

EXPLORE POLICE PLOT ON STRIKERS

Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NO doubt the readers of THE DAILY WORKER will welcome a rest from my exhortations for a day. And here comes the relief. A laborer in the proletarian vineyard who attended the Streator convention thought he would throw me off the McPherson case for a while and lead this column on the road to higher and better things. As a thesis on the Streator convention I recommend it to research workers and others who are compelled to explain current phenomena:

IT really is too bad you didn't attend the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention. You see I feel that intellectuals like US need a close contact with the aims and aspirations of labor and see as often as we can at close range its devotion to the cause of the world's masses. I think we need to be stimulated now and then to spur us on in this noble struggle with labor's banner aloft. And since you could not be there, let me pass on to you a few impressions. Second-handed as they may be, perhaps you can catch the inspiration anyhow.

POOR Mr. Olander and Mr. Walker certainly are wasting away to a mere 300 pounds each in their terrific struggle for labor. It is certain that the rank and file of delegates do not fully appreciate the devotion of these two stalwart leaders—since they only increased their salary \$1,500 this year of prosperity. How they will manage on their wages of \$6,500 I shudder to think. Of course there is their expense accounts but they only take care of the cost of their living. The one thing, however, that pleased me most was that the announcement of the salary increase was the only occasion for a genuine outburst of applause throughout the whole convention. So in their own way, you see, the delegates really do want the right thing done.

AND the way the leadership came to the rescue of humanity and our sacred institutions in a combat with Communism was most encouraging. Would you believe that there were actually two delegates there who admitted Communist affiliation or at least an obvious sympathy with it? But the way they were put in their place by the heads of labor was a most inspiring indication of the future of labor under their stewardship.

I THINK Mr. Walker's report is a masterpiece also. Such a scholarly discourse on the most interesting subjects. All about education and our public libraries and other heavy subject matter not to mention a most interesting correspondence between Mr. Walker and Senator Caraway who it seems entertained a most erroneous idea that had to do with our labor leaders accepting money from the discredited Mr. Smith. Really I think Mr. Walker is quite right, it is preposterous that our congressmen are permitted to make such ridiculous statements. Naturally it must detract our leaders from their heavy work of organizing the workers into trade unions.

AND about organizing. The convention handled that subject with the most thoughtful tact. Really the subject was hardly mentioned. Of course it will be obvious to you that the omission was nearly a trick—not to inform the enemy of our plans. The truth is that there was hardly any sign attached to the convention in any way that would indicate it to be a labor meeting. Which believe me is some tact. The whole thing was done so cleverly that I heard seasoned newspaper men say it was quite impossible to make a distinction between this convention and a convention of the chamber of commerce. Now isn't that putting it over in great style. You certainly have to hand it to our leaders.

NOW as regards this man Brennan. It seems to be that labor should support him in the coming election. He was the kindest thing and most thoughtful. I mean as regards the convention. He had a headquarters, in Ottawa, a city 18 miles away from Streator. He was very useful to our leaders. He gave them considerable help and co-operation in running the convention. And not only that but he furnished refreshments as well. The legislative committees and quite a few of your Chicago leaders hardly had to spend a cent for whisky. Mr. Brennan kept them quite cock-eyed all the time and they had a very good time. It was quite fortunate that this was so else who knows but what that whole political question would have been discussed on the convention
(Continued on page 2.)

25,000 Workers Attend Anti-Injunction Meet

CANTON ARMIES BESIEGING THE CITY OF WUCHANG

Movement for Break with Britain Is Growing

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, China, Sept. 24.—The city of Wu Chang, still in the hands of Wu Pei Fu is closely invested by the Cantonese who hope to force surrender by siege, parleys having failed.

The anti-British movement is growing and sentiment is developing for a complete rupture of economic relations between China and the empire. Political sections are now organized in the armies of the Kominchun and the Koumintang to consolidate the national forces and educate the personnel of the armies. General Feng has been appointed the Koumintang representative of the national armies.

Cantonese Near Shanghai.
The Cantonese troops are now within 250 miles of Shanghai. The provinces of Fukien and Chekiang were preparing to walk into the Cantonese camp, bringing their cutlery with them, the imperialist powers show real alarm and are mobilizing available war vessels on the Chinese coast.

Great Britain is rushing war craft from far flung possessions to Chinese waters. There are well-authenticated reports that Japan is in no mood to come to Britain's assistance and the United States is playing possum.

Eight units of Britain's Mediterranean fleet, guarding the road to India are today ploughing the Red Sea on the way to the Orient.
Chuan Is Hard Pressed.
Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commanding the lower Yangtze area, is looking for a quiet place to run to. Chuan-fang, is the only "white hope" of imperialism now left in this part of China and it is not believed that his 30,000 mercenaries will be able to hold forth against the conquering Cantonese.

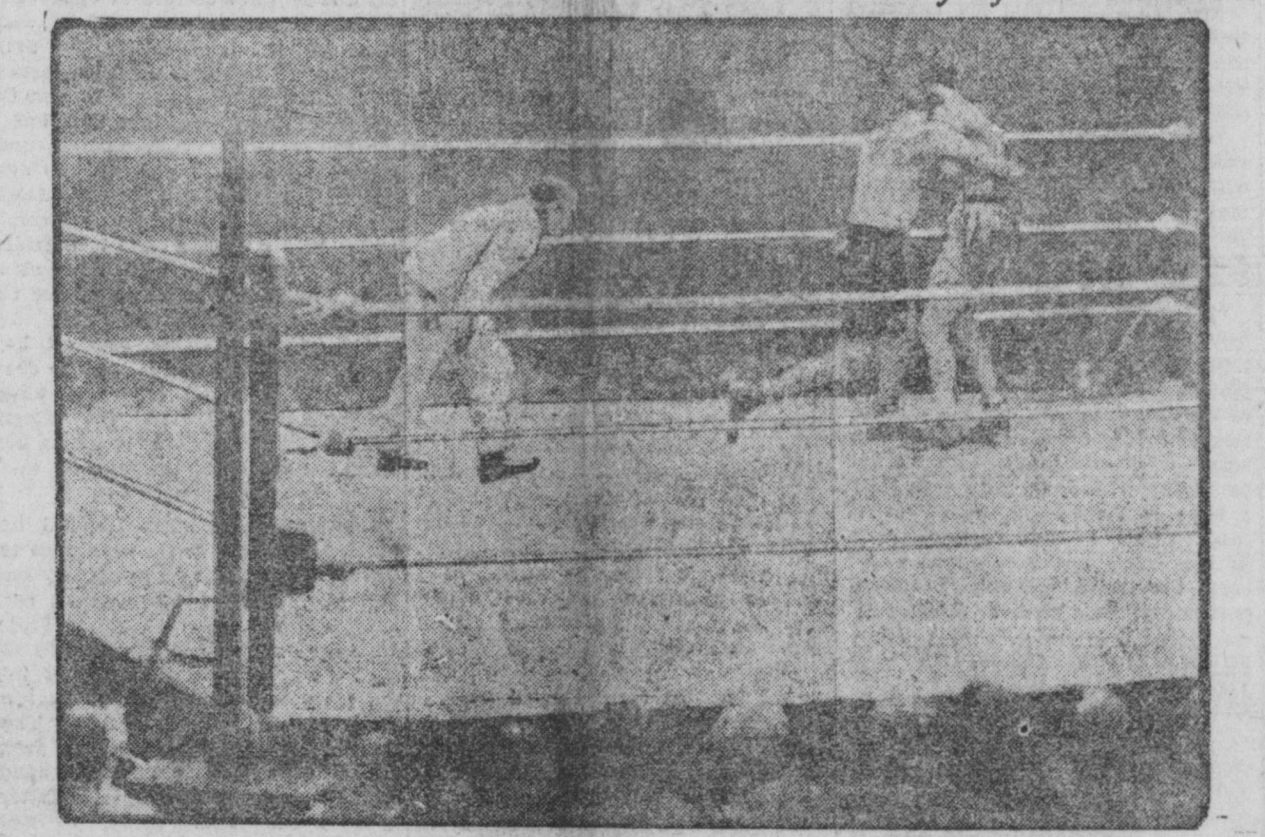
The revolutionary elements in Shanghai are preparing a big celebration for the "army of liberation" as they call the Cantonese. Recently the workers of Shanghai went on a general strike against the imperialists, asked for a loan of \$250,000 from the Cantonese government and got it.
Marshal Chang Tso-liu is throwing up earthworks around Peking, with one eye to the advance of General Feng, from Kalgan and another on the southern armies. Chang is chopping off heads of mutinous soldiers and it is believed here that when either of the two national armies come within gunshot of Chang's troops they will walk out on him.

British Government Worried.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—Nothing less than consternation prevails in government circles over the situation in China. The cotton interests have been bringing pressure to bear on the government for more vigorous action. British trade in China has been hit hard by the boycott. Textiles suffered particularly.
The British claim to have information that Japan is preparing for war. This intelligence is however, believed to be for American consumption, with the object of getting the United States into loggerheads with Tokio and forcing the latter into common action with Britain or else inducing the United States to back up Britain against China.

U. S. ADMIRAL ACTS AS FORCED ARBITER IN NICARAGUAN WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The government and revolutionary forces of Nicaragua yesterday signed a 13-day armistice in order to negotiate peace terms, Rear Admiral J. T. Latimer reported to the navy department today.
All disputes will be subject to arbitration by Latimer, who was sent to Bluefields to act as peace-maker. Hostilities in Nicaragua ceased when the armistice was signed.

132,000 People Paid \$2,000,000 to Sit in a Drenching Rain And Watch This Farcical Contest Won Only by the Gamblers



Here is a ringside photo of the "big fight" transmitted over the wire by telapix. It shows Tunney hugging the weakened Dempsey in one of the ten rounds during which neither man was off his feet. Tunney easily won the decision. But the ones who really cleaned up were the promoters and the gamblers who switched bets to Tunney at the last minute.

Jack Lait Says Gamblers Won Philly Bout

Jack Lait, famous sport writer, sizes up the Philadelphia bonanza battle in the accompanying article written for THE DAILY WORKER, a few revealing sentences of which are:
"It took no sharpshooter to call the tune. It required no referee or meticulously chosen judges. Before Jack Dempsey, the killer of old, had dragged his listless and lifeless carcass half way across the soggy ring at the clang of the opening gong, it was a foregone cinch. The man was unfit to fight."
And of Tunney: "The first good heavyweight that meets Tunney will beat him. Munn, Hanson, Persson—not to say Wills—would swallow him like an oyster."
"Anyway, the bookies paid off on him."

By JACK LAIT, Special Ringside Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The shell of what was once a great champion has paid that toll which the proverb says must be served to youth. Jack Dempsey, who, at his worst can always tell his children's children that he once was a champion, lost like a dog in the sesqui-centennial stadium Thursday to one Gene Tunney, who, tho' he is the champion, will never be a champion. The heavyweight title, proudly owned by Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, has indeed fallen into a low estate in the stewardship of the intellectual Tunney. At least three men fought in the preliminaries who could lick him the best day of his life, which is today.
(Continued on page 2)

INVOKES RIGHT OF REFUGE FOR FASCIST PREY

Vacirca Faces Death If Deported

By LAURENCE TODD, Fed. Press.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—(FP)—Vincenzo Vacirca, former deputy in the Italian parliament and friend and associate of the murdered deputy Matteotti in the editorship of a newspaper in Italy, has invoked the right of refuge in free America.
Ordered deported from New York because his temporary permit to visit this country has expired, Vacirca has appeared with counsel before the board of review of the immigration bureau in Washington and has shown that he is now a man without citizenship in his native land and likely to be murdered by the fascisti at the orders of Mussolini if he is sent back there.
His own statement of his situation is:
Citizen of No Country.
"I have no legal right to go anywhere as I do not belong to any country. The United States is considered by me as my second country. My children, two girls 9 and 10 years old respectively, are native American citizens. In the name of the right that any man has to live somewhere, I ask to be granted the privilege to stay here with my wife and children until a change will eliminate the present persecutions and a new government will restore my rights as an Italian citizen."
In the Official Gazette of the Italian government, of April 7, 1926 is
(Continued on page 2)

Report Many Dead in Race Riot in Miami

Charge Department of Justice Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MIAMI, Sept. 24.—At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, all police and details of militiamen were rushing to the Negro section of Miami, where a race war was reported to have broken out.
More than 20,000 Negroes live in the section where the trouble was reported. A cordon of police and militiamen was thrown around the northwest section of the city. Authorities declined to reveal the cause of the reported outbreak.
Police later reported that two sailors, detailed here on a special service, had been shot and wounded during the disturbance, having entered the Negro section in violation of restrictions.
At two o'clock the situation was officially reported well in hand, but other unconfirmed advices stated many were killed.

SACCO, VANZETTI IN LAST STAND FOR NEW TRIAL

Charge Department of Justice Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti have made their final motion for a new trial. Hearing of affidavits and arguments on the motion occurred before original Trial Judge Webster Thayer at Dednam courthouse. The judge now has the case under advisement.
Department of Justice Disclosure.
Besides the confession and supporting evidence implicating the Morellis as the real criminals, the most startling disclosures of the defense were contained in affidavits of former department of justice agents. Fred J. Weyand, now working for Maine's attorney-general, and Lawrence Letherman, employed by Beacon Trust Co., both swear that department of justice agents took an important part in framing up Sacco and Vanzetti on the murder charge because they could not get sufficient evidence against these two Italian workers as radicals to deport them.
Weyand insists that the Boston office of the department of justice has files of correspondence between the then district attorney, Frederick G. Katzmann, and William J. West, federal agent, regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Katzmann was chief prosecutor of the two Italians. He entered no denial of the federal agents' charge. His assistant, Harold Williams, is now United States district attorney, but has made no move to have the Boston files opened to prove
(Continued on page 2)

Franco-German Pact Approved by Cabinet

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The German cabinet, sitting today under Chancellor Marx, approved Herr Stresemann's negotiations with M. Briand, for a Franco-German rapprochement and named a committee of ministers to carry on the negotiations.
The cabinet also unanimously approved the policies adopted by the German delegation at the league assembly in Geneva.

600 STRIKERS ARRESTED ON WAY TO HALL

United Fight Pledged; Amalgamation Urged

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—Twenty-five thousand striking cloakmakers and other workers jammed New Madison Square Garden to show their opposition to the latest attempt of the bosses to smash the cloakmakers strike by means of an injunction and adopt a defiant resolution pledging themselves to united struggle against it.
600 workers were arrested on their way to the meeting. 400 were nabbed in one clip at 7th Ave. and 30th St. They were strikers who had been meeting in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.
Speaker after speaker urged the 40,000 striking cloakmakers to stand solid and continue their struggle in spite of the new means adopted by the bosses to smash the strike.
Zimmerman Opens.
Charles S. Zimmerman the chairman, in opening the meeting declared: "We are on strike for twelve weeks and declare today that we will not accept forced arbitration. Only the cloakmakers themselves can improve their conditions."
Zimmerman read a note from five cloakmakers in the toms prison which read: "Will meet you on the picket line on our release. No sentence will prevent us from fighting for our rights."
Schlossberg Wants Amalgamation.
Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said in part: "Greetings and congratulations from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers! "You workers are out to win. If the bosses think injunction will help them to win they have not learned anything from the history of past strikes."
Elect Labor Judges.
"I look forward to the day when all organized workers in the needle trades who find themselves in the same boat as far as the bosses are concerned will unite themselves into one big body of needle trades workers, thousands strong to take up their collective problems and deal with them collectively and when that day comes, and I hope it comes before long, we will fight together on the industrial and the political field. Then we will elect labor judges instead of bosses' judges."
Gold Challenges A. C. W. Officials.
Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, who recently led the successful strike of 12,000 furriers in New York City said, "If the Amalgamated leaders are so sincere in their statements let the cloakmakers give a call for a general strike and then we will see who will be the first ones to come out. We, the furriers will be the first ones to answer."

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

PASSAIC POLICE FRAME UP ON U. T. W. LEADERS

Arrest and Torture Strike Officials

(Local 1, U. T. W., Press Service)
PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 24.—Accusing the police in the strike area of starting another reign of terror in their efforts to break the big textile strike, the strike committee of Passaic Local No. 1,603, U. T. W. of A., issued the following statement today:
"This morning the police effort was concentrated against our leaders. That the police are using the arrest of a non-striker charged with throwing bombs, and the third degree confession extorted from him in their renewed efforts to break the strike is proven by the unwarranted arrests this morning of Gustav Deak, chairman of the strike committee of the local, and others connected with the leadership of the strike.
Yesterday the police arrested three picket line leaders: Joseph Bellani, Tom Regan and Tom Winick. These men were brutally beaten up before and after they were bundled into the patrol wagon. Bellani was later charged with being implicated in the third degree confession wrung from the non-striker arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having thrown a bomb in Clinton.
"Teddy Timachko, a 17-year old striker was beaten up this morning.
"Beat Woman—Frame Strikers.
"Monday morning Peter Idez, of 73 Hope Avenue, Passaic, while on his way to the picket line was assaulted and beaten up by Special Officer Miller and Officer Zoher, the son of Police Chief Zoher.
"On this same day Garfield police beat up Anna Soyko, 116 Ray Street; Garfield. When she was released her arms and legs were blue and swollen from the beating she received.
"Peter Maksonitz, 148 Ray Street, Garfield, was arrested and beaten up Saturday while standing on the corner of Morris and Jewell Street, Garfield. The police held him on the "identification" of one girl, and beat him up again at the station.
"In each case, the arrested strikers were threatened with further beatings unless they went back to work.
"The union strenuously protests these police efforts to frame the strike leaders and break our strike. The union emphatically denies that any of its members had any part whatsoever in the bomb outrage. All impartial observers and investigators are agreed that the violence in the strike has been on the part of the police."

Brave Druse Women Inspire Countrymen
JERUSALEM, Sept. 24.—Surrounded by women who fight beside her with as much effectiveness as men, Umholo Haider, 50-year-old mother of one of the rebel Druse leaders, is causing French troops much trouble because of her power to rally the tribesmen together. While the mother heads her band of women fighters, her son is in charge of another group of rebels fighting in the mountains near Baalbek.

KEEP IT AND BUILD IT!

By ARNE SWABECK.
OUR DAILY WORKER has lately shown signs of marked improvement. It has assumed more of the character of a mass labor paper. Its importance can perhaps now not fully be recognized by its supporters and sympathizers. However, should it fail, the rejoicing in the enemy's camp would strike this fact home with terrible effect.
Yet as long as the importance of our Daily Paper is properly appreciated, it will succeed, it will strengthen itself and it will grow in influence. The improvement of our DAILY is there. The next step is for the supporters to take it up and build.
The DAILY WORKER is becoming the center of the movement which expresses militancy in the class struggle. The American labor movement itself has a militant tradition. There are signs that this tradition will be awakened and then THE DAILY WORKER will fully come into its own.
No other place in the country does a paper appear in the English language consistently taking the position of fighting for all the interests of the rank and file workers. To those who are bitterly exploited in the shops of the heavy industries and today remain unorganized, as well as those who have enrolled in the ranks of the trade unions, THE DAILY WORKER can become much more of a center when it is brought to the attention of all those workers that it is the only paper that expresses their desires and fights for their needs.
All the workers who are now acquainted with THE DAILY WORKER should more than in the past submit their grievances thru the columns of the Daily, express their aspirations and let it become a center not only for the movement in general, but also of their struggles in their particular shops. That means to contribute to its columns, to order bundles to distribute amongst the workers and so gradually extend the circles around the center established. Proceeding this way, we will not only keep THE DAILY WORKER, but we will build it. This is our most important and most pressing task.

NEW RULINGS IN DISTRICT 1 AID OPERATORS

Cappellini's Sham Battle with Bosses

ARTICLE THREE WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—The experience of the miners of District 1, under the Cappellini regime shows that there is more than one way of breaking down the working conditions.

"Restriction of Output." But one of Pres. Cappellini's first cases dealt with restriction of output. He lost the case—as he doubtless expected he would and the speed-up system of the operators is bulwarked now by a legal conference decision.

More Coal For Operators. What this means to the miners is easily understood when it is known that in order to have six inches of topping on a car at the breaker it is necessary to load from 12 to 24 inches of topping at the face due to the loss in transit.

Willis Gets Advantage. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—(FP)—Because organized labor has declared that it will make a fight against his democratic opponent, former Senator Pomerene, Senator Willis of Ohio announced at the White House that his re-election will be an endorsement of Coolidge by the voters of Ohio.

PICTURES OF PASSAIC STRIKE TO BE SHOWN IN CHICAGO SEPT. 29

On Friday, October 29, at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, will be shown for the first time, the picture of the Passaic strike. The picture depicts the struggles of the 16,000 textile workers against the mill owners of Passaic and includes all phases of strike and relief activity.

The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Albert Kuhne, Chicago, Ill. 1.00; S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill. 3.00; Oscar Dittich, Paterson, N. J. 1.00; etc.

Keep the Daily Worker!

THE GLOWN BELOW IS THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLANNERS



Dr. Evans is the peculiarly garbed gentleman above as he looked on the occasion of the recent Klan Invocation in Washington.

Condylis Withdraws from the Leadership of Greek Government

ATHENS, Sept. 24.—Gen. Condylis, today announced his withdrawal from the premiership. He will be a candidate in the nearing parliamentary elections.

Forke Canada's New Immigration Minister

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—Robert Forke, Progressive leader and member elect of parliament, has accepted the immigration ministry in the Mackenzie King cabinet.

Arrest Military to Halt Persian Crisis

TEHERAN, Sept. 24.—Many of the military, gendarmerie and police officers, as well as civilians, have been arrested and charged with plotting against Shah Rihza Khan Pahlevi.

Texas Heat Kills Two

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 22.—Two men died near here today from heart attacks, the result of a heat wave which has brought the thermometer to 100 1/2, the highest in 39 years, according to weather bureau records.

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

N. J. REVEREND SCORES BOSSES' STRIKE ACTIONS

Assails Brutality of Passaic Police

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 24.—Declaring that there are two Passaics, one clean, tree-lined, with luxurious homes; the other dirty, with narrow streets, dark, miserable homes, the Rev. Norman W. Pendleton, pastor of the Rutherford congregational church, Rutherford, in his sermon last evening scored the mill owners for their cold-hearted attitude towards their workers and criticized the protestant churches for the unworthy part they have played in the big strike.

Assails Police

Rev. Pendleton told his congregation he had seen with his own eyes the unnecessary brutality of the police and had watched the strikers peacefully picketing the mills. "I have watched the strikers march, at a snail's pace, along the sidewalks; many of them boys and girls, singing their songs of 'Brotherhood and Solidarity,' harmless as a Sunday school picnic.

INVOKES RIGHT OF REFUGE FOR FASCIST PREY

(Continued from page 1) published a solemn decree signed by King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini and Federzoni, denouncing Vacirca as a defamer and slanderer of Italy and the existing government, and as conducting "poisonous propaganda among the working classes, in particular among our colonies of emigrants" against the institutions of which Mussolini is the head.

Mussolini's Brother Incites Murder

With the original copy of this decree Vacirca presented to the board an editorial published by the "Popolo D'Italia," a fascist organ founded by Mussolini and edited by his brother, inciting the fascisti to hang Vacirca to a lamp post as a traitor because of his anti-fascist activities in Switzerland and the United States.

Vacirca's History

Vacirca filed with the review board a statement of his struggle for Italian liberty. Born in Italy 40 years ago he lived in the United States from 1912 to 1919, marrying here in 1915. On his return to Italy in 1919 he was immediately elected to parliament for the Bologna district and two years later from the Syracuse district. He held various local offices also.

Decision by the board of review may be made within a week.

Meanwhile the case assumes an importance greater than any which has arisen since America's public opinion prevented Elihu Root from surrendering to the czar's hangmen the refugees Rudovitz and Poren, 20 years ago.

BOMB EXPLODES IN HANDS OF WORKER; MUNITIONS FACTORY IS WRECKED

LISBON, Sept. 24.—The Ribalongo munitions factory was partly destroyed, a neighboring church was wrecked and several persons were injured today when a workman in the munitions factory exploded a bomb which he was manufacturing. The workman who escaped all injury was placed under arrest.

HEARST DRIVER DELIVERS SHORT, SNAPPY SPEECH

When He Quit Talking Newsie Quit Selling

"If I catch you selling papers between eight o'clock and the time the bulldog shows up, you don't get any more 'Americans.'" This monologue took place at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets at six o'clock in the evening Dempsey and Tunney crossed each other for the ten rounds. The author of the speaking part was a short, wiry fellow with a red sweater.

It was raining. Tex Rickard had taken his pitcher to the well once too often. He had put on seemingly endless preliminaries, meaningless combats between unimportant nobodies, until far after nine-thirty. And by the time Dempsey and Tunney got into the ring, it was pouring so that no one cared much about anything. Then they started tapping—yards and yards of gauze they wound about the hands of the supposedly two best gladiators in the world.

N. J. UNIONISTS FIND PICKETING LAW DON'T HELP

WILDWOOD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor defeated Henry F. Hilfers, its secretary for 17 years, replacing him with Hugh V. Reddy, gained his support from the carpenters, iron workers and the Hudson county delegation besides his own.

SACCO, VANZETTI IN LOST STAND FOR NEW TRIAL

(Continue from Page 1) or disprove the assertions of Weyand and Letherman. 63 Affidavits. Sixty-three affidavits supported the defense motion; twenty-seven the state's opposition. The deposition of Celestine Madeiros, whose confession was the basis for the new trial motion, was read into the record, together with certain correspondence Thompson deemed essential to show his stand throughout the preparation of the case.

Charlie Schwab Goes on Partial Strike; He May Make It General

Resignation of Charles M. Schwab from all his countless enterprises except the Bethlehem Steel company and the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company was announced tentatively by the steel magnate on his arrival here today from Minneapolis.

Spanish Dictator is Again Faced with an Officers' Coup d'Etat

General Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain is reported to have developed sharp differences with King Alfonso in whose behalf a new junta artillery officers is said to be on the war path against the directorate government whose head is Rivera.

JACK LAIT SAYS GAMBLERS WON DEMPSEY-TUNNEY FIGHT IN PHILLY

(Continued from page 1) from what had been a truly miraculous champion, and yet he came forth convicted of almost every misdemeanor known to smart ring generalship. He could have knocked Dempsey out in the first round if he had forced his way; he should have dispatched him in any of the following rounds. But when he had the world to gain he was careful, and when he was already champion before the decision that made him so, he was undecided, now forcing it, again taking to his heels.

SPANISH DICTATOR IS AGAIN FACED WITH AN OFFICERS' COUP D'ETAT

General Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain is reported to have developed sharp differences with King Alfonso in whose behalf a new junta artillery officers is said to be on the war path against the directorate government whose head is Rivera.

The Russian branch of International Labor Defense will give a big concert and ball for the benefit of class-war prisoners on Sunday Oct. 3 at Walsh's Hall, Noble and Milwaukee Ave. A very interesting program has been arranged some of the participants of which for several reasons have asked that their names be given no publicity.

The Russian branch of International Labor Defense will give a big concert and ball for the benefit of class-war prisoners on Sunday Oct. 3 at Walsh's Hall, Noble and Milwaukee Ave. A very interesting program has been arranged some of the participants of which for several reasons have asked that their names be given no publicity.

ITALIANS THROWING LITTLE PARTY TONIGHT; YOU ARE GIVEN INVITE

Those of our Chicago readers who would like to meet a group of Italians who are anxious to enter the squared circle with Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, preparatory to knocking Benito Mussolini into the Tiber are invited to attend a banquet and dance under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at 2450 South Oakley Avenue tonight.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

Send Additional \$1,000 for Miner Children

An additional \$1,000 check for the relief of British miner children is on the way, sent by the International Workers' Aid from its headquarters at 1153 W. Madison St., Chicago.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty. (Continued from page 1) floor. It would have been most disagreeable and as it is—thanks to Mr. Brennan—nothing was said and now our great electorate can march to the polls and vote its mind.

Furriers Tie the Tin Can to Jack Millstein

The election of Irving Israelson, progressive candidate for business agent in the Furrier's Union was reaffirmed by the tabulating committee after the defeated candidate, Jack Millstein contested the count. The final tally stood: 150 for Millstein and 164 for Israelson.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Gives Concert Oct. 3

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General Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain is reported to have developed sharp differences with King Alfonso in whose behalf a new junta artillery officers is said to be on the war path against the directorate government whose head is Rivera.

Workers (Communist) Party

PETITION CAMPAIGN FOR CHICAGO W. P. CANDIDATES NEEDS MORE PEP

The drive for collection of signatures to put Chicago Workers Party candidates on the ballot has brought some results thus far, but there still is quite a way to go to put the candidates over. Following are the number of signatures needed:

7th Congr. Dist.—Candidate S. T. Hammersmark, 3,500.
6th Congr. Dist.—Candidate Mathilda Kalousek, 2,500.
1st Congr. Dist.—Candidate Elizabeth Griffin, 1,000.
Candidate for U. S. Senator from

Illinois, J. Louis Engdahl, 3,500.

Those who can sign petitions are the following: Registered voters who have not voted in the primaries. Those who sign the petitions for congressional candidates must reside within the congressional district. Signatures for Engdahl can be taken in any part of the state.

Do you want to see our candidates on the ballot? Do you want to conduct an election campaign for the party? Then get busy and put the signature campaign over!

Activization Units Are Party Builders

By ARNE SWABECK.

Following the successful conference held by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 8, on August 29th and to carry out effectively the plans laid down there, the Party Activization Group was organized two weeks ago. Good results of its work can already be noted.

During the month of September, although not yet past, the number of applications for membership in the party have almost doubled that of any previous month since the reorganization. Nuclei are showing signs of increased activities. Over \$600 has been collected by the Activization Group for the party campaign, while the coal miners have responded splendidly to the new progressive movement developing throughout the union.

Starting out modestly, the group made its beginning with about 25 members participating. However, all pledged themselves to show a real example of activity and by their examples increase activities in the units. They were ready to take up any work assigned to them. The first began by visiting party units, sit in at their meetings, take note of the needs of the unit and help along in the work explaining not only the purpose of our activities, but the methods. The Activization Group proceeded on the theory of no matter what objective obstacles may exist, Communists never lose courage of the par-

ty, always engage in its campaign of struggles for better conditions of the workers. While the tempo and methods of our campaigns change accordingly to the existing objective conditions making rapid advances possible when labor actively engages in struggles, it likewise necessitates tightening and strengthening of the ranks in the party when labor is inactive and apathy prevails.

To attain the greatest possible results in our campaign is the immediate objective of the group. In other words, to establish uniform leadership in the active work. The work of the Activization Group is systematized. The members get a valuable training as organizers. They learn of the difficulties and short-comings of the units. The group is based on the principle of continual and gradual extension, to week by week draw in more and more comrades to this active circle until it slowly becomes a movement of mass activity extending itself to the nuclei, forming similar groups there and finally embrace the whole live section of the party and thus becomes transferred to the units themselves.

For the next meeting of the Activization Group, the members will bring in additional comrades. There are no limitations, all live party members are invited to participate. The next meeting will be held on October 5th at the Greek Hall, 768 W. Van Buren Street.

W. P. Election Campaign Tours

Bertram D. Wolfe.

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

- LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Co-operative Hall, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sept. 25.
- SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sept. 26.
- PORTLAND, Ore.—Sept. 29
- ASTORIA, Ore.—Sept. 30.
- TACOMA, Wash.—Oct. 1.
- MT. VERNON, Wash.—Oct. 2.
- SEATTLE, Wash.—Oct. 3.
- SPOKANE, Wash.—Oct. 5.
- MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Oct. 8.
- ST. PAUL, Minn.—Oct. 9.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who is covering the state of Ohio in the September election campaign tour, will speak at Akron Ohio today Sept. 25. Her subject is: "What Can Workers Expect from the Elections?" Her list of meetings is as follows:

- AKRON, O.—Sept. 25.
- ERIE, Pa.—Sept. 26.

H. M. Wicks.

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

- FITCHBURG—Saturday, Sept. 25.
- GARDNER—Sunday, Sept. 26.
- SPRINGFIELD—Monday, Sept. 27.
- HOYLOKE—Tuesday, Sept. 28.
- PITTSFIELD—Wednesday, Sept. 29.

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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 Klashner.
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 Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
For Congress.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades.
Thirty Fourth District, Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dietrich.
United States Senator, James A. Ayers.
Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey.
State Treasurer, Leonard Forschler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dietrich.
State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks. Lieut. Governor, Albert Oddie. U. S. Senator, John J. Ballam. Treasurer, Winifad A. Dwyer. Auditor, Emma P. Hutchesin. Attorney General, Max Lerner. Secretary of State, Harry J. Canter.

Ohio.

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

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

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

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

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

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois.
S. Hammersmark, for congressman from 7th congressional district.
Mathilda Kalousek, congresswoman for 6th congressional district.
Elizabeth Griffin, congresswoman for 1st congressional district.

New York.

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

(Manhattan)

Assembly 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly 17th District, Julius Cokind. Assembly 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress 13th District, Charles Krumbel. Congress 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate 14th District, Eimer T. Allison.

(Bronx)

Assembly 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly 7th District, Joseph Boruchowitz. Congress 23rd District, Moissaye J. Oigin.

(Brooklyn)
Assembly 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly 14th District, Samuel Nealin. Assembly 23rd District, Fannie Warshafsky. Congress 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Mraako. Comptroller, John Gombos. Sec'y. of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treas. H. Wolfson.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS' MEET ELECTS McMAHON'S MACHINE BUT PASSES PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—The convention of the United Textile Workers just closed elected the following officers: Thomas F. McMahon, president; James Starr, vice-president; Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer. Nine elected on the executive committee were: Tobias Hall of Philadelphia, John Hanley, George Hayes of Paterson, John Powers of Providence, John Campus of Fall River, Carl Holderman of Passaic, Alex McKeown of Philadelphia, Joseph Busek of Salem, Mass., and Joseph Piszcz of Utica.

Support Willimantic.

In support of the heroic strikers of Willimantic, who have been out for 18 months, some 50 families living in a tent colony provided by the union, the convention authorized an appeal for relief the same as for Passaic.

Two Good Resolutions.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring amalgamation of the separate crafts to conform to the need for a more powerful union as industrial development necessitates. Also a resolution for the organization of the unorganized was adopted unanimously.

Sacred Contract Helps Scab Mills. Some delegates raised the question of the union's official organ running scab advertisements, but McMahon escaped with a poor excuse about the sacred contract with the Passaic mills which he had lived up to. No vote of record was taken on this.

Machine Satisfied.

The whole tone of the convention was reactionary and the McMahon-Conboy machine feels that it is firmly entrenched as a result of the convention endorsing their policies. One change in the constitution aimed at the Communists, undoubtedly, was adopted in Section 8, Article 25, by adding a section to keep out "undesirables."

The next convention is scheduled to take place in New York on September 13, 1928, two years from now.

FIFTH AVENUE FASHION SHOPS TO SEE STRIKE

Tailors and Furriers Fight Rich Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24.—The fashionable gentlemen of New York who buy their clothes in 20 leading tailoring establishments along Fifth avenue will for the first time see their tailors on strike next Monday unless an eleventh-hour settlement is made.

Bosses Will Fight.

Fifteen hundred members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the Furriers who work in the society shopping zone have failed in efforts to get the bosses of these high class custom tailoring houses to grant their demands. The bosses say they will fight the union to the limit. The contract expires Saturday and the strike will be on Monday.

Try to Organize Women.

Efforts are to be made by the union tailors to organize the girls and women dressmakers who work in the shops that furnish the silks, satins and fur creations to the fashionable capitalist society of New York. If this is done it will be the first time Fifth avenue has witnessed such a strike. The Tailors' Union tried to get union conditions for these unorganized workers, and this is one point on which the employers refused to negotiate.

Union Demands.

The demands of the union are for a 40-hour week, a 10 per cent wage increase, guarantee of 44 weeks of work during the year, a provision governing discharges and a limit of overtime to five hours a week.

The girls who do dressmaking get extremely low wages.

Rochester Labor in Effort for Passaic

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Leaders of the Rochester labor movement are members of a committee to assist in raising relief for the striking textile workers of Passaic, as the result of a meeting last night at Carpenters' Hall, No. 113 North Fitzhugh street. With over 100 representatives of labor organizations present, the following were elected to take charge of relief work:

Chairman, William A. Dennison, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; secretary, Sol Horwitz; treasurer, Frank Harnett, business agent of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union; executive committee, C. F. McNaughton; Frank Wilson, president of the Plasterers' and Bricklayers' Union; Edward McIntyre; John Flynn, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Rev. L. R. Plank, Mrs. Esther Webman and Miss Belle Rudin.

Election of the committee followed speeches by Ella Reeve Bloor, relief field organizer, and Tessie Burke and John Windish, two strikers from Passaic, who told of conditions in the mills and the wage cuts which precipitated the strike.

Florida Mail to Resume.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mail service conditions in Florida will be normal within the next three days, Acting Postmaster General Bartlett today predicted after receipt of advices from postoffice inspectors in the stricken area.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VI

Bunny went back to Beach City, to face a trial of the same sort. Grandma did not cry out or faint, she just went up to her studio room and locked the door and did not appear, even for meals. When Bunny was ready to go, he went and knocked on the door, and Grandma let him into her laboratory of paints and oils and high art. Her face was drawn but grim, and only her withered red eyelids gave her away. "Little boy," she said—he was still that to her, he would never grow up—"little boy, you are a victim of the old men's crimes. That means nothing to you now, but remember it, and some day, long after I'm gone, you'll understand."

She kissed him without a sound, and he stole out, with tears running down his cheeks and feeling somehow as if he himself were committing a crime. He felt still more that way when, a week later, he received a telegram saying that Grandma Ross had been found dead in bed. He got a three day leave to come home and attend the funeral, and had to say his good-byes to the rest of the family all over again.

The training camp was located in the south, a place of blazing sunshine and vigorous perspiration. It was crowded with boys from every part of the state, mostly high school and college fellows, with a sprinkling of others who had got into the officer class by having military experience. The sons of grape-growers and orange and walnut and peach and prune growers, of cowmen and lumbermen and business and professional men in the cities—Bunny wanted to know what they were like, and what they thought about life and love and the war. He drilled until his back ached and he studied, much the same as at school; but he lived in a tent and ate ravenously and grew in all directions.

Now and then he would explore the country with a companion, but keeping himself out of the sex adventures that occupied most of the army's free time. Here was a place where no bones were made about plain talk; your superiors took it for granted that when you went out of the camp you went to look for a woman and they told you what to do when you came back, and had a treatment-station where you lined up with the other fellows and made jokes about where you had been and what it had cost you. Bunny knew enough to realize that the women in the neighborhood of this camp who were open to adventures must be pretty well debauched after a year, so he had little interest in their glances or the trim silk-stockinged ankles they displayed.

He had made application for the artillery, but they assigned him to study "military transportation," because of his knowledge of oil. He took this quite innocently, never realizing that Dad with his wide-spreading influence might have put in a word. Dad was quietly determined that Bunny was not going across the sea, no, not if this man's war lasted another ten years. Bunny was going to be among those who had charge of the army's supplies of gasoline and oil, seeing that the various products were up to standard and were efficiently and promptly shipped. Who could say—perhaps he might be among those who would have the job of working out contracts, and might be able now and then to put in a good word for Ross Consolidated.

VII

The new deal was going through, and Dad wrote long letters telling of the progress—letters which Bunny was to return when he had studied them and not leave lying about in a tent. Also there were rumors in the papers and then more detailed accounts, designed to prepare the public for the launching of a huge enterprise. Late in the summer Bunny got a furlough and came home to get the latest news.

"Home" no longer meant Beach City; Dad had only been waiting till Bunny had got through with school, and now he had moved to another house. It was a palace in the fashionable part of Angel City, which he had leased through a real estate agent, for fifteen thousand a year. It was all pink stucco outside, with hedge plants trimmed to the shape of bells and balls like pawn-broker's signs. It had a wide veranda with swings hanging by brass chains and ferns planted in a row of huge sea shells and big plate glass windows that did not come open. Inside was furniture of a style called "mission oak," so heavy that you could hardly move it, but that was all right because Dad didn't want to move it, he would sit in any chair, wherever it happened to be, and the only place he expected comfort was in his den, where he had a huge old leather chair of his own and a store of cigars and map of the Paradise tract covering one whole wall. One thing more Dad had seen to, that Grandma's biggest paintings were hung in the dining-room, including the scandalous one of the Germans with their steins! The rest of the old lady's stuff, her easel and paints and a great stack of her lesser works, were boxed and stowed in the basement. Aunt Emma was now the mistress of the household, with Bertie as head critic when she was home.

On the desk in Dad's den was piled a stack of papers a foot high, relating to the new enterprise. He went over them one by one and explained the details. Ross Consolidated was going to be a seventy million dollar corporation and Dad was to have ten millions in bonds and preferred stock and another ten millions of common stock. Mr. Roscoe was to get the same for his Prospect Hill properties and those at Lobos River and the various bankers were to get five millions for their financing of the project. The balance was to be a special class stock, twenty-five millions to be offered to the public, to finance the new development—one of the biggest refineries in the state and storage tanks and new pipe lines and a whole chain of service stations throughout Southern California. This stock was to be "non-voting," a wonderful new scheme which Dad explained to Bunny; the public was to put up its money and get a share of the profits, but have nothing to say as to how the company was run. "We'll have no bunch of boobs butting in on our affairs," said Dad; "and nobody can raid us on the market and take away control."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DOHNE
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

An Insurance Magnate on Unionism

The International Labor News Service favors us with a dispatch dated Montreal, purporting to be the gist of a speech delivered in that city by Haley Fiske, president of the powerful Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

Fiske was addressing the officers of the company stationed in Canada. The story does not tell us whether there were any agents present—those fellows who hike up-stairs and down, ring doorbells in the morning and far into the night, collect nickels, dimes and quarters and urging the population, as a sacred duty to take at least a little policy, just enough to bury them. Those poor fellows are poorly paid. They are entirely at the mercy of the superintendents. They have no union. As a matter of fact, the A. F. of L. refused to grant insurance agents a charter on the ground that they were not engaged in productive work.

The president of this billion dollar concern did not always believe in unionism. During the war there was considerable agitation for unionism among the agents in Massachusetts. Meetings were held and A. F. of L. organizers were appealed to for aid. Haley Fiske sent his son to Boston to discourage the agents from organizing and because of company terrorism and A. F. of L. sabotage the attempt was not a success. Haley Fiske discharged every insurance agent that was active in organization work.

Haley Fiske talks of "ruling classes" in England and even uses the term "master class." Of course, the Metropolitan is a "big happy family" and the company is a "mother" to the agents. The kind of a mother that would eat her children for breakfast.

If the 15,000 agents of the Metropolitan Insurance company decided to organize into a union, Haley Fiske would have a different story. Our masters are very considerate as long as we remain meek and humble.

Women Workers and the British Communist Party

The response of British working women to the recruiting campaign of the British Communist Party, a campaign which has brought in more than 5,000 new members, is one of the most encouraging phases of the struggle which entered a new period with the general strike.

From typical reports of recruiting meetings in the industrial districts published by *The Workers Weekly*, official organ of the British Communist Party, we learn that in some sections, Doncaster for instance, 49 out of 60 new members are women.

These women are not following their husbands and fathers into the party, but are taking the lead in the recruiting meetings in exposing the fatal weaknesses and cowardice of the reformist trade union leaders and showing the men the way.

In Great Britain this development has the greatest significance. The struggle of the women for the franchise has been won only lately and is still surrounded with many restrictions. There is no tradition of women in politics in Great Britain; on the contrary, the traditional attitude is that of female subservience to the male.

A report of the conference of the British Trade Union Congress by Dorothy Gary, sent out by the Federated Press, shows that the trade union movement as a whole has not yet realized the importance of organizing women workers and encouraging initiative by them.

The most militant section of British women workers have realized apparently, as a result of the great struggles taking place in England, that the Communist Party, as in all other spheres of the class conflict, is in the lead with its program for mass participation of women side by side and on an equal basis with men in the battle of the working class.

In America our party must also redouble its efforts to enlist the women of the working class in the proletarian advance guard.

The Ball Is Over



As a French paper views the end of the Franco-American financial tango—Callaux turns out the light.

Subscribe!

"The New Leader" Makes a Second Mistake By Wm. F. Dunne

It has never been our custom to torture dying enemies or to taunt them with their slight hope of salvation as they lie on their death bed.

But the words of dying men sometimes are cherished as revelations by the unwary and, in the case of the New Leader, it is our duty to call attention again to the tortuous methods by which it seeks to explain its part in one of the most monstrous fabrications ever foisted upon American workers, i. e., the fake repudiation of the world revolutionary struggle by Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concocted by the Hearst syndicate.

THE DAILY WORKER received a cablegram from the department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist International, signed by John Pepper, branding the Hearst report of Stalin's speech as a lie made up of the whole cloth. The DAILY WORKER published the cable and C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, sent a copy to the New Leader with the request that it, claiming as it does to be a revolutionary working class paper, publish this important item of world interest to working class readers.

JAMES ONEAL, editor of the New Leader, replied in a letter which we were proud and glad to publish as it gave public confirmation to everything THE DAILY WORKER has ever said about the warped mentality of this socialist party leader. But the matter did not end there. The publication of the Oneal letter stirred

up a storm in the ranks of the socialist party and the New Leader editor has been forced to repudiate the refusal to correct its Stalin story in its issue for September 18.

BUT the New Leader sins again and in the worst possible way. It tries to confuse its readers and in so doing is forced to display an ignorance of world affairs so abysmal that one is tempted to express pity rather than the condemnation which the maneuver merits.

For instance: The New Leader, while it offers to print a denial of the Stalin speech if made by Stalin himself, tries to cast doubt on the authenticity of the denial printed by THE DAILY WORKER in its issue for September 10.

THE cabled denial was signed by John Pepper and in connection with its twisting attack the New Leader asks the following questions and urges its readers to ask them of THE DAILY WORKER:

- 1. Who is John Pepper?
- 2. What authority does he have to speak for Stalin?
- 3. Why does not Stalin speak for himself?

WE are glad to answer these questions in advance of any individual inquiries from readers of the New Leader, doubly glad to do so as the answers expose both the ignorance and the duplicity of the New Leader.

1. John Pepper is the pen name of Joseph Pogany, one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution and Minister of War in the Hungarian Soviet government which was crush-

ed with the aid of Herbert Hoover and Rumanian troops. Imprisoned after the fall of the Soviet government and sentenced to death, he was exchanged with Bela Kun and others for Hungarian prisoners held by the Soviet government of Russia.

After being in America for two years he returned to Soviet Russia and is now, as already stated, the head of the department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist International.

In 1924, "Current History" published a long article on the Hungarian revolution with a sketch of Pogany's activities and a picture of him taken in his Red army uniform. The editor of the New Leader either knows these facts and pretends ignorance, or if he does not, is too ignorant to edit even a socialist paper.

2. The authority which Pepper has to speak for Stalin is that vested in the head of a department of the Communist International carrying out the instructions of its executive committee. The false description of Stalin's statements published by the Hearst press and given world-wide circulation and which the New Leader published as the gospel, evincing a childish confidence in the veracity of William Randolph, was of sufficient importance for the Communist International to take upon itself the task of denying that Stalin, secretary of the leading party of the Communist International, had made any such statements.

The task naturally was allotted to the Agitation and Propaganda department.

Anybody except the Communist-baiting editor of the New Leader will admit at once that a statement by the Communist International has much more authority than one made by an individual and this is the reason why the denial was made by the C. I. instead of by Stalin himself.

But the last thing the editor of the New Leader desires is a correct answer to his questions. What he wants is to create more confusion in the minds of his readers and thus make more difficult a clear appreciation of them of the deception he is guilty of.

EVEN the cable of inquiry to Stalin which the New Leader has sent and which it publishes in a box in connection with the article to which we refer, is so worded as to confuse the issue. It reads:

Stalin, Moscow: Please affirm or deny authenticity of severe criticism of Zinoviev attributed to you in American press reports of the proceedings of the Russian Communist Party central committee.

"The New Leader." IT is well-known to the editor of the New Leader that in the discussions which have been taking place in the Russian Communist Party, Stalin has criticized Zinoviev severely. But this is not the question at issue. The question is:

Was the report of Stalin's speech carried by the Hearst press and reprinted by the New Leader, true or false, and also:

Was the repudiation of the statements ascribed to Stalin, in a cable signed by John Pepper and published in THE DAILY WORKER, an

authentic document?

If the editor of the New Leader was striving to get the truth he would have cabled asking first:

Were the specific statements in question true or false, and second: Was the repudiation published by THE DAILY WORKER an authorized and official statement?

In conclusion it must be said that the editor of the New Leader is about the only person in the United States possessing even a slight knowledge of the revolutionary movement and professing sympathy with it who has accepted the Hearst version of Stalin's speech. His hatred of the Communists has led him into a blunder that the youngest member of the Young People's Socialist League would be ashamed to make.

As for Editor Oneal's expressed desire to print Stalin's own denial of the Hearst lies, we feel quite sure that he will be given the opportunity.

Stripped of its vilification of the Communists and Jesuitical reasoning, the article in the New Leader is not only an admission of a mistake but an admission that the editor deliberately used the Hes of the capitalist press to make a case against the leader of the Communist Party of Russia, the Communist Party of America and the Communist International.

This kind of a united front with the capitalist press has not met with the approval of the readers of the New Leader and it shows that the working class integrity of the socialist party membership is of a far higher level than that of its leaders—old and new.

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

By N. BUCHARIN.

(Continued from previous issue)

IF we look at the matter with the eyes of Comrade Preobrashensky and a number of other comrades who do not notice the difference between private capitalist economics and peasant economy, then it is only natural that anxiety as to the limits to be observed appears to be entirely superfluous, since we deprive the private capitalist of everything which we possibly can and only permit his continued existence as a possible milch-cow for the future. But we cannot adopt the same attitude towards the peasantry as to the private capitalists. We cannot find a common formula applicable alike to the middle peasant, the rich farmer, and the poor of the villages, as Comrade Preobrashensky would like to do. This is not the right way to put the question. Theoretical standpoints such as this lead us to different conclusions, practical politics as in other things.

The opposition proposes: Sell as dearly as possible. In selling goods at higher prices to the peasant, you are taking more from him. "Take more!"—this is the whole wisdom of the opposition. The formulation laid down by one of the comrades of the opposition, Comrade Ossovsky, in an article which we published as discussion articles in the "Bolshevik," consists of the statement that we are now taking less from the peasantry than the czar did. We should take more, and all evils will vanish from among us. But we must not judge like this, not merely because it would be inconsistent with our policy with respect to the peasants, but because it is incorrect from the standpoint of economic adaptedness to purpose, it is a naive illusion, a self-deception. It is ridiculous to suppose that our industry could develop with maximum rapidity under such circumstances.

LET us take a rough example. This year we could take ten times as much from the peasants as we are actually doing, and invest this in industry. But what would happen next year? Next year our agriculture would be worth nothing, we should have no raw materials, no cotton, no export grain, etc. At the same time industry receives an enormous influx of capital, everything which we can possibly squeeze out of the peasants. It would be nonsense to believe that this would secure the more rapid speed possible in the development of industry; obviously the first result would be a narrowing down of our markets, an absence of buyers.

I HAVE chosen a rough example intentionally, but it serves to show that the maximum speed of development of our industry is by no means guaranteed by the maximum sum extracted from the peasantry. The matter is not so simple as all that. If we take less today, we thereby promote accumulation in agriculture, and insure for ourselves a greater demand tomorrow for the products of our industry. If we secure higher gains for agriculture, this will enable us to take more next year than we could last. We thus secure for ourselves a still greater increase of revenue for the following year, and this revenue we can employ in our industry. This policy naturally involves a somewhat slower rate of speed this year, but will be compensated later by a rapid rise in the curve of our development. But if we adopt the policy of the opposition, we fly to a high summit of capital investment during the first year, only to fall the more inevitably, and probably with a very abrupt drop.

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

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

We can by no means guarantee our progress by these means. The policy pursued by the C. C. is adapted to the actualization of our industrial development. The policy recommended by the opposition would not only plunge us into a series of political difficulties, but would retard and destroy the speed of progress of industry.

NOW to the third question, which I have already discussed in my previous consideration of the situation. The comrades of the opposition exaggerate most frightfully the differentiation within the peasantry, and thus they constantly tend to fall into the mistake of ignoring the middle peasant; they devote too little attention to the question of the uplift of the middle peasantry, to the question of the co-operatives, etc. In connection with this aspect of the peasant question they have further failed to grasp the problem of the transformation to be undergone in the economics of the peasantry, the problem of the guidance of the peasants into other systems of work and other paths of development, their guidance into socialist methods thru the agency of the co-operatives, and thru the growing influence of the organs of the proletarian dictatorship on the economics of the middle peasantry. This question plays an extremely important part in our discussion. It is expressed in various combinations, forms the basis of various differences, and remains one of those fundamental bones of contention between the great majority of the C. C. and the leaders of the opposition.

The Social Character of the Soviet State.

LET us now turn to the third problem, the problem of the power and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the policy of the proletarian dictatorship within our country. You may perhaps ask: Has this question then become a matter of contention in our party? And yet it is true; the opposition has made even this question a matter of contention. Even in this question it has begun to express its doubts in a series of attacks and assertions. At first it was only the character of our socialist industry which was made the subject of doubt, then came the doubt as to the correctness of our tactics in the peasantry question, and now the character, the class character, of our Soviet power in our country is being questioned. This is another step in the development of the oppositional idea, another step away from the true Leninist standpoint.

COMRADE TROTSKY, in one of his speeches at the plenum of the C. C., advanced the thesis of the "extremely non-proletarian character" of the soviet power existing in our country. When the peasant question came under discussion, in connection with the results of the elections, the opposition stated that we are threatened by a deviation in the direction of the rich peasantry, and demanded decisive intervention on the part of the party, in order to prevent any further shifting in a state already far

from proletarian.

IT must be observed that the idea that our state is not a workers' state, that it is no longer the state of proletarian dictatorship, is gaining continual ground in oppositional circles. It might be thought that this sentence simply escaped from Comrade Trotsky in the heat of discussion. This is possible; but in this case it would have been his duty to withdraw the assertion afterwards. This was the more necessary that I draw attention, in my speech at the plenum of the C. C., to this sentence, as something entirely foreign to us.

I REPEAT that it is possible for Comrade Trotsky to have made this assertion in the heat of the discussion. But this sentence does not stand alone. An article will appear in the next number of the "Bolshevik," by Comrade Ossovsky of the opposition. I have already made mention of another article of his in the "Bolshevik," in which he maintained that we should not by any means take less from the peasants than czarism and the landowners took. Comrades, you must accord more attention to this question, for you will well be able to grasp that the question of the character of our state power is to us the central question. Have we a proletarian dictatorship or have we not? All other questions decidedly depend on this one, for if we have no proletarian dictatorship, this proletarian dictatorship must be actualized. And then we have to clear out of the way every obstacle hampering the realization of this proletarian dictatorship. COMRADE OSSOVSKY writes:

"It would be well for us at the present moment to recollect the words spoken by Comrade Lenin at the session of the Communist fraction of the VIII. Soviet Congress. He said that our state is not a workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state. It is only now, six years later, that it becomes comprehensible why Comrade Bukharin is by no means able to draw the conclusions rising from the fact that our state is no workers' state, but a workers' and peasants' state. The Lenin view of the workers' and peasants' state assumes a certain inevitable distance between this state and the state consisting of the proletariat and to a certain extent of the peasantry. The attempts to ignore the inevitable distance between the workers' and peasants' state and the proletariat are likely to be disastrous to the proletarian revolution."

(Continued tomorrow.)

Japs Increase Fleet on the Yangste River

CANTON, China, Sept. 24. — The Japanese now have a fleet of thirteen warships in the Yangtse river, having recently added two gunboats to the flotilla.

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