the All-India Trades Union congress, appealed for a united front of labor throughout the British empire against the unbroken capitalist front.

The Path of the Gulf Coast Storm



Map shows the course taken by the tremendously destructive tropical storm which swept in from the Bahamas, across Florida and up into the Gulf states, leaving unprecedented damage in its wake.

Horror Lies in Wake of Wind, Flood

(Continued from page 1)
 with difficulty towards the stricken city.

Bodies of the drowned could be seen at high places where they had been swept by the water of the broken dikes. Chickens cackled from floating boards and housepoys where they had flown to safety. Water hyacinths covered many bodies and large metal oil tanks were eight and ten miles from their original position. Where a little stretch of road stuck out of the water, hundreds of rabbits and other small animals were lying drowned where they had scampered to what they thought a safe place. Houses were like kindling wood in most places, piled up with corn stalks, straw and dead animals.

Trip a Nightmare.
 Natives who had not slept for three days searched up and down what had been streets for their loved ones in boats with motor "kickers." We hiked 18 miles and waded in water to our waists for six miles in going to the scene and returning. The trip was as a living nightmare, indescribable because of the horror.

More than a hundred coffins are in Sebring's temporary morgue, established where most of the refugees are housed. Last night when the trainload of dead bodies were brought in to their temporary resting place, tired men, women and children stood in a pouring rain to watch the grim work of unloading white-covered bodies, women went into hysterics while some looked on—dazed as though in the midst of a terrible dream.

Disease Menaces.
 There is great danger of disease as the sun shines and the water is giving up the dead that are not pinned beneath wreckage. A report that snakes and alligators were in the water was heard when we returned one time to the telegraph station, some 30 miles from the scene of the disaster, but these are unfounded as we made a thorough investigation of every condition in the former town.

The half-naked babies and the women and older children, many in over-

placed in boats where they were fed and taken to the train for transportation to Sebring. Some of the most heroic work of life-saving in the flooded city was done by young boys. One young red-headed boy, of 12 or 13, saved his mother and two sisters, none of whom could swim.

Negroes Suffer Most.
 How many that were drowned in Lake Okechobee itself is unknown although 50 or 60 small fishing craft are known to have been on the lake at the time the storm broke. No one will ever know the exact number of dead nor who is beneath the mass of ruins of the former city. The Negro section of Moorehaven was practically wiped out as it was in the lowest sections and it is estimated that three-fourths of them are dead. Negroes carried their burdens in the relief work in an admirable way and faced the situation in a heroic manner.

Greatest need is felt for funds to send homeless babies, women and older children to homes of relatives in the North. Little money is on hand for this purpose as the town is poverty-stricken. Sebring, Wauchula, Avon Park, and other nearby cities send rescue parties, money and food. Relief trains were dispatched over the Atlantic Coast line railway from Tampa, Sanford, Orlando, Winter Haven, Haines City, Avon Park and other large west coast and central cities.

Desolation.
 Sebring has the appearance of a city in the rear of firing lines at the front with its many refugees suffering from over-exposure, cuts and bruises and sorrow for their lost families.

Many tales of entire families being wiped out, of mothers and husbands being swept away from one another and of heroic incidents of rescue of each other at the risk of their own lives, are told. Water is slowly receding and greater relief can be given the striking families in a few days if the water does not rise again from the

SCOTT NEARING THUMBNAILS T. U. MEET NOTABLES

Mine Leaders Are Most Serious

By SCOTT NEARING, Fed. Press.
 BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. — (FP) — British Trades Union congresses, like American baseball games, begin on time. Exactly at noon, Sept. 6, the 58th session was opened by Arthur Pugh, who piloted the general council through the general strike. Standing behind his shell-rim glasses, his gray mustache bristling, he read in a measured tone, like an auditor reporting on the financial status of a great business. His speech was colorless, like his face. When he had finished it was easy for an observer to picture the scene, on May 12, when the prime minister said: "Mr. Pugh, have you a statement to make?" and Mr. Pugh said: "Yes, sir," and then called off the strike as he was told.

MacDonald sat on Pugh's right. As he entered the hall he was warmly greeted. His hands are still big and strong, but his hair is very gray; his face is lined, and his back slopes a bit. He is not bent like Bob Smillie, though, who sat a little beyond him on the platform. John Bromley, of the general council, who recently slapped the miners' hail in his Locomotive Engineers Journal, appears as debonair and comfortable as ever. He sits on the platform, smoking his pipe, answering questions and steering his colleagues past uncomfortable issues.

Beside Bromley is Ben Turner, pipe alight and square cut whiskers wagging as he talks and laughs. On the opposite side of the chairman is Margaret Bondfield, smiling and conciliatory. Bevin says little. He was the "general" of the general strike, and those who were the most prominent in it have the least to say about it. A. A. Purcell has left for Mexico. J. H. Thomas was in Canada. At the Scarborough congress in 1925 he sat grimly through one defeat after another. This year his policy has triumphed, and he can afford to absent himself.

Among the delegates are many young faces and some new ones. A. J. Cramp is as suave as ever. Ellen Wilkinson rises in protest against some particularly flagrant portion of the general council's report and is promptly steamrollered by the chairman. Herbert Smith, president of the miners, looks tired and unhappy. A. J. Cook, his face stern and set, busies himself with the work of his delegation.

No matter what your ailment, for Expert Diagnosis and Quick Results see
Dr. J. J. Scholtes, D. C.
 2447 Lorain Ave., Cor. W. 25th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO. — Meirose 317W
 Free examination if you bring this ad with you.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER

STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST AGAINST HIGH SCHOOL CUT

Demand Reinstatement of Special Courses

A student protest meeting in Senn High School Wednesday met for the purpose of launching a vigorous protest against a new economy campaign started recently by the school board in which special courses, chief among them dramatics, were curtailed. The Senn students were supported by a delegation from Lindblom High and members of the Parent-Teachers' Association.

The meeting was opened by James Woodward, a student, who read the curtailment order issued by school superintendent "Czar" McAndrews, which was vigorously hissed by the assembled students. Young Woodward said that the stage material being removed under the order was partly paid for out of the proceeds of student theatrical presentations.

Parents Support Them.
 A delegate from the Parent-Teachers' Association told the students they had the backing of that body in their protests against the removal of special courses that lend the only color to student life in the high schools.

Principals of the high schools say there was no consultation from school headquarters about the change. The first they knew of it was the general order issued by McAndrew. The few members of the school board that could be reached either said they could be reached either said they knew nothing about it or supported McAndrew on "economy" grounds.

Teachers Re-open Fight.
 While the students were waging their fight against the school bureaucracy, the teachers met yesterday in council and decided to make another effort to prevail on McAndrew to allow the councils of teachers to meet during school hours as they had done for thirty-four years until, in 1924 McAndrew issued an order stopping them.

JAIL CATHOLICS FOR REVOLT AND FOREIGN PLOTS

Round Up Conspirators at Secret Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22. — In connection with the revolt in the state of Sonora, where the Yaqui Indians have been incited by Catholics to armed rebellion against the Calles government, two prominent bishops have been arrested. They are Jose de Jesus Echevarria of Saltillo and Juan Navarrete of Sonora.

Secret Meetings Against Government.
 These are in jail as are also 200 other Catholics arrested in raids yesterday by the police, who apprehended them in seditious meetings held secretly in the house of the priest Janaro Mendez.

Hysterical, crying and praying and shouting, the men and women, all of the upper classes, were taken to the police station and lodged in jail. The Catholics had presumed that the government was too timid to arrest them for their violations of the law.

Seek U. S. Intervention.
 The police charge that the Catholic meetings are centers of plotting with deported disturbers and Catholics in the United States to bring the pressure of the American government upon the Mexican government.

British Dominions to Fight Agent of Crown at Empire Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 22.—Political circles are assured that when MacKenzie King, the newly elected liberal premier will take power, one of his main objects is to attend the imperial conference in London and together with Gerald Fitzgerald of the Irish Free State and Premier Herzog of South Africa, try to curb the powers of British governor generals sent out to the dominions by the British crown.

MacKenzie King is particularly strong against the present governor general in Canada, Lord Byng, who refused to dissolve the Canadian parliament under King's cabinet, forcing him to resign and giving the election machinery to the conservative leader, Arthur Meighan, when Meighen's cabinet was repudiated by parliament.

Government Crisis in Japan; Students' Turn to Communism Alarms

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—A government crisis of an acute nature has arisen in the form of attacks by reactionary elements on the cabinet for being "disloyal and disrespectful" to the throne. Fascist thugs have entered cabinet members' homes intent on violence. Police are guarding the ministers. Even more concern is felt at the spread of "dangerous thoughts" among the universities, the students having taken to the study of Communism. The liberal press blames the repressive measures taken by the government against liberal ideas of the students for their turning to Communism.

The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

Donations OF SEPTEMBER 17-18.		Letters	
Sylvia Bernstein, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	Got It On Excursion!	
E. J. Ronyard, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	Anna Ruth of Detroit writes:	
A. Sokol, Revere, Mass.	2.00	"I collected \$2.00 for our Daily while on an excursion. Here it is and I'm going to send more!"	
Mary Reed Copeland, Sandwich, Mass.	5.00	For Militant Trade Unionism!	
Alex. Ferr, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	J. Backus, San Francisco, writes:	
H. J. Green, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	"I desire to aid the British miners. I'm doing it by giving \$5 to the Daily Worker to keep spreading the news of their fight to all workers. This is also in appreciation of what our Daily has already done for them!"	
John Keall, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	Can't Read English, But is Willing to Help!	
Wm. Cottrell, Sandstone, Minn.	2.00	Sam Christoff, Nimrod, Mont., writes:	
E. Wieser, Passaic, N. J.	1.00	"Here's \$4.00, a donation from A. M. Sevin and myself. My comrade is not a reader of The Daily Worker because he can't read English yet, but he realizes that every worker should support our Daily. I'm sure there must be more such splendid fighters like my friend Sam!"	
Margaret Stresow, Cent. Islip, N. Y.	2.00	On Strike! He Needs the Daily!	
Nathan Hechtman, New York City	1.00	Anthony Socio, New York, writes:	
J. Keogh, New York City	1.00	"Here's \$2.00. This is as much as I can afford now because we are on strike. Our union, the Glass Lather, Miter Cutters and Mirror Workers, are standing together and The Daily Worker can keep us!"	
Michael Mialig, New York City	1.00		
Belle Robins, New York City	1.50		
John Foley, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00		
S. H. Babcock, Conneaut, Ohio	5.00		
Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Westleyville, Pa.	10.00		
K. Anderson, Bradford, Pa.	5.00		
G. A. Lindberg, Compton, Calif.	5.00		
Frank Lehl, Fort Myers, Fla.	5.00		
A. W. Nelson, Rose Lake, Idaho	5.00		
Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa	2.50		
R. Huelner, Sioux City, Iowa	1.00		
Anna Roth, Detroit, Mich.	2.00		
Samuel B. Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00		
Sam Christoff, Nimrod, Mont.	2.00		
A. M. Sevin, Nimrod, Mont.	2.00		
John Wild, Groversville, N. Y.	1.50		
Samson Tuck, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00		
Edward Royce, New York City	10.00		
Venezuelan Labor Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00		
Jorge Pigen	3.00		
Bernardo Suarez	1.50		
Paul Silver	1.50		
Garcia Sanchez Compton, Calif.	.50		
Charles J. Czosek, Parrysburg, N. Y.	2.00		
Gottried Lang, Parrysburg, N. Y.	2.00		
I. H. Raabik, Bronx, N. Y.	1.50		
J. H. Seltz, Willoughby, Ohio	5.00		
W. N. Patterson, Zanesville, Ohio	5.00		
Eric Gottoway, Racine, Wis.	5.00		

Keep the Daily Worker!

The Works of Karl Marx

- For every worker in these books and pamphlets is the understanding that leads to an intelligent and greater usefulness in the labor movement.
- SELECTED ESSAYS—A new book in its first American publication. Cloth \$1.75
- VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. \$.10
- WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. \$.10
- CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Cloth \$1.25
- REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION. Cloth \$.60
- MARX AND ENGELS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. \$.10
- TWO SPEECHES (1850 and 1864) \$.05

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GINSBERG'S
 Vegetarian Restaurant
 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA ENTERS THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Workers Party of District No. 3 and No. 5 is making arrangements for a vigorous election campaign in the state of Pennsylvania, the state well remembered thru its huge slush funds spent by the republican party in the last primary elections.

It is in this slush fund state that a most vigorous open shop campaign is now carried on by the powers to be in an organized attempt to smash the Miners' Union. It is in this state of Mellon and Charlie Schwab that tens of thousands of steel workers still remain unorganized and are kept in a condition of actual slavery.

A number of nationally known speakers were secured to address a large number of public meetings arranged in various parts of the state. The campaign was started with an enthusiastic mass meeting at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburgh addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and several local speakers.

This was the first of series of mass meetings to be held in Pittsburgh on the following dates:

Tuesday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m., with William Weinstein of New York as main speaker.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., with H. M. Wicks, candidate for governor on the Workers Party ticket, and Bertram Wolfe, head of the Workers School in New York, as the main speakers.

Saturday, Oct. 23, with C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, as the main speaker. All these three meetings will be held in the well-known N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, corner East Ohio and Federal streets, North Side Pittsburgh.

Saturday, Oct. 31, Comrade Wicks will address a large mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street, Pittsburgh. Several other meetings will be held in Pittsburgh which will be announced later on.

Numerous meetings were also arranged in other parts of Western

Pennsylvania, as seen from the following table:

Thursday, Sept. 23, 7:30 p. m. at the Hungarian Hall, Dalsytown, Pa.; Friday, Sept. 24, 7:30 p. m. at the Monongahela Hall, South Brownsville; Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m. at the Workers' Home, corner Electric and North Ave., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sunday 2:30 p. m. at the Branton Granjish Hall, Avella, Pa. At all of these meetings Juliet Stuart Poyntz will be the main speaker.

An extensive tour was arranged for Comrade Wicks in the outlying towns as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Coverdale Hall, Coverdale, Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 7:30 p. m., Croatian Hall, Ambridge, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m. Avella, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 17, 7:30 p. m. Penowa, Pa.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m. at Market Hall, Monongahela City, Pa.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 7 p. m. Union Hall, Bentleyville, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 22, 7 p. m., Uniontown, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 7 p. m., Republic, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 2 p. m., Dalsytown, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 24, 7 p. m., Brownsville, Pa.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m. New Brighton, Pa.

Friday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall, Harmarville, Pa.

Saturday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m., New Castle, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m. New Kensington, Pa.

Sunday, Oct. 31, 8 p. m., Pittsburgh, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

Monday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., Etna, Pa.

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

LABOR RESPONDS TO CAMPAIGN OF PARTY IN DETROIT

Throng Hears Engdahl, Reynolds and Baker

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22. — Following a day of interesting developments, during which two party members were arrested for selling "The Ford Worker," a shop paper issued at the Ford plant, while Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, was given a very friendly reception by the workers while speaking at noon before the Packard plant, with Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Central Labor, being severely trounced by the machine in the Wayne county republican convention, the Workers (Communist) Party held its most successful campaign meeting thus far in the evening at Finnish Hall.

The large gathering of workers present in their response to the addresses delivered by Engdahl, by William Reynolds, candidate for governor, and by R. Baker, the party's district organizer, showed their great interest in the Workers Party campaign.

"The democratic party was the party of the southern slave-holding aristocracy," Engdahl pointed out. "The republican party is the party of the capitalist ruling class of today, that crushed the rule of the southern slaveholders in the bitterly fought civil war. So the Workers Party develops today in response to the needs of the American working class. It will triumph in its time."

Reynolds Shows Progress of Struggle. Reynolds reviewed the struggle for independent political action of the workers in Detroit, showing the progress that was being made. Baker told of the growing activities of the party in the Detroit district and called on the workers to unite for greater efforts.

William Mollenhauer, Communist candidate for congress in the 13th district and one of the party's spokesmen in the Detroit Central Labor Union, was unable to be present due to illness.

Ambitious plans are being made for the remainder of the campaign. Meetings will be held, special editions of THE DAILY WORKER will be ordered and other literature distributed on a large scale.

Engdahl Returns to Chicago.

J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for United States senator from Illinois returned to Chicago yesterday from his eastern tour extending as far east as Boston. He was scheduled to speak in the evening at Mirror Hall, on North Western Ave. and West Division St. He then leaves for the northwest speaking as follows:

Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Minneapolis, Minn., Moose Hall, 43 So. Fourth St.

Saturday night, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., St. Paul, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.

Sunday, Sept. 26, Milwaukee, Wisc., Miller Hall, 802 State St.

Engdahl then returns to Chicago for a series of meetings in the Communist campaign in Illinois.

MICHIGAN PARTY OPENS CAMPAIGN AT MEET TONIGHT

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22. — The political campaign in the state of Michigan conducted by the Workers Party is being opened up by a series of mass meetings. First of these is in Flint, Mich., on Thursday, Sept. 23rd, at Kallot Hall, J. O. Bentall will be the principal speaker. In addition to Bentall, Wm. Reynolds, Workers Party candidate for governor and R. Baker, district organizer of the Workers Party will also speak.

Grand Rapids Meeting. Next meeting is to take place at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 24th, at 211 Monroe Ave., Room 209 with O. Bentall as the principal speaker.

The third of the series of meetings will be held in Muskegon, with J. O. Bentall as the speaker. The Muskegon meeting will take place Saturday, Sept. 25, in the evening at the Modern Woodman's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St. Muskegon, Mich.

State Convention. These meetings will be followed by the Michigan state convention of the Workers' Party on Saturday, Oct. 2nd in the city of Detroit at which additional candidates on the Workers Party ticket will be nominated.

Literary Lecture By Michael Gold.

Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses—the new proletarian literary monthly—will give a lecture upon the topic of "Younger American Writers." Sunday evening, Sept. 26, 1926, at 8 p. m. sharp, at 108 East 14th St., New York City. This lecture is arranged by Section 2, Young Workers' (Communist) League, with the aim of raising funds for a live wire shop bulletin in a large factory in the vicinity.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

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

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

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner. Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

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

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

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

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

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

Ninth District, William P. Mikades. Thirtieth District, Sam Shore. State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich. United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey. State Treasurer, Leonard Forscher.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.

State Auditor, O. McSwain.

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

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.

S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.

Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.

Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

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

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Codkind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff.

Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbain. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein.

Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks.

Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin.

(Brooklyn)

Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nesin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Aimee and Prosecutor Prepare for Hearings on Kidnapping Stunt

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22.—District Attorney Asa Keyes, today was assembling evidence in anticipation of the preliminary hearing of Aimee Semple McPherson, noted woman evangelist, who is charged with conspiracy in connection with her alleged kidnapping last spring.

Several witnesses were questioned by Keyes yesterday and at least one affidavit secured. The affidavit was made by A. A. Melosh, father of Harry R. Melosh, a private detective, sought as the mysterious "Mr. Martin," whose name has been linked in the alleged conspiracy plot.

Mrs. McPherson, according to present plans, will do little preaching during the week preceding her hearing, although she will appear before her followers daily. Sunday, it is expected, she will take the pulpit to deliver a scorching pre-hearing sermon.

Weinstone Speaks in Pittsburgh Sept. 28

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—Wm. Weinstone, member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, and candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district of New York, will speak on Slush Funds in Election Campaigns.

At the North Side Carnegie Music Hall corner Federal St. and North Ave. on Tuesday, Sept. 28th at 8 p. m. This is the second of a series of four meetings to be held in the same hall.

MASS. DEMS AND REPS BUCKLING DOWN TO FIGHT

Denounce Each Other as Bankrupt: We Agree

By SYDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

BOSTON, Mass. (By Mail).—With the state primaries over, the parties of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, the republicans and democrats, have now buckled down to action with "clear the decks" as their battle cry. But if they actually mean to clear their decks they have an awful dirty job, for both Mr. David I. Walsh, president of one bank and vice-president of another and corporation lawyer for the B. & M. Railroad, who is the democratic candidate for senator, and Mr. William M. Butler, millionaire public utilities and textile mill owner and Calvin Coolidge's wire puller, the republican candidate for the same office, have pretty shady records, even if one were to allow for the single fact that they are both candidates of finance and industrial capitalism.

Because the fate of Calvin Coolidge lies in the outcome of Massachusetts' choice for United States senator, the campaign in behalf of Butler and the whole republican state ticket is proceeding in a most vigorous and expensive manner. A tremendous campaign is being waged by the republicans, even to the extent of attempts at sacrificing such yankee republican office seekers as Alexander Lincoln and Arthur K. Reading in favor of one of foreign descent, Elijah Adlow, who, the Boston Transcript says, "would make certain on Beacon Hill the sort of co-operation among the executive, legislative and judicial branches that is part and parcel of good government." Adlow was republican candidate for attorney-general in the three-cornered republican primary fight, but lost out in the race.

Hunt Foreign Vote. The republican state committee has, in an open official statement to the press, implored its adherents to vote for Adlow, as against Lincoln and Reading, all three being republicans, not because the machine was opposed to either of the three candidates in the primaries, but because Adlow was a concession to the foreign voting element which is steadily increasing in this state and which the democrats usually capture.

The democrats realize the importance of electing Walsh, who opposes Butler. They realize that with Butler eliminated Coolidge may be eliminated as a presidential candidate, which, in turn, will enhance the chances of a national democratic administration being elected. The contest in this state has been "pepped" up somewhat with the appearance of a book of "facts" issued as a campaign book by the national committee of the democratic party and bears the signatures of Senator Peter Goelz of Rhode Island and William A. Oldfield of Arkansas, chairmen, respectively, of the senate and house congressional campaign committees. This book is intended to furnish ammunition for the speakers of the democratic party during the next few weeks.

Cal Bankrupt, Say Democrats. The book pays its respects to Coolidge and his administration by saying that alike in its foreign and domestic policies, the republican administration, more especially since Coolidge went into the White House, has been morally and intellectually bankrupt. It also takes a crack at the administration's subservience to big business, saying: "The record reveals the administration of government by that party during the last six years as one which has been consistently subservient to big business, even to the point of packing the trade commission in its interest, which has continually increased expenditures on normal governmental activities, which has failed utterly to deal with such a problem of vital national import as that of farm relief, which has depressed agriculture, the textile industry, the small banker and the small merchant, and which has robbed the United States of that world-wide respect we enjoyed during the last democratic administration."

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

The New Issue of the YOUNG WORKER Is Just Off the Press

You and your young friends will enjoy it—it's just full of good stuff—as is every issue!

SUBSCRIBE!

\$1 a year 50c 6 months

THE YOUNG WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$..... for months. Send the Young Worker to:

Name

Street

City

State

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CAPITALISTS WON'T LIMIT CHILD EXPLOITATION

In the house of commons in England Lord Astor raised the point about the exploitation of child labor. The lord pointed out that in England exploitation of children from 14-18 years of age is not protected by any laws.

A series of investigations showed that little girls work 58 hours a week, and boys 10 hours a day. After discussion on this question, as the paper reports, the proposal brought in by Lord Astor was taken off the agenda because the majority of the house was against it.

This incident is very characteristic not only for England but also for all other capitalist countries of the old and new continents. It is clear that it is not in the interests of the bourgeoisie to limit the exploitation of child labor which is a very good source of profits because of the low price by which it is purchased.

With the growth of industry child labor is utilized to a much greater extent. And the government of any country would not dare to issue any such law that protects child labor in any way, because this will hurt the interests of the bourgeoisie. In United States of America, for instance, in spite of the insistent demands of various labor organizations about passing a law for limitation of child labor the government prefers not to bind the capitalists with any obligations of such kind.

In Germany the law permits children to work with approval of their parents from seven years on. The German parliament could not think of anything more repulsive than such a remark.

The enforcing "rationalization" of industry at the present time in Germany leads in the first place to an increase in the army of the unemployed. If we add to this the terrible impoverishment of the population it will become clear why the parents are forced to send their children to the labor market.—From Komsomolskaya Pravda.

Ensnare Children to Scab in Cloak Strike

By ANNA LYONS.

NEW YORK CITY.—How desperate the bosses are during the Cloak Makers' strike, can be noted from many instances. One of the instances I will cite here:

A few days ago, a scab shop was taken down by the strikers. Amongst the ten scabs that were brot into the office, there were two girls, 12 and 14 years of age. Upon questioning them I found that the employer approached one of the girls, 12 years old, and asked her to come and work for him. He did not bother about her age, ability, etc. What she did not know about the art of sewing on buttons he thought she will learn in time. He offered her the magnificent sum of \$6 per week, and in return she was to slave from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily. The girl agreed, and within a few days, she brought up her girl friend, too, age 14. Both girls, not knowing evidently the differences between peaceful time and strike time, not knowing what the word union or scab means, were quite satisfied, until some of our strikers gave the workers of the shop a friendly call. The boss, evidently knew what was coming, when he saw the strikers, and he opened the window for the girls to escape. But the girls were too innocent and so were taken to the office of the Cloak Makers' union to report.

The writer, upon questioning the girls and speaking to them, found that they were both working because their parents were not making enough to support the family. They did not have any permits, not knowing whether it was necessary, since they intended to go back to school, as soon as they could make "some money." When the nature of the strike was explained to them, and also what scabbing means, they promised not to go back to work.

This is only one of the instances. Hundreds, nay thousands of Young Workers are found daily scabbing in one strike or another—the reason for it, of course, is because they are not organized. They are not within the ranks of the Young Workers' League.

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

Bertram D. Wolfe.

"Who Owns the Government?" This is the subject of the campaign talks of Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School and candidate for congressman on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, who is now touring the western part of the country. Comrade Wolfe's tour is:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Sept. 23.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.—Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.

TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

J. O. Bentall.

Flint, Mich., is the place where J. O. Bentall, who is covering this territory in the September campaign tour, will speak today, Sept. 23, on the subject: "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" The rest of his meetings are:

FLINT, Mich.—Thursday, Sept. 23.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friday, Sept. 24.

MUSKEGON—Saturday, Sept. 25.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Warren, Ohio, today, Sept. 23. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

WARREN, O.—Sept. 23.

CANTON, O.—Sept. 24.

AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.

ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

H. M. Wicks.

The New England states are the territory which H. M. Wicks, well-known labor speaker and candidate for U. S. senator in Pennsylvania, is covering in a September election campaign tour. Comrade Wicks, who is speaking on "What Can the Workers Expect From the Elections?" will be at Haverhill, Mass., today and from there to other cities in Massachusetts according to this list:

HAVERHILL—Wednesday, Sept. 22.

LAWRENCE—Thursday, Sept. 23.

LOWELL—Friday, Sept. 24.

FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.

GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.

SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.

HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.

PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Workers' School

"Training for the Class Struggle"

The Workers' School conducts the following departments: Library, Research Department, Lecture Bureau, Sunday Night Forums, Popular Lecture Courses, Evening Study Classes. It supplies teachers and speakers to trade unions.

Scott Nearing

Is an Instructor in the Workers' School.

The coming year he will give the following courses:

Decline of the British Empire

Three lectures on: British Labor Movement; Where is Britain Going? England, and America. Fee for the course, \$1.

Post-War Europe

Four lectures on: Whither Russia; Germany and the Dawes Plan; Fascist Italy; Crisis in France. Fee for the course, \$1.25.

Some of the other teachers are:

Harry Dana
Robert Dunn
Arthur Calhoun
M. J. Olgin
Benjamin Gitlow

Alexander Trachtenberg
Wm. W. Weinstone
Jack Stachel
Bertram D. Wolfe,
Director Workers' School

And Others.

If you are interested, call at the office of the school, 108 E. 14th Street.

help

TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

FOR

MILITANT TRADE UNIONISM

NEVER was the militant trade union movement so greatly in need of a fighting daily newspaper to champion its struggles.

The burning flame of a new fighting spirit of the miners, fur workers, textile workers, needle trades and other bodies of organized labor is kindling a new spirit thruout the labor movement.

The club of the government in the Watson-Parker Bill is awakening the men on the railroads.

In this period, militant trade unionism needs a daily newspaper to record its struggles, and TO FIGHT!

The DAILY WORKER needs funds to become stronger and bigger and a greater source of power for the militant trade union movement.

What's Your Answer?

Make it a day's pay for The DAILY WORKER to help the militant trade union movement!

For Militant Trade Unionism

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Here's \$..... to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Name

Street

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

OPEN-SHOP FIRM BLAMES TUNNEL DISASTER DEAD

City Committee Seeks to Aid Company

By JOHN MIHELIC.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—The investigation of the Kansas City Waterworks tunnel disaster, which took the lives of eight workmen, that is being conducted by a special committee appointed by Judge H. F. McElroy, city manager, shows plainly that not only was the Smith Brothers, Inc., the firm doing the job, at fault but they are now brazenly seeking to place the blame on the eight dead men who lost their lives.

Place Blame on Dead Men.
By placing the blame on the dead men, the company seeks to escape prosecution for criminal neglect and avoid paying any money to the wives and orphans left destitute.

Byron Taylor, gang foreman and father of three children, who lost his life, is being singled out for special blame.

On being questioned by Mr. Murray, director of public works, Charles S. Foreman, general superintendent, said that he thought the dead men were at fault as after the fan was repaired, they should have waited long enough before going into the tunnel, for the air to clear. He said that he did not know who ordered them in, but it was his opinion it was Taylor.

Nothing is said about the slave driving methods that always are used on foremen by companies of this kind. Further investigation brought out the fact that the gas had given trouble before. This was the third explosion and the air line was inadequate.

Mr. Murray then asked the following question which created quite a sensation:

Ask Sensational Question.
"You say that there were three explosions—One at 1,700 feet. One at 2,000 feet. And the last one at 2,600 feet. Isn't it true that you have found the gas problem more difficult the farther the tunnel got under the river?"

Bar Newspaper Men.
Before answering, Mr. Foreman asked that newspaper men be excluded from the room. He said, "The way things have turned out the publication of this testimony may furnish lawyers with material for a few suits." Newspaper men were then excluded. When the meeting ended, Mr. Murray refused to give out Foreman's answer.

Coroner's Investigation.

Chief Deputy Coroner Dr. C. S. Nelson was refused admittance to the tunnel by the Smith company, unless he furnished \$5,000 indemnity bond and signed an agreement exempting the company from all liability. George C. Grant, a local trade unionist, and chief engineer of the Warneke Bakery was selected to represent the coroner's office in an investigation of the cause of the explosion. Dr. H. E. Moss, coroner of Jackson county, Mo., said the selection had been made on the recommendation of Charles B. Nelson, secretary of the Central Trades Council which had been asked to recommend a competent and impartial engineer.

Mr. Grant's experience is said to be very extensive in tunnel work.

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

LENIN on Organization

No worker can consider his reading complete without this invaluable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor organization. In a splendid cloth-bound library edition.

\$1.50
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

SHOPMEN DISCOVER WHAT RAISE UNDER B. & O. PLAN REALLY IS; LESS DINNER AND LOWER WAGE

Rejection by Baltimore & Ohio shopmen of a wage cut disguised as an increase turns the spotlight on a Wall Street Journal analysis of the profits of this road. The B. & O. is considered the leader in the labor-cooperating-with-capital movement. Quoting figures showing that the railroad made \$5,095,000 more profit in the first 6 months of 1926 than in the same half of 1925, the Journal predicts that this carrier's net income for the entire year will exceed \$50,000,000 for the first time in its history.

The Journal's figures show that the 1926 profit for B. & O. common stockholders will run at least 100% larger than in 1913 and 90% ahead of the average profits of the 10 years 1906-15. It will mean about \$16 a share, more than 3 times the present dividend rate. Financial circles are speculating on big probable increases in B. & O. dividends.

The following table shows B. & O. net yearly income since 1916 and the profit to common stockholders after interest payments, etc., since 1913. Net income was not reported on a comparable basis prior to 1916. In the years 1913-20 the government rental and guarantee brought profits up to about the average of 1914-16.

B. & O. Profits	Net oper. income	Profit for common
1926.....	\$50,100,000	\$26,700,000
1925.....	43,034,087	20,793,508
1924.....	38,084,823	16,319,839
1923.....	42,133,129	22,422,036
1922.....	23,735,005	4,375,373
1921.....	21,941,696	6,388,891
1920.....	26,434,295	7,245,480
1919.....	27,045,298	8,580,022
1918.....	27,668,294	5,042,105
1917.....	22,593,969	8,095,230
1916.....	27,491,027	13,184,390
1915.....	10,723,248
1914.....	9,200,587
1913.....	13,334,250

Same Wage, More Work.

More work per employer is one big reason for this year's B. & O. profits. In the first 6 months of the year operating expenses absorbed only 76.3% of the road's gross receipts as against 79.1% in 1925. Transportation costs fell from 37.3% to 35.7% of gross revenue. Maintenance expenses dropped from 36.2% to 35%. Since 1922 the proportion of revenue going to operating expenses has declined from 82.16% to 76.3% and is expected to go below 73% this year. All this means a steadily increasing share of the railroad dollar for stockholders. Yet the B. & O. is still stalling on wage increases and conditions which have been granted to shopmen on many other roads.

The company's answer to the request of the shopcraft unions for an increase in wages and for restoration of time and a half pay for overtime on Sundays and holidays proved to be a sugar-coated attempt to reduce total wages still further. Vice-president Galloway, in charge of operation and management, proposed an increase of 2c an hour with time and a half Sundays and holidays on condition that the men give up 5 minutes of their regular 20-minute lunch period and agree to check in and out of the shop on their own time. Pay for an extra hour a week for checking in and out has been an established union condition on the railroads for years.

When the unions found that taken altogether these proposals would cut wages by thousands of dollars instead of raising them, the men rejected the offer by an almost unanimous vote. Galloway then withdrew the offer of the 2c an hour increase.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

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

OHIO OPERATORS BEGIN DRIVE ON BELLAIRE UNION

Open Mine to Run on 1917 Scale

By GEO. PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The sub-district miners' union headquarters at Bellaire gave out a statement on Sept. 17 which declares that the first effort to break the miners' union in Eastern Ohio is planned by the coal operators at the Lucy mine five miles west of Bellaire.

The office of the company refused either to confirm or deny the charge. Rumors are to the effect that private guards are already guarding the coal company. No confirmation of this was given by the company neither did they deny the report.

The Valley Camp Co. tried to sign an agreement, but the miners refused unless the company would sign up the three mines at Elm Grove, W. Va., which the company is trying to run on the 1917 scale.

Sheriff's Statement.

When Sheriff May Duffee was asked whether private guards were on duty at the Lucy mine, she said she had been so advised and that she was sending down a deputy sheriff to confer with the officers of the mine organization. Also declaring that she had not sworn in any of the private guards as deputies and would refuse to do so. She also said that she would not send down any regular deputies to the Lucy Mine as they could not be spared.

1917 Scale.

The Valley Camp Coal company is trying to run the three coal mines at Elm Grove, W. Va., on the 1917 scale. According to J. J. Snure of the Valley Camp Coal company it will try to run the Lucy Mine and pay the Jacksonville agreement. They will try to import scabs to run the mine at Neffs, Ohio. In this way they tried to divide the miners. All the West Virginia mines belong to the Eastern Ohio sub-district which has its offices in Bellaire, Ohio.

Hardboiled Militarist Elected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commander of the second corps area, New York, today was selected as chief of staff of the army for a four-year term beginning next December. Summerall is reputed to be a hardboiled disciplinarian. He will succeed Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who will retire.

NEW PASSAIC A. F. OF L. UNION AUTHORIZES RELIEF COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE AID TO STRIKERS

By Federated Press.

Difficulties put in the way of the western office of the General Relief Committee of Textile strikers are disappearing with the publication of the following letter. The letter is on the official stationery of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and reads:

LOCAL UNION NO. 1603, PASSAIC AND VICINITY
United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations.
Sept. 14, 1926.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that the textile strikers of Passaic and vicinity are now members of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The United Textile Workers of America have requested the general relief committee of textile strikers to continue to function in the relief field. Therefore, co-operation given the general relief committee in the organization of relief conferences, in arranging various affairs for the collection of funds for the relief work, in vitalizing the contributions to the relief by local unions of the A. F. of L. will be earnestly appreciated by the textile strikers and their Local Union 1603 of the United Textile Workers of America.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) "Gustav Deak,
"President."

To Show Film.

In Chicago, where the labor officialdom first looked askance at the relief work, the A. F. of L. affiliation has encouraged the committee to arrange for a showing in October of the Passaic strike motion picture film. This is expected to draw a large attendance from trade unionists. The film will also be shown in Milwaukee, Detroit and St. Louis.

In Mid-West Cities.

Local 53, Detroit electrical workers, voted a 50-cent assessment for Passaic relief that netted \$500. Over \$1,000 was forwarded besides from Detroit in August. A concert is planned there for October. Tag days have been held in Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis to gain more funds for

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.
TONIGHT:
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Florentine String Trio; Little Joe Warner, Hazel Nyman, Dan Baker, Jimmie Egbert.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

U. S. STEEL CO. HIDES NEWS OF WORKER'S DEATH

Police Not Informed for 13 Hours

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.—In their attempt to keep accident figures low by keeping accidents secret, the American Steel & Wire company, a local subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, kept information of the death of Ernest Laperriere, 25 years old, from the police authorities for over 13 hours.

Killed in Cave-in.

Laperriere was killed by a cave-in while working in a ditch at the South Works, one of the three huge plants of the American Steel and Wire company in this city, dying of internal injuries, multiple abrasions of the body, fractured ribs and a crushed chest, according to the medical examiner who viewed the body at the City hospital morgue.

Police Ignorant.

The police authorities knew nothing of the accident until the body was recovered by fellow workmen. A private inquiry, at which a number of witnesses of the accident were present to tell their stories, was held behind closed doors at the south works. Clinton S. Marshall, district manager for the steel company gave a lame excuse, stating that he did not know why the police were not notified of the accident, and in the same breath declared that he thought likely that it was not considered necessary.

Frantic Effort.

After shutting off the water a gang of fellow-workers started frantically in their attempt to locate their comrade. The body was found in an upright position at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but because of the dangerous condition of the ditch, it was impossible to reach it until 11 o'clock at night.

Safety Fraud.

This steel plant holds weekly meetings of its so-called safety committee, but whenever a practical suggestion for the safety of the employees is offered by a member of the committee, the officials of the company turn them down upon one pretext or another.

10-Hour Shifts.

But the officials of the corporation never tire of telling the workers to be careful, while at the same time they push the men by all sorts of schemes, speeding the men and the machines, working in ten or twelve-hour shifts night and day. Is there any wonder that the plant is producing such huge profits for the United States Steel Corporation which is always keeping information of accidents secret? And is there any wonder that so many accidents occur under the speed-up system?



Even amid such agonies and thrills, Bunny, being young, had his personal life. On his way home after drill he ran into Nina Goodrich, one of his class-mates, turning a corner in her car, clad in a bathing-suit with a cape over it. Upon such little things do one's life-destinies depend! She slowed up and called, "Come have a swim with me!" He hopped in and she whisked him down to the beach in two minutes and in five more he had hired a bathing suit and got into it, and the two of them were running a race along the sand.

Nina Goodrich was one of those lavish Junos, of whom California brings to ripeness many thousands every year. Her limbs were strong trunks and her hips were built for carrying a dozen babies, and her bosom for the nourishing of them. She had fair hair and complexion that had not come out of a bottle and her skin was bronzed by hours in the surf, in those fragile one-piece bathing suits the girls were wearing, which revealed considerably more than fifty per cent of their natural charms. Never could a man who took himself a wife in Southern California complain that he did not know what he was getting!

The two swam down the shore, a long way, not troubled by the chill of the water; they ran hand in hand on the beach, and as they went back to the bath-house, Nina said, "Come have supper with me, Bunny; I'm tired of home." So Bunny slipped into his clothes and she drove him back to her home and while she changed he sat in the car and got up his next lesson in nineteenth century English poetry. The poet called attention to a chain of natural phenomena:

The sunlight clasps the earth
And the moonbeams kiss the sea:
What are all these kissings worth,
If thou kiss not me?

They drove to a cafeteria, an invention where California fish and California fruits and California salads are spread out before the eyes in such profusion as to trouble a nineteen year old Juno already struggling to "reduce." There was nothing so safe as celery, said Nina, it took space and time; while she munched, they sat by the window and watched the sun set over the purple ocean and the slow fog steal in from the sea. Then they got into the car and without saying a word she drove out of town and down the coast highway; one of her hands was in Bunny's, and he, searching the caverns of his memory, remembered having heard Euince mention that Nina had had a desperate affair with Barney Lee, who had enlisted a year ago and was now in France.

They stopped at a lonely place and there was a rug in the car and pretty soon they were sitting by the noisy surf, and Nina was snuggled close to Bunny and whispering, "Do you care for me the least little bit?" And then he answered that he did, she said, "Then why don't you pet me?" And when he began to oblige her, he found his lips held in one of those long slow kisses which are sure fire hits on the silver screen, but which the censors cut to a footage varying according to geography—00 in Japan up to 8,000 in Algeria and the Argentine.

It was evident that this nineteen year old Juno was his to do what he pleased with, there and then, and Bunny's head had begun to swim in the familiar alarming way. He had never got the ache of Eunice out of his soul, and here at last was his deliverance! But he hesitated, because he had sworn to himself that he would not get in for this again. Also from some of the English poets he had begun to hear about a different kind of love. He knew that he didn't really love Nina Goodrich, she was all but a stranger to him; so he hesitated, and his kisses diminished in ardor, until she whispered, "What's the matter, Bunny?"

He was rattled, but a sudden inspiration came to him. "Nina," he said, "it doesn't seem quite fair."

"Why not?"

"To Barney."

He felt her wince as she lay in his arms. "But Barney is gone, dear."

"I know; but he'll come back."

"Yes, but that's so far off; and I guess he's got a girl in France by now."

"Maybe so, but you can't be sure; and it don't seem quite right that a fellow should go risk his life for his country and somebody else steal his girl away while he's gone."

So Bunny began to talk about the front and what was happening there and how soon the Americans would get in and how he expected to go right after graduation and about Paul and what he thought about Russia, and what Dad thought about Paul; and the young Juno continued to be in his arms, but with a more sisterly affection; until at last the fog began to chill even their young blood and they got up to go and the nineteen year old Juno put her arms about her escort and gave him an especially violent kiss, declaring, "Bunny, you're a queer fellow, but I like you an awful lot!"

(Continued Tomorrow)

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
Saturday, September 25

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE, by Oliver Carlson.
THE GREAT LABOR STRUGGLES OF 1880, by Amy Schechter.
THE CONFESSIONS OF AN AGENT PROVOCATEUR—A sensational document.
TEXTILE CONTRASTS, by Ramon Coffman.
INTRODUCING MR. H. C. FRAYNE, by Y. Zack.
A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY, by Max Shachtman.
CARTOONS—REVIEWS and another installment of "The Theater Season in Moscow," by Ruth E. Kennel.

OCTOBER 16
The New Magazine becomes a separate publication—with more new features to enable our readers to enjoy the best labor weekly even issued in this country. You will get it with THE DAILY WORKER. Secure subs for THE SUNDAY WORKER from your shopmates to give them the first contact with the militant movement. Take advantage of the unusually low rates offered, to send four subs!

THE SUNDAY WORKER
FOUR SUBS FOR 20 WEEKS FOR \$1.00

Resolution Adopted at the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense

Resolution on Organization.

THE foremost task confronting International Labor Defense is the organization into a compact membership body of the tens of thousands of workers who are sympathetic to its aims.

The main energy of the first year of the existence of the I. L. D. was necessarily devoted to practical defense tasks and the popularization of the decisions of the first conference. This task has been well done. The pledges of the first conference have been written into deeds. The idea of unity for non-partisan labor defense has gained wide support. The I. L. D. has endeavored itself to all class conscious workers and has firmly established its place as a part of the labor movement. A solid foundation has been laid for the organization.

The task now before us is to build upon this foundation. The sentiment for labor defense and for the I. L. D. must be organized. The workers sympathetic to the aims of the I. L. D. must be welded together into a compact, dues-paying functioning organization. This is the slogan which must guide our work during the next year.

The old practice of conducting defense work by loosely-organized committees, hastily constructed only during periods of extreme emergency, must be replaced by a permanently functioning membership organization carrying out a continuous activity and drawing ever-wider circles into its ranks.

The building of such a membership defense organization, which has already been started by the I. L. D., has a great significance for the labor movement as a whole, as well as for the immediate victims of class persecution. In the first place a permanent functioning membership organization for labor defense, as has been demonstrated already during the past year, constitutes a powerful ever-ready machine for propaganda and agitation which completely deprives the exploiting class of the possibility of railroad militant workers without serious protest. The I. L. D., by extending its organization, is becoming more and more an effective fighting instrument, able to contest every attempt to victimize workers and discouraging many persecutions which would be carried out if there were no organized movement publicly to expose them and fight against them.

THE I. L. D., drawing thousands of members into its ranks and into its manifold activities all of which

are directly related to the class struggle, becomes a school of solidarity and class consciousness in which many workers gain their first lessons in the labor movement and take their first steps into actual participation in the class struggle. New forces of energy and enthusiasm are thereby continually directed into the main stream of the labor movement and the class struggle.

The I. L. D. will grow in importance and significance as the conflict between the workers and their exploiters grows more acute. Its power and effectiveness as an auxiliary to the labor movement will then be a hundred-fold greater if the work of organization has been carried on uninterruptedly, from month to month and year to year, and a mass membership has been schooled in its principles and trained in its work.

THE conference believes the time is now opportune to launch an organization campaign on a nationwide scale. All members and units of the I. L. D. are called upon to concentrate the main energy on this work of organization during the coming months. Immediately after the conference the national executive committee shall draw up a comprehensive plan for the campaign and drive it forward with speed and energy to a successful conclusion.

First and foremost, the organization campaign must aim at organizing new branches and strengthening the existing branches, since the branch of individual dues-paying members is the rock-bottom foundation of the I. L. D. Secondly, the campaign must be carried on to secure the affiliation of all sympathetic organizations as collective members contributing a stipulated regular monthly or yearly amount to the support of the organization.

HAND in hand with this campaign, there must be carried on a campaign to bring these affiliated organizations into the main stream of the defense work. Every effort should be made to have the unions and other affiliated organizations send delegates to the local I. L. D. and participate actively in the work. Wherever possible, reports should be made directly to the unions and other bodies affiliated. Ways and means should be devised by the I. L. D. locals to see to it that the individual members of affiliated bodies take direct part in the work.

In view of the fact that in the first year of its existence, in spite of the enormous difficulties, the I. L. D. succeeded in organizing 150 local units, with 20,000 dues-paying members, the conference puts forward as a perfectly reasonable and realizable objective, 50,000 members during the next year and an affiliated collective membership of 250,000.

The conference calls upon all units and members of the I. L. D. to rally around the slogan of organization and to press forward to the goal set with the same spirit and energy which has characterized all their work during the past year.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB } Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

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

(Continued from previous issue)

By N. BUCHARIN.

THE second thesis advanced by the opposition in the sphere of economic politics, in their relation to the industrialization of the country, is the thesis that we must now carry on a greatly intensified industrial policy, this to be accomplished in the first place by increasing the prices of our industrial products. Comrade Pyatakov, speaking in the plenum on behalf of the opposition, spoke in favor of a rise in the factory prices of our industrial products, the rise to be actuated by our state economic organs; in his opinion this is one of the measures which has to be taken. These comrades are of the opinion that it would lead to a more intensive industrialization of the country if we were to pursue a policy excluding reductions in prices, and aiming rather at increased prices for the products of our industry, and even at higher wholesale and factory prices.

WE believe this policy to be entirely wrong, and we cannot agree to its pursuance. One reason why we cannot accede to it is the fact that a rise in the prices of our industrial products, consumed as these are for the most part in the towns, would involve a change in real wages, so that such a rise would endanger us both with regard to wages and with regard to the stability of the currency. And we cannot accede to this policy, because it would not only fail to help us to overcome the main evil of our industrial organization, the evil of bureaucracy, the evil of unwieldiness, of enormous costs entailed both in the industries themselves and in the trade apparatus, the evil of irrational organization of work, but it would make it even more difficult for us to rectify another category of our sins, those represented by the weakest points of our industry. Were we to accustom our industry and our economic organs to a higher price policy just at this juncture then our economic functionaries would not move a finger towards the improvement of the whole organization itself, towards the diminution of unproductive tasks, and for rational working arrangements, decreased working expenses, reduction of costs of production, improvement of quality, etc.

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.

EVERY monopoly runs a certain danger of rusting, of resting on its laurels. The private capitalist and private owner is constantly being spurred onward by competition; if Peter works badly and has great working expenses, whilst Paul manages at less expense, then Paul beats Peter. But if we, who have practically all big industry in our hands, who have a state super-monopoly and own all essentials, do not stimulate the leading staff of our industry to cheaper production, and to produce on more rational lines, then indeed we have arrived at the prerequisite stage

for the rusting of our industry on the basis of its monopoly. That which is actualized by competition (which does not exist, or exists in a very slight degree among us) in a capitalist state, we must attain by conscious pressure under the impetus of the needs of the masses: produce better and cheaper, apply better goods, supply cheap goods!

BUT, if our price policy deviates from this principle, then we shall not fulfill Lenin's behest that our industry is to supply the peasant with cheaper goods than capitalism has done; we are more likely to find ourselves in a position in which the workers, and a thousand times more the peasants, will say to us: "What has been the object of the whole matter, if your economics lead to higher prices for your industrial products? You understand nothing of economics?"

WE must prove in actual practice that we understand economics very well indeed, and must thus devote our main attention to a policy of steady reductions in prices, actualized by reducing the costs of production and by creating better order in our state economic machinery. I stated, above, when analyzing the

question of private economics, that the private capitalist contrives to keep his capital in quicker circulation, that his working expenses are lower, that he works with greater thrift, etc. and that our apparatus is unwieldy, that its capital circulates slower, that its working costs are enormous, etc. This depresses us. If we are not to stand aside before the capitalist, and if we are to make progress ourselves, to improve the quality of our products, to cheapen our goods, to develop the economic alliance with the peasantry, then we must exert our utmost endeavors for the reduction of prices, not for their increase.

THE opposition is of the opinion that its policy of higher prices would insure more rapid growth for industry, but we are of the opinion that this view is entirely wrong, an illusion, a self-deception. The policy of high and rising prices would lead on the contrary to stagnation and rust in our industry. Our industry would rest on its laurels and trust in being able to cover everything out of the state exchequer. It would do nothing for its advancement, for its development, or for the attainment of a position as progressive technical and economic factor in our economics.

THE third thesis which must be analyzed in connection with this, or must at least be mentioned, is the thesis of the danger threatening us from private capital. I dealt with this thesis in my introductory remarks. I assumed the most favorable estimates on private capitalist profits to be correct, and am confident of having proved that even these most favorable calculations show no signs of that threatened private capitalist danger which is supposed to be hanging over our heads.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

(Continued from previous issue)

The very interesting and important phenomena of impregnation have only been known to us in detail for thirty years. It has been shown conclusively, after a number of delicate investigations, that the individual development of the embryo from the stem-cell or fertilized ovum is controlled by the same laws in all cases. The stem-cell divides and subdivides rapidly into a number of simple cells. From these a few simple organs, the germinal layers, are formed at first; later on the various organs, of which there is no trace in the early embryo, are built up out of these. The biogenetic law teaches us how, in this development, the original features of the ancestral history are reproduced or recapitulated in the embryonic processes; and these facts in turn can only be explained by the unconscious memory of the plasm, the "meme of the living substance" in the germ-cells, and especially in their nuclei.

One important result of these modern discoveries was the prominence given to the fact that the personal soul has a beginning of existence, and that we can determine the precise moment in which this takes place; it is when the parent cells, the ovum and spermatozoon, coalesce. Hence, what we call the soul of man or the animal has not pre-existed, but begins its career at the moment of impregnation; it is bound up with the chemical constitution of the plasm, which is the material vehicle of heredity in the nucleus of the maternal ovum and the paternal spermatozoon. One cannot see how a being that thus has a beginning of existence can afterwards prove to be "immortal."

Further, a candid examination of the simple cell-soul in the unicellular infusoria, and of the dawn of the individual soul in the unicellular germ of man and the higher animals, proves at once that psychic action does not necessarily postulate a fully formed nervous system, as was previously believed. There is no such system in many of the lower animal, or any of the plants, yet we find psychic activities, especially sensation, irritability, and reflex action everywhere. All living plasm has a psychic life, and in this sense the psyche is a partial function of organic life generally. But the higher psychic functions, particularly the phenomena of consciousness, only appears gradually in the higher animals, in which (in consequence of a division of labor among the organs) the nervous system has assumed these functions.

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Bogey of Soviet Recognition

Living largely upon their willingness to revile the only government of workers and peasants in the world, the government of the Soviet Union, masquerading as "labor" writers, foisting their penned venom upon credulous trade union editors and peddling it to the fake labor sheets which disgrace and debauch the labor movement, the Chester M. Wright tribe see the loss of their meal ticket—the fight against recognition of the government of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics—looming in the offing.

There is no doubt that the effect of the recognition of the Soviet Union upon American labor worries greatly the capitalist statesmen of America. They visualize hordes of "Bolshevik agents" going up and down the land seeking the immediate overthrow of such sacred American institutions as the supreme court, citizens' military training camps, injunction processes, the open shop and its manifold variations including the criminal syndicalism laws. Upon this fear Chester M. Wright and his ilk have played with great profit to themselves.

The Soviet Union has not yet been recognized, but the Workers (Communist) Party of America continues to exist. Worse than that, it continues to grow and increase its influence among the working class. American Bolsheviks organized and led the Passaic strike without a single Soviet consul in any city of our fair land.

The fears of Samuel Gompers, who at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, after exhausting all other arguments, asked the delegates: "Do you want to recognize the Communist government of Russia and have Foster and Dunne carrying on their boring from within as Soviet consuls with diplomatic immunity?", did not die with him, but were inherited by his proteges.

But the myth of Soviet gold has been refuted by the cold facts of the American class struggle and not even the most credulous capitalist but believes that Communism in America sprouted in American soil and puts forth foliage shaped by American conditions.

American capitalism is discovering that without formal relations with the Soviet Union it operates at a disadvantage in world affairs. The Soviet Union is the greatest power in eastern Europe and Asia today. American capitalism hates the workers' and peasants' government with all its strength, but it has to bow to power.

In addition, if Germany and Great Britain find markets for much of their surplus production in the Soviet Union, asks the American business man, why cannot America do the same and avoid the irksome delays which annoy the hustling Yankee?

Then there have been the almost unanimously favorable reports brought back from Russia by dozens of people in all walks of life—favorable in the sense that they are testimonials to the strength and stability of the only government in Europe which is able to improve constantly the living standards of the masses.

The Wrights may froth at the mouth at the prospect, but the Soviet Union is going to be recognized by the United States solely because it has been able to disprove and withstand for nine years a thousand times more able and more dangerous attacks than those of the scarlet sisterhood of American "labor" journalism.

We American Communists will, of course, be glad if the recognition of the Soviet Union causes a great revival of militancy and a rapid development of class consciousness in the American labor movement, but we do not think it will have any such effect. The pressure of American capitalism on the American working class, the constant evasion and denial of the class struggle by labor officialdom, their more and more open united front with the capitalists, the increased activity of our party with a correct program and the leadership of the Communist International, these are the things which will strengthen the labor movement and drive the present false and cowardly leaders of the trade unions out of the labor movement into the arms of the capitalist class where they belong.

Mass Picketing, Amalgamation and Generous Financial Aid Will Win I. L. G. W. Strike

The response of the New York labor movement to the injunction issued against the striking members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the form of resolutions, expressing sympathy and pledging support has been prompt. The Central Labor Union has placed itself on record as solidly behind the strikers and similar expressions from other unions are pouring in.

The injunction is the answer of Governor Smith to the refusal of the union to submit to arbitration and blasts forever the myth that this Tammany Hall politician is "a friend of labor." From this incident alone the New York labor movement should be able to draw some very valuable conclusions relative to its official policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies—inside the capitalist parties.

In the meantime something more than sympathetic support is needed. The finances of the union, none too extensive to begin with, have been practically exhausted by the strike. Money must be forthcoming from the whole labor movement.

Then there is the great need for consolidating the strength of the needle trades unions themselves for a common struggle against the bosses. For this something more than the sympathetic bond now existing is necessary.

The crisis created by the injunction and the interest aroused by the sharpening of the struggle should be utilized to put forward concrete organizational proposals for amalgamation of all needle trades unions and begin actual work for building a great and powerful single needle trade union with departments instead of the separate unions now in the field. This move alone would be of tremendous importance in bringing pressure on the bosses.

The striking garment workers should not be left alone to defy the injunction. Every union in New York City and vicinity should send squads of its members to the picket line and let the state and city authorities and the clothing bosses know that New York union outlaws picketing—which means outlawing the strike.

men and women will fill the jails but will not obey the injunction. The splendid struggle of the striking workers will be won by the energetic use of all three methods—not separate and apart from each other but as part of a unified plan of militant working class action which will give new life, hope and courage to the entire labor movement.

The Socialist Party Furnishes Its "Insurgents"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

THE disintegration going on inside the Socialist Party and the determination of the Forwards crowd to rule what is left of the party with an iron hand are reflected in the nominations just made public by the New York Socialists for the present electoral campaign.

For some time there has been growing discontent manifested within the ranks of New York Socialists, especially among the younger elements, against the methods used by the Forwards crowd in fighting the Communists, in opposing the united front proposals of the Workers (Communist) Party, in splitting unions and other labor organizations and expelling progressive and left wing elements, in using gangsterism—in short, in all the methods employed by the old socialist leadership to ruin the labor movement that they can no longer rule.

"Forward" Lies.
THE Forwards has degenerated very rapidly as its working class leaders diminished and it made an ever greater bid for leaders among New York's petty bourgeoisie, abandoning its active opposition to Zionism, it now plays up Palestine and the Zionist movement in its columns. Its obvious lies against Soviet Russia in which it runs such headlines as "Zinoviev Arrested" or "Mass Uprisings of the Unemployed All Over Russia" at the same time that the capitalist press is admitting the stability, the power and the growth of the workers' rule in the Soviet Union—these obvious lies have amazed those few young elements who have entered into the Socialist Party since the world war and do not know of its betrayal during that period and cannot understand how a supposed workers' paper can be so viciously and support such anti-proletarian causes. The gangster tactics of Beckerman in the Amalgamated, the attempt at betrayal of the Forwards' strike by Schachtman and the Socialist Party leaders in the Forwards' Union, the long attempt at union wrecking which reached its height in the attempted expulsion of Locals 1, 9 and 22 from the I. L. G. W. U.—all these have aroused indignation and bewilderment in the few honest elements in the Socialist Party.

Even Norman Thomas.
EVEN a small section of the leadership, such men as Norman Thomas, have been criticizing these policies of lying, disruption, expulsion and gangsterism because they are causing a further loss of membership and a further disintegration in the Socialist Party.

All this vague and incoherent opposition, ranging from members of the Young People's Socialist League "who cannot understand" why united fronts so urgently required by the working class should be sabotaged and rejected by the S. P. leadership, to men like Norman Thomas who believe that such tactics as the Forwards' trade union bureaucracy are employing are not the best methods of fighting Communism and the Communists, combine together to form a feeble and faintly critical opposition inside the S. P.

Shows Its Claws.
NOW the Forwards crowd is showing its claws. Even such a feeble opposition that limits itself to secret protests and questionings will not be tolerated inside the moribund S. P. Norman Thomas, who for the last few years, has always been made the standard bearer and head of the ticket in each political campaign, this

year was "punished" for his refusal to accept unquestioningly the tactics of the Forwards crowd by being relegated to the nomination for the state senate in the 14th senatorial district. The post of state senator in the state of New York even in the old capitalist parties and in districts where elections are assured, is regarded as the post for "candidate of obscurity." To put Norman Thomas, who has headed the state ticket on a county ticket is equivalent to offering Governor Smith the democratic nomination for state senator from the 14th district.

Why He Was Dumped.
ONE does not have to go very far to find out why Norman Thomas was dumped into that dead district. In the New Leader of Saturday, Sept. 11, in the very next column to the one in which the nominations are announced, we find an article by Norman Thomas in which he again covertly attacks the practices of the Socialist bureaucrats in the needle trades unions. Of course, he does not mention the Socialist leaders, but

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

"THERE is a school of trade union organizers and leaders," writes Norman Thomas, "who think in terms of power, and, if one may judge by their words and deeds, nothing but power. They trust to strong-arm methods without even waiting to try persuasion. In their dealings with their own unions and with workers outside their union too often they emulate the ruthlessness of the bosses. . . . I could name more than one union which today would be stronger and not weaker if its leaders had not been so 'practical,' so quick to appeal to power rather than to the sense of justice. Unions that cannot get an honest count of their own votes will never reform politics, and many a union leader who talks about 'democ-

merely talks in the abstract of leadership in general, but any New York needle trades worker knows what he means and his article ends, "For the present, you can make your own application of these remarks." A few lines will suffice to show the character of this little editorial by Norman Thomas:

REVIVAL SIGNS EVIDENT IN K. C. LABOR MOVEMENT

(Continue from Page 1)

on a roll call, when he saw that it was already defeated, his name coming near the end of the roster he was permitted to cast an affirmative vote.

His Record.
For the rest his record consists