

## UNITED FRONT DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHT COUNTRY AGAINST BAN ON SAKLATVALA CALLED BY W. P.

United front mass meetings participated in by numerous working class organizations, have been initiated by the Workers (Communist) Party and are to be held in the large cities and industrial centers throughout the country, in protest against the barring of the Communist member of the British parliament, Shapurji Saklatvala, from America, C. E. Ruthenberg, the party's general secretary announced.

Meetings will be held in Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other large cities, to demand that Saklatvala, who was to come here as a delegate to the interparliamentary union in Washington, be admitted immediately. A highly successful demonstration has already been held in New York.

### AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DANIEL J. TOBIN was re-elected president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at that organization's recent convention in Seattle, Washington. This was not all. Tobin had his salary increased from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year. No ten percent raise for Brother Tobin. After all those things happened, Tobin made a speech thanking the teamsters for their generosity and telling the world that it is a splendid organization. So it is, for Tobin.

GUSTAVE B. RUEGER, a member of the Barbers' Union in Seattle, took it on himself to circulate a petition among local barber shop proprietors urging that the cost of a hair cut be reduced to 50 cents and a neck shave to 10 cents. His local union tried him for his pains and placed him on probation for two years. Rueger secured the services of an attorney and appealed to the international executive board. Mr. James C. Shanessy, international president, gave the local union a slap in the face and overruled their decision.

LEAD Rueger been guilty of advocating policies that would benefit the barbers, it is quite likely that Shanessy would give him the same kind of medicine he gave Joe Giganti and others here in Chicago. Here the local union exonerated Giganti and his comrades of the charges made against them by the fakers, but Shanessy overruled their decision. Giganti was fighting for shorter working hours and more pay for the barbers.

(Continued on page 6)

## CALL FOR THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

ON November 14 and 15 the Trade Union Educational League will hold its third general conference in Chicago. Representation to the conference is based upon rate of two delegates from each functioning local industrial group in the United States and Canada.

These delegates shall be elected by the local general group where such exist. Each local general group is entitled to a minimum of six delegates, including those of the local industrial groups.

The agenda for the conference is as follows:

1. Economic and Political Situation.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Reports of National Industrial Committees.
4. Organization of the Unorganized.
5. Amalgamation.
6. The Labor Party.
7. The Class Collaboration Movement.
8. Company Unions.
9. Shop Committees.
10. The Struggle Against Imperialism.
11. Unemployment.
12. The Negro Workers.
13. Youth and Women Workers.
14. The Independent Unions.
15. Problems of the Canadian Movement.
16. World Trade Union Unity.
17. Organization of the T. U. E. L.
18. Financing the T. U. E. L.
19. The League Press.
20. Election of National Committee.

The labor movement is in a deep going crisis. The reactionary trade union officialdom are showing themselves completely incapable of meeting the difficult situation. Under their guidance the unions are either falling to pieces or rotting with B. & O plans and other schemes of class collaboration. Upon the left wing falls the full burden of giving a lead to the organized workers and of laying the basis of organization among the vast masses of unorganized. In fulfilling this task the left wing, weak in numbers and attacked on every side, has innumerable problems to solve and obstacles to overcome. To meet the situation, it is necessary that there be a great national conference of trade union progressives and revolutionaries, which shall map out the program of the left wing and strengthen its organization. The T. U. E. L. general conference offers such a meeting. Therefore, let every locality send its full quota of delegates to this third general conference, which must be made the largest and most important in the history of the Trade Union Educational League.

National Committee, Trade Union Educational League  
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary.

## U. S. CONFERENCE ON CHINA URGES AMERICA ACT INDEPENDENTLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—Forty Chinese officials, educators and students attended the four-day conference on American relations with China, held here under the auspices of the Walter Hines Page Foundation.

The discussion indicated that American business men in China are divided as to whether further attempts to maintain foreign imperialist domination by force will add to their profits, since the Chinese nationalist movement is growing.

The conference voted, after long and fruitless filibustering by a die hard element in its managing committee, to urge upon the state department that the United States act independently in giving up extraterritorial rights and restoring tariff autonomy to China, if the other powers fail in these conferences to co-operate.

## INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IS M. T. W. SLOGAN

### I. S. U. and Wilson Try Hard to Break Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—As the end of the second week of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' strike approaches, the strike committee in this port considers that the strike is getting organized and under way.

With the notorious British labor faker, J. Havelock Wilson joined with the officials, big and little, of the International Seamen's Union of this country, all broadcasting the lie that there is no strike among seamen here or elsewhere in the world, the Wobblies have no easy task, but with keen instinct for their class obligations on the international field, these obstacles only stimulate their determination to stick with their fellow workers of England, Australia, South Africa, China and elsewhere.

**A Long Hard Fight**  
The strikers realize that the powerful international shipping interests will not be brought to their knees in a day, but that the world trade of Great Britain is suffering seriously from the tie up.

The organization of the strike is undoubtedly making a great impression on the seamen in this port, as shown by the steady stream of new members joining the union as they come off the ships and learn of the strike.

J. Havelock Wilson, following his unpleasant experience when he tried to talk to the crew of the Olympic, has not had the nerve to try to address any more ship crews.

**New Zealand Ship Meets M. T. W.**  
Captains of the picket squads report that as soon as the S. S. Plako tied up at the Bush Terminal wharf Tuesday afternoon, the whole crew came off. This is a ship of the New Zealand Shipping company. When she reached England en route here, the strike had just begun. The officers with the help of the British police in London succeeded in keeping the men aboard ship. When the I. W. W. pickets went aboard the ship here in Brooklyn and told of the extension of the strike to this country they quit in a body.

The whole crew of the American Farmer is now on strike 75 per cent coming out Monday and the rest Tuesday.

**Worse Than Usual**  
When the Norwegian steamer Sextant arrived in port Tuesday morning the entire black gang and half the deck department came ashore. Wages were withheld, but the men came anyhow and say they will libel the ship if there is much delay. The conditions of the Sextant are described (Continued on page 3)

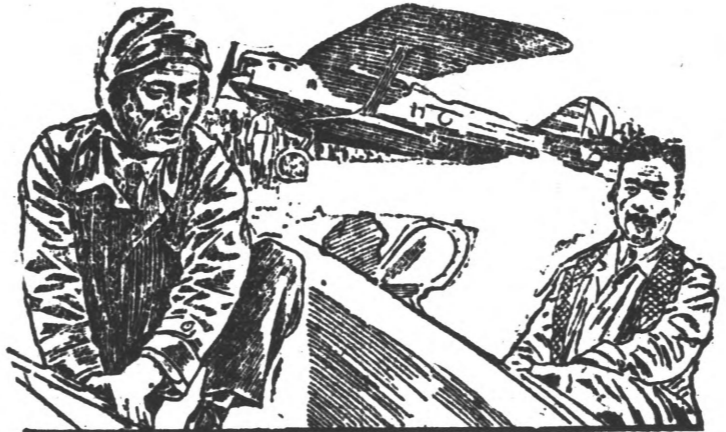
## Boston Taxi Drivers Strike Against the Checker Cab Company

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Between 175 and 200 taxicab drivers of the Checker Taxicab company struck Saturday over working conditions. Company officials said that the strike was without warning. The drivers said they were required recently to purchase uniforms and later ordered to buy uniform overcoats, or be discharged. In March 200 Premier Cab company drivers stopped work because of violation of a union wage scale agreement.

## JAP AVIATORS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW



A Japanese Flier and Mechanic



HERE are sketches just arrived from Moscow of incidents attending the welcome given in the Soviet capital to the Japanese aviators who had winged their way from Tokio.

The greeting to the Japanese aviators inscribed above in both Russian and Japanese declares: "Long live the friendly relations between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Republics and Japan!"

The sketches are of M. Litvinov, Soviet spokesman, left; M. Tanaka, Japanese ambassador in Moscow, right, and below, Dr. Okanaya, the organizer of the expedition. Below are sketches of a Japanese flier and his mechanic.

## SYRIANS CAPTURE FORTRESS OF SUEIDA FROM IMPERIALIST ARMY OF FRENCH; TAKE 500 PRISONERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, England, Sept. 23.—The Syrians have captured the fortress of Sueida from the French garrison, taking 500 French prisoners, capturing two armored cars, artillery munitions, and twenty-six thousand pounds in Turkish currency, it is reported from Constantinople.

The revolt of the Druze against French imperialism in Syria has received a tremendous impetus as a result of the victory.

**French Position Desperate.**  
PARIS, France, Sept. 23.—Both in Syria and Morocco the French imperialist ventures are faring badly. The loss of Sueida is a heavy blow to the French bankers who have been exploiting the Syrians. In Morocco hopes of finishing the war before the rainy season have been abandoned. The French advances in Morocco have merely brot them to the line they occupied earlier in the war, and now they face roadless and mountainous countries in which it is impossible for their armies to maneuver against the natives.

## CONFERENCE OF NEEDLE TRADES SECTION OF T. U. E. L. INDICATES GROWTH OF LEFT WING UNIONISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—The Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League closed its third national conference yesterday at 1347 Boston Road.

The ninety delegates who attended represented the left wing of the needle trades of the principal garment centers of America, such as Chicago, Montreal, Rochester, Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Toronto and New York City.

The delegation was representative of the left wing groups in the various needle trades unions as follows: 36 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 35 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 9 of the Furriers' International Union, 7 of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, and 3 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; 90 groups in all.

**Foster Makes Extensive Report**  
William Z. Foster reported for the Trade Union Educational League national committee, his report dealing extensively with the complete bankruptcy of the present trade union leadership and the complete demoralization existing within organized labor due to the leaders' policy of class collaboration, "B. & O." plans, banking, business, etc. Fact after fact was cited.

Foster further stressed the necessity of making the Trade Union Educational League a mass movement on the same lines as the British Minority Movement, which is the only factor capable of giving stiff resistance to the capitalist open shoppers and the henchmen of the union bureaucracy.

**An Important Development**  
In view of the recent campaign, in the I. G. W. against the left wing, said Foster, and the general attempt by certain labor officials to wage war upon these rebel elements, the broad character of the conference takes on additional significance. It marks the growing development of a left wing in an important section of the American labor movement—the garment trades.

After passing a resolution of protest against the exclusion of the British Communist, Saklatvala, the conference adopted the "Progressive Needle Trades Workers' Program," which demanded the "Amalgamation of all needle trades international unions into a departmentalized industrial union" and the "democratization of the unions thru the reorganization

(Continued on page 3)

## RAID ANGARANO HOME; KEEP HIM INCOMMUNICADO

Attempt to Procure Habeas Writ

James M. Angarano, one of the active strikers in the International Tailoring company strike, was pulled out of his bed at five o'clock yesterday morning by a squad of detectives and uniformed police. The police refuse to book Angarano and are holding him incommunicado. According to the information gathered by the DAILY WORKER representative he is being held in the detective bureau, which is known for the brutal treatment it accords workers caught in its clutches.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, is attempting to procure a writ of habeas corpus to force the police to book Angarano. It is not known what charge will be lodged against Angarano.

The police arrested Izle Miller, Phillip Noehonson and Tony Gollota, as they were peacefully picketing the plant yesterday. The police that arrested them have charged them with disorderly conduct. The union has had them released on bail.

There were more than 150 pickets on yesterday's line. The picket line remained unbroken and the Amalgamated members on the line picketed all the more vigorously when the police arrested three of their number.

## SEAMEN REFUSE NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL PRISONERS ARE FREED

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 23.—The government effort to get a conference between the ship owners and the striking seamen got a severe and pointed rebuke when the executive committee of the union, which in Australia is conducting the strike, declared emphatically that the strikers would refuse to enter into any negotiations whatsoever until all men imprisoned since the strike began have been released. The Australian seamen and water-side workers' organizations are affiliated with the Red Transport Workers' Section of the Red International of Labor Unions.

## LEONARD WOOD POURED COLOSSAL FORTUNE INTO BID FOR PRESIDENCY

The threat to "blow the lid" off the campaign of Gen. Leonard Wood for the republican presidential nomination in 1920 was voiced here by attorneys for Col. A. A. Sprague, defendant in a suit for \$50,000 brot by William Cooper Proctor, of Cincinnati, which is on trial in federal court.

Proctor seeks to recover half of a note he paid and half of which he says Sprague, treasurer of the Wood campaign fund, promised as a contribution. Sprague's defense is that he merely signed the note as an indorser.

On cross-examination today Proctor admitted that he had contributed \$300,000 to the fund but could not recall if he had given twice that much.

## Illinois Bank Closes

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 23.—By a vote of the directors, the Farmers State Bank and Trust company was closed today pending investigation by the state bank examiner, one of four persons to whom Frank E. Harrold, 54, cashier of the institution for 12 years addressed letters shortly before shooting himself to death in a cottage of his 120 acre farm near Dewitt, Ills.



# NAVY INSISTED ON FLIGHT OVER CAPTAIN'S HEAD

## Lansdowne's Protest Was Rejected

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 23.—The official correspondence between the navy department and the late Commander Zachary Lansdowne of the lost naval dirigible Shenandoah revealing Lansdowne's protest against flying over the Middle West in the stormy season, was made public by Captain George W. Steele, of the Lakehurst naval air station, testifying before the board of inquiry, meeting here to fix responsibility for the disaster.

The communication between Lansdowne and the chief of naval operations showed that Lansdowne had recommended the western flight be made in the second week of September instead of the first week, pointing out the earlier date was in a season of thunderstorms.

Lansdowne's Protest Rejected. The navy department wrote back on August 12 that this recommendation had not been approved and the flight would take place on September 1 or 2.

The navy department in their communication of July 20 pointed out the list of states to be flown over including Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana and expressed the department's desire to visit as many of the state fairs as practicable.

Lansdowne replied to the navy department that it was impossible to cover all the fairs in the first week.

Tries to Blame Commander. When the commander received directions to proceed in the first week he recommended in a letter of July 15 that if the flight was taken at that season, mooring masts and landing fields should be selected.

Plans for a landing field at Minneapolis, Fort Scott, and a mooring mast at Detroit were made.

Capt. Steel placed the responsibility for the inspection of the Shenandoah on Commander Lansdowne, in testimony given before the board of inquiry.

"He was responsible for when it was done and how?" Rear Admiral Hiram P. Jones, president of the court, asked.

"Yes," replied Capt. Steele. Steele O. K'ed Flight.

Capt. Steele testified he did not prescribe for the number of inspections or manner of inspection of the dirigible.

"When the Shenandoah left Lakehurst for its last flight, was the condition or manner of the ship reported to you?" Admiral Jones asked.

"There was no official report, but I was aware that her condition in all respects was ready to fly," Steele answered.

"Then her condition met with your approval?"

"Yes."

Parents Protest Meeting. The striking parents of the Eugene Field school meet tonight at 6459 Sheridan road to discuss the need of an elementary school instead of the junior high proposed by the school board for that district along with their immediate problem of dealing with the board of education stalls in its efforts "to make the parents like" the location where the portables were placed.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

# Film Hero Mistook Steel for Paper Mache; Drew Blood

GUERNEVILLE, Calif., Sept. 23.—Rodney Leroque, widely known film star, was seriously injured while on location near here in the filming of a new production, it was learned today. Leroque while snatching one of the screen parts too realistically plunged an Indian knife into his thigh cutting a deep gash. Several stitches were required to close the wound and it was said by the physicians attending him that he would be laid up for several days.

# WAR IN CHINA THREATENS OVER CONFERENCE PLAN

## Gen. Feng Seeks to Clean Peking of Traitors

PEKIN, Sept. 23.—The Chinese government yesterday, replying to the British note of Sept. 1, opposes the "judicial inquiry" which proposes to whitewash the Shanghai massacres of Chinese workers and students by British police troops last May 30. The Chinese note charges that the British proposal for such an inquiry has delayed settlement of the incident.

There is some truth in this, as Chinese are up in arms again with demonstrations everywhere against the coming whitewash scheme of the British and other imperialists.

Reports are that both Feng Yuhsiang and Chang Tso-lin hope to seize Peking and hold it under more or less personal control before the "citizens' conference" of Oct. 10.

This conference was called soon after Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was seated in the office of chief executive. Tuan and the whole Chih party has been bitterly accused by the Kuomintang of turning such assemblies into servile bowings to imperialists in exchange for subsidies and favors to the military governors who make up the ruling element in the assemblies.

The purpose of this conference of Oct. 10 is announced as to deal with the outstanding problems of the republic, the principal task being to determine the future form of the republic. Another matter which the conference will now likely consider is the following customs tariff conferences of the imperialist powers on Oct. 26.

Evidently Feng is seeking to drive the quarrelling and grafting militarists, who betray Chinese interests for their own at any opportunity, out of control of Peking and the conference and furnish the basis of formal authority for the furtherance of Chinese liberation from imperialist control.

Chang, as every one knows, is the puppet of Japan and is certainly trying to thwart any effort of Feng to clean out the traitors at Peking.

# Indiana Coal Miners Force Public Service Board to Lower Rates

The strike of approximately 1,500 coal miners in the Clinton, Ind., field ended with a victory for the workers. The miners, who were employed by 8 mines in the field, struck Sept. 1 when the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad increased the monthly charge for transporting them to and from work from \$1.10 to \$2.50. They went back to work when the Indiana public service commission ordered the fare reduced to \$1.50.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

# REPORTER GOT CAILLAUX'S GOAT WITH QUESTION

## Finance Minister Is Now Patriot

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Prepared to effect an agreement for the payment of France's \$4,000,000,000 war debt to the United States, Joseph Caillaux, once notorious "traitor" and now present French finance minister, and a commission of financial experts, arrived in New York today on the liner Paris and left almost immediately for Washington.

The French liner reached quarantine at 6:30 a. m. and docked in the Hudson three hours later. M. Caillaux and his associates debarked at once and proceeded by automobile to the Pennsylvania station, where they entrained.

Leaving for Washington, Caillaux issued a formal statement, declaring that he was confident that a Franco-American debt settlement would be made.

M. Caillaux made the following statement to newspapermen who journeyed down the bay to meet him: "I have come, accompanied by eminent members of all political parties in the French parliament to bring a settlement of our debts. There is no instance in history in which France has failed to do so."

Caillaux Reddened. M. Caillaux invited the newspapermen, some 40 in number, who went to quarantine to meet him, to a conference in the smoking room of the "Paris. An interesting interview was progressing when one of the newspapermen propounded a question which caused the minister of finance to turn red, rise to his feet and exclaim: "I have nothing more to say."

The question asked him was: "Mr. Minister, there is a great deal of misapprehension in the United States as to the charges brot against you in your trial; were you charged with treason?"

After refusing to say anything more the minister of finance yielded to the importunities and apologies of the other newspapermen and answered a number of questions put to him.

The minister of finance was asked if he were confident that the debt funding commission could accomplish a settlement which would be satisfactory to France.

"Why should we come for any other purpose?" he retorted.

# MORGAN'S STAFF SAILS TO CRUSH ENGLISH WORKER

## Long Hours, Low Wages Aspired Goal

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press.) The sudden departure of J. P. Morgan for England accompanied by Lamont of his American staff and Smith of his English staff calls attention to the alliance of American and British capital to overwhelm British labor with unemployment. England in the next few months will be the active front in the struggle between labor and the employing class.

The British-American alliance first appeared when J. P. Morgan and the New York Federal Reserve joined to put \$300,000,000 at the disposal of the British government in its efforts to restore the gold value of the pound sterling. It was pointed out at that time that this action of the federal reserve might really be overstepping its powers in making a treaty with a foreign government without the formality of government sanction. But the deeper significance of the move passed unnoticed.

Rising Unemployment. The restoration of the pound to par was followed by a rapid rise in unemployment in England, from 1 1/4 millions receiving official unemployment relief to nearly 1 1/2 millions have applied for relief and been rejected.

# Feeds Poison to Herself and Child to End Starvation

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Sept. 23.—A mother and one of her eight children are in a serious condition in a hospital here today following frustration by police of her attempt to kill herself and her family.

"There is no use scraping and scratching to get money to feed all the children. I won't leave alone in the world, so will take them with me," read a note found by the woman's mother, who summoned police.

Police found the woman forcibly feeding one of the children poison. She swallowed the contents of the bottle herself before police entered. Both are in a critical condition. The woman, Mrs. M. W. Love, is a widow.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

# PATERSON, N. J., HAS GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker) PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The general membership meeting of the Paterson W. P. will be held on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 8 p. m. at 7 Bridge St. All party members must be present. A report will be made on the national convention and the matter of immediate reorganization of the party will be thoroughly discussed.

# CHINA EXPOSES HYPOCRISY OF NATION LEAGUE

## Actually Wanted It to Do Something

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The saintly hypocrites were all upset yesterday at the league of nations assembly when the Chinese delegate, Chao Hsin Chu, insisted that the pretensions set forth in the league covenant be lived up to.

Such a proposal was unheard of. The delegates were aghast. Chao had been for three weeks trying to get the assembly to say something on the application of Article 19 of the league covenant to China. Article 19 says: "The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

Certainly the conditions in China, if continued, threaten the peace of the world. But that the league of nations should really do something or express an opinion contrary to the wishes and interests of the imperialist powers in the matter of the treaties with China which have "become inapplicable" was altogether a quaint idea to which the delegates reacted with evident astonishment.

Get Worried About Precedents. Fortunately for the big imperialist powers, they had their puppets among the Polish, French and little entente delegates, do most of the fighting against Chao, who finally had to submit an innocuous resolution and leave any protest merely to his speech. These Polish and little entente delegates have in mind that if a precedent—and precedents are a holy thing in the league—is made in the case of China, Germany will speak up and demand reconsideration of the treaty of Versailles on the ground that it has become "inapplicable" and threatens the "peace of the world."

The peace of the world may be threatened, but that is a small matter compared with giving up their boundaries these small nations think, and France fought also on that basis.

A Queer Idea of the League. Chao, in his speech said he was making the motion for the application of Article 19 in China as it would not only justify the existence of the league, which seems to need some such justification, but would "convince the whole world of the league's activity and efficiency."

That the league of nations should be either active or efficient was an innovation too much for the delegates, apparently, so the league of nations promptly voted Chao down.

# WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS BEFORE U. S. RAIL BODY

## Railroad Unions Demand Slight Increases

Applications for wage increases totalling \$100,000,000 annually have come before the United States railroad labor board which opened its sessions in Chicago.

The Maintenance of Way Union has a case to come before the board Oct. 12, involving wage increases on thirty-five railroads amounting to \$12,500,000 annually.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors are asking for an increase of approximately 12 per cent.

The Masters, Mates and Pilots of America had a hearing before the board yesterday, involving the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk & Southern, the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic Coast line railroads in wage disputes.

Undoubtedly the firemen, engineers and switchmen will ask for wage increases for their membership.

Mexican Train Off Tracks. NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 23.—One man was killed and ten injured today in the derailment of a train on the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway south of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to word received here.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS ATTENTION! All new members of the Young Workers' League must attend the beginners' class tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Harry Gahnes will lecture on elementary Marxist economics.

# Workers Are Interested in the Inquiry Into the Shenandoah Disaster

By J. LOUIS ENODAH.

TODAY, great numbers of workers in industry, and farmers toiling on the land, discuss with great seriousness the official naval inquiry into the wreck of the giant dirigible Shenandoah near Ava, O., on September 3. With the usual show of sympathy, they join in the speculation as to who was responsible for the death of the 14 air mariners who lost their lives.

The supposition is ventured, however, that never are these discussions linked up with labor's own problems. The workers do not connect the Shenandoah disaster with their own jobs.

One of the big facts already brought out is that the Shenandoah was sent on its western tour as a publicity stunt. The fatal trip, city for city, was laid out in railroad time table style, by the warmongers at Washington, and it was left for the Shenandoah's crew to follow orders. In one great center of population after another, at many state fairs, the dirigible was to appear as a stellar attraction, for the assembled multitudes to gaze at in awe and admiration, all the while gushing complimentary epithets for the government at Washington that made such things possible. Always forgetting, however, that this was an instrument of war, the next war, in the preparations for which much money must be spent, the war into which the masses must be persuaded to go willingly. This indirect propaganda for the next war proves too subtle even for the average adult workers' mind, not to mention the children in whom is drilled a goose-step worship of things as they are. Thus is assent to new wars won.

The naval inquiry now going on is merely one method of satisfying popular clamor. New Shenandoahs must be built and "the people" must be made to like it and pay for it.

No such spread of publicity was ever given an investigation into a mine horror, with its death list of hundreds. Disasters occur and are forgotten in industry. Occupational diseases daily take their vast toll of lives, with hardly passing mention. For a short time, in the immediate vicinity of a mine blast or factory or mill accident, the workers stand appalled. Then the struggle for existence, the rush of the unemployed for the jobs vacated by death, goes on again and all is forgotten.

For the worker in the mine pit gives his life for the profit social system of his boss, as did the members of the Shenandoah's crew for the capitalist government they had sworn to serve. Most miners do not yet know that coal mines are dangerous places to work in because it hurts profits to make them safe. Most soldiers, sailors and aviators are ignorant of the fact that they fight and murder the workers of other nations so that the profits of their imperialist masters may not only be protected but enhanced, in opposition to the profits of the competing imperialists.

In other words, the worker at his job and the farmer at his plow, as they discuss the Shenandoah disaster, do not recognize the great dirigible as a weapon of the capitalist government that oppresses them; no more than the victims of the air tragedy realized that they were in the service of a dollar government, the only object of which is the protection of the dollar and the spreading of its influence.

Realizing this, that the dirigible Shenandoah was an instrument in the hands of their exploiters, to protect plunder, stolen at home and abroad—for were not airships used against the striking coal miners of West Virginia?—then the respectful awe with which millions greeted this warship of the air during its career, must turn to hate, just as the striker hates the scab who tries to steal his job.

The inquiry into the Shenandoah wreck concerns the workers and poor farmers only as they are interested in the ending of the capitalist government that is conducting it, and the substitution for it of a workers' government that will make industry safe for the workers, and the world peaceful and socially productive for all the people that inhabit it.

# ALCOHOL TWINS RAISE BIG ROW AT COUNTY JAIL

## Lawyers Make Dough While Poles Whine

The prison activities of Messrs Druggan and Lake, two millionaire bootleggers and high up among the elect 400 in the political register of the republican and democratic parties in Chicago, are still causing local political leaders considerable worry.

It develops that the power behind the throne, or more correctly behind the Cook County jail, was Morris Eller, west side republican party boss. It was Eller who instructed Sheriff Hoffman, to allow as many visitors in to see the millionaire twins, as their business interests warranted. Messrs Druggan and Lake were to be the judges.

They Deny Everything. Of course Mr. Eller indignantly repudiated the charges connecting him with the illegal liberties of the beer sultans. Sheriff Hoffman indignantly repudiates the accusations of Ex-Warden Westbrook, who says in effect that Hoffman, suggested that the alcohol experts be permitted the freedom of the city inasmuch as they were wealthy, good spenders and good political friends of the sheriff.

In return for these compliments, Hoffman pitchforks all the political and official dung in and around the county jail, on the shoulders of the ex-warden. It is rather indelicately hinted that Westbrook reduced the weight of Mister Druggan, by relieving him of \$20,000. Westbrook now has his turn at indignant denials. He is honest, he admits, painfully so. In fact, it appears that the ex-warden often expressed doubt to his wife the infallibility of the old saying that "honesty is the best policy."

Crowe for Hoffman. Sheriff Hoffman is a republican party office holder. It appears that the county jail is a G. O. P. stronghold. State's Attorney Crowe is no near as much excited about the reported grafting in connection with the county jail, as he is about alleged deviations of trade unionists. Crowe waved aside all suspicions about the integrity of Hoffman and offered his services to the sheriff in any political ambitions he may cherish.

The politicians are worried out of the jail exposures. Nobody expects anything to come out of it however. The lawyers will shake down Messrs Druggan and Lake and the politicians who are getting a decent divvy out of the booze racket may be forced to drop some simoleons.

# KENTUCKY LABOR FIGHTS FORMING MOUNTED POLICE

## Threat of Prison Labor Is Also Opposed

(Special to The Daily Worker) LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The formation of a state constabulary in Kentucky was scored in the report of the president of the Kentucky Federation of Labor. The president urged in his report that the fifteenth annual convention of the state labor body go on record opposing any measure that may be presented to the state legislature for the formation of a state constabulary.

Score Prison Labor. In the report of the president, the menace of prison-made goods to union labor was pointed out. Upwards of \$7,000,000 of prison-made goods have been placed on the market in competition with union-made goods in Kentucky.

The modification of the workmen's compensation laws was another big issue in the convention.

Bribe Charge Investigated. The investigation of the charges against four directors of Labor Union, the official organ of the Kentucky Federation of Labor came near being one of the biggest issues of the convention. The four directors were accused of accepting a bribe of \$1,000 to call off a labor boycott which the unions had instituted against the Louisville Baseball association.

The legislative committee spent most of its time hearing evidence as to whether the four should be expelled from the union. The committee undoubtedly will recommend that their names be stricken from the roster of delegates to the convention.

# REPORT BRANDS CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM A FIZZLE

## Parents' Protest Meeting Tonight

A report issued by the Chicago Principals' Club brands the criminal overcrowding of children in the Chicago public schools as a disgraceful failure. The report shows that ten per cent of the students "funk" every term. In one school 35 per cent—more than one-third of the pupils—failed at the end of the term.

The report was gotten out to show that money could be saved on 30 principals and 1,000 teachers if so many pupils did not have to repeat courses but the lesson the figures carry is that fifty children to one teacher cannot even put over McNamara's white collar slave training system successfully.

# McNAMARA FOUND GUILTY IN TRIAL AT INDIANAPOLIS

## Open Shop Employers Framed Him Up

(Special to The Daily Worker) INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—John J. McNamara, business agent of the local Iron Workers' Union, faces another term of imprisonment as a result of a frame-up against him by the employers of this city. The charge carries a prison term of from one to five years.

McNamara was charged with terrorism against non-union workers employed on the Elks building. The defense introduced several witnesses that tore the state's case to pieces and exposed the stoolpigeons of the employers as shameless liars.

The prosecution prejudiced the jury by painting a lurid picture of McNamara's indictment and conviction with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building. McNamara announced thru his counsel that he will appeal the verdict.

# WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS BEFORE U. S. RAIL BODY

## Railroad Unions Demand Slight Increases

Applications for wage increases totalling \$100,000,000 annually have come before the United States railroad labor board which opened its sessions in Chicago.

The Maintenance of Way Union has a case to come before the board Oct. 12, involving wage increases on thirty-five railroads amounting to \$12,500,000 annually.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors are asking for an increase of approximately 12 per cent.

The Masters, Mates and Pilots of America had a hearing before the board yesterday, involving the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk & Southern, the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic Coast line railroads in wage disputes.

Undoubtedly the firemen, engineers and switchmen will ask for wage increases for their membership.

Mexican Train Off Tracks. NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 23.—One man was killed and ten injured today in the derailment of a train on the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway south of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to word received here.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS ATTENTION! All new members of the Young Workers' League must attend the beginners' class tonight at 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Harry Gahnes will lecture on elementary Marxist economics.

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**NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE**



**But by the Combined Efforts of All Will It Be Possible to Save THE DAILY WORKER**

I am sending you my response to your appeal. I enclose \$.....

Name: .....

Street: .....

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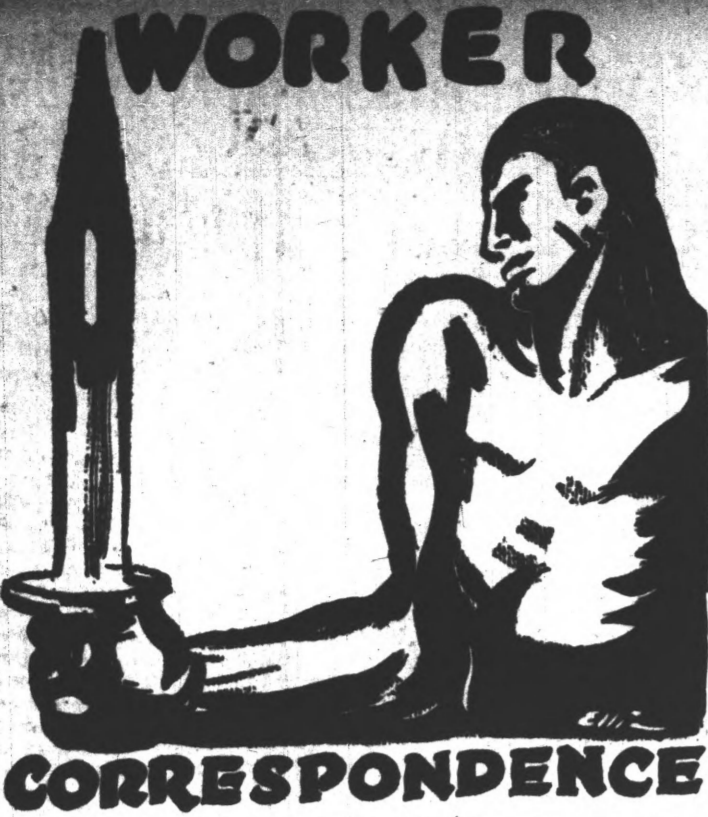
Address letters and make checks and money orders payable to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**Help Us Out!**

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over.

There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!





# WORKER

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THOUGHT HE WAS CHEATING THE UNION BUT FOUND HE WAS STUNG

By A. ROSENFELD.  
(Worker Correspondent)

JOHN did not like his union very much. For his part, all the unions with their officials could go plumb to hell. It would be better without them, John used to say. He wouldn't have to pay dues, assessments and any other payments the union is levying.

He would be allowed to work as much as he wants and for how much he wants. No one will dictate to him whether he is allowed to work on this or on that holiday.

"Why should any one bother me about how many hours I should work? Am I not a boss over my time, over my own hands? Why should I quarrel with the boss about overtime, demanding time and one-half or double? Am I making more work doing this overtime? And if the boss don't want to pay the price for overtime demanded by the union, why should I lose the few cents he is willing to pay?"

AND so John decided to cheat the union. To do away with its rules and to work overtime as much as the boss will only permit him. He will not talk about the price.

This will be arranged between him and the boss, and as far as the union is concerned the full sum required will be put in the envelope and if necessary the money will really be put in. It's alright, John will bring it back the next day.

It is only to prove to the business agent and the rest of the workers of the shop, that their suspicion is groundless, that he is not undermining the union conditions. So it went on day after day, week after week. All the workers in the shop were quitting in time and John always remained working overtime for the "union scale."

ONCE after a long and hard week's work, John came home and without even washing himself, he opened his pay envelope with a delighted expression on his face, expecting to find a fat pay roll for his

### Another Big Merger.

Two of the largest wholesale dry goods firms in the world will be merged here October 10, when Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., take over the entire business and properties of the John V. Farwell Co. It was learned here today. The Farwell stock alone will inventory more than \$5,000,000, it was said, while no value is fixed on the property and good will of the concern, which has been doing a business of \$25,000,000 annually.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

## OLD FORGE, PA., KINGDOM OF BURGESS FRANK CONSTANZA, TO WITNESS COMMUNIST COURAGE

By AUGUST VALENTINE  
(Worker Correspondent.)

OLD FORGE, Pa., Sept. 23. — Old Forge lies between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Old Forge is a typical mining town, predominantly of an Italian population who are more radically inclined than their fellow workers in other towns. The Italian population elects a complete Italian administration every election, elects men who are ostensibly favorable to labor.

King Constanza.

Old Forge has a burgess. His name is Frank Constanza. Frank is a pretty good fellow, when he is sleeping. Frank owns half the speakeries in Old Forge and gets a royalty and commission from the other half for permitting them to operate. Frank has other side lines, a few gambling joints and a pull with the officials of the local collieries, the operators' officials.

Old Forge is a working class town with a working class population. Workers' meetings are always well-attended and not molested. But this is election time in Old Forge. Old Forge goes to the polls to vote soon. Frank is a candidate to succeed himself, against another candidate who is a member of the local union of the miners.

Progressive Miners. Another Organization.

Frank is worried; worried over an organization known as the Workers (Communist) Party. He has another worry. It is about another organization known as the Progressive Miners' Committee. These two organizations have picked Old Forge, domain of Frank and his booze joints, to hold several strike meetings.

We must remember this is election time and Frank is worried. Frank must keep the support of the officials of the Jermyn colliery otherwise his chances of election are slim. Frank does not want to offend the operators lackey officials. And yet he wants the support of the miners of Old Forge. Frank, therefore, has forbid the Workers Party and the progressive miners that they cannot hold their proposed meeting in the town park next Wednesday. Frank listened to his master's voice and acted accordingly.

Tells the Cock-Eyed World.

To others than Communists the order to cancel the meeting might be carried out. With Communists it is just a little different. The radical miners have told Frank to go to hell; that they are going to hold their meeting. And a meeting will be held, we wish to inform the cock-eyed world. True, we might be guests of Frank for several days as a consequence, but a meeting will be held.

The meeting will begin promptly at three o'clock from the platform in Town Park. Town Park is in the very heart of the town, you can't miss it. There will be good speakers who will very ably cover the strike situation from every angle.

Benjamin Gitlow who is holding successful meetings thruout the anthracite will be the principal speaker. Pat Toohy, secretary of Local Union No. 1483, Plains, will also speak. An Italian and Lithuanian speaker will be on hand also. Any striking miner who has any money to put up should be present for it would be a crime to keep our speakers in Frank's jug for we understand his meals are rotten. Be on hand.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

## FREE STATE IN BRITISH DEFY AT LEAGUE CONFAB

Dominions May Support Ireland's Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The age old fight between Great Britain and Ireland broke out anew today in an unusual quarter.

Representatives of the Irish Free State appearing before the judicial committee of the league of nations challenged the right of British representatives to speak for the Irish Free State.

Sir Cecil Hurst had told the committee that Great Britain opposes compulsory arbitration.

Kevin O'Higgins, member of the Irish Free State ministry and delegate to the league of nations, jumped to his feet and informed the league delegates that Sir Cecil could not speak for Ireland, with regard to compulsory arbitration.

Today's incident may reopen an old dispute between Ireland and England relative to the right of Ireland and the league of nations.

The Irish Free State has given indication that it intends to defy England and bring the question of the Ulster border before the league, if the decision of the boundary commission is unsatisfactory to the Free State.

During recent sittings of the league there has been a tendency on the part of Ireland and Canada and South Africa to stand together, and today's objection by Ireland may be supported by Canada and South Africa.

## World Solidarity Is Slogan of the Marine Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

as worse than usual—which makes it pretty bad.

The freighter Easterner got away today with scabs aboard, bound for Australia, but word of the conditions will precede her and the strike committee here anticipates that she will be taken care of by the longshoremen on arrival in Australia.

Leviathan to Dry Dock

The big liner Leviathan had a large percentage of her crew leave as soon as notified, and the rest will leave as soon as they can do it legally. This ship is going into the dry dock. The American steamer West Katon had 95 per cent of her crew leave, only two ordinary seamen remaining. The men stated this was the worst ship they had sailed on for many years. The food was full of maggots, the quarters were dirty and there was no way of keeping clean. This ship came from the West Coast.

The Baltimore branch of the M. T. W. has possession of the names and photographs of the scabs who left that port for South America after knowing a strike was on. The data is being forwarded to Santos and Buenos Aires for a warm reception there.

Make your friend a friend of the DAILY WORKER. Send in his subscription.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

## WEINSTONE SPEAKS AT BOSTON MEMBERSHIP MEETING THIS SUNDAY

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—Comrade William Weinstone of New York will be the C. E. C. representative to address the Boston membership meeting which will be held this coming Sunday, Sept. 27, at Paine Memorial Hall, 11 Appleton street at 7:30 p. m. Weinstone will report on the work of the National Convention and the immediate tasks of the district with regard to bolshevization and reorganization of the district. Every party member must attend this membership meeting. No non-party member will be admitted. Admission by membership card.

## Cotton Mills Run at 80 Per Cent Capacity in August; Beats 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Cotton spinning declined further in August as compared with July but was greater than in August of last year, the census bureau's monthly report today shows.

Active spindle hours for August numbered 6,954,413,849, or an average of 134 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,297,648,494, or an average of 192, for July this year, and 5,399,549,661, or an average of 143, for August last year.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 31 numbered 37,822,040, of which 31,369,774 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 37,936,784 and 31,760,596 for July this year and 37,822,706 and 23,945,603 for August last year.

The average number of spindles operated during August was 30,464,534, or at 80.5 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 31,967,971, or at 84.3 per cent capacity, during July this year, and 23,761,440, or at 62.8 per cent capacity, during August last year.

## Yom Kippur Day Party to be Celebrated by Anti-Religious Talks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAMP YOWL, MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Roxbury branch of the Young Workers' League has opened a camp where Communists may have a gathering place and recreate their depleted energies. Tho the camp is not a financial success, it has been an educational and social success.

On Sept. 28, the camp will hold an anti-religious day, at which the comrades will show the relation of religion to the exploitation of the working class. Prominent comrades are to speak on the subject "Religion and Whom it Serves." The occasion of this demonstration is Yom Kippur Day.

A small admission will be charged and the proceeds will be used in the following manner: Ten per cent of the profits will be given to the Young Worker, ten per cent to the DAILY WORKER, and ten per cent to the Freiheit. All comrades are invited to attend this meeting and assist the camp in its efforts.

## WAR NOT YET OVER; 26,344 MAIMED SUFFERING

Suffering Continues Among Veterans

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—The war for democracy is not yet ended if one is to accept the statements of officials of the veterans' bureau. 26,344 veterans are still confined to the cots in the various hospitals in the United States.

About five thousand veterans are discharged every month from the hospitals, but these are soon replaced by other war veterans who still suffer from wounds received in the line of duty.

According to the report of the veterans' bureau, most of those under treatment will be cured and discharged, but many of them, maimed and shell shocked and diseased, will spend the remainder of their days being cared for by the government.

Insanity was the most terrible of the wars aftermaths. There are now 12,308 veterans being treated for mental diseases caused by shell shock and fever. 9,185 soldiers are suffering and receiving treatment for tuberculosis.

There are 2,000 more soldiers under treatment than last year. One of the wounded veterans, confined at the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., has undergone 49 skin grafting operations to make over his face which was torn away by shrapnel.

## Help Wanted to Aid Chicago Juniors in Future Activities

The Chicago Junior section is completely reorganizing on the basis of School No. 1. Two sections of the city have already completed the reorganization and are successfully working on the new basis. The Chicago Junior sections needs as many comrades as possible, who are members of the Young Workers League, to become active in Junior work by becoming group leaders.

Fifteen additional group leaders will be needed within the next two weeks. All comrades who are interested in Junior work, who will seriously undertake to lead a group, apply to Gilbert Greenberg in care of the Young Workers League at once. This is very important we have nuclei that are waiting for comrades to lead. HURRY!

Philippine Mission Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Sergio Osmena, president pro tempore of the Philippine senate, has arrived in Washington at the head of the independence mission which the Filipino people have instructed to renew the long fight for liberation from American sovereignty.

Italian Reaches Korea.

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—Francesco de Pinedo, Italian Rome-to-Tokyo flyer, arrived safely late today at Mokpo, Korea, having flown there today from Shanghai. He is expected to make Tokio on his next hop.

# HOW TO CHANGE OUR CHARACTER

By Harrison George

ONLY by making the Communist press a reflection of the lives of the working masses can it attain that hold upon the labor movement necessary to shape the form and activity of the movement into the path of revolutionary struggle. And only by development of far more and much better Worker Correspondents than the DAILY WORKER now has, can this, our paper, become fixed in the faith of the workers as their very own.

It should be an indication of the weakness of the DAILY WORKER merely to cite the fact that the circulation of this, the leading organ of Communism in America, is far below the estimate of 100,000 voters who cast their ballots for Foster and Gitlow in the presidential election. The great circle of sympathizing workers must be made into readers of the DAILY WORKER.

The Worker Correspondents have the duty of correcting this shortcoming, chiefly by changing the character of the DAILY WORKER, by bringing into its columns the intimate details, the tragedy, the significance of the common things, the very common things, of the lives and struggles of the working masses. By this means the influence of the DAILY WORKER will expand amazingly and at the same time these masses under its influence will simultaneously become conscious that the Communist Party is their leader in action against capitalism.

If we wish to make the DAILY WORKER a mass paper in the true sense, we have to do something more than cry out that this is our ambition. It must be definitely accented that the paper must change its character. Now, it must also be accented that the comrades everywhere should not think that this change of character is the business solely of the editorial department of the DAILY WORKER. The biggest change in character will come with the increase and betterment of a corps of Worker Correspondents.

WHILE we see that the editorial department is not without fault, yet the writer believes that an immense change and improvement would result if only the Workers Party members and readers of the DAILY WORKER would take more seriously the building up of a corps of Worker Correspondents.

In the editorial room, we have seen, since the issue of Comrade Dunne's little booklet on Worker Correspondents, the most deplorable lack of comprehension of the subject on the part

of many comrades who seem to have either not read the booklet or not to have absorbed a single idea from the first word to the last.

Comrades who occupy party posts, such as district organizers and district industrial organizers, comrades whose particular task it is to send in from this or that locality the news of the labor movement, some of these comrades pay not the slightest attention to the sound advice and positive instruction given in Comrade Dunne's little booklet.

Instead, they send in the most careless manuscripts, if one may call them such; piles of newspaper clippings, not identified either as to what paper or its date, unintelligible scrawls on odds and ends of note paper, important news all mixed up with personal comment, manuscripts written in single space, without regard to the need of editing nor space allowed at the top of sheets for editorial directions to the printers.

BEFORE me on my desk are some horrible examples. Here is a comrade who can write a story—but doesn't. From Los Angeles he sends a letter—a letter, mind you, not a story, of two closely typed sheets in which the real story of a real struggle in the local Machinists' Union is tangled up hopelessly among personal chatter of the correspondent and his naive request that "You write up an article" on the subject. This comrade wrote at least 600 words in the letter, but apparently never thought that he should write and could write the story about the machinists in 200 words separately and put his personal comment on a separate piece of paper.

The same comrade followed the above messy contribution which was too impossibly mixed up to allow us to thrust out the story for lack of time, by another, five days later, of 450 words accompanied by four newspaper clippings, which he asked us to pour over for a half hour and extract the story which he had already

perceived in them, but which he failed to write up. This sort of thing is sometimes useful, but it is decidedly taken on sufferance and is not Worker Correspondence.

ANOTHER mania some comrades have is to write about incidents with which they have not the slightest connection. A comrade in New York City, for example, sends in a story about the Mosul oil region of Turkey and travels around the world ending up with the Rockefeller interests in Colorado coal mines—all written up with a pretense of being news, and having no regard for the instructions issued in the little booklet by Comrade Dunne on Worker Correspondence, the proudly setting forth at the top of the story—"By a Worker Correspondent."

New York City seems to have been especially unfortunate in getting the wrong idea of what Worker Correspondence is. Another comrade, beginning a story with the claim "By a Worker Correspondent," proceeds:

"New York City, Sept. 2.—The steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, left Southampton, England, this morning, bound for New York City, despite the fact that a large number of her crew deserted her last night." The story then proceeds in detail. But what, might we ask, is a "Worker Correspondent" in New York City doing with cabled news from England? Did he not get it out of the daily papers and does he think that the same cables which carried the news to New York papers have no connection with Chicago?

IN New York City there are millions of workers, with great factories everywhere, all sorts of struggles involving masses every day. Yet the comrade chose to ignore these struggles, even those in his own factory, to rewrite for a Chicago paper the news he read in a New York paper of what was going on in England. This is not Worker Correspondence, and it is a pity that among all the revolutionary writers of the city, there is

New York, not one seems able to comprehend and carry out the simple duty of a Worker Correspondent.

Our Chicago comrades have a different fault. One and all, high and low, Chicago comrades think that the limited means and the small staff of the DAILY WORKER nevertheless ought to furnish "a reporter" for every little incident—and they blantly ignore "Worker Correspondence" duties and don't write at all.

Another New York "Worker Correspondent" understands his function so poorly that his anxiety to "find something to write about" causes him to drag in by the hair the most remote incidents of flood and field to allow him to insert, by way of smuggling into the story, some comment about the taxicab drivers, in which he is particularly interested.

For instance, on August 5, this comrade sent us a story, setting forth that the Building Trades Council had passed a resolution assailing Mayor Hylan, and the comrade quotes the resolution entire. Then the comrade brings in his own issue, saying:

"The building trades workers are not the only workers that will fight to defeat the Hylan-Sinnot machine in this city. There are 38,000 taxicab drivers in New York who will put up a bitter fight to prevent Hylan from being re-elected and giving over the streets of New York to the Yellow Taxi corporation."

But the comrade failed to note that he was taking the same political position as the Building Trades Council whose resolution he gave as saying:

"Whereas, this board is working in harmony with the American Federation of Labor in furthering the principles of rewarding our friends and opposing our enemies, therefore be it resolved that we will use all our efforts to bring about the defeat of Mayor Hylan."

OBVIOUSLY, the comrade did not follow the instruction given in the little "Worker Correspondence" booklet that "The difference between

the policies and tactics of the reactionaries, reformists and Communists must be made clear." Obviously, too, this was due to his going out of his field to drag in an incident on which he could hang an argument for the taxi drivers.

Another comrade, writing painstakingly, from Seattle, tells us at the beginning of his article:

"Learn to be in the union. It is better to be organized than unorganized. Learn how to organize the workers." And so on for six sheets.

Now, these are excellent recommendations, but in the whole six sheets the comrade did not once connect his purely propaganda phrases with a single incident of the class struggle, either of his own or of his fellow workers' experience or of such nationally known incidents as the miners' strike or the Daugherty injunctions. Hence, all his exhortations were more formulae and utterly valueless.

One kind of supposed "Worker Correspondent" of the DAILY WORKER can certainly dispense with is the gentleman who writes us from Washington, D. C., on a letterhead neatly printed with his name and address, with the following: "Founder of Reformed Bahalism." "Formerly reporter for the Washington Daily News," "Manager All-American Press Syndicate" at the top. He asks: "Could you use any Washington news or original literary contributions from me?" The DAILY WORKER will probably struggle along without the "original literary contributions" of this gentleman, in spite of the fact that he has printed under the same resounding titles the claim "Washington Correspondent of the Chicago DAILY WORKER."

WHAT the DAILY WORKER wants is news hot from the struggle, that drips with the sweat and blood of the toiling masses, that intimately pictures the class conflict, in each shop, dealing individually with each little detail, every brutal foreman, every complaint, every rebellion, every minor victory.

WHAT the DAILY WORKER wants is a page or two every day of such stories, and those who write them to distribute bundles in the shops which are described in the stories. No member of our party is too big or too little to read Comrade Dunne's little booklet for Worker Correspondents and to put its invaluable directions into practice.

The booklet by Comrade Dunne is furnished free to Worker Correspondents. It shows how the humblest worker may express the story of the life of the workers as seen by his own eyes. It tells "What, where, when, why and how" to write.

Since the publication of this little booklet, Number 4, of the Little Red Library published by the DAILY WORKER Publishing company, there is no excuse for the members of the Workers Party, especially, either to fail in sending in the news or sending in articles that have no destiny except the waste paper basket, or making it so difficult for the editorial department that valuable material is lost to the readers of our DAILY WORKER.

The writer wishes that he could reproduce entire, some of the fine examples of Worker Correspondence the DAILY WORKER has carried, to give the bright side of the picture. We mention the excellent articles from Pittsburgh appearing frequently.

Another is the shop nucleus correspondent from Newark, New Jersey, who told in the issue of August 19, of the problems of his shop. Another from Shinston, W. Va., from a miner, appearing on August 21, is an excellent article, depicting not only the conditions of the miners, but reporting a conversation with a railroad worker on the subject of common struggle with the striking miners.

Others are given in the little booklet by Comrade Dunne, which I again insist that all who write for the DAILY WORKER must read. Change the character of the DAILY WORKER—Build a corps of real Worker Correspondents!



# The Workers Party in Action

## Bolshevik Reorganization

ARTICLE VII.  
By ROBERT MINOR

**THE** reorganization of the Workers Party constitutes a change from the organizational basis of the old American socialist party to the organizational basis on which the Russian Communist Party is built. The present structural form of our party is basically the same as that of the old socialist party. The basic unit is the branch composed of those members speaking the same language and residing within the same general residence neighborhood. The peculiarity of the residence basis of organization is two-fold:

1. It conforms to the basis of the parliamentary elections.
2. It (the structural form) has no relation to the proletarian class nature of the party.

The present form of our organization is more or less sufficient to participate in the elections—without any particular attention to the question of class lines. The division into 18 language sections is good for purposes of abstract educational activities and social entertainments. The whole form was evolved in a certain historical period to meet what were then conceived to be the needs of the working class party.

This organizational form was and remains in accord with the political theories of the socialist party. Education would bring the working class (and the petty bourgeoisie) to a belief in socialism, and the parliamentary elections would bring the cooperative commonwealth into existence. Political conditions in which the American and Western European parties grew up (legal existence, "democratic" forms, the franchise, etc.) led to the development of the type of party conforming to the political system of the capitalist state.

Different political conditions in which the Russian party developed (the prohibition of all working class gatherings every day in the factory at their employment. The formation of the working class revolutionary party in Russia inevitably took the outline of the workshop as the outline of the basic unit of the party—the shop nucleus.

Necessity had brought the Russian party to the best type of organization, while the rest of the parties lagged behind with an inferior form.

THE development of history in this period of the decay of capitalist organization, lack of political franchise, etc.) led to a different basis of organization. Workers could not hold meetings in public halls; yet the same workers were of necessity drawn to "democratic" institutions and of the proletarian revolution, has created in all industrial countries of the world the essential conditions which now compel the reorganization of all sections of the revolutionary party in the higher form, on the basis of shop nucleus.

### MANY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS IN PARTY'S REORGANIZATION DRIVE

The dates of Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign are as follows:

District Date

1. Boston—Sept. 27.
2. New York—Sept. 28.
3. Philadelphia—Sept. 28.
4. Buffalo—Oct. 4.
5. Pittsburgh—Sept. 25.
6. Cleveland—Sept. 27.
7. Detroit—Sept. 27.
8. Chicago—Oct. 7.
9. Minneapolis—Sept. 27.
10. Connecticut—Oct. 4.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the C. E. C. Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other party centers of the west will arrange mass membership meetings to be addressed by a representative of the Central Executive Committee.

ous and haphazard way, and for participation in elections according to forms laid down by the capitalist state, is not a structure which can constitute itself the leading organ of the proletarian revolution. A party structure which is not, and in its present form cannot be, centralized, and which is therefore, incapable of immediate mobilization for specific tasks, incapable of discipline, incapable of homogeneous ideology, is utterly inadequate.

Our party, no matter what its program and ideology, is structurally an imitation of a social-democratic party of the capitalist state.

THE proletariat does not derive its strength solely from its numbers. It is thru concentration in the factories that the revolutionary capacities of the working class are brot to their highest point. The proletariat has not always existed. It is a distinct product of modern conditions of production. Marx wrote in the Communist Manifesto: "Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers." (Organized for production, by the capitalists.) The isolated sheep herder on a lonely hill top may work for "wages," but he and his unknown fellows are not the proletarians who will lead the revolution. Only when the sons of former independent artisans and peasants (and even of ruined petty bourgeois) are rooted out of their former condition, drawn into modern industry where they can live only thru the sale of their labor power, it is only then that we have a working class.

"But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians."

In the Communist Manifesto, Marx also speaks of "This organization of the proletarians into a class, and consequently into a political party."

The capacity of the workers to form their revolutionary party arises out of their concentration in modern large industry. It is not strange that a revolutionary party whose structure is built in almost complete disregard of the lines of concentration of the working class—built in fact, in structural imitation of the democratic parties of a previous revolutionary class, the bourgeoisie—should be unable to constitute itself the leader of the working class in the period of proletarian revolution. In this period the Communist Party must shift to

the basis which conforms to the lines of concentration of the working class. If the reorganization of the party were undertaken with the idea that it is a "purely organizational matter," the reorganization would be a complete failure. No mechanical change can Bolshevize a party. A menshevik party could also exist on the basis, mechanically, of shop nucleus.

But the shop nucleus system lays the basis upon which the political Bolshevization of the party becomes possible. The structural reorganization must be conceived as a part of the process of political transformation of the party.

Correctly conceived and executed, the reorganization to the shop nucleus basis accelerates, and is a part of, a deep-going political change. The C. E. C. deliberately plans that the ideology of the party shall be "reorganized" no less than the party structure. The two tasks are inseparable. The Communist International does not disguise the fact that it seeks deliberately to throw the weight of control of each of its sections into the hands of the Communist workers in the basic industries. This alone gives the basis for a change in the political ideology of the party. One does not have to solve a mystery to know that if there were a party with the Communist name but with its center of gravity among a membership of small merchants, doctors, lawyers and independent artisans, it would not respond to the same ideology as would a party whose major and dominant composition is of wage workers in large industry. To go a step further, a party whose center of gravity lay in the stratum of highly skilled workers enjoying a standard of living equal to that of the petty bourgeoisie, would not react in exactly the same way as would a party having its center of gravity among a membership who are of the masses of workers in the heavy industries. Of course, the raw, "spontaneous" reaction of the workers of whatever stratum, untouched with Communist training, are not Communism; nor do we mean to slacken in the slightest degree the effort to win the most highly skilled workers to the Communist Party. But the masses of the unprivileged stratum of the working class are the absolutely necessary soil for the taproots of a Communist Party.

The shop nucleus system shifts the center of gravity of the party toward the party membership composed of proletarians in the workshops, particularly those who are concentrated in the heavy industries.

It is not too much to say that this "structural" change constitutes the basis for a political change—the Bolshevization of the party. A flash of light has already been thrown upon this fact by the experience we have had even at this early stage of the beginning of the organization of shop nuclei. When the work had only progressed to an infinitesimal degree (previous to the party convention), we already had a chance to see the different reactions of the shop nuclei as compared to the reactions of the membership in the most typical of the old forms of party units. The overwhelming majority of the shop nuclei reflected the Communist outlook that was to be found in the party, rejecting sectarianism and opportunism alike.

The shop nucleus is not a cure-all. We cannot say of it, as is said of a famous patent medicine, "It works while you sleep." The Bolshevik form of party structure is a powerful instrument only if it is in the hands of energetic, resourceful Bolsheviks, who derive the instrument into effective action.

## 300 SLOVENIAN DELEGATES HEAR COMMUNIST TALK

### Ruthenberg Outlines the Party's Program

WAUKEGAN, Sept. 23.—The greater part of the 300 delegates who are here for the national convention of the Slovenian National Benefit Society attended a mass meeting addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, at which the Communist achievements in Russia and the Communist program in the United States was outlined.

The meeting was arranged by the Communist fraction in the Slovenian National Benefit Society convention, working under the direction of the South Slavic section of the Workers Party.

The subject of Comrade Ruthenberg's speech was "America and Russia Today." The speaker contrasted America's boasted "democracy" with the workers' democracy which exists in Russia today and showed how the workers in the factories elect their representatives to the Soviets and that these representatives are in close contact with the workers whose interests they are to defend and must continually report to them. This was contrasted with the sham democracy of the United States which really, as the speaker declared, was a mask for the dictatorship of the capitalists.

"The Russian workers and peasants," the speaker declared, "have the highest form of democracy that has ever existed—workers' democracy expressing itself as a dictatorship of the proletariat."

The speaker then turned to the situation in Russian industry where the workers, thru the trade unions and thru their factory committees have a voice in all phases of management, direction, hours of work and wages.

Czars of American Industry  
"In American industry we still have the rule of the czars and kaisers of industry who hire and fire at will. The czars of industry dictate the wages and working conditions. The Russian workers are no longer subject to the whims of exploiters. They have won their rights in industry. They are not fired or laid off at the will of a boss. Thru their industrial trade unions and thru their factory committees they have achieved a position of equality in industry."

The speaker showed that the victories of the Russian workers has been won thru the Communist Party of Russia. It was the Communist Party that stood in the forefront of the struggle at the point of danger which led the workers to victory and was leading the workers in the building of a social system in Russia.

Contrasting Russia under the leadership of the Communist Party with Germany, where the socialists had the opportunity to take power in 1918, Comrade Ruthenberg showed the betrayals of the socialist party leaders "The socialist party produced a Noske to shoot down the revolutionary workers and to murder Luxemburg and Liebknecht. The socialist policies in Germany have had the net results for the workers in the election of Hindenburg in the last presidential election."

Ask Questions  
A lively debate followed the meeting. Many questions were asked. Delegate Kobe of Duluth wanted to know what program the Workers (Communist) Party had to unite the workers in their struggles against capitalism, to which Comrade Ruthenberg replied that the Workers (Communist) Party had persistently fought for a united front of the workers in their immediate struggles. He pointed to the labor party as the means of uniting the workers for the fight against capitalism and to develop class consciousness and a class struggle against capitalism.

## WORKERS PARTY OF TOLEDO CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT OF WORKING CLASS PARTIES IN CITY CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A special committee elected at the last meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party of Toledo, sent a letter to Thomas Devine, socialist candidate for mayor, calling for a united front of all working class organizations, on a program which included organization of a labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia, release of class war prisoners, and workers' control of public utilities. The letter is given in full below:

"The Workers (Communist) Party at its last regular meeting appointed a committee to take up the political situation confronting the workers of Toledo in the present municipal election.

"After a careful analysis of the conditions, we find that the only candidates in the field representing the interests of labor are the socialist and the Communist.

"We believe that you as a socialist and a candidate for the office of mayor, will appreciate the necessity of a united front campaign of our forces.

"The committee feels that it should not be a very difficult task for us to find a common ground to unite on in this campaign. As a basis for negotiation, the committee offers the following program for your consideration:

- Labor Party.
1. The organization of a labor party for Toledo, to be formed of the labor unions and all workers' political and fraternal organizations.
  2. We shall lend every aid to strengthening union labor, to organize the unorganized regardless of race, color, or creed.
  3. We stand for the elimination of all child labor. In order that workers may send their children to school instead of the shops, we demand full maintenance for all workers' children attending school.

Demand Soviet Recognition.  
4. Unemployment is created by capitalism and the unemployed workers are then used to lower the wages of the employed. We demand work

or full union wages for all unemployed so as to increase the standard of living of all workers.

"5. We demand the abolition of the injunction in all labor disputes and that the police and militia shall be used to assist the workers to get a better living instead of assisting the capitalists to rob the workers.

"6. We demand the release of all workers still imprisoned for their political beliefs or their activity in behalf of the workers.

"7. We demand the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, and also demand the establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

"8. We demand municipal ownership of all public utilities with workers' control.

United Front Action.  
"You no doubt understand that both organizations disagree fundamentally in principle, and would reserve the right to criticize, but that should not serve as a barrier to united action at the polls.

"The Workers (Communist) Party would appreciate an early reply as to what extent you agree with the above proposition, and hopes that a conference may be arranged in the very near future."

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## FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN  
TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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## P. CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS MEET; PLAN FOR FIGHT

### New York Communists Organize Forces

By J. O. BENTALL  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Twenty-five comrades responded to a call for a meeting of speakers to be used in the majority campaign for the purpose of listening to instructions and an outline of the course of action given by Bertram D. Wolfe who is in charge of the agitprop department of the Workers Party and also manager of the present campaign.

Comrade Wolfe made a clear analysis of the issues of the campaign and pointed out in a lucid manner the Communist method of approach and attack in the campaign now under way.

He showed how the capitalist candidates were used against each other for the purpose of muddling the issues before the workers and misled them into voting for the one that would suit the capitalists best, that there was little difference between them but that the most servile tool was to be given preference.

Waterman for Big Biz.  
Waterman, the republican candidate, Wolfe showed, is a wealthy manufacturer who is bluntly, outspoken in favor of big business.

He has nothing to lose by failing of election, but is willing to run as the representative of black reaction, backed by President Coolidge and the whole republican machine.

Walker Choice of Tammany.  
Walker is the choice of Tammany, and entirely satisfactory to the Wall Street crowd. He is backed by Governor Smith and the entire traction interests, and will in all likelihood be elected. His legislative record was dealt with and should be dealt with in the campaign, showing his vote on all labor bills that some before the assembly since he became a member of the state legislative body.

Mayor Hylan, who lost out in the primary, should be analyzed whether he runs on an independent ticket or not. His main campaign material was and will be the 5 cent street car fare. Comrade Wolfe showed that Hylan did not fight for the 5 cent fare because he wanted to save the workers from paying 5 or 10 cents, but because he thereby served the big real estate sharks who are depending on cheap transportation to outlying territory for high price of their property and the possibility of keeping up high rents in distant portions of the city. In strikes and in all matters touching the workers Hylan has shown himself entirely on the side of the master class.

Announce Policy Toward Thomas.  
Norman Thomas, socialist candidate, should be dealt with not only as a person of inferior understanding of the class warfare, but he should be linked up with the whole socialist movement with its history of betrayals and murders that rival the blackest deeds of the capitalists in the persecution and exploitation of the workers.

In contrast with these capitalist candidates is Benjamin Gitlow, a typical worker, a fighter unafraid who has been loyal to the working class and suffered imprisonment and faced with new imprisonment for his activities in behalf of his own class. The Workers Party while it does not emphasize the individual, said Wolfe, may well take advantage of the fact that Comrade Gitlow represents that which is strongest and staunchest and most intelligent in the revolutionary element of the working class, and we need not be ashamed of having a jaybird for candidate but rather proud of it.

Plan Handling of Hecklers.  
Comrade Wolfe then took up detailed matters in conducting meeting, how to handle hecklers, answer questions and emphasize special topics that come up, using as an example the case of Shapurji Saklatvala, which will be dealt with now while it is fresh.

Must Understand Problems.  
Comrade Trachtenberg opened the discussion which followed. He showed the importance to the speakers of a clear understanding of the problems to be discussed during the campaign. He advised that no one answer questions who were not fully prepared to do so, and suggested that one comrade at each meeting be assigned to answer questions in order that there may be no confusion. Brahdry, Darcey, Nesin, Chrover, Bentall and Stachel took part in the discussion.

This was the first attempt to get available speakers together for a conference, and Stachel expressed satisfaction with the fine turnout and promised that fifteen or twenty more would be present at the next meeting, which will take place at 2 p. m. next Saturday.

Comrade Wolfe proved to be a

## CHAUFFEUR TELLS DAILY WORKER HOW CHICAGO YELLOW TAXI CAB COMPANY DRIVES ITS DRIVERS

The following letter was received from a Yellow Taxi Cab driver not a member of the Workers Party. He requests us to publish it in the DAILY WORKER for the information of our readers.

The Letter  
To the DAILY WORKER: I am one of the many thousands that have been in the employ of the Yellow Cab Co. of Chicago as a driver and find from my experiences that they are the cheapest and rottenest in this line of business. They have the largest labor turn over of any company here as their average pay is about \$20 a week for six long days of abuse. A driver is required to have two licences, state and city, uniforms costing considerable—they are even so cheap, they make the men pay for the gas they

burn looking for fares, and it often takes all the tips received in a day. As to salaries, there are none other than the 30 cents on the dollar commission.

If the people of Chicago knew the truth they would surely steer clear of the Yellow cabs. The men don't stay long enuf to make competent chauffeurs. The majority are taught by the company school which means merely breaking them in on the street. After a few days they are ready for work.

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105 Broad Street, New York City.  
The Daily Worker

SPECIAL MEETING OF RUSSIAN BRANCH TONIGHT, SEPT. 24  
A special meeting of the Russian branch of the Workers Party will be held Thursday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. The reorganization of the party will be discussed.



# SUPPORT TO ENEMIES OF SOVIET MUST CEASE, PRISONERS HUMANELY TREATED, SAY GERMAN DELEGATES

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 23.—The German workers' delegation to Soviet Russia has addressed a manifesto to the Soviet Union and the Second International, declaring that the Soviet treatment of political prisoners is humane, and calling on the Second International to reply to the notes from the Soviet Union.

The statement follows: "During its stay in Soviet Russia, the German delegation visited a number of prisons. During these visits to the political prisoners, especially in Georgia. The delegation has come to the conclusion that the treatment of prisoners is humane. The delegation is fully aware that political offenses committed in a state where the power is practically in the hands of the working class, deserve to be judged differently from similar offenses committed in capitalist states. "Everyone participating in measures directed against Soviet Russia or supporting them is thereby supporting the greatest enemies of Soviet Russia—the capitalists. Whether he does this consciously or unconsciously is immaterial. In both cases the result is the same.

"However, the German workers' delegation is of the opinion that some sort of steps should be taken in the question of political prisoners. For several months there has been a movement in Germany on behalf of political prisoners. This movement must at all costs produce good results.

"The delegation has come to the unanimous decision to approach the German trade unions and the party closely connected with the proposal to make the German government liberate all political prisoners. We therefore also approach the Soviet government with the question: Is it willing, on the strength of the manifesto addressed by the I. R. A. to the Second International, to which, unfortunately, no reply has yet been received, to express its readiness to effect an exchange of political prisoners, provided the Second International accepts the conditions put forward by the I. R. A.? The main questions mentioned in this manifesto can be formulated as follows:

Exchange of Prisoners Sought. "Firstly, the fate of the political prisoners in all countries should be decided on the basis of mutual agreement. The I. R. A. makes itself responsible to obtain the consent of the Soviet government for the exchange of political prisoners. At the same time the Second International must make itself responsible to bring pressure to bear on all governments in which its members participate, in order that the exchange should take place on a mutual basis.

"Secondly, in the event of the acceptance of the above mentioned proposal both sides undertake to exchange notes about the position of political prisoners and to take further steps in the direction of mutual assistance to these prisoners. "The First German Workers' Delegation: (Signed) Freiberger, Hansack, G. Meile, Arthur Leckert, Thomas Staudt, Edward Marro, Willie Benevits."

## Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Thursday, Sept. 24, 1925.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting.                                    |
|-----|--|
| 1   | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Board, Chicago, 405 S. Halsted St. |
| 2   | Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 8:45 p. m.                             |
| 3   | Barbers, 29 E. 82nd St.  |
| 4   | Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.                                 |
| 5   | Seller Makers, 75th and Draxel.  |
| 6   | Seller Makers, 18th and Ashland.                                       |
| 7   | Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.                        |
| 8   | Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.                                      |
| 9   | Brick and Clay, Leovitt and Barry.                                     |
| 10  | Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.                                       |
| 11  | Brick and Clay, Warren, Ill.   |
| 12  | Brick and Clay, 180 W. Washington St.                                  |
| 13  | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.                                       |
| 14  | Carpenters, 6416 S. Malsted St.  |
| 15  | Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.  |
| 16  | Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.                      |
| 17  | Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.  |
| 18  | Carpenters, 100 W. Washington St.                                      |
| 19  | Collar Makers, 18th and Ashland.                                       |
| 20  | Collar Makers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.                          |
| 21  | Collar Makers, 1700 E. 21st St.  |
| 22  | Brick and Clay, Leovitt and Barry.                                     |
| 23  | Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.                                       |
| 24  | Brick and Clay, Warren, Ill.   |
| 25  | Brick and Clay, 180 W. Washington St.                                  |
| 26  | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.                                       |
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| 28  | Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.  |
| 29  | Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.                      |
| 30  | Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.  |
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| 100 | Brick and Clay, Leovitt and Barry.                                     |

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4958. Here is a very practical apron frock—one that may be easily developed, and that is suitable for a wash materials. It is supplied with a separate removable apron portion, which may be of self or contrasting material.

This pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch check or plaid material, with 1 1/4 yard of plain material for the apron if made as illustrated. If frock and apron are made of one material 4 1/4 yards will be required. The width of the frock at the foot is 1 1/2.

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4959. This design has the bloomers and smock cut in one piece, as the accompanying diagram shows. The sleeves may be omitted. One could develop this pretty model in pongee, repp or chambray. Embroidery, braid or stichery will form a suitable decoration.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

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## PREPARE FOR DISTRICT CONVENTION OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Second District Convention of the Young Workers' League of New York will mark a new stage in the history of the revolutionary youth movement in New York and the comrades in New York are making elaborate preparations to greet this convention in the proper way.

This Saturday evening, Sept. 2, there has been arranged a grand banquet in honor of the Second District Convention of the New York district. This banquet will take place at the Freihalt Gesangs Verein Hall, 133 Second Ave., New York City. The preparations that are being made for this convention give good promise for making it worthy of the occasion.

Of course every member of the Y. W. L. and its sympathizers in the New York District will want to be present. All of the revolutionary youth of this city will rally to the call of the Y. W. L. and come to welcome its Second District Convention.

## PRIESTS ENJOY LUXURY WHILE MINERS STARVE

Holy Parasites Give Blessings for Cash

By REGINA MYORSKI (Worker Correspondent)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Religion, as has always been the case, is also today a paying proposition. If you want to have a nice comfortable home, a sporty little car, and if you are of a roving disposition, fond of wandering into Europe and other continents occasionally, just join the ecclesiastical order of Rome and be assured that all your desires along this line will be gratified.

Just recently, in the September 17, 1925, issue, of the Catholic Observer, a priestly controlled organ in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, carried items to the effect that Rev. Charles Doyle, of the St. Peters church of Fairmont, W. Va., is spending the summer months in visiting the different countries of Europe, and that Jeremiah O'Connell of the vicinity of Wheeling has just returned from a trip to Europe. It stated that they both had delightful times. Without doubt they did! Has there ever been a time when a person didn't have a delightful time on somebody else's money?

Even though the parishes may be burdened with debt and the poor, unsuspecting working people giving their last cent to the church—money which they need badly enuf for proper food for themselves—it seems that the priest always does manage somehow or other to scrape up enuf to have a royal time in Europe.

Take for instance this city. The debt on the catholic church and school is enormous. The bulk of the parishoners are poor working people having a blinding trust in the church and doing all in their power to insure its autocracy, yet within the last few years the priest managed to make two European trips, lives in one of the best homes in the city, and has a nice little car.

And yet in spite of all this they try to tell us that religion demands that you deprive yourself of the fleshpots of the world. Yes, indeed, religion is a paying proposition—but not for the working class.

## UTAH UNIONS FIGHT IN LEGAL EXPULSION PLAN

### Labor Party Loses in Federation Meet

By M. P. SALES

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23.—The 21st annual convention of the Utah State Federation of Labor has just adjourned with the conservatives in control by a slight majority.

A. P. Goodmansen, conservative member of the Typographical Union No. 115 was elected president, and F. G. West, fairly progressive member of Barbers Local 377, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The first vice-president, Con D. Silva, Meat Cutters of Ogden, is a real progressive and can be depended on to stir things up occasionally.

Big Fight on Disruptive Expulsions

The big fight of the convention was on resolution No. 7 which condemned the growing tendency of the trade union officialdom to expel bona-fide members without due trial and strict compliance with their constitutions and by-laws governing expulsions.

It also cited the fact that these expulsions were usually justified on the grounds of the expelled member being a member of a radical political party. This seemed somehow to smack of Moscow gold.

One delegate demanded to know what "lay back" of this resolution. Your correspondent then took the floor and made a lengthy talk outlining the left wing program.

Tabled By Tricky Talker

The resolution after nearly two hours debate was finally disposed of by a parliamentary ruse of A. P. Goodmansen who declared that while this might be a meritorious matter it was taking up too much time of the convention and he therefore moved to table it. This motion carried 19 to 15.

Labor Party Voted Down

The specter of Communism again hovered over the convention when resolution No. 17 calling upon the federation to issue an invitation to all State Federations and city central bodies to meet and lay the foundation for an American labor party was reported back to the federation with the unanimous concurrence of the resolutions committee.

## "PEOPLE FIT ONLY TO WORK," A PRODUCT OF MILL TOWNS WHERE EDUCATION YIELDS TO PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Popular education is ladled out in the cotton mill towns of the south in just such quantities as are necessary to meet the demands of the masters for a cheap labor supply. This is shown in a series of articles on "Why Cotton Mills Have Been Moving South," prepared by R. W. Edmonds for the Boston News Bureau and Wall Street Journal. The series is evidently written to counteract recent unfavorable comment on the semi-feudal conditions of the industrial south.

Education If Expedient

The prime interest of the mill owners is an adequate reserve supply of native labor. If it is shown, says Edmonds, "that educational efforts are actually cutting the mills off from a future supply of their highly satisfactory native help there will be a curtailment of educational effort in some quarters.

"It is useless to talk about duty to, and the rights of the helpless mill people; southern mill men are like other business men, and the majority will not deliberately pursue a course they believe to be harmful to their personal interests. On the other hand if it can be shown that the educational efforts are not likely ever to cause a serious shortage of mill-village bred boys and girls the work will be continued with increasing enthusiasm."

Dividends First

Southern mill executives, according to Edmonds, "are business men looking primarily for dividends from their mills, and they will not indulge in social service work if they are convinced it cuts too deeply into dividends."

Some mills are evidently experimenting to see how far they can profit from the increased efficiency due to education without going so far as to cause the young people to leave the mill towns for wider opportunity. A leading mill is shown as having recently debated whether to add 8th and 9th grades to their schools. Some directors objected. But when a survey showed, "that 75 per cent of all those who were graduated from their schools in the past 5 years were in the mills, and that they were from 60 per cent to 75 per cent more efficient than those who had not finished the school course, it was decided to add the two additional grades."

"People Fit Only to Work."

The author's observation is that these mill villages will always tend to produce an adequate supply of mediocre people fit only to work in the mills. The proportion graduating from the schools is always small, the majority dropping out in the 4th or 5th grades and another large group in the 8th grade. Practically all of these enter the mills. The abler ones who go on to graduate from high school or college do not return to the mills. Says Edmonds: "No mill can hope to retain many

## FRANKLIN UNION TO AMALGAMATE WITH PRESSMEN

### More Aggressive Union Is Plan

Unity between the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, and the Franklin Union No. 4, is nearing attainment. This move was accelerated by the revocation of the charter of the Pressmen's Union and the attempt by Barry to smash the pressmen's and feeders' union in the Cuneo, Sears-Roebuck plant.

The following petition is being circulated among the members of Franklin Union No. 4:

"Petition to Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, by members of Franklin Union No. 4.

"We, the undersigned members of the Franklin Union No. 4, hereby petition the officers and members of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3, to consider our request that you take us into your organization in order to mutually protect the interest of both the assistant's and pressmen, for the following reasons:

"1.—Being united in one organization, we can present a solid front to any force which tries to impose unreasonable conditions on us.

"2.—Under the present conditions, one union is used against the other in trouble.

"If we were united this practice would not prevail.

"3.—The International Union is placing men in the Cuneo Press and the Cuneo Printing corporation regardless of their qualifications as pressmen or assistants, giving them cards, and they are working under police protection, violating all union principles."

This petition to unite the two locals has been signed by over 600 members of the Franklin No. 4, and so far 85 per cent of the workers, in the shops that have been approached have signed the petition.

The executive board of the Printing Pressmen's Union has been considering the question of uniting the two locals for sometime. A special meeting of the membership of the Pressmen's Union is being called for Saturday, to discuss the question of uniting the feeders, pressmen and their assistants.

## BRITISH UNIONS FACE TO LEFT!

The British labor movement is "turning to the left." What makes it turn? You will not know unless you read the article by Carl Brannin in Friday's DAILY WORKER. Brannin's article gives you a close up on the National Minority Movement within the British trade unions. Don't miss Friday's DAILY WORKER.

# Russia Today



The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Albert Purcell, chairman of the British delegation to Russia, is a delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Now is the time not only for every worker to secure a copy of this arsenal of facts about Soviet Russia for his own use—

But this is also the time to take the book to your trade union—

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By I. STALIN.

In the following article we publish Comrade Stalin's answers to the questions of the Moscow correspondent of the Japanese paper, Nishi-Nishi. We also give verbatim the questions of the correspondent.—Ed.

FIRST question. The Japanese people, the most advanced among the peoples of the east, is the one which is most interested in the movement for freedom of the eastern people. The Japanese people would gladly become the ally of the Soviet Union in this great cause, the cause of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the east from the yoke of the western powers. Nevertheless Japan, which is after all a capitalist state, must sometimes act in opposition to this movement and make one front with the western powers. (For instance the Anglo-Japanese alliance in consequence of which Japan must support England in its struggle against the insurgents in India, and the common action of Japan with England, America and France against the Chinese workers in connection with the recent events in Shanghai.)

What in your opinion, is the way of escape from this complicated situation of the contradiction between the national ambitions of the Japanese people and the public and social order of the Japanese state? Answer to the first question. It is true that the Japanese people are the most advanced of the eastern peoples, and that it is interested in the success of the movement for the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The alliance of the Japanese people with the peoples of the Soviet Union would mean a decisive step in the cause of the liberation of the eastern peoples. Such

an alliance would mean the beginning of the end of world imperialism. Such an alliance would be invincible. It is however at the same time true that the political and social order of Japan drives the Japanese people into the path of imperialism, and makes it an instrument not of liberation but of the enslavement of the eastern peoples.

You ask where a way of escape can be found from this contradiction between the interests of the Japanese people and the political-social order of Japan.

There is only one way of escape: the political and social order of Japan must be adapted to the fundamental interests of the Japanese people.

Russia was at one time the terror of eastern peoples, the gendarme of any movement for freedom. How can the fact be explained that it has changed from a gendarme of movements for liberation into a friend and standard-bearer of this movement? Only thru the fact that the political and social order of Russia has been changed.

SECOND question. The eastern peoples who inhabit the territory of Soviet Russia, are many centuries behind in their development, in consequence of the despotic regime of czarism, and only since the revolution have they received the right of independent development of their industry, their agriculture, their culture, etc.

How many years will these peoples of the Soviet Union, in your opinion, require to reach the cultural level of the other peoples of the Soviet Union?

Answer to the second question. You ask about how many years the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union will require to reach the cultural level of the other peoples of the Soviet

Union. It is difficult to say. The rapidity of the cultural development of these peoples depends on many internal and external conditions. I must once for all remark that the prognosis with regard to the rapidity of development has never been distinguished by accuracy, especially when it is a question of "how many years." The most essential facilitation for the cultural development of these peoples lies in the fact that the chief obstacles to development have already been removed, such for instance as czarism, Russian imperialism and the regime of the exploitation of the border territories by the center. This fact gives the cultural development of the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union a tremendous impulse. But to what extent this essential furtherance is utilized, depends on the eastern peoples themselves, and above all on the stage of cultural development at which they were when the Soviet revolution broke out.

One thing however can be said without hesitation; under the present-day conditions of development, the eastern peoples of the Soviet Union have much more prospect of a rapid and all-round development of their national culture, than would have been possible under the rule of even the most liberal and cultured capitalism.

THIRD question. You say that the union of the national movement for freedom of the subjugated peoples of the east with the proletarian movement of the west, insures the world revolution. In our country, among the Japanese people, the slogan is popular: "Asia for the Asiatics!" Do you not find that there is something in common between our endeavors and your

revolutionary tactics, with regard to the colonial countries of the east? Answer to the third question. You ask whether there is not something in common between the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" and the revolutionary tactics of the east.

Insofar as the slogan: "Asia for the Asiatics!" means a call to revolutionary war against the imperialism of the west, insofar—but only insofar—there is without doubt something in common.

The slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" does not however merely refer to this side of the question. It contains two other component parts which are absolutely irrefragable with the tactics of the Bolsheviks. In the first place this slogan begs the question of eastern imperialism as to it were the opinion that eastern imperialism is better than western and that war against eastern imperialism could be left out of the question. Secondly, this slogan inspires workers of Asia with a feeling of mistrust for the workers of Europe, estranges the Asiatic and the European workers from one another, undermines the international connections between them and thus undermines the foundations of the movement for freedom themselves.

The revolutionary tactics of the Bolsheviks are directed not only against western imperialism, but against imperialism as a whole, including eastern imperialism. Its aim is not that of weakening international connections between the workers of Asia and the workers of other countries, but in strengthening and extending these connections.

Thus, as you see, besides there being certain things in common, there are also fundamental differences between the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics!" and the Bolshevik tactics in the east.

FOURTH question. In 1920, Lenin in a discussion with me, answered my question as to where Communism had more prospect of success, in the east or in the west, as follows: "Real Communism can only be victorious in the west. The whole west however lives at the expense of the east; the European capitalist powers enrich themselves chiefly in the eastern colonies, but at the same time they arm their colonies, teach them the art of war and thus the west is digging its own grave in the east."

Do you believe that the events which are following more and more closely on one another in China, India, Persia, Egypt and other eastern countries, are a sign that the time is near when the western powers will be compelled to lie down in the grave which they have dug for themselves in the east.

Answer to the fourth question. You ask whether I am not of the opinion that the intensification of the revolutionary movement in China, India, Persia, Egypt and other eastern countries is a sign that the time is near when the western powers will lie down in the grave which they have dug for themselves in the east.

Yes, I believe it. The colonial countries are the most important support of imperialism. The revolutionizing of this support must undermine imperialism, not only in the sense that imperialism will lose its support, but also in the sense that the revolutionizing of the east will give a decisive impulse to the intensification of the revolutionary crisis in the west. Imperialism, harassed on two sides, by a frontal attack and an assault from the rear, will have to recognize that its death sentence has been passed.

The Boys Are Skeptical

Geneva is skeptical that the league of nations will be or can be able to turn swords into ploughshares or establish a reign of peace upon earth. There is good reason for this skepticism.

Several years have now passed since this league held its first assembly. But war is now no more remote than it was when the league of nations dropped the gavel on its first session.

To enumerate the number of respectable wars that have passed, would be superfluous and uninteresting. Suffice it to say that every important European power has unsheathed its sabre at will, with the league a grinning spectator.

The league has failed to establish peace. It never meant to establish peace. The league was meant to be a tool of the British empire or of whatever power or combination of powers that was able to use it to further certain aims. If those aims could be accomplished without war so much the better, if not so much the worse for peace.

The capitalists, taken as a whole, don't want war if they can avoid it, but war is as inseparable from capitalism as strikes. Granted that the lying diplomats who meet occasionally at Geneva were not liars, but honest men who wanted to abolish war, nevertheless, the conflicting interests of the capitalist powers make peace impossible, just as the conflicting interests of the workers and capitalists make industrial peace inside a nation impossible no matter how much class collaboration bunk is indulged in by the capitalists and their labor lieutenants.

A correspondent cabling from Geneva expresses his thoughts in the following terse manner: "No nation will disarm unless it feels that its safety will be insured by some other means." That is the crucial point. What other means?

The fact of the matter is that the capitalist powers of the world can be compared to a gang of robbers who sometimes make alliances against each other. Those alliances last just so long as they serve the interests of the contracting parties. When they outlive their usefulness they are ditched. Treaties are not sacred under the capitalist system. Nothing is sacred but profits, and every capitalist in the world is willing to unleash the dogs of war and cause untold misery in order to make profits.

Peace conferences, disarmament conferences! So long as capitalism exists there can be no peace. Under capitalism when the robbers are not quarreling among themselves, they are grinding the lives of the workers into dollars. They are doing that all the time.

It is an axiom that revolution only takes place when the cost of obedience is no greater than the cost of rebellion. When that point is reached, a war takes place that the capitalist buzzards in Geneva do not relish.

Communists are accused of being bloodthirsty because they declare that the capitalist class will not surrender their power without a struggle; that it is more than probable that the struggle which will transfer political power from the capitalists to the workers will be accompanied by a few broken ribs, at least. But in England, the cradle land of democracy, the classic land of parliamentarism, the burning issue today in the labor movement is, whether the workers shall arm and fight for their emancipation, or whether they shall allow themselves to be slaughtered by the janisaries of capitalism.

Let the workers not be fooled by this peace bunk. The capitalists are not idiots. They know well they cannot have peace. Their various peace conferences are ruses to fool each other and mentally disarm the working class.

Mellon Quits Rum Business

There is nobody so wicked that he cannot be induced to walk the straight and narrow path. It is true that there are disappointments, like, for instance, Joseph (Yellow Kid) Weil, the noted Chicago confidence man, who cannot help relieving friends of their spare cash, no matter how many times he endeavors to repent. But he keeps on trying and who knows but he may yet become the treasurer of a bank?

There is Andrew Mellon for example. His friends call him Andy. Therefore we shall call him Andy. When he became secretary of the treasury he owned a thriving whiskey distilling business. Even the Volstead had done his arid worst, the drop that cheers still trickled from the pipes in Andy's booze foundry, in Pittsburgh.

Andy as secretary of the treasury, was charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the prohibition clauses of the Volstead law. But he was so darned busy that he forgot all about his own distillery. People began to get suspicious.

They always do. Then like a bolt from the blue came the announcement that Andy remembered that he was violating the Volstead law and like a law abiding citizen, he sold out his booze at a handsome profit. After all he is an American!

More Troublesome Than Ever.

As we pointed out when the news of Saklatvala's exclusion from the United States by a state department order, was made public, the Hindu Communist is making a great deal more trouble for the capitalist system, than he would had the government met him at the Battery in New York with a brass band and a reception committee.

The New York Times spent hundreds of dollars on cable tolls which carried Saklatvala's revolutionary words across the Atlantic to decorate the front page of America's leading conservative newspaper. And the Times did this not because of any love for Communism or the Hindu masses but simply because it is in the business of furnishing news and it wants to be ahead of its competitors. It is safe to predict that had Saklatvala been allowed entrance here without any advertising such as Kellogg's action has given him, the few words of his that might be noticed by the capitalist press would be buried among the pawn shop and second hand furniture ads.

"Those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," is an old saying, but when those whom the gods wish to destroy are as stupid as Cal and Kellogg, the gods have an easy task.

"The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future."—Marx.

Another Professor Discovers Marx

By H. M. Wicks

MARKISM, until recently a target for the malignant assaults of every nincompoop professor trying to curry favor with the master class, is now coming to be accepted as respectable in certain university circles. It is not unique to find faculty members of colleges and universities embracing a sort of emasculated Marxism and thereby gaining a degree of standing among certain elements of the revolutionary movement.

Of late a book written by a professor who adopts the cognomen, "V. F. Calverton," which, for want of a better title, is called "The Newer Spirit—A Sociological Criticism of Literature" has been attracting attention in revolutionary circles. Some comrades have referred to it in laudatory terms, even to the extent of heralding it as a distinct contribution to Marxism.

A careful reading of the book clearly reveals its superficiality and shallowness and every Marxist will instantly discern that the whole conception of the thing is anti-Marxian. The leitmotif of the book is that since the literature of various ages is the reflex of the prevailing economic conditions and with the rise of new classes new cultures develop it therefore follows that as the proletariat develops within a bourgeois society a proletarian culture inevitably arises.

M. R. Calverton has obviously come in contact with the merest fringe of Marxism. He has learned to repeat certain formulas such as: "Every revolution in ideas is a consequence of a revolution in the social structure that the material conditions have produced." Certainly no Marxist will dispute the soundness of that assertion. But that formula has been the rock upon which all novices in the realm of Marxism have met disaster. Equipped with that quotation many are tempted to create of historical materialism a mechanical monstrosity and proceed to apply it to any and all situations and experiences as one would apply a yard-stick. The author of "The Newer Spirit" applies it to literature in America and makes a number of amazing discoveries. He discovers that as the proletariat develops in this country a proletarian culture also develops. On page 142 of his book he states that Walt Whitman was perhaps the first to voice this new departure in America. Following his analysis of Whitman we are treated to a series of intellectual contortions that conclude with present day writers and we learn that Sherwood Anderson is "the avatar of the proletarian movement," that Eugene O'Neal is among the proletarian dramatists, etc.

EVERY American Marxist recognizes Walt Whitman, not as a defender of the proletariat, but as the apostle of bourgeois democracy. Instead of voicing "the aspirations and dreams of the proletariat" he sang paeans to the god of middle class equality, vitiated by anarchism. His idea of universal brotherhood was the fetish of bourgeois democracy where all are equal regardless of class. His espousal of freedom in sex life was also bourgeois; poetic apologies for the looseness of the capitalist swine who, as Marx and Engels said in the Manifesto: "not content with having the wives and daughters of the proletarians at their disposal, now speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each others' wives." Whitman's place in literature is that of apologist of the American bourgeoisie just emerging

from the terrors of Puritanism into the so-called freedom of the machine age.

As to the assertion of Calverton that Sherwood Anderson is the avatar, the incarnation of the proletariat, it is even more ridiculous than his estimation of Whitman. Any Marxist who reads Anderson's books is bound to be impressed with the fact that this novelist deals almost exclusively with the hopeless struggles of the petty bourgeoisie of the small town against the rise of the machine. Prostrate before the machine they rail at their fate. The exception is when he deals in true bourgeois style with the sex struggles of some petty small town legal luminary and his stenographer. Certainly the proletariat is not concerned about the tribulations of such creatures.

Of a piece with the absurdities with which the book abounds is Calverton's classification of Eugene O'Neal with those who display proletarian tendencies in literature. The most talked of drama of this playwright, "The Hairy Ape," depicted the worker as an atavism, a semi-beast from which normal people shrank with horror—a piece of bourgeois sensationalism revolting in the extreme to an intelligent worker. True his dramas deal with what he calls proletarians, but there have been many dramas that deal with the workers. Twenty years ago for instance we used to have at the ten-twenty-theater shows such dramas as "Bertha the Beautiful Sewing Machine Girl;" these dramas (?) dealt with proletarians but no dilettante professor arose to hail them as symptomatic of proletarian art and culture. Yet the O'Neal productions

are not one whit better dramatically or otherwise. The cheap thriller simply moves from the Bowery to the Times Square district.

SCORES of the most inexcusable blunders abound in the book, such, for instance as is to be found on page 204 where Calverton refers to the pseudo-Marxist and renegade, Enrico Ferri, the Italian criminologist, as having "done more thoro analysis and research into the history of crime than any other contemporary criminologist." Long ago Antonio Labriola exploded the Marxist pretenses of Ferri and every informed Marxist living today knows that even in the field of criminology, Ferri's specialty, he has no standing since the appearance of William Adrien Bonger's monumental work "Criminality and Economic Conditions," a part of which is devoted to the delusions of Ferri.

But the greatest blunder of Calverton and the one that proves him to be an anti-Marxist is his whole conception upon which the book is based—the notion that there can now, or at any later time develop a class culture known as proletarian. Nowhere in all the history of the world has a culture arose voicing the ideology of a class while that class was enslaved. It is only after the class has triumphed over its oppressor and firmly established itself as the ruling class that it has time to create a culture of its own. If, as Leon Trotsky has shown in his masterful work on "Literature and Revolution" this class happens to be that working class and rules only long enough to reorganize society upon a classless basis, there can be no possibility of a proletarian culture arising.

This Is a Gem

We have stated many times that the socialist parties of Europe—or wherever else there are any—did not represent even the right wing of the labor movement but the left wing of the bourgeoisie. Now here comes one of the editors of the Milwaukee Leader and clinches the point, even if it is done in a very stupid and incoherent manner. No better indictment of the socialist international could be written than the following:

Observers of the international socialist congress in Marseilles say that it gave a comprehensive picture of the mental development in the different sections of the European labor movement.

The old friction between realistic politics and theoretical guiding lines showed itself this time in the shape of a difference between western and eastern socialists.

This found expression most drastically in the discussion which led to the adoption of a resolution on the problems of the East.

In West Europe, where strong socialist parties must share the responsibilities of government, the prevailing sentiment favors reformist policies. In East Europe, where parties reflect the chaos of unsettled and undeveloped capitalism, there is a strong leaning towards methods of direct revolution, partly inspired by Moscow propaganda, partly by fascist counter-revolutions.

Western Europe has developed a mature capitalism and strong democracies in politics. Eastern Europe is in a state of ferment, economically and politically. To provide a common international policy by means of resolutions is, of course, practically impossible. Even a national socialist party adopts different methods in different geographical sections.

At Marseilles, for instance, the British labor party adopted reformist ideas in connection with a league of nations based on the Geneva protocol. In problems dealing with Soviet Russia, India and China the same party adopts ideas which favor strongly of left wing tendencies.

The special problems which each socialist party has to meet in connection with the foreign policies of its government often make it impossible to get any guidance out of the general views laid down in a resolution of the international congress.

International socialist unity as a practical working arrangement must inevitably remain an ideal rather than a reality under such conditions. The big advanced parties cannot act in any decisive manner without ignoring more or less the temporary interests of the smaller national parties. And these small parties cannot follow the general directions of the international in special phases of their own politics.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1) bers. That is the reason why he got trimmed by Shanessy.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE is greatly aroused over the menace presented by the spread of ideas—if they can be so-called—such as were sponsored by William Jennings Bryan, before the grim reaper called him away from the business of selling real estate and persecuting men who favored the exercise of intelligence on certain subjects. Malone is not in the least bit excited over the menace of capitalism, which makes slaves of millions of human beings and makes them easy prey for charlatans like Bryan and the thousands like him who are still encumbering the earth.

B. C. FORBES, one of William Randolph Hearst's financial experts declares that John L. Lewis is the strongest labor leader in the United States. Forbes said that Lewis has never been licked. Forbes might ask the members of the U. M. W. of A. in the bituminous fields what they think of this great man they would tell Forbes that Lewis may not have been licked, but that they have. And they would tell him that they have been licked by Lewis. A few years ago most of the soft coal mined in the United States came out of union pits. Today, less than thirty per cent is union mined. Yet Lewis claims to be a great leader.

THE Prince of Wales must do two things after he gets back from his advertising trip thru South America. He must go to school and get married. The prince will be called on to select a mate from six girls picked by the royal family. The House of Windsor is highly respectable, and continued official celibacy on the part of the prince may cause evil minded people to suspect his royal chastity. It is also whispered that Edward's acquaintance with general knowledge is almost as low as that of his father. If the young fellow's head is anything like George's, what he needs is an executioner and not a teacher.

A BANK in New Castle, Pa., closed its doors a few days ago, and when inspectors got a key to its cellar, they found, not a load of liquor dear reader, but a pile of paper marks and lira, products of German efficiency and Mussolini's patriotism. In addition to the waste paper, the other liabilities of the bank included a cashier who had embezzled \$32,000. If a burglar who was not also a bank official, had gotten away with that much loot, the bankers' association would protest vociferously.

THE French government is not having the best of luck with its bond flotation of twenty billion francs. So

absurdities of logic, historical inaccuracies, and in order to display his erudition completely forgets the simple formula that every working man learns at the very threshold of Marxism when he studies the role of the proletariat in the revolution:

"Between the capitalist society and the Communist society there ensues a period that can be known as nothing else than the dictatorship of the proletariat."

And the task of the proletariat is not to create a new class and a new class culture, but to annihilate all classes and all class cultures.

far the faithful and patriotic French investors have only put up about five billions. A franc is worth so little nowadays, that only an expert at figures should attempt to translate those sums into dollars. The new-found alacrity on the part of the French government to fund its indebtedness to the United States, is said to be based on a desire to take another loan out of Wall Street.

THE CHRONICLE, a weekly labor paper published in Cincinnati, comments on what the "great and conservative" British labor leader, Havelock Wilson, has to say about the reds. We need not repeat Wilson's tirades. Briefly, he says the Communists are in the pay of the Soviet government. Well, Wilson is not. He is only in the pay of the British government and particularly in the pay of the shipping interests. The British seamen do not seem to have as much hatred for those "in the pay of the Soviet government" as they have for those who connive with the employers to reduce their wages as Havelock Wilson did.

Power Industry Doubles. FRENCH LICK, Ind., Sept. 23.—The electric light and power industry of Indiana has doubled in volume of production and sales since the world war. T. N. Wynne, president of the Indiana Electric Light Association, in annual convention here, declared today. Wynne challenged the industrial world to match "this record of progress in Indiana."

U. S. S. R. ABOLISHES HOME WORK SYSTEM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Sept. 23.—Assignments of home work in arithmetic, spelling, history and geography are forbidden for the pupils in the first nine years of the public schools by order of the commissariat of education in the Soviet republic. Brief essays and reports may be assigned providing they require not more than six hours of work a week and even those are forbidden on evenings preceding holidays.

This change is a radical step forward in the system of education. Among the advantages to be derived from it are: It tends to develop character in each individual child; it tends to eliminate memorizing and cramming, its effect upon the child's mind will be to keep it fresh and alert for school life. It is greeted with enthusiasm by the parents as well as the children.