

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ARTHUR BRISBANE stopped boasting about Florida real estate to give the hurricane time to pass by. But no investor in real estate should get excited, says Arthur, who has invested a considerable sum of money in Florida. The Arthur regrets the loss of life, he consoles himself with the thought that millions were killed in the world war and the survivors forgot about it mighty quick. Now for the greatest airplane fleet in the world and Brisbane will be happy. Murder by airplanes is more scientific than murder by heavy artillery.

CHESTER WRIGHT sees another wave of Soviet Russia propaganda coming. Who is Chester Wright? Chester was once upon a time a socialist and now he is not even that. He edited the defunct New York Call for a time and later on went on Sam Gompers' payroll. After Sam went to his reward—to the worms—Chester got the bright idea that he would like to be an oil magnate. Chester is oily enough, but the suckers would not buy his stock. He made the mistake of canvassing the labor fakers, and they know each other.

SO Chester dropped his fake oil stock and hiked to Washington. William Green, being a foxy Baptist, took Wright in and gave him a job attacking radicals and hurling his poisoned arrows at the Soviet Union. Perhaps Chester had some oil in his system when he penned the following, or perhaps it was something else. Here it is: "It is now recognition or ruin, and the gamblers of Moscow, circling madly in the same bloody trail trod by Lenin and kept freshly sooted by the sneaking, bludgeoning, murdering cheka, are planning to bend every effort to win on the throw of the dice."

A CLEVER man will not over-exaggerate. He will not water his stock excessively. The main consideration of a propagandist is to get the public to believe what he serves up, and, of course, to reach as wide a circle as possible. People blinded by prejudice allow their emotions to control their judgment. This is why Wright's diatribe against Russia can be turned into a boomerang. Let any sane worker read the above "except and what will he think? He will say: 'That guy is nutty.' Wright hates the Soviet leaders as any traitor will hate those who remain true to principles he deserted."

THE reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor and their hired scribblers have reason to hate the revolutionary movement. The leaders are making out pretty well just now. They are sharers in capitalist prosperity. Salaries of \$150 a week are not to be sneered at. And there is a general suspicion that the financial paws of the fakers are not as free from taint as the morals of Caesar's wife. Recognition of the Soviet Union is desired by groups of American capitalists for purely business reasons. But recognition will also help the Soviet Union and thus hasten the day of labor's victory.

ONE of the most disgraceful incidents in the annals of the American labor movement is the speech delivered by Thomas MacMahon, president of the United Textile Workers' Union, at the mass demonstration in Passaic to celebrate the entrance of several thousand mill workers into the American Federation of Labor. MacMahon had no word of criticism for the employers. He spent most of his time denouncing the strikers. Several thousand members have been added to the U. M. W. of A. without any effort on MacMahon's part. Judging by his talk, they have a worse enemy in MacMahon than in the police that smashed their heads during the strike.

BECAUSE of his extravagance Count Franz Esterhazy, Jr., of Hungary has been turned over the custody of his wife. The count had a 28,000-acre estate which he mismanaged. In addition to many other money-spending devices, the count had 3,000 suits of clothes. The count was unlucky that the workers' revolution did not succeed in Hungary. In that case he would not have to look after 3,000 suits of clothes, and not having any property, it is quite likely that the countess would not volunteer to treat him as a prisoner of war.

MANY reasonably intelligent people who read the sport pages of the capitalist press are worked up to a high pitch of excitement over the Kearns-Dempsey quarrel. How much of it is real we do not know, but Tex Rickard, the boxing promoter, is not doing any worrying. The people are swallowing his publicity, and that is what he wants.

CANTON MAY GET BRITISH RECOGNITION

Boycott Ruins Trade; Cabinet Divided

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British cabinet is seriously debating a reversal of British policy in China which will provide for recognition of the Canton government and a practical ignoring of the fiction of a government at Peking. The plan is to recognize as a de facto government any real independent power in the various provinces, but since Canton is the strongest, it implies a practical recognition of Canton and repudiation of Peking. Die-Hards Oppose.

By this means it is hoped to make some sort of compromise with the rising nationalist revolutionary government of Canton. This is, of course, bitterly opposed by the die-hard imperialist elements both in the London cabinet and those ruling in the British settlements in China, particularly Hongkong.

Hongkong has suffered, and British trade has suffered enormous losses by the boycott laid against Hongkong by the Cantonese. The Canton government now offers to withdraw the boycott in return for certain extra taxes to be given to the Canton authority.

Hongkong Wants Intervention.

The die-hard element at Hongkong is bitterly opposed to any agreement with Canton and really wants armed intervention on a big scale to crush Canton in the old fashion. But all China is in revolt and the London diplomats are afraid that if the boycott is continued worse results will ensue than by reaching an agreement with Canton on customs taxes.

The British director of Chinese customs tariffs, Mr. Agley, is also opposing most of the duty income for foreign loans forced upon China, the customs director has given the rest to Peking.

Strawn Admits Defeat.

OKIO, Sept. 22.—Silas Strawn, American delegate to the judiciary commission of foreign powers that attempted to "settle" China has arrived at Tokio plainly showing disappointment with the result of the commission's efforts.

Instead of the imperialists making concessions to China's demand for abolition of the extra-territorial rights of foreign powers, the Chinese national revolution is rapidly consolidating its forces to abolish these unequal treaty rights by force. The powers were dealing with the Peking government, which has turned out to be a myth, powerless to control China.

As to the customs conference, Strawn admits it is "up in the air, the Chinese having run out on us."

150,000 OF WU PEI-FU'S ARMY REVOLT

Imperialist Agent Is in Serious Situation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—Two of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's supporters, generals Tien Wei Chin and Chin Yu Nao, have revolted, according to word received here today from Hankow. The revolt was said to have been precipitated by the execution of General Tien Wei Chin's chief brigadier general. More than 150,000 troops are involved in the revolt, it is reported.

General Sun Chuan Fang, with 40,000 troops, arrived at Kiujiang today and will probably move into the battle area shortly.

Reports reaching here today from Wu Chang state that F. E. Shepherd and wife, two of the 21 Americans facing starvation in that besieged city, had left the city which is besieged by the Cantonese. Canton airplanes are dropping propaganda to win troops in the city offering them inducements to revolt.

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

IDENTIFICATION



Tagged Again!



IDENTIFICATION

COLOR... White
AGE... About 35 years
WEIGHT... 160 lbs.
HEIGHT... 5 ft. 6 in.
EYES... Brown
COMPLEXION... Light
HAIR... Short, dark
TEETH... Good
NOSE... Small
MOUTH... Average
FEET... Average
REACH... Average
OCCUPATION... Retired

Now figuring in a \$391,000 bribe trial in New York. Last implicated in Tea Pot Dome. The gentleman is a notorious Communist hater, labor union buster—and a patriot.

BRITISH MINE UNION REFUSES TO SURRENDER

King Continues State of Emergency

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—King George the Fifth this afternoon issued a royal proclamation extending the "state of emergency" or practical martial law, for another month. The government has had emergency powers since May 1, the beginning of the coal strike. Figures show that the loss to British industry has been nearly \$2,500,000 since the strike began.

Miners Refuse to Surrender.

The latest efforts of Premier Baldwin to force the miners to accept surrender to district agreements and compulsory arbitration has failed. In a note to the premier, the miners insisted strongly that Baldwin is plainly on the side of the mine owners. He actually is a mine owner himself.

Baldwin proposed first that the miners go back to work before any settlement; second, that district settlements be made without regard to opposition of the union to longer hours and a pay reduction; third, that the union accepts, in lieu of its own judgment, the decree of an arbitration court to be elected by the Tory parliament to decide on any appeal from the district settlements.

A Flat Rejection.

The miners' reply is flat rejection of the scheme on the ground that it completely abolishes the national interests of the miners and the powers of the national union. It points out that the union has done its full part in trying to reach a settlement, but that the government had refused to live up to its promises made to them by Winston Churchill.

This has produced a crisis in the cabinet, Churchill declaring that Baldwin has turned him down and intimating that he may resign.

New Conference Called.

Following receipt of the note a meeting of several cabinet members, together with the miners' leaders was called by Baldwin. Important developments are expected from this conference.

It is clear that if the miners can hold out some time longer, the capitalists of Great Britain will have reached an inner crisis that may lead to victory of their demands, or at least concessions to them now bitterly opposed by the government and the workers.

Former Prosecutor's Son Charged with Bank Failure Fraud

GARIBOLDI, Ills., Sept. 22.—About \$18,000 may be involved in the confidence game charges made against Clarence Rose, son of the late Secretary of State James A. Rose, state's Attorney Searing charged here today. Young Rose gave bond in answer to the charges which grew out of the failure of the First State Bank of Mankato, a few months ago.

Two worthless checks amounting to \$4,500 are the basis for the charges, Searing declared.

Soviet Labor to Give \$2,500,000 Monthly to Aid British Strikers

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—According to the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the 1 per cent levy which is being introduced in all the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. will produce approximately 5,000,000 or \$2,500,000 a month for the British miners.

DAUGHERTY WILL SOON BE HOGTIED, SAYS PROSECUTOR

Received Share of Bribe for Allowing Claim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Announcement was made by the government today at the Daugherty-Miller conspiracy trial that the \$351,000 in Liberty bonds, the so-called "divvy" which Richard Merton, German financier, alleged he paid to have the \$7,000,000 assets of the American Metals company returned to their foreign owners "will be traced within the next few days to the possession of the defendants."

Introduced to King.

Merton had testified he met the late John T. King, Connecticut politician, who introduced him to Jesse Smith, close friend of Daugherty, and that later he was placed in touch with Miller. He testified they gave King a "retainer" of \$50,000 and also the \$381,000 in Liberty bonds.

The government's announcement was made by Kenneth Simpson, assistant district attorney, while Samuel Rosenthal, employed by Goldman, Sachs and company, brokers, of New York, was on the stand testifying regarding the bonds.

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Friendly to Mussolini.

Anti-fascist elements here call attention to the fuss which is generally made by the state department when an American citizen meets with violence in a foreign country. When a retired capitalist was killed by bandits in Mexico the state department was quick to lodge a protest. Yet, nothing has been done officially about the attack on Brennan by Mussolini's black shirt troops.

It is possible that anti-fascist Italians in the United States may bring this angle of the matter to the attention of Secretary of State Kellogg.

WISCONSIN IS STILL IN GRIP OF LA FOLLETTE

Ekern Supporters Carry Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—Wisconsin had additional fuel for its political furnace today as alignments, set up in the recent primary election, broke away in the face of the sweeping victory of the old-time La Follette regime in yesterday's state republican convention.

Ekern Strong.

It was a matter of record today that the La Follette forces, who supported Herman L. Ekern, defeated gubernatorial candidate, in the recent primaries, won every point in the convention. They elected Henry A. Huber, lieutenant-governor, chairman by a majority of one vote, had their platform adopted by a vote of 50 to 39, and succeeded in making John B. Chase party chairman by a margin of 23 votes.

The La Follette platform, which vigorously condemns the present administration as "the most reactionary in history, unfriendly to agriculture and labor, and violator of the mandate of the American people, by dragging us into the world court," was adopted in the face of protests of Senator Harry Daggett, Milwaukee, that it crucified Fred L. Zimmerman, the party's gubernatorial candidate.

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(Continued on page 2)

Courts Back Employers.

"Resolved that we, the general executive board of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, on September 16, 1926:

"Whereas 40,000 cloak makers in the city of New York are engaged in a great struggle to protect their livelihood and existence and

"Whereas an attempt is now made, without the slightest justification, to use the ignoble method of injunction to disrupt and crush the ranks of the strikers, therefore be it

Editor's Note.—The story below is the first of a series of reports on conditions among the workers and farmers of the western United States to be sent in by Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country for the electoral campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Wolfe is an experienced newspaper correspondent and will report for The DAILY WORKER on the condition of the labor movement in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and other western towns.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (By Mail).—There are definite signs of revival in the Kansas City labor movement after having reached its lowest ebb during the past year. The breakdown of the steel and packinghouse organizing campaign in 1919-20, the defeat of the railroad shop crafts in 1922 and various local defeats left Kansas City pretty much a non-union town except for some of the building trades and various miscellaneous trades.

In the basic trades—the big railroad center of Kansas City and the packing houses—company unions hold sway and company spies terrorize the workers. Nevertheless, the Workers' Party has succeeded in forming a nucleus in the railroad shops and nuclei in the Armour and Swift plants, which nuclei elude the vigilance of the company detectives. In the organized labor movement also there are signs of a fresh breeze beginning to blow. Various progressives and left-wingers are beginning to lead a fight for a more militant policy and an unofficial rank and file committee has been formed to aid the official organizing committee of the Central Labor Council in an organization drive to organize the unorganized trades and regain the lost ground once held by the Kansas City labor movement.

Discontent runs high among the farmers too, and democratic and republican politicians mouth radical phrases in an effort to hold on to them. But Senator Williams, who is running for re-election, will have a hard time convincing the farmers here that he will do better next time than he did during his short term as appointee to fill a vacancy. The farmers are laughing at his claim that he supported the McNary-Haugen bill, because the congressional record reveals that he denounced it as "unconstitutional, unsound, and paternalistic."

(Continued on page 2)

Greek Mutineers on Trial Call 300 to Testify for Defense

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—The "republican guards," headed by Colonels Zeras and Dertilis, formed by former Dictator Pangalos to insure his safety, are on trial for mutiny by the government of Kondylis.

They refused to disband after the overthrow of Pangalos and on September 9 tried to enter the city of Athens and seize control. After a short fight they were forced to surrender.

When the trial began the charges were read, but adjournment was taken directly thereafter. The mutineers have called 300 witnesses to testify in their defense.

POLICE AND COURTS WAR ON STRIKERS

N. Y. Garment Workers in Brave Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22.—At the customary mass picketing demonstration held every Monday in the garment zone, 200 pickets, including many strike leaders, were arrested for "obstruction of traffic." Vice-President Joseph Boruchowitz, Is

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 assassinations were decisive steps taken to prevent them from causing mass bloodshed.

Supporters of Reaction.

Senor 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 Senor 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, 1910, 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, Huerta, 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 Mexican soil, 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 peons in a state of virtual slavery. Every liberal principle has been anathema to them. The enlightened social legislation which the Obregon 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 impoverished 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 Senor Morelos, minister of labor.

President Calles has announced his intention of cleaning out the finance ministry. It appears that two prominent functionaries 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.

Morelos 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 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."

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.

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 times 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.

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

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 throughout 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 foil 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.

Imperialists on Both Sides.

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:

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German Peril Was Bunk.

"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.

Merely "Good War Propaganda."

Owen holds it misleading to attribute the entire blame for the war to Germany, the entire blame for the 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 on that kind of propaganda and have no doubt England and France spent as much as \$50,000,000 on them on that score here."

The Cost of Life.

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.

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 Almee's virtue, but dug down. In all probability the money-raising campaign will be a success and no matter what happens to Almee—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 Yokes Are Loosened.

Otherwise the wheels of justice are jockeying with the wheels of local politics and things are happening to Almee. Outside of the plentiful supply of yokes that Los Angeles abounds in, the general run of people are now convinced that as a disciple of the lord Almee 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.

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."

Women Make Appeal for Passaic Kiddies on New York Street

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.

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 11th 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, Council 1 and 2. The speakers included Anna Smith of Council No. 1, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Frances Raldo, a striker; Julia Stuart Poyntz and Mrs. Kate Gitlow. 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 ENGAHL.

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 subserviency 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 railroad 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, toll 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 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 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-lending 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 \$1,000,000 loans aggregating \$888,511. 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.

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 | 31,037 " |
| Petroleum | 26,077 " |
| Grease oil | 7,845 " |
| 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: Thru mud and some will surely stick. Anything else was not expected of them.

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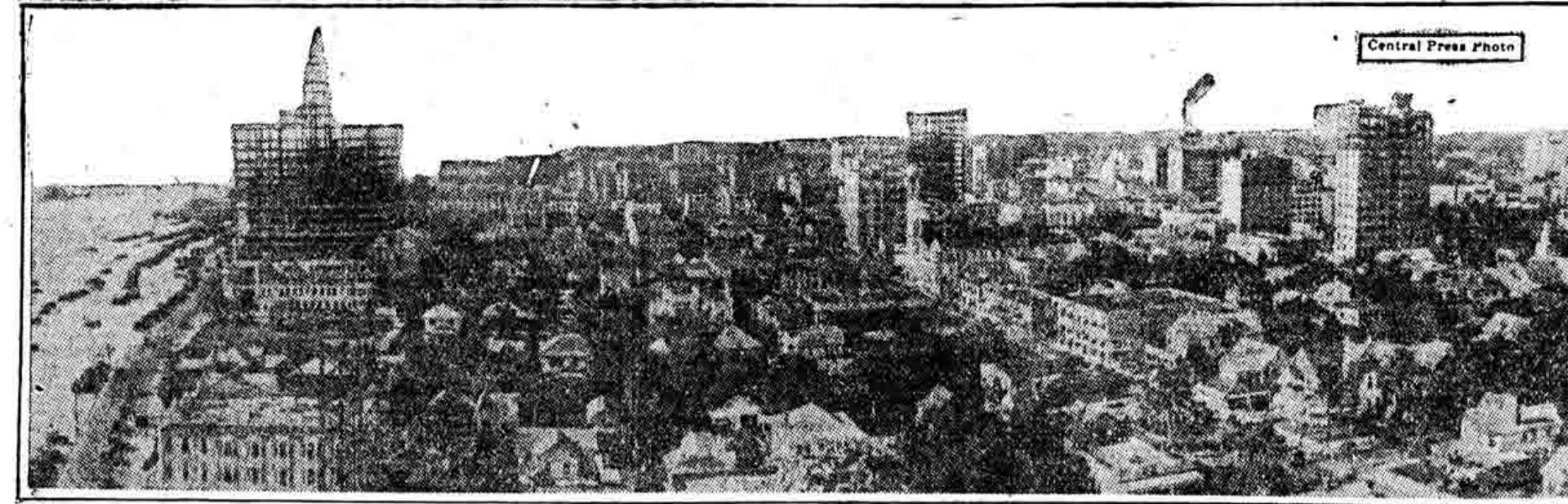
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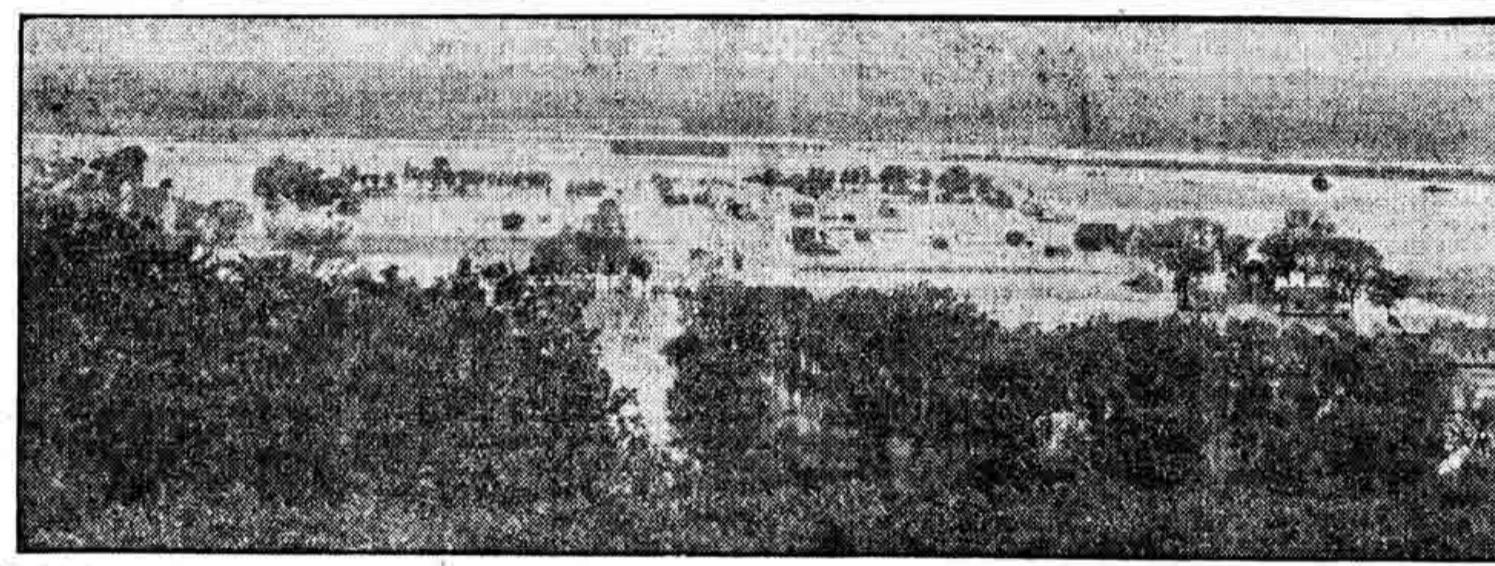
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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. Hutcheson 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 Hutcheson's attitude, their regret at the fiasco 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.

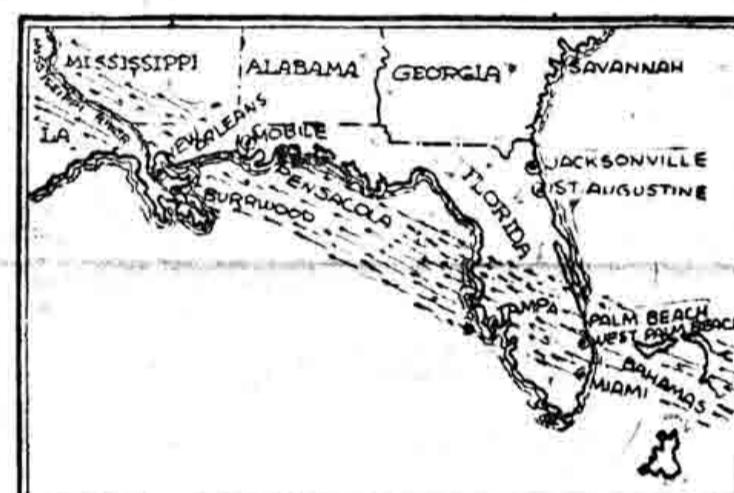
When Tomsky and other Russian fraternal delegates were refused admission to Britain by his majesty's government, they cabled their message to the congress. In it they attacked the conduct of the general strike as a betrayal by the leaders. The message was printed by the general council and circulated 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 Int'l. (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 rooftops 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 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 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 overalls, were taken from houses and

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 were drowned in Lake Okeechobee 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 sent 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 stricken 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-ring 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 speaker, 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 hard 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.

Bromley 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.

Samuel B. Rubin, Minneapolis, Minn.,

Sam Christoff, Nimrod, Montana, John W. Givens, Greenville, N. Y., H. Ratnik, Bronx, N. Y., Edward Royce, New York City, Venezuelan Labor Union, Brook-

lyn, N. Y., Jorge Plaza, Paul Silver, Garcia Sanchez, Charles J. Cosek, Perryburg, N. Y., Gottfried Lang, Parrysburg, N. Y., Sonora, Much, Cleveland, Ohio, John Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., W. N. Patterson, Zanesville, Ohio, Eric Gottoway, Racine, Wis.

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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 seditions meetings held secretly in the house of the priest Juan Mendez.

Hysterical, crying 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 Meighen, when Meighen's cabinet was repudiated by parliament.</

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 a 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 speaker.

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, Daisytown, 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 Bronto 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. Crofton 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. Penova, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

Sunday, Oct. 24, 7 p. m. Brownsburg, 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. Mastel, 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.

Workers Interested in Campaign. 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 slaveholding 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. Terrance 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 Careathers and Anne Weiman.

Second District, Mike Blaskowitz and Cella Paransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades.

Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.

United States Senator, James A. Ayers.

Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.

State Treasurer, Leonard Forschner.

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. Britton.

Attorney General, Arthur S. Leede.

State Comptroller, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz.

Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht.

Assembly 17th District, Julius Cokkind.

Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff.

Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbein.

Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg.

Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein.

Senate 14th District, Elmer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd District, Elias Marks.

Assembly 4th District, Isidore Sternzer.

Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman.

Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz.

Congress 23rd District, Moisseye J. Ogin.

(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.

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 subserviency 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."

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, altho she will appear before her followers daily. Sunday, it is expected, she will take the pulpit to deliver a scorching pre-hearing sermon.

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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

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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 1918 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 1918-20 the government rental and guarantees brought profits up to about the average of 1914-16.

| B. & O. | Net oper. Profits | Profit for common income |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1926..... | \$50,100,000 | \$26,700,000 |
| 1925..... | 43,034,087 | 20,793,508 |
| 1924..... | 38,084,323 | 16,319,689 |
| 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..... | 27,745,295 | 8,580,022 |
| 1918..... | 27,068,294 | 5,042,105 |
| 1917..... | 22,593,969 | 8,035,230 |
| 1916..... | 27,491,027 | 13,184,390 |
| 1915..... | | 10,723,248 |
| 1914..... | | 9,200,567 |
| 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 79.3% 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 2¢ 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 2¢ an hour increase.

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

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 endeared 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 railroading 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 discourage 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!

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 Dunfee 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. Snare 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.

Hardbodied Militarist Elected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commandant 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 hardbodied disciplinarian. He will succeed Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, who will retire.

Difficulties Put in the Way of the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers

Difficulties put in the way 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.

Fraternal 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

the relief.

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 Lapierre, 26 years old, from the police authorities for over 13 hours.

Killed in Cave-in.

Lapierre 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 & 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.

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.

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.

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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 them selves.

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 protégés.

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 outlawing 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 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 Pyatkov, 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 activated 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 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.

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 unyieldiness, of enormous costs entailed both in the industries themselves and in the trade apparatus, the evil of irrational organi-

zation 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.

EVERY monopoly runs a certain danger of rusting, of resting on its laurels. The private capitalist and private owner is constantly 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 stars of our industry to cheapen 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 master, 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

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 leaders 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-

racry' in his fight against Communism, by his own dictatorial methods, does more to help Communism than the Communists. For the present you can make your own application of these remarks."

A Strange Paper.

THE New Leader is a strange paper. In one column Norman Thomas, who apparently gets complete charge of that column in order to "keep him quiet," writes with fairness as fairness is understood by a Socialist tinged with liberalism and pacifism and prejudiced against the uncompromising forms of struggle which the Communists advocate, and in the rest of the paper every conceivable sort of lie and slander is written about these same Communists.

Vicious Attacks.

THUS on the same front page we find an attack upon the Anti-Fascist Alliance, which is all inclusive of the Italian workers—so all inclusive that even Wm. Green found it necessary to address them—stating that the Anti-Fascist Alliance "was largely attended by Communist delegates, representing paper organizations." On the next page is a vicious attack upon all united front organizations including Communists in their leadership. The attack reads in part, "In case of a strike where Communists obtain the leadership and then appeal for united front as well as for funds, you are advised not to become part of this united front or to contribute any funds."

WHAT would have happened if the rank and file of the Socialists had followed such advise in the Passaic strike? Norman Thomas himself formed part of united fronts in connection with the Passaic strike.

A few weeks previous the New Leader went so far in its imitation of the lies and slanders printed by the Jewish Daily Forwards that it even printed a faked speech in which Stalin was supposed to have called Zinoviev an idiot and declared that the Communist International knows nothing about America.

Reflect Disintegration.

THUS the New Leader, like the Socialist ticket that it publishes, are reflections of the further disintegration going on inside the Socialist Party. Both the ticket and the paper still have to find a little corner for Norman Thomas, but formerly Thomas used to have articles in all parts of the paper and formerly he used to head the Socialist Party ticket. Now he is stuck somewhere on the tail of the ticket and limited to his column in the paper.

Power Co. Owns City.

The Holyoke Water Power Co. stands in the background as the feudal lord of Holyoke. The Wall Street Journal says:

"The growth of Holyoke industrially follows very closely the growth of the Holyoke Water Power Co., for the reason that the waterpower was consumed and made available for operation of machinery within mills employing its inhabitants.

As a matter of fact, this company at one time owned all the property that now comprises the city of Holyoke.

The land for the streets was all donated without cost by the company to the community, and in the course of

the development of the city the company has given hundreds of thousands of dollars of real estate for streets, schools, parks, playgrounds and church purposes."

Rent! Rent! Rent!

The key to the exploitation of Holyoke workers is this gigantic land proposition. The power company purchased the land for almost nothing and developed on it an industrial city of 63,000 which now owes the company perpetual rent for the use of this land, rent for the workers' homes, rent for the factory space in which they work. This explains why the company can furnish power at less than one-fifteenth of what it would cost if purchased from the electric power stations of the valley.

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

Holyoke is considered the representative industry. Its 23 mills have a daily output of 550 tons.

An outstanding concern is the American Writing Co.

Holyoke—Open Shop Paradise.

Holyoke has also one of the largest silk mills in the country, the largest

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

in 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 from previous issue)

of the Communists.

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 prob-

lems of the Russian Revolution as also of the controversy

over the solution of these problems, we are publishing hero-

with a report made by Comrade Bucharin at the function-

aries' meeting of the Leningrad organization of the Commu-

nist Party. The report speaks for itself and needs no further

elucidation. It is clear and convincing and answers the ties

about the retreat of the Russian Revolution.

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

in 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