

## "ADMIT COMMUNISTS!"

### AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THINGS are not going too well with M. Caillaux's debt funding mission. The best way to test a financial or other "genius" is to put him to the test. When that test is made under unfavorable conditions, there is an awful splash, and another reputation hits the bottom. Some writers get a great kick out of giving the whole sole and true account of what Caillaux came here to do, how he is going to do it and what will be the result of his efforts. But this is something where we can only make a decent guess at the outcome. If the capitalists, who are now running things outside of Russia knew what was going to happen in the near future, their problems would be considerably simplified.

NO writer, least of all, a revolutionary writer, should lose sight of the fact that the interests of the capitalist powers are so conflicting that any kind of a lasting peace between them is impossible. Let us take the financial controversy between the United States and France for instance. France owes this country over four billions of dollars, money loaned by this country to France to help save democracy, by the way. Well, democracy was saved, and this country was the principal gainer. But this country wants its money along with the victory of democracy.

THE two principal debtors to the United States are England and France. England has already settled her indebtedness, that is she has begun to make payments. This places England at a disadvantage over France, so England brings pressure to bear on the United States to make France fork up. France dodges the issue and instead of turning to Washington, goes to Moscow and begins negotiations to collect the money she loaned to the czar some years ago. Things are getting along nicely when they suddenly stop and we hear that the security pact, a frame-up against Soviet Russia, sponsored by England has been accepted by the British, French and German foreign offices.

FRANCE then comes to Washington. It is rumored that France's tentative adhesion to the security pact has no worthier motive than a ruse to get better terms from the United States. The theory is that the United States wants peace in Europe and favors an alliance of the West European powers against Soviet Russia. No doubt this is true. One of the excuses (Continued on page 5)

### "WE WANT OIL"



Oil is the bone of contention between the rising national Angora government of Turkey and imperialist Great Britain. Turkey demands the return of Mosul, which was taken away from her by the League of Nations and handed to Great Britain. Great Britain sees too much oil in this region to accede to the demands of the Turks. This disputed territory may cause a new war as the Union Jack always follows the pound sign and there are many pounds to be drawn out of the oil fields around Mosul.

### GREEN MAKING SECRET DICKER TO JOIN A. F. OF L. TO AMSTERDAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—The leaders of the American Federation of Labor are in private conversation today with the large delegation of reformist trade union leaders of Germany which arrived recently supposedly to "study labor conditions in the United States."

Observers are of the opinion that the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. plan not only to establish closer relations with the Germans in order to get their occasional assistance in fighting against international trade union unity, but that steps may be taken to affiliate the A. F. of L. to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).

This does not mean, however, that the A. F. of L. is to advance toward international trade union unity. On the contrary it is to block the progress of such movement, now led by the powerful British unions inside the Amsterdam International, and in the same manner as America is offering inducements to Germany to enter the anti-Soviet alliance known as the "security pact" to furnish the support of the reactionary bloc of the A. F. of L. to the right wing of the Amsterdam International, which right wing is led by the same gentlemen now conferring with Bill Green. This dicker, coming on the eve of the A. F. of L. convention, is particularly significant.

### WORKERS REFUSE TO SCAB DURING TAILOR STRIKE

#### Struck Shop Has Still Another Walkout

The attempt of the International Tailoring company of New York City to turn out the struck work was given a serious setback by a walkout of those employed in the plant, according to a prominent Chicago joint board official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who has just returned from a trip to New York. About eighty per cent of those employed in the shop since the strike of the tailors has started walked out refusing to turn out the struck work.

#### Bosses Sent Riot Call

As the workers were leaving the shop, thousands of garment workers in the district began to gather around the shop. The bosses sent in a riot call. Inside of a half hour there were over 300 police in the district with riot guns, trying to break up the demonstration of over 6,000 workers that jammed the streets. One of the bosses, in his anger, struck a worker that had come to watch the demonstration. The newspapers tried to make this the basis of a riot story saying that the boss had been slugged by one of the union pickets. Upon investigation it was found that the lad was not a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

#### Workers Join Union

The bosses admit that 50 per cent of the workers left the shop, while the other half is still scabbing. The union claims that 80 per cent have walked out. Over 100 German cutters have applied in the New York union for membership.

The German workers claim that because they were Germans and the bosses were Germans they were promised to be well taken care of. They said the bosses had misrepresented the facts to them, and upon learning the truth that a strike was on they refused to work in the plant.

The attempt of the International Tailoring Co., to operate a scab shop has received such a setback that the bosses do not know what to do.

#### Angarano Awaits Trial

James A. Angarano, who was pulled out of his bed one morning at five o'clock is out on \$400 bail. Attorney Cunnea has had him released on a writ of habeas corpus. He is booked with a disorderly conduct charge. At the detective bureau, the squad tried to implicate him in a criminal offense of which Angarano knows nothing about. The detectives and police that caused his arrest failed to show up in court to prosecute the case. Angarano is now awaiting a call for trial.

#### Dance For Strikers

A dance arranged by the Cutters' Local No. 61 for the benefit of the striking International Tailoring Co. workers, which will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey Sts., Friday evening, Oct. 2, was announced at the strike meeting.

### American Thanks Flow Into Vatican Coffers for Promotions Given

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Vatican budget, for the first time for many years, will show a surplus this year due to American generosity. It is reported. This generosity is probably due to the appointments made during the year of cardinals in America.

### CUTS FRENCH DEBT FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

#### Security Pact Deal Behind Reduction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—That American imperialism is willing to pay a high price for an anti-Soviet alliance among the western European powers is seen in the practical surrender of the American debt funding commission to the demands of Caillaux's commission from the French government.

While the Americans started off haughtily, and flatly refused the first French offer of payments beginning at \$30,000,000 a year, when the French came back yesterday to elaborate but to stick by this offer, Mellon did not wait until the advanced their arguments, but at once made a proposal for payments to begin at \$40,000,000, a terrific drop from the minimum of \$100,000,000 unofficially advanced as the American demand.

#### "Quite Agreeable"

There was no surprise, therefore, when Caillaux jumped up and said, "That is quite agreeable, gentlemen." While there is the little matter of \$10,000,000 separating the two proposals, no doubt the outward semblance of a fight being made on who shall give way, yet the American proposal is the basis of discussion and the real agreement—concerning France's attitude toward the so-called "security pact" with Germany and England—in a new alliance against Soviet Russia, seems to be assured.

After America's first refusal to accept the \$30,000,000 offer of Caillaux, capitalist observers noted that France would have to raise her offer to at least \$75,000,000, as in accordance with the principles of Caillaux's tentative understanding with the British chancellor of the exchequer, Winston Churchill. But the Americans, headed by Mellon, granted the unexpected reduction.

#### Will Cut Claim According to Reparations.

In addition, when asked if the payments by France depended upon whether France got as much from the Dawes reparations as she would have to pay, a leading American commissioner said:

"We have taken no cognizance of that stipulation. We are not searching for what contingencies might possibly arise eventually to hinder or prevent payments." Of course, if something should arise, France would always be entitled to re-raise the entire question and have her claims heard.

### Textile Unionists Go to Poor Place for Any Fighting Assistance

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—According to Thomas G. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, the entire question of textile wages will be brot before the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City next month, together with the question of the tariff on wool. The federation is threatening to bring all its political influence to bear in the next congress to have the wooten tariffs reduced or wiped out, as a retaliation against the coolie standard of wages in the textile trades. What "influence" labor has in the capitalist congress can, however, be put in McMahon's eye.

### FINDING OF BODY IN S-51 BLASTS LAST HOPE FOR SURVIVORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 29.—The finding of the bodies of John L. Gibson, engineman, and seaman William C. Taschamacher in the battery compartment of the S-51 blasted the last hope that any of the crew of 33 in the sunken ship would be brought out alive. Reports are that the battery room of the doomed vessel is flooded and this makes it almost an impossibility for any of the crew to have remained alive. It was in the battery room that the salvagers hoped to find survivors. It is probable that other bodies have been brought to the surface but have not yet been identified.

### TOOHEY JAILED IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE REGION

#### Cappellini Urges Violence by Authorities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—Reports from the anthracite region state that Pat Toohey, outstanding leader of the progressive miners on strike in the hard coal fields, was arrested last night. Details are lacking, but everything indicates a reign of terror in the region where the progressive element is active.

This follows a statement by Rinaldo Cappellini, district president of the United Mine Workers and one of the most unscrupulous lieutenants of the Lewis machine approving of the attack by capitalist authorities on members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Cappellini, in an interview with the capitalist press last Friday said:

"Authorities of Swyersville and Exeter are to be commended for their action in preventing meetings scheduled for last night under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party. If allowed to meet they will eventually cause trouble."

The capitalist press says Cappellini "appealed to the authorities of cities and towns in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre district to prevent gatherings of the 'reds.'" The same press reports that federal government agents have been dispatched into the district to "check up on the activity of the Workers (Communist) Party."

### Decrease of Railroad Traffic Shows Power of Anthracite Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The success of the anthracite miners in their strike for a wage increase and adjustment of wages of men doing equal work is indicated by the loss of traffic of the anthracite railroads. The roads report a loss of 700 cars a day out of their normal carrying capacity of 1,000 cars of anthracite coal. The 300 cars a day they carry come from stored coal.

Two Killed in Harrisburg Blast. HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Two men were reported killed this noon in an explosion in the state capital.

### CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

#### "We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

"We want Saklatvala," was the accepted slogan and the spirit of a resolution of protest unanimously passed at an inspiring and enthusiastic demonstration held in Chicago against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament.

The meeting was addressed by A. J. Marjal, Hindu, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, Negro, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League and both editors of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl as chairman and Comrade William F. Dunne, as the principal speaker.

#### Fear Lone Communist

In opening the meeting Engdahl said there was an important lesson in the barring of Saklatvala, the only Communist representative sent to the inter-parliamentary union meeting in Washington. If they were afraid of the influence that one Communist can bring to bear just think what the influence of hundreds of Communists would mean?

He then introduced Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

#### Barred at British Request

Gomez said there must be no mistake about the fact that Saklatvala was barred at the request of the British government. "Saklatvala is a Communist, and a Hindu Communist. The fact that he is an Indian is very significant. India is the backbone of the British empire. Britain realizes that without India the British government must fall. The British imperialists are trembling very noticeably today. And why? Because everywhere we can see signs of the disintegration of imperialism."

"Especially is this true of England. The radicalism of the British workers has manifested itself in numerous ways today. We have a demonstration of it in the recent activities of the trade unions of Scarborough and also in the cooperation of the British workers with Soviet Russia. The British workers have taken a position for unity with the exploited workers in other countries.

#### Imperialist Unity

"In the barring of Saklatvala we can see the unity of interests between American imperialism and British imperialism. We can see the united front for the continuation of the exploitation of the yellow races.

"Here is an example how other countries return these favors. In Cuba, deportation of the comrades because they talked against American imperialism. Every foreigner in Panama deported for attacking the United States government. The truth of the matter is we have imperialist domain in Central America."

#### Hindu Speaks

Marjal who was the next speaker was given a great ovation. The audience (Continued on page 2)

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a demonstration of Chicago workers against the exclusion and for the entrance of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons:

"This meeting of Chicago workers of all shades of political opinion, condemns the exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons, at the request of the British foreign office as a blow struck by British and American imperialists at the British and American working class the working class of all the world and especially the 380,000,000 of Indian workers and peasants who groan under the rule of imperialism.

"We further declare that this joint action of British and American imperialism is further evidenced by the unity of the world's ruling class against the world's working class.

"We declare that the action it dictated by the fear of the rising power of the working class in the capitalist nations and the increasing strength of the Soviet Union, whose workers' and peasants' government has solved with proletarian clarity the racial and national questions within its boundaries.

"We demand the lifting of the ban against this representative of the British and Indian workers and we call upon all working class organizations to unite in protest against his exclusion.

"This meeting further resolves that copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington."

### ALLIES ATTEMPT RUSSO-GERMAN SPLIT BY PACT

#### Tchitcherin Exposes British Aim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Sept. 29.—At a demonstration of Polish workers upon his arrival at Warsaw, George Tchitcherin, commissar of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Republics, scored the attempt of the allied powers to separate Germany and Russia by means of the security pact to be discussed at Locarno, Switzerland.

"Documents published in America prove that England is offering the security pact to Germany only for the purpose of separating Germany and Russia," declared Tchitcherin.

The allied powers fear the visit that Tchitcherin is making to Berlin, where he will confer with his doctor, may throw a wrench into the security pact conference. The capitalist press of America and England are carrying on a propaganda against Soviet Russia and undoubtedly many concessions will be made at Locarno to Germany so as to separate the two nations as much as possible.

### MITCHELL TALKS FREELY OF FUTURE WARS WITH ENGLAND AND JAPAN AT AIR INQUIRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Colonel William Mitchell appearing before the board of naval inquiry foreshadowed impending military conflicts on both coasts of the United States, thus making an excellent witness for American jingoism.

"Japan is intent upon the policy of holding Asia and the far east for the Asiatics," he said. "We are the only ones who can hold the Pacific for the white race."

Then shifting his testimony to the east coast, he declared, "No naval fleet can exist under a superior to Great Britain's and I say that 1,000 planes could be rushed across the ocean from England and operate against us within eight or ten days after their arrival in Canada."

Mitchell is the leading figure of a group of young aviation officers who are demanding a separate air force (Continued on page 2)

### TRANSPORT WORKERS! EUROPEAN COAL TO U. S. PORTS IS SCAB!

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Importation into the United States of 250,000 tons of Ruhr coal, valued at \$3,000,000, in order to break the coal miners' strike is said to be planned by a big coal company of New York, Sanders Wertheim, president of the company, is quoted as saying.

### CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

"We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

### No Rainy Seasons in the Class War Being Fought In American Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the American slogan, "It never rains, but it

no-Spanish outlook in North dies, directed from Paris and make any progress worthy of air weather, it is inconceivable, now that the rainy season

licate that when it rains, it it impossible going for tanks, itary equipment, the only ad-airplane fleets that the im-the native defenders.

propaganda proudly paraded any season had set in, the le their guns, and go home to ng, making it possible for the the country. But this is only often before carried a gun in with the other, as oppressors le British experience with the go, for instance. as sadly laments:

n do the greatest damage to French lling in the Riff, and the proposed nately postponed."

be a war of "christian civiliza-tion against the African barbarians," who need the up-lifting influences of European capitalism, it would seem that god on high has made a mistake and thrown his influence on the wrong side. Increasing injury has been heaped upon the French invaders thru the fact that the heaviest rains are falling in usually the driest territory.

Some heathen peoples usually had special gods to take care of the weather, no doubt concluding that they would thus be more successful. The so-called christian religion, never provided for weather gods, which the propaganda experts may use to account for the predicament of the French and the Spaniards. In fact, this same New York Times correspondent declares:

"To Abd-el-Krim's followers, it may seem like a special dispensation of Allah and certainly for Marshal Petain (French) it is a stroke of bad luck on which he didn't reckon!"

But whatever faith they may have in Allah, the Riffs also believe in keeping their powder dry, and speed each bullet with their hatred of and opposition to the imperialist powers of Europe. The airplane casualties, for instance, in Africa have hit the French and Spanish forces harder than were the casualties in the world war.

The quick succession with which powder magazines of discontent are exploding among oppressed peoples—in Morocco, in Syria, and in China, with rumblings from India—merely furnishes the thunder that presages a bad season ahead for the international bandits in all parts of the world, not only during the rainy season in the Riff.

Every American worker must critically eye the sessions of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City next week to study what is offered to promote the solidarity of the American working class with these struggles in other lands. If these great problems are ignored, or shelved with the usual parliamentary tricks, then the American workers must realize where they have not yet done so, that they have the wrong kind of officials at the head of their economic organization. The official regime, headed by Green, may place its faith in the ghost of Compers, but the working masses, like the Riffian tribesmen on the African war front, know that they have a class enemy to face in the shops, the mills, the mines and the factories, and that no inch of contest ground is won without a bitter struggle. And it is a class struggle in which there are no rainy seasons.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

portunity to estimate the severe crisis in which world imperialism is now enmeshed. We must use such issues as the exclusion of Saklatvala to drive home to the American workers the international nature of the class struggle. We must give real aid to the colonial peoples who hold the fate of capitalism in their hands jointly with the working class of the imperialist nations.

To give real aid we need to concentrate on our daily tasks in the trade unions and all mass organizations of the workers. We carry on our revolutionary work in a country where the great mass of workers do not as yet feel greatly the need for relentless struggle. Our task is therefore that much harder and greater is the need for the humble, everyday work of preparing the basis for a revolutionary labor movement which will join with the exploited of all the world under the leadership of the real enemy of world imperialism at which the exclusion of Saklatvala was designed to strike at the Communist International.

### Mitchell Talks of Future Wars with Japan and England

(Continued from page 1)

apart from the army and navy. They have opposed to them the old guard of the war college and the navy school. Mitchell and his fellow dissenters appear to have the backing of powerful groups. Mitchell is under charges for court martial because of certain unseemly things he is alleged to have said about the army. He doesn't seem to be worrying about it and the defiant stand he has taken would indicate that he is by no means fighting a lone battle.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

### BRUTAL RAID BY POLICE ROUSES STRONG PROTEST

Cleveland, O., Workers Condemn Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—A raid in which 800 Chinese workers, students, and merchants were arrested and thrown into jail has caused great excitement in Cleveland. Following a tong killing, the police heads raided the homes of as many Chinese as they could find, loaded them into patrol wagons and then dumped them into dirty cells. None of those arrested were guilty of the crime committed and had to be released.

"Chinese were herded into cells like cattle. For two days my husband had nothing to eat. When I asked permission to bring him food I was told to stay at home and mind my own business," relates one of the wives whose husband was arrested and thrown into jail because he was Chinese.

Mistreat Women. "One woman that was in the same cell with me, was thrown into the cell with two children clinging to her skirts. One child was six years old and the other two. The woman expects another child soon. Doctors say they do not know what the effects of this brutal treatment will have on her health," related one of the women that were taken out of their home and thrown into a cell that was so crowded that they had to remain standing in the cell all night.

Solving a Murder! Hundreds of doors were smashed. Windows were broken. Heads were clubbed. Eight hundred Chinese kept incommunicado for days. This is the way the police solve an unsolved murder in Cleveland—when it involves Chinese workers.

There were over 20 murders that were committed during the year that the police has made no effort to solve.

### FRANCE STARTS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUSE

Tanks and Airplanes Fight Syrians

BAGDAD, Iraq, Sept. 29. — The French have thrown 20,000 troops, 44 tanks, 32 armored cars and 140 airplanes in an offensive against the Druse tribesmen in Syria in an attempt to crush the revolt.

The French, under the leadership of General Gamelin, were able to get relief to the garrison at Sueda. The members of the garrison have been sent back to France for the duration of the war as they were in no condition to remain in the country after the siege. Most of them were sick. Water and food was furnished these men in small quantities by airplanes during the siege.

Great demonstrations are being held in different parts of Syria against French domination.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

### N. Y. LEFT WING MOVES CENTRAL BODY TO ACTION

Force Protest Against Saklatvala Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—As a result of the introduction of a resolution by delegate Harry Karp of Carpenters' Local No. 376 on the question of the exclusion of Saklatvala, in the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, that body has issued a lengthy statement condemning the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in the last issue of its Chronicle. The statement reads in part as follows: "Admitting Saklatvala to the parliamentary congress could do no great harm." Weak as this admission is, it is a good example of the influence being exerted by the left wing even on such a reactionary organization as the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Another feature of the meeting was the introduction of a clause in the preamble to the effect that workers and employers should have an equal share in the fruits of production. This was to take the place of an old clause which pointed out the antagonism between capital and labor. The labor fakery of the Central Trades and Labor Council were out to introduce this amendment in order to lay the basis for their present and future policy of class collaboration. Again the left wing stepped into the breach. Delegate Rosen of the Carpenters' Union entered into an emphatic condemnation of the proposed preamble. He pointed out that anybody who claims that the interests of the workers and the employer are alike is an enemy of the working class.

Elections in Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—The results of the municipal elections in Vera Cruz will be hard to count. Riots attended the voting at practically every polling station. Not a booth was standing at the end of the day and practically all the ballots had disappeared. One was killed and fifty wounded in the conflict that raged between fascists and reds.

Big Coal Merger in Progress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—The Meteor Coal company and the Bell & Zoller Coal company are planning a merger of 45 mines in the East St. Louis district. The value of the mines approximates \$35,000,000. The Bell & Zoller group operate some of the biggest mines in Illinois.

### FIGHT ON BOSSES

Ask Raise Against the Bosses' Asking Cut

By H. FEINSTEIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29.—The agreement of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union with the bosses' association expires Sept. 30.

The union has presented demands for a minimum scale of wages, \$40 a week and 44 hours' work. The previous scale of wages was \$38 and 45 hours.

The object of the union in the present demands is to standardize the wages as much as possible.

Negotiation of the union and the association is going on. Several conferences were held, but the bosses have flatly refused to grant any demands.

The bosses as usual say that they cannot afford to give any increase, and were contemplating making a cut in the wages, and to their surprise the union has presented demands for an increase.

The representatives of the bosses' association have proposed to go before an arbitrator, but the union has flatly refused to accept such proposal, having experience from the past, that outside interference cannot be tolerated. A well attended meeting was held Sept. 24, where over 800 members present, decided unanimously to reject all the bosses' proposals, and to stand pat by the demands. It was also unanimously passed that, if the demands are not granted on the eve of September 30, a general strike of all the window cleaners of Brooklyn and New York shall be called on October 1.

A general meeting will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 84 E. Fourth St., where the last decision will be discussed.

### Sulphur Trust Gets Free Advertising at Government Expense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Another "educational" film has been completed by the U. S. bureau of mines, in its campaign of free advertising of the operations of basic industrial trusts.

Oil and steel and lumber have had their movies, prepared and circulated by the federal government. Now the sulphur is obtained, by piping the sulphur is obtained, by piping super-heated steam down to the mineral beds 1,000 feet below the surface, in the Louisiana-Texas gulf field, and how the pure melted product is gathered at the top of the well, and shipped in trainloads to enter into the making of fertilizer, paper, fumigation mixtures, pickling of steel, petroleum refining, rubber, textiles, etc., is shown.

### Capitalism, a Court, a Boss, Some Strikers; Result—an Injunction

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—Judge Montgomery issued a sweeping injunction restraining the officers and members and their sympathizers of the Cap Makers' Union of the Twin Cities, from picketing the Alco Cap company, on request of the boss.

The Cap Makers' Union has been striking against this firm for over a month, as a result of a lockout of union cap makers. A picket line doing effective work, caused the boss to ask for the injunction which Judge Montgomery readily granted.

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

### KAILAIN MINERS STRIKE TO FREE UNION LEADERS

Chang Tso-Lin Guards British Mines

PEKIN, Sept. 29.—A strike of 10,000 miners has been declared in the Kailain region as a protest against the arrest of union leaders. There are over 40,000 miners employed, in this region.

After the outbreak in Shanghai, the workers in the mines began to organize. Chang Tso-Lin, tool of British imperialism, arrested the leaders of the miners' union and placed them on trial before a military court. The miners then refused to work the mines.

The strikers demand immediate release of their leaders, recognition of their union, an increase in wages and the abolishing of corporal punishment.

The strike is spreading thruout the region, in spite of the armed troops of Chang Tso-Lin. This company made a profit of over \$10,000,000 on its workers last year.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street PITTSBURGH, PA.

### 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: .....

City: ..... State: .....

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

## In Revolt!

For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand. For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we find the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.

For the first time in history the Chinese workers are beginning to understand the true meaning of capitalism, militarism, and exploitation.

### THEY ARE AWAKENING!

In all the principal cities of China today, the workers are rising in revolt against their oppressors, feeling the breath of freedom that comes to them from the workers' government of Soviet Russia, they too, want to be free.

The iron hand of international imperialism is pressing harder and harder upon their throats in an effort to starve them and keep them in submission, abject slavery and servitude.

The success of international capitalism spells starvation, exploitation, imprisonment and death for the workers of all countries.

### MUST THEY STARVE?

THE CHINESE WORKERS ARE WAGING A BATTLE FOR LIFE AND FREEDOM.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY. A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY. WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, EVERYWHERE THE WORKERS ARE SUPPORTING THE WORKERS OF CHINA.

### SO WILL WE.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

American Section Workers' International Relief

1553 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

formerly 19 So. Lincoln Street

DO IT, TODAY!

# MILLSTEIN OF FUR WORKERS IN ROLE OF THUG

## Breaks Up Meeting of Local Union

Jack Millstein, business agent of Local 45, of the Fur Workers' Union and leading agent of the Kaufman machine in Chicago, broke up a meeting of the union here last Friday night when Brother Israelson, pointedly asked for information that would expose the union representative who voted with the manufacturers to discharge a member from his job, at a conference held on the previous Wednesday evening between four union representatives and four manufacturers. The vote was 5 to 3 to fire the brother, and one of the union men at the conference voted with the bosses.

The boss discharged the brother on the ground that he was not a good mechanic. The contract between the union and the employers provides that no member of the union can be discharged after he is employed for two weeks or more, except for good cause. If the worker is inefficient, the boss will certainly find out that fact at the end of two weeks. The discharged member of Local 45 had worked six weeks and is a capable workman.

When the question was asked on the floor of the union meeting, which one of the labor representatives voted with the bosses, the Millstein spokesman replied that it was a secret and the identity of the individual could not be divulged. There is a general suspicion that the individual is Millstein.

### Threatened Israelson.

Israelson ran for business agent on the progressive ticket in opposition to Millstein, so when Israelson took the floor to discuss the treachery of union representatives voting with the employers to take the bread and butter out of the mouth of a brother, Millstein went wild. He advanced towards Brother Israelson and said: "You dirty skunk, you said all you are going to say here," and appeared to be ready to strike.

He withdrew however, when members of the progressive group showed fight. He succeeded in smashing up the meeting, however.

Early in the meeting Millstein's brother objected to having the minutes of the executive board acted on seriatim. Usually they are voted on a whole without the membership having a chance to discuss anything. But the objection of Millstein's brother was not sustained by the vice-president, who was in the chair. The vice-president of Local 45 is a supporter of the progressive group. He declared that the progressives were not going to stand for any more "railroading."

The real reason for the discharge of the union member with the support of one of the members of the conference committee, is that the boss wanted to employ a friend of Millstein's. The furrers are wondering who is the stool pigeon in the union who is giving the bosses the names of employees who are Communists. Recently, a boss told one of his employees who is a member of the Workers Party that he did not want any Communists around here. He also told him that Communists were not wanted in the union and he would be better off if he left the union before he got thrown out.

After a recent conference between Millstein, a few other union representatives and a group of manufacturers, Millstein invited the crowd to supper. One of the bosses asked who was going to pay for the supper and Millstein declared: "We will." The members are wondering where did Millstein get the money or is he drawing on the union treasury to treat his friends among the manufacturers.

Millstein's friend is now working on the job from which the other union member was fired. This is an example of the way the Millstein-Kaufman gang works in Chicago.

### Millstein a Hypocrite.

This man Millstein recently issued an open letter to the progressive group asking them to attend the meetings and express themselves, but his conduct at the last meeting shows that he is still following the same terrorist tactics that Kaufman used in New York. The progressive group in New York defeated Kaufmanism because of his gangster methods and his local tool Millstein will get the same medicine, say the progressive members of the union.

The question before the members of Local 45, now, declared Brother Israelson, speaking for the progressive group, is: "Whether the membership are going to lie down and surrender to the Kaufman gangsters or whether they will fight and defeat the gangster methods of Millstein and Kaufman as their brothers did in New York."

### Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.83 7-8; cable 4.84 1/2. France, franc, demand 4.72 1/2; cable 4.73. Belgium, franc, demand 4.36 1/2; cable 4.37. Italy, lira, demand 4.06 1/2; cable 4.07. Sweden, krona, demand 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krona, demand 19.73; cable 19.75. Denmark, krona, demand 23.93; cable 23.95. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

# TOMSKY CAPTIVATES SCARBOROUGH IN SPEECH ON UNITY RESOLUTION; AN A. F. OF L. DUBB "ALSO SPOKE"

LONDON, Sept. 13.—(By Mail.)—The great moment of the Trades Union Congress at Scarborough for which the capitalist press had waited, leveling all their propaganda to secure the end they desired, came—and saw their schemes come utterly to naught.

The congress endorsed the Russian unity proposals of the general council with acclamation.

### American "Also Spoke."

It was red day at the congress. After the American and Canadian delegates, Messrs. Adamski, Evans, and Marsh, had addressed the congress, the delegates greeted Tomsky (the All-Russian Trade Unions) when he stepped forward to address them. This was the most intense moment of the week.

Tomsky made no secret of his policy. The Russians, he said, were not ashamed of their ideas.

It was in the name of these ideas that in October, 1917, they gave up criticizing the capitalist class by resolution and began criticizing them by arms.

They set free the bankers from the burden of the banks—(laughter)—they set free the employers from the burden of conducting the factories; they set free the landowners from the burden of the land; and on that basis they held power and had built up a working class state.

They saw no reason why after eight years of that power they should give up the ideas they had had to fight for, and which had stood them in such good stead.

At the same time they did not ask anyone else to abandon their ideas. Why should there not be diversity of ideas in the same international when they were agreed on one common aim? In a trade union they had Catholics and Protestants, and people of different colors and sexes. Did that prevent unity? The question was not the setting up of a political organization, but a united trade union organization which had as its central aim the liberation of labor from the yoke of capital.

At the close of the reception to the fraternal delegates, the congress sang the Internationale.

### International Unity and Russia.

The question of the report of the delegation to Russia was opened up by a very effective speech from Fred Bramley. He said that unity negotiations were complex and difficult, but the Russians had helped these by their attitude.

The Russian revolution was the first in history aiming at, and securing, the overthrow of economic exploitation. It was also the first great national experiment in working class control. Russia was a socialist republic, and he wanted to call their attention to the fact that it was the only revolution, the only economic change, which had received the universal condemnation of the exploiting classes.

The congress unanimously endorsed the report of the delegates who visited Russia.

Then came the endorsement of the policy of the general council in its efforts to secure international unity. It was expected by the capitalist press that this would cause great dissension. But the congress had made up its mind.

S. Elsbury (Tailors and Garmen Workers) moved:

That this congress records appreciation of the general council's efforts to promote international unity, and urges the incoming general council to do everything in their power towards securing the worldwide unity of the trade union movement thru an all-inclusive international federation of trade unions. S. O. Davies (Miners' Federation)

# SOVIETS INSIST GYPSIES SETTLE OR RISK EXILE

## Must Do Some Productive Work

MOSCOW, Sept. 29.—Plans have been submitted by the people's commissariat of agriculture to the council of people's commissaries for the settling of the wandering gypsies on the land. The people's commissariat of agriculture considers the nomadic life of the gypsies incompatible with the Soviet political system in which every citizen must engage in useful, productive work.

### Must Settle in Three Years.

According to the plans worked out by the people's commissariat of agriculture, the gypsies must take up settled life within three years from the publication of the official decree to that effect. The gypsies are to be offered the choice of either settling in urban communities, in residential quarters allotted to them, or taking up agriculture.

Those gypsies who will not avail themselves of the three-year period given them for taking up settled life will be exiled to remote districts, where free land will be allotted them.

### Turkish Envoy Departs.

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Tevfik Bey, the Turkish foreign minister, suddenly left Geneva tonight for Constantinople. It is understood that he will there begin discussions with the British ambassador to consider the difficulties between the two nations, and that the Turkish ambassador in London will get in touch with the British foreign office.

# NEW GOLD FIELDS DISCOVERED AT ALDAN, SIBERIA

## Soviet Klondyke Draws Gold Hunters

MOSCOW.—(Tass)—Sept. 29.—The reputation of a "Soviet Klondyke" has been established with the newly discovered Aldan goldfields of Siberia. Rumors are being spread thru the Union about the riches of this region, attracting many fortune hunters. Searchers for gold arrive even from countries like Japan, China and America.

The Aldan goldfields comprise the following system of rivers: Big and Small Nimgere, Nimerican, Zeldigar, Yakonat and a series of smaller tributaries of Aldan, which itself is a tributary of Lena.

In the center of the region runs the Tommot river, the valley of which is most abundant in gold. The Tommot gold area numbers 15 thousand square kilometers. There is no everlasting frozen state of the soil in this region, owing to this fact, the excavatory work can be carried on during a long period every year.

The total amount of gold deposited in the Aldan regions is being estimated at about 420 tons. In the best land portions of the Tommot region the daily yield of gold per worker is up to 1 pound. Average land portions yield 20-30 zolotniks (one zolotnik contains 2.40 grams), while the poor portions of land give a worker 10-15 zolotniks daily.

Some districts are particularly fit for dredge work. The possibility of mechanizing the works at Aldan is now being under consideration. Last year the goldfields were exploited by a local Yakut trust. At the present time, this trust has been reorganized into an all-Union one and bears the name of Aldanroloto. Its stock capital amounts to one million rubles.

To regulate communications between separate goldfield regions, an air line is to be established from the Larinskaya station (formerly Rukhlove), of the Amur railway, thru Tommot-Aldan-Yakutsk.

A new town bearing the same name as the river, Aldan, is rapidly growing in the goldfields.

## Mellon Lays Hands on Canadian Power Site; Adds to His Monopoly

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—(FP)—An important power site on the Saguenay river, Quebec, which the late Sir Wm. Price of Quebec and Duke, the American tobacco magnate, acquired for a song, has been sold to the Aluminum Co. of America, secretary Mellon's trust, for \$16,000,000 according to report. This, says the Mining Journal of N. Y., is the result of a threat of Duke, to undertake the manufacture of aluminum.

# BOOKS FOR WORKERS

## Sociology and Economics

RUSSIA TODAY—The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

No book in recent years has created such wide-spread discussion in the labor movement. It is a most complete report on every phase of Soviet life today—with maps and charts. Including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions. 288 pp. Duroflex Covers \$1.25 Cloth \$1.75

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A detailed expose of the manner in which the government perpetually uses its power against the workers in strikes, lockouts, movements for organization economically and politically on the part of the working class, etc. Rich in quotations to support the charge that the government is subservient to the interests of the industrial masters. Cloth 60 Cents.

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY 113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

# JERSEY LABOR FEDERATION IN VERY TAME ROLE

## Nothing of Importance Given a Hearing

NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 29.—(FP)—The ban on all night work for women and the right to peaceful picketing under all circumstances are measures which will be fought for by the New Jersey Federation of Labor. The state labor convention also went on record for modification of the Volstead act in favor of light wines and beer and took the stand that tolls should be collected on the new Delaware River bridge to Philadelphia for the purpose of liquidating bonds.

Prison made goods were condemned, the federation demanding the prohibition of all prison contract labor and George H. Carter, head of the government printing office at Washington, recently denounced at the convention of the International Typographical Union, was pronounced as "incompetent and un-American: he has established a spy and stool pigeon system; impaired the efficiency and morale of the printing department and should be removed as speedily as possible."

### Employers Violate Law.

The attack on night work for women was initiated by the Waiters, Cooks and Waitresses' Union at Atlantic City, who introduced the resolution that passed to amend the no-night-work-for-women law fixing a fine of \$25 upon the employer for every violation and providing that women shall be employed at nothing but household work in their own homes after nine p. m.

The violation of the present law against women's night work has been an open scandal, the lack of proper penalties and enforcement provisions assisting the employers in setting it aside. Passaic wollen mills have been leading violators.

The fight for the right to picket is stressed by New Jersey labor because this state has a bad record for injunctions against strikers. A law providing for jury trials in injunctions recently passed has proved insufficient to prevent judges from temporarily and at critical periods in a strike harassing and causing the arrests of pickets. Jury trial does not at best give relief till too late in the strike, and labor demands freedom from any interferences in picketing.

Three hundred and eighty-three delegates attended the convention, members of the standard organized trades. The manufacturing industries especially the chemical industries in which New Jersey is a leader, have little organization. Support for a machinists strike against Whitehead & Hoag in Newark was voted and the menace of the big open shop bakeries to the bakers' union was stressed in discussion.

Arthur A. Quinn was elected federation president for the coming year; William Umstadter, vice-president; Thomas Eames, second vice-president; Henry Hilfers, secretary and Jeremiah J. Buckley, treasurer.

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# STOVE COMPANY TRIES TO SCARE STRIKERS' WIVES

## Threaten to Revoke Insurance

The Cribben and Sexton Co., North Sacramento Blvd. and West Chicago Avenue, manufacturers of Universal stoves and ranges, finding itself unable to coerce the strikers back to work, has begun to propagandize the wives and sisters of the strikers. The company thinks by scaring the wives, they can break the strike.

As was mentioned in a previous issue of the DAILY WORKER, the company issues an insurance policy to each one of its workers after he has been in the employ of the plant three months. The men's sisters and wives are now being sent letters by the company's general manager telling them that if the striking husband or brother does not return to work by a certain date, the insurance policy will be forfeited.

This is one of the letters sent by the general superintendent of the plant to the wife of one of the men: "Dear Madam: You are the beneficiary and hold an insurance policy of \$1,500.00, which policy this company took out and pays for your husband as long as he is in our employ.

"Your husband having left our employ on September 16, it is necessary for us to take some action on this insurance, and unless your husband reports to work in our shop on or before Monday morning, September 28, we will be obliged to cancel this insurance.

"In that case, it will not be necessary for you to return the policy as we will notify the insurance company to cancel the policy and it will be worthless.

"Yours very truly,  
"Cribben & Sexton Company,  
"W. A. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager."

The strikers are now more determined than ever to refuse to go back under the old conditions. Their demand for recognition of their union and the recognition of the shop committee will have to be met by the bosses before they will allow the lathes and wheels to turn.

The company is arranging for police protection and undoubtedly they intend to "rough house" the picketers. The flivver squad tried to chase the men away from the shop after they had been inside the main office. Later the pickets noticed a plainclothes man and a uniformed policeman go into the office and come out two or three hours later. It seems as the plans are being made to break up the effective picket lines with police force.

Burman, who is superintendent of the plant is determined to bring the spy system and speed-up system as practiced in the Western Electric and Edison Appliance Co. plants into the Cribben and Sexton Co. shop. He has had years of training in the two plants mentioned and intends to use it.

### Walkout Still On.

The walkout that was called at the Chicago Plating Works, formerly known as the Co-operative Co., 351 West Superior St., is still on. The union was only successful in bringing out half the men employed, but production is so small and help has been made so hard to get that the company will not be able to produce much of the struck work they have been receiving from the Cribben plant.

# The Workers Party in Action

## What Is a Language Fraction?

By ELLIS PETERSON.

THE question of party fractions, in trade unions, etc., is not clear in our party. Many comrades confuse the party fraction with the fundamental party unit, the shop nucleus, and do not understand that the fraction is an auxiliary party instrument working within non-party organizations.

In the party constitution the fraction is defined as follows: "The fractions are organs of the party within non-party organizations. They are not independent, fully authorized organizations but are subordinate to the competent local party committees."

Not only are the fractions subordinate to their respective local party committee, but they can also be subordinate to other Communist fractions in the higher committee of the same non-party organization of which they form a Communist fraction.

THIS means that there can be no fraction (trade union, language, etc.) organized without the existence of some non-party organization in which a certain number of Communists are members.

The language fractions do not differ from other Communist fractions as far as organizational methods are concerned; their leading committees, however, are organized by the party in a different way. The language fractions are organized precisely on the same principle as are the other Communist fractions.

A language fraction can never be organized as an independent party organization in a section or a sub-section of the party. Neither can there be organized a language fraction in a shop nucleus or in a street nucleus (international branch) of the party. Before we can have a language fraction, there must be a non-party organization in which this language fraction can be organized. If there are already Communists in this non-party organization, then the building up of the Communist fraction therein is an easy task. If not, then the party, thru its organs, has to see to it that party members will enter the organization and form a fraction in it.

During the transition period, it may be necessary to organize workingmen's clubs where no party branches exist at present. In these instances, the first step to be taken is the organization of the party language fractions and around them the Communists have to organize workingmen's clubs.

THERE are various kinds of organizations in which Communist language fractions can be formed. In fact, the party ought to have language fractions in every mass organization of foreign speaking nationalities, provided the members of these organizations are workers. It is the duty of the Communists to do work among the masses, wherever the masses are found, and there are plenty of such working class mass organizations, i. e. South Slavic national organizations, Lithuanian, Italian, Finnish, etc. Among the Scandinavian workers we find thousands belonging to temperance societies and the Communists have done no systematic propaganda work in these organizations. Among the Finns we have co-operative societies, and the organized work of the Finnish comrades among the workers belonging to these co-operatives has been very profitable indeed.

After the party reorganization we will have our workingmen's clubs (the present language branches) in which the party members, i. e. all the present members who do not drop out of the party but remain in the party thru membership in a shop or street nucleus, organize themselves as lan-

## FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

Workers (Communist) Party membership meetings arranged in the party's reorganization campaign with the speakers assigned to be held on the following dates:

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Sunday, Oct. 4, 2 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. J. J. Ballam and R. T. Sullivan.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Northwest Hall, C. E. Ruthenberg and Martin Abern.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**—Sunday, Oct. 11, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St. J. J. Ballam and William Simons.

An organization tour of the western districts is being planned by the Central Executive Committee 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.

Reports on last Sunday's membership meetings will be published as soon as compiled.

guage fractions, one in each workingmen's club, provided that these clubs have been able to develop to some extent into an organization of workers, in which there are non-Communist members. And if these workingmen's clubs can be transformed into real mass organizations with hundreds of members and with meetings of a popular character attended by many more workers than the actual membership, then the party work in these clubs will be a very important task for the Communists.

On the other hand, if these workingmen's clubs cannot be developed into mass organizations, then a number of the small workingmen's clubs of the same language can be amalgamated into one big club.

BUT, the party members have always to remember that their most important work is the work in the shop and street nucleus. And the fractional work of every party member must be so organized that the language work will be carried out truly on a mass scale so that the party members will not lose time and energy in work which will be of little or no use to the party because it is done in organizations having insignificant membership.

From the aforesaid it will be understood that a language fraction is an auxiliary organ of the Communist Party in a non-party language organization. The language fraction consists of all party members, who belong to a certain non-party organization of workers, with the aim to propagate and organize the workers of that organization for the revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the party.

When members of such a language organization wish to join the party the members of the Communist fraction have to see to it that such workers join the party thru the shop nucleus where they work or, if that cannot be thru the street nucleus organized where they live. They cannot join the party thru the language fraction.

HOW can the activities of the language fractions be controlled and led? Thru commissions of the various languages, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, Lithuanian, etc. Every important party committee has an agitprop department. Working in the closest contact with this agitprop department, are language commissions.

If there are Jewish, Russian and German comrades in a certain town, the city committee of this town will have a Russian, Jewish and German language commission working in its agitprop department. These commissions will now be composed by the respective federation committees and bureaus, but later they will be elected or appointed by the respective party committees from among the most active and ablest comrades of the respective language groups. These commissions have to control and lead the party work of all the language fractions in their territory; they are subordinate to the local party committee and also to the respective language commission of the next higher party unit. The agitprop of the C. E. C. has at its command a language commission for every language group. Under the guidance of the agitprop and the C. E. C. these commissions lead the party work among the foreign speaking workers in this country.

## LORE DEFEATED IN NEW YORK BRANCHES AS THEY VOTE TO TAKE STAND WITH THE WORKERS PARTY

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

THE efforts of Lore to split the German branches away from the party in New York and surrounding vicinities has been completely defeated by the party. The overwhelming number of members and branches have stood firmly with the party and Lore remains isolated with his official Volkszeitung family. The German bureau of the party sent out a corps of speakers and after a thorough discussion the following results were achieved.

The Yorkville branch, the largest and most influential branch, voted 57 for the party and 11 for Lore. Those eleven made up part of the 37 that had already gotten together with Lore in the Lore organization—the International Workmen's Association. The Nightworkers branch, 16 votes unanimously for the party. Buswick branch which had for a long time been under Lore's influence, voted 5 for the party and 3 against. North Hudson voted 4 for the party and has now been united with the Hoboken branch. The combined branch has already increased its members to 16. Newark, 3 stood for the party and 2 for Lore. Ridge-

wood branch for the party by overwhelming majority. Only one voted for Lore. Passaic, 5 for the party and 2 for Lore. The branches totalled 90 for the party and 22 for Lore.

Outside of the New York districts, Lore was defeated. In Philadelphia, 7 to 3. The latter three declared they would stay with the party. The Rochester branch which has been outside of party life and still regarded itself as an "Arbeiter Verein," part of the old Lore "Arbeiter Bildungsverein" of 1921 and the branch in New Haven have joined Lore's forces.

These are the results to date. They show that in spite of the fact that Lore has had the Volkszeitung as his organ and has suppressed reports and articles that truly exposed his activities, the branches have proven loyal to the party. Those who have left with Lore had been a source of friction within the party and never acted as party members, and the party is sounder for their leaving. Among these members are some of the old time bureaucrats who have been stumbling blocks to the proper functioning of the party members in the unions, and who have resisted party influence in the unions.

The first task in the defeat of Lore has thus been accomplished. The next task consists in building up the coordinated and systematic activity of the party members in the German workmen's organizations. There Loreism has for a long time flourished. These organizations are dominated by the social-democratic bureaucrats who have kept these workers organizations outside of the militant class struggle.

## WORKERS PARTY OPEN AIR MEETINGS HELD IN N. Y. THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In New York Workers Party open air meetings are being held thruout the city every night during the week of Sept. 28 to Oct. 3 in the municipal mayoralty campaign now in progress.

### THURSDAY, OCT. 1

110th St. and 5th Ave.—Bentall, Jampolsky, Brahdly, Bert Miller, Siskind.

### FRIDAY, OCT. 2

10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Grecht, Trachtenberg, Bentall, Poyntz. 110th St. and 5th Ave.—Weinstone, Krumbain, Markoff, Mitchell, Shapiro.

Intervale and Wilkins—Krumbein, Pollack, Royce, Pasterhack. Grand and Havenmeyer—Nesin, Primoff, Poyntz, Rosen.

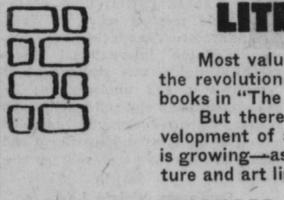
### SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7th St. and Ave. A—Pollack and Russian speakers. 8th Ave. and 38th St.—Clarence Miller and Greek Speakers. 149th St. and 3rd Ave.: Baum, McDonald, Bentall, Powers. Grand and Roebling—Primoff, Nesin, Siskind, Hartman. Stone and Pitkin—Wolf, Lifshitz, Chernenco, Mitnik, Rubenstein.

The party members have now a free hand to accomplish in these organizations the work of liquidating the social-democratic ideology and getting these important bodies into the political struggle. This work will revitalize the organizations and overcome the stagnation and social-democratic inactivity which the Loreist leadership has kept them in.

## 10,000 School Kids Less Mean that Many More Child Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(FP)—The number of working minors receiving part time instruction in New York City schools decreased by almost 40,000 for this school year, according to the report of the board of education. The number of full time pupils showed a normal increase, rising to over a million. No reason is suggested for the decrease in the number of working children who find it possible to attend school after working hours.



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### PULLMAN OWNERS TO RECEIVE FAT DIVIDEND CHECKS

#### But Pullman Porters Get Measly Wages

Profits totalling \$15,771,976 reported by the anti-union Pullman company for the year ended July 31, 1925, mean a return of \$11.68 a share on the common stock. This exceeds the best returns of the profitable war years. It brings the total return to common stockholders since 1914 to \$87.19 a share or over 97 per cent on the par value of the stock.

The Pullman company, which makes the bulk of its profits off the services of colored porters working as high as 400 hours a month for beggarly wages, shows an unbroken dividend record since 1877. In that period the common stockholders have received regular dividends totaling 475 per cent on their stock and in addition extra dividends bringing the total to more than 500 per cent. They have gotten back in cash over five times the amount which they are supposed to have invested.

\$30,000,000 to Divide.

The company has on hand today approximately \$30,000,000 in undivided profits, enough to pay dividends for about three years if the company were forced to operate without profit. It has over \$25,000,000 in cash and government bonds in its treasury.

This profitable corporation is completely owned and dominated by J. P. Morgan interests. Morgan himself has a place on the board of directors. With him sit George F. Baker, and his son representing the First National Bank of New York, a leading Morgan instrument for consolidating control of railroads and industrial corporations. Other directors are J. J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and director of New York banks and corporations, Chauncey Keep, director of the Illinois Trust & Savings, U. S. Trust Co. of New York, etc., John A. Spoor, and H. S. Vanderbilt all of the inner financial ring which governs the country's economic life.

Fewer Steel Trust Stockholders

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stockholders of the United States Steel corporation common stock numbered 92,191 at the closing of books for the Sept. dividend. This compares with 93,446 in June.

Preferred shareholders at the closing of the books for August dividend numbered 76,574, against 77,152 in May.

### NEW YORK FILTHY PRISON FOR THE MASSES, ONLY RICH HAVE COMFORT, VISITOR FROM SOVIET UNION FINDS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 29.—A citizen of the Soviet Union, just returned from a visit to the United States, writes on his impressions in the Pravda, revealing the unfavorable showing of New York alongside of Moscow.

The writer's first disappointment is the Statue of Liberty—"how small it seems in the distance and in comparison with the watery expanse it dominates." It is also lacking in artistic beauty, he decides—in fact, it is typically expressive of the "hollowness of the freedom of the American capitalist state."

The skyscrapers please him no more. They are big, he admits, but ugly and stiff and materialistic—just money making machines, cold and inhuman. He landed at a wooden customs building, which he compares unfavorably to the solid stone edifice of the German port of Bremen. Then he passes forth into the streets and is appalled by their dirtiness—"good Lord, what a mess; rubbish, waste paper, cigar butts, ends of lumber and general messiness. One glance and you know no master hand directs. A street is just as unkempt as a Russian steppe." He crosses the Hudson and finds Central New York no better—"anywhere in Moscow it is cleaner."

Moscow, he says, is safe. Before the New York post office he saw a guard armed with a revolver and he saw money transported in an armored truck with machine guns mounted fore and aft. "What a dreadful idea, that one can get a bullet in the throat, not in a furious insurrection, but simply for the safe transportation of money," he said.

Dismayed by the dirt and danger, the visitor was also well nigh choked by the fumes of gasoline from innumerable autos. No wonder each room in the big hotels has a bath, he says, when the people must live in such a filthy atmosphere. The millionaires it is true, get fresh air and houses with gardens, but the working masses stifle—"seven million two-legged animals are penned in evil-smelling cages." The subways he found jammed unbearably and the elevated a dark and noisy roof over gloomy streets.

#### Mussolini Awaits French

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Italian debt mission to the United States has postponed its departure until Oct. 20, it was announced today. The mission, headed by Count Volpi, Italian finance minister had planned to sail the end of next week.

The reason for the delay has not been announced but it is probable that Premier Mussolini wishes to study the results of the Franco-American debt negotiations, before Count Volpi leaves Italy.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

### CHINESE TEXTILE STRIKERS WIN IN LONG STRUGGLE

#### British Mill Owners Surrender

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Chinese textile workers in the British-owned mills here have won their four months' strike. The settlement is an almost complete victory for the strikers including recognition of the union, reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination, back pay for the time they have been on strike, reduction of working hours, substantial improvement in other working conditions and no discharge of workers without causes which have been passed upon by a joint committee of the union and the employers.

The recognition of the union will be in line with the new regulations now under consideration by the Peking government—a series of measures which applies not only to Shanghai, but to the whole nation secured by the Chinese masses as a result of their recent efforts to build a national labor movement with anti-imperialist aims.

The British-owned mills have suffered severely as a result of the long period of idleness during a part of which their Japanese competitors have been operating following an earlier settlement with the strikers.

It is the general opinion here in financial circles that the British textile owners will not be able to overcome their handicap and must sell to either Chinese or Japanese interests.

British Lose Shipping.

Since the shipping strike a number of British vessels have been purchased by Chinese and it is stated here that the Chinese are preparing to force Great Britain out of the coastal carrying trade. The boycott instituted against all British industry by the workers and students has placed British capital in a difficult position and made it possible for it to be squeezed out of major industries such as textiles and marine transport.

Chinese Telegraph Workers Strike.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—Chinese government telegraph workers have struck here for an increase in wages. Reports from other centers tell of the spread of the strike and indicate that it is general on all government telegraph lines.

### FAKIR-EDITOR IN PLEA TO BABBITS' IDEA OF JUSTICE

#### "Pity the Poor, Down-trodden Miners"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, September 29.—Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal and chief Communist-baiter of the Lewis machine in the U. M. W. of A. spoke here before the Exchange club's noon-day lunch for babbits. His solution of the scab and thug problem in the West Virginia mine fields consists in appealing to business men not to buy W. Virginia coal. "Those unfortunate men would not stay in the mines of W. Virginia and work for \$1.75 a day if they could get away, but they are helpless."

Miners in those places are forced to take what they can for their labor, said Searles, because of the presence of a large army of thugs and gunmen who force them to stay in W. Virginia. "By purchasing coal from other states you force your fellow citizens of Ohio, the men who labor in the mines, to stand idle."

Searles said nothing about organizing the scab fields of West Virginia and Kentucky, West Virginia coals much cheaper than in the organized fields because of the difference in wages, but he appealed to the business men's sense of "economic justice" to buy Ohio coal at higher rate.

### Fame Has No Lure for Dining Car Waiter If Not Accompanying Cash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(FP)—It's not the fact that passengers call him "George" that worries the dining car employee, but the fact that the railroad charges too much for its food and makes the passenger sore, says Renzi B. Lemus, president of the grand council of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, in a reply to the Pennsylvania railroad's announcement that the actual names of its waiters will be printed on the menu cards.

Lemus shows that the turnover of personnel on Pennsy dining cars is so rapid that the names printed would be out of date most of the time. Experienced waiters have been deprived of the dignified status they once enjoyed; management has made them responsible for all mistakes and capable of resenting no wrongs. They are regarded as having no rights while on duty.

Every extortionate charge on the bill of fare reacts against the tips that the waiter depends upon for his wage. Every line of propaganda on the menu card injures the temper and generosity of the passenger and reduces the income of the waiter. Hence the Pennsy's "reform" is a mockery so long as it goes along with the printing of higher prices and unwelcome political and industrial arguments.

### AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

given by France for maintaining a colossal military establishment was that the danger of a German war of revenge made a large armed force necessary. "The security pact is the answer" said Wall Street. "This will enable you to save money to begin paying your debts to us and we will give you enuf money at a nice rate of interest to tide you over the coffee and doughnut days."

ENGLAND wants the security pact, chiefly as a war move against Soviet Russia; Germany wants it because she can sell her willingness to join in such a move at a good price. England is willing to pay this price, provided France honors her check. France has given lip loyalty to the pact, but there is suspicion that if the Caillaux debt mission becomes a cropper, France will consign the pact to the deep blue sea. Caillaux knows that Wall Street favors the security pact, and is willing to make concessions for the French signature. England would like nothing better than to see France's cognomen on the treaty. But if Mellon gives France better debt terms than he gives England there will be a big howl in Threadneedle Street.

CAILLAUX has one eye on Mellon and another eye on the political situation in France. If he signs an agreement that means much heavier taxes for the French taxpayers somebody else may be the next finance minister. The bankers can do a lot of things but they cannot always buy elections—not always. They can usually buy the elected, tho. If he does not sign an agreement and the security pact goes awry, he will have other troubles. His franc is liable to start on another nose dive. England will begin to prod the Syrian rebels and perhaps give the Rifians a few more shiploads of arms.

THE United States and Britain want the security pact more than any other country. In fact France and Germany are only pawns in their game. And yet, England and the United States are the two greatest rivals in the capitalist world! Complicated isn't it? Quite so. But this is a good sized world, despite the advance of engineering science which has knit the continents by invisible wires and ships that fly in the air. The international bankers are trying to bring order out of the chaos they have helped to create. But they only create more chaos. Just the same, when reading the press reports about the Mellon-Caillaux debt confab, our readers should not forget the security pact and the plots that never die against Soviet Russia.

### Wisconsin Economy Shows Upward Trend Over Previous Years

MADISON, Sept. 29.—Employment gains due almost entirely to seasonal operations in the canning factories brought Wisconsin employment in July to the highest level attained this year, according to the monthly report of the state industrial commission. The number on factory payrolls is also 11 per cent above July 1924 and represents the highest level of any July in the last four years.

Weekly wages averaged \$24.44 which is also a peak for July wages since the 1921 slump representing a gain of 18 per cent over July, 1922. The gain in employment and in average wages combine to bring total wages paid to a level 33 per cent ahead of July, 1922.

Excluding the canning factories there has been no change in employment since May and a decided drop in wages, the average having fallen from \$25.20 a week in May to \$24.88 in July.

### BRITISH BOSSES AND GOVERNMENT PROVOKE STRIKE

#### Violate Mine Pact in Proposing Wage Cut

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The conflict is deepening between the Miners' Federation and the Baldwin government, with the purpose of the tory premier clearly apparent to provoke the miners by backing up the operators in a new attempt to cut wage rates in violation of the peace terms agreed upon in the last days of July.

The government and the operators evidently feel assured from some unknown quarter that they can attack safely or can crush the miners in case of a crisis by aid of the new unofficial army of fascists. They are, in addition, pressing the fight to come over complicated interpretations of the truce agreement and are using legal technicalities to confuse the issue.

#### Making New Attack on Wages.

In spite of the truce agreement providing that the government's August subsidy grant of \$50,000,000 was to be used for "a temporary subvention to enable the coal mining industry to continue payments of wages at rates not less than those obtaining in July, 1925," the operators are proposing to reduce wages right now.

The government, clearly in secret understanding with the operators, contend that this is all negated by the fact that in the memoranda "accompanying" the estimate in which the above is set forth, repeated allusions are made to the effect that the 1924 agreement is the basis of the subsidy. Therefore, according to Prime Minister Baldwin and the operators, the operators are permitted to reduce basic wage rates because "variations" were provided for in the 1924 agreement.

Moreover, Baldwin threatens that if the miners do not accept the wage cuts proposed by the bosses, the miners will not be allowed to draw a penny of unemployment dole.

#### Cook Speaks For Miners.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, announcing that the union was calling a conference for October 9, meanwhile boycotting the coal commission set up following the truce, says eminent lawyers support the union contention. But he adds: "We are consulting the Trades Union Congress general council and shall act with them. I am arranging will speak on

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The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size. If made of one material requires 4 1/4 yards 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3 3/4 yards of plain material and 1/2 yard of figured material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yard.

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Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

### BOB, JR., SURE OF VICTORY IN WIS. ELECTION

#### Lenroot Worried About His Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—There is no doubt about the election of Robert LaFollette Jr. to replace his father as senator from Wisconsin in the elections taking place today. He is the only republican candidate on the official ballot and all his republican opponents are running independent. LaFollette's nearest opponent is former Lieutenant Governor Dithmar of Baraboo, who is conceded not to have a show and who has the support of a remnant of the old-guard.

Fear is expressed in old guard republican quarters for Senator Lenroot's reelection in the regular elections next year. Senator Lenroot misjudged the political winds and lined up with the Oshkosh convention that nominated LaFollette's opponent in the primaries. Wilcox, Lenroot appeared to have instructions from the old guard in Washington to do so. Then the primaries came and Wilcox was snowed under by a hundred thousand votes. Lenroot and the Washington committee abandoned Wilcox and won the enmity of his supporters at Oshkosh. Now Lenroot is worrying about his job.

The DAILY WORKER will carry the election returns tomorrow.

#### Hylan Quits for Good

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mayor John F. Hylan definitely announced today that he will not run for mayor in any kind of a movement. There had been pressure by the mayor's friends to induce him to become a candidate on an independent ticket.

#### Kemal Disagrees With Amery

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Turkey will not go to war to back up her claims to Mosul, according to the belief of colonial secretary Leopold S. Amery, who has just returned from Geneva, where he has been negotiating the Mosul affair.

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## Arrests in the Anthracite Strike

The arrest of Alex Reid, Patrick Toohy, August Valentine and Vareck, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, three of them striking anthracite miners, for putting forward the program of the progressive miners at mass meetings in the strike district shows that the local authorities, in accord with the wishes of the coal barons and the Lewis machine intend to squelch any attempt to inform the strikers of the basic class issues underlying the strike.

The Progressive Miners' Committee has had as the keynote of its program such vitally necessary demands as "no government interference," "standardization of work and wages," "a 100 per cent strike," that is calling out the maintenance men who are keeping the coal barons' properties from suffering any depreciation during the period of idleness, and the calling out of the bituminous miners. A basic wage of \$9 to \$10 per day is another demand.

In a labor dispute in which every effort is being made by both the coal owners and the officials of the union to limit the issues to a discussion of profits and a ten per cent increase in wages accompanied by the check-off and which has resulted so far only in giving the miners a vacation and allowing the coal owners to dispose of surplus stocks of low grade coal at fancy prices, it is obvious that any effort to make it a real struggle will be bitterly resented and punished by both of these friendly enemies.

Let no one be deceived by the peaceful character of the anthracite strike up to date. The Coolidge administration as the instrument of the capitalist class is fully informed of the strike and if the coal barons were in any danger it would not hesitate to resort to injunctions accompanied by a display of military force. The Lewis machine has undoubtedly given the Coolidge government assurances that nothing smacking of the class struggle beyond a cessation of work will be permitted to mar the process of arriving at an agreement with the anthracite barons.

The Lewis strategy is to secure the check-off in the anthracite, tie up the miners there with an ironclad agreement and then let the miners in the bituminous fields, now being cut to pieces by the mine owners following a long period of idleness and semi-starvation, shift for themselves. All of this fits in with the plans of the coal barons.

To expose this continuation of the policy of surrender to the coal owners followed consistently by Lewis, is the duty of every militant member of the miners' union. It must be carried out in spite of the arrests of the militants in the anthracite fields and the policy of terrorization in co-operation with the authorities announced by Rinaldo Cappellini, the Lewis tool who is doing the dirty work of

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# The U. S. State Department Is "Conscience Stricken"

By B. BORISOFF.

THE American aviators in Morocco are perplexed, aroused, enraged. After they had been engaged for almost two months in bombing Rifian villages for the purpose of terrorizing the Rifians into submission to French imperialism, the U. S. state department at Washington suddenly requests them to abandon their "civilizing" mission, or be called to court and deprived of their American citizenship. The Yank aviators refuse to understand this order and refuse to comply with it. In the cables which their chief, Charles Sweeney sends to the Chicago Daily News they vigorously protest against the interference of the state department and point out its inconsistency.

They explain that they are engaged in the task of defending the "civilization" of the white man (read the imperialist exploitation of the oppressed colonial peoples) against the danger of its overthrow by the revolt of colored races of China, India, and Africa. They expose the state department, showing that the state department knew with what intentions they went to Morocco and gave its tacit approval to their mission. In the words of Col. Thomas Sweeney, the chief of the American aviators: "Rather interesting in view of the present attitude of Washington, was the experience of Lieut. Pennington before he left New York. When he asked for a passport he gave his reason for wishing to travel his desire to join the French foreign legion to fight the Rifians. When his passport was forwarded to him from Washington it was shown to have been granted for the purpose of permitting him to 'travel for pleasure.'"

Still, as law-abiding Americans they cannot disregard indefinitely the explicit declaration of the state department that they have laid themselves open to prosecution and punishment. It seems clear that they have violated the statutes of the United States governing the enlistment of American citizens in foreign armies engaged in hostilities. (Emphasis ours, B. B.)

This is an interesting and important revelation. It shows that the blood of the Rifians slain by the American aviators in Morocco is also on the

hands of the American government.

In harmony with the former attitude of the state department the American "press" acclaimed the volunteer aviators as heroes. It printed, without a word of protest, or even reproach, the eulogies of the French general, Noulin, in which he said that these murderers (in our conception) typify the noble spirit of the American nation, that they are fighting the cause of humanity and defending France against the "barbarous" onslaught of the Rifians. Now, however, there is a sudden change of front. The state department suddenly recollects that the action of the aviators, in waging war against the Rifians in violation of the American law. (Did the state department forget the law, when it issued a visa to Lieutenant Pennington?)

THE "press" too sings now a different tune. The bankers' controlled Daily News, in its issue of September 25, 1925, comments upon the refusal of the aviators to comply with the request of the state department, as follows:

So far as their (the aviators—E. B.) consciences are concerned they justify themselves by the consideration that French administration of Morocco has been efficient, progressive and benevolent, and that the rebellion led by Abd-el-Krim is a Moslem revolt against Western culture. Consequently, Colonel Sweeney cables The Daily News, the American aviators after a conference have decided to go on fighting.

Still, as law-abiding Americans they cannot disregard indefinitely the explicit declaration of the state department that they have laid themselves open to prosecution and punishment. It seems clear that they have violated the statutes of the United States governing the enlistment of American citizens in foreign armies engaged in hostilities. (Emphasis ours, B. B.)

American citizens may enlist in foreign military service, but they are forbidden to make war on any foreign power with which the United States is at peace, or "in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people." The United States has not recognized the Rifian rebels, and they are not a "foreign power" within the meaning of the statutes; but they are "one portion of the people" of Morocco engaged in fighting another portion. It is under this provision that the flyers are liable to prosecution if they return to the United States.

They will argue, of course, that an unwarranted and reactionary rebellion like that of Abd-el-Krim was not within the contemplation of the provision in question. That, however, is an issue for the courts. Apparently the state department intends to give the courts an opportunity of determining that issue—an important one in this age of "self-determination" and embattled nationalism.

WHAT happened to cause this sudden change in the attitude of the state department and of the "press"? Have Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg suddenly felt the pangs of conscience caloused by the visions of helpless women and children killed by the bombs of the American flyers? Or were they stirred to their action by the protests of the liberal-pacifists, or of the revolutionists?

There is hardly a basis to suspect this. The oligarchy of Morgan would not put at the helm of the state sentimentalists who would weaken at the thought of women and children deliberately murdered by bombs dropped from the skies in a fight for "civilization," and the oligarchy feels itself too strong to pay heed to protests against its actions.

IT is quite safe to say that the interest of the banking oligarchy alone dictated the changed course of

its puppets in Washington, and of its kept press. What is that interest? It is the interest in the rich mineral resources of the Rif. Only recently the press informed us that a huge syndicate headed by American plutocrats was about to take over the concessions of the German firm of Bros Mannerman in the country of Rif. Is it not plausible to presume that the deal is now closed and that the imperialist exploiters are impatient to begin the exploitation? Is it not also plausible to presume that the American imperialists are not satisfied with the results of the military measures of their French allies with their slow progress against the indomitable Rifians? Could it not be that the House of Morgan came to the conclusion that the methods of "peaceful penetration" are more efficient at this time, when it is clear that only a long drawn out and exhausting campaign could subdue the Rifians.

If these suppositions are true to fact, then the reason for the sudden change of heart by the state department and the "press," which puzzles so much the American aviators in Morocco and also, perhaps, a great many citizens of the United States, becomes quite clear.

THE activity of the American aviators became embarrassing to the House of Morgan seeking "peace" in Morocco and, consequently, to its state department in Washington. As "good American citizens" the aviators should not grumble. The "interests of their nation" demand that they cease their activity, and they must submit, even if their prestige is to suffer. The state department should have whispered this beforehand into their ears.

If our judgment of the situation is correct, and, indeed, there is some good basis for it, then we may expect that "peace" will soon come to the troubled Morocco. The House of Morgan needs only to wink. This is a favorable moment. The French delegation is here to settle the question

of French loans. The fate of France is in the hands of the House of Morgan. Without its support the franc would tumble, and state bankruptcy would follow. A little pressure—and the Moroccan war will end. The action of the state department would indicate that this is the policy of the American imperialism, and events will show whether this is the case.

BUT were it so, what carries this "peace" in store for the Moroccans? Instead of the "efficient, progressive and benevolent"—(benevolent indeed!) French administration, there appears upon the scene a more "efficient," a more "progressive" and a great deal more "benevolent" factor—the American imperialism, taking hold of the precious resources of the land of Rif. American imperialism needs and covets the mineral resources of Morocco, its zinc, and copper, and iron. It will fight for their possession just as Germany fought. With the coming of the British-American syndicate into Morocco, the Moroccans face a new and more powerful enemy than the French imperialism. They face the American imperialism with its all-powerful industry, its unlimited supply of gold, its dreadnaughts and air fleets, and its enormous man power. In the future American marines and soldiers will, undoubtedly, try to accomplish the task which baffles now the French war machine. For the Moroccans, as for all other oppressed peoples in their fight for freedom, there is only one way of successfully opposing the array of imperialist forces—to join hands with the revolutionary movement of the workers throughout the world. Just as now they find their best allies in the French Communists, at the time when French imperialism attacks them, so in the future it will find their best allies in the American Communist Party when the American imperialism will attack them.

Long live the union of oppressed peoples with the revolutionary workers of the world.

# How Lenin Lived Abroad

By N. Krupskaya

Much is written about Vladimir Ilyich. In these reminiscences, V. I. is frequently represented as an ascetic, a virtuous philistine, a pater familias. This is a distortion. He was not like that. He was a human being who understood everything that was human. He loved life in all its aspects and drank deeply of the cup of life.

Our life is being described as full of privations. This is not true. We never knew what it is not to be able to buy bread. Is that how many of our emigre comrades lived? Some of them were two years at a stretch without any earnings, neither did they receive money from Russia, they starved in the literal sense of the word. We never went thru anything of the kind.

**Lenin Lived Simply.**  
We lived very simply, it is true. But does happiness really consist in eating well and living luxuriously? V. I. knew how to make the most of life and its joys. He loved nature. Not to mention Siberia, even in the countries where we lived as emigres we always went out of town to fill our lungs with pure country air. We generally covered great distances, and returned home intoxicated with air, exercise, and impressions.

Our mode of life was very different from that of the other emigres. These people loved endless talks, gossiping at the tea-table, surrounded by clouds of tobacco smoke. V. I. got very soon tired of such gossiping, and always managed to slip away and go for a walk. I well remember the first year of our life in exile. Once in Munich, we invited Martov and Anna Ilyinshna to accompany us on our walk, as we wanted to show them a very favorite spot of ours—the wild banks of the Isar which could only be reached thru a thicket of shrubs.

The two were so tired after half an hour's walk, that they began to grumble. We therefore took them post haste across the water in a boat into the cultured part of the town, and proceeded just we two alone to "our" spot. Even in London we managed to take refuge with nature, and it is not an easy matter to get away from this smoky and foggy monster, especially if one does not want to spend more than three-halfpence in omnibus fares.

Later on, in Switzerland, when we became the lucky possessors of bicycles, we were able to extend our outings considerably. I well remember how once in London Vera Ivanovna Zaslutch said indignantly to a comrade, who, taking it for granted that Ilyich does nothing but sit and read in the British Museum, was surprised at seeing him making preparation to go for a walk: "But he is passionately fond of nature." And I also remember that I thought at the time: "How true this is."

**Studied Workers' Lives.**  
Ilyich also loved to study customs and conditions of life. Wherever we two would take up our abode, be it in Munich, London or Paris, he loved to study the notices as to various socialist meetings in the suburbs, in small cafes, in English churches.

He wanted to see how German, British and French workers lived. He wanted to hear them speak their thoughts, and about their life, not at

big meetings, but in the circle of intimate friends. We attended all kinds of election meetings in Paris. We were better acquainted with the customs and life of the workers of the country in which we stayed, than emigres generally are.

I remember the time in Paris when we had a passion for French revolutionary chansonsettes. V. I. made the acquaintance of Monteguste, the very talented author and professor of revolutionary chansonsettes. The son of a communist, Monteguste, was the favorite of the working class quarters. At one time, Ilyich liked to hum his song: "We greet you, soldiers of the 17th regiment"—this song was addressed to the French soldiers who had refused to shoot on strikers.

Ilyich was also very fond of Monteguste's song which ridiculed the socialist deputies elected by the backward peasantry, who for 15,000 francs (the salary of a deputy), were selling the people's freedom in parliament. We began to visit theatres. Ilyich hunted up advertisements about theatrical performances in the suburbs of Paris where Monteguste figured on the program. With the help of a plan of Paris we found our way to the outlying suburbs. We watched, together with the working class audience the piece which was generally some sentimental and rather improper nonsense, with which the French bourgeoisie is wont to amuse the workers.

After the play it was the turn of Monteguste. The workers greeted his appearance with frantic applause, and he, dressed in the jacket of a working man with a kerchief tied around his neck, quite in the French workingman's style, sang to them topical songs, ridiculed the bourgeoisie, sang about the hard lot of the workers and about working class solidarity. The working class crowds in the Paris suburbs react very quickly to everything; the sight of a lady in a fashionable tall hat was enough to set the whole theatre agog.

**Socialist Out For Votes**

They get easily excited by the subject of the piece "You scoundrel", shouted a working man to the actor who played the role of the landlord, who made indecent advances to a young and pretty lodger. Ilyich liked to feel himself one with this working class crowd. Monteguste appeared once at one of our Russian social evenings, and he and Ilyich sat and talked until the small hours of the morning about the coming world revolution. The son of a Communist and the Russian Bolshevik had each of them his own ideas about this revolution. During the war Monteguste began to write patriotic songs.

There was also a time when he had the passion for election meetings to which the workers brought their children, for there was no one to look after them at home. We listened to the speakers trying to find out what it was which electrified the audience and watched with pleasure the athletic figure of a blacksmith who could not take his eyes off the face of the speaker, and his little son was just as interested as his father.

We listened to a socialist deputy of the chamber when he addressed a working class audience, and then we went to hear him at a meeting of the intelligentsia, and we saw how different was this orator's tone and

colourless address to the bourgeois audience from his impassioned exposition of great ideas which had electrified the working class audience. You see, he was out for votes. On our way home Ilyich humed Monteguste's chansonsette about the socialist deputy.

**Studied All Phases Of Life.**

In London, we went to Hyde Park to listen to the open-air speakers. One would speak of God, another about garden cities. We visited Whitechapel, the Jewish quarter of London, and got there into touch with the Russian sailors and poor Jews, and we listened to their songs which were full of sorrow and despair.

We went to a circle where a young socialist was speaking about municipal socialism and an old member of the party, who on the previous day had officiated in the capacity of a socialist clergyman, at a service in the "Seven Sisters" Socialist church, was explaining to the audience that the exodus of the Jews from Egypt is to be considered as the prototype of the exodus of the workers from imperialist capitalism into the realm of socialism, and was accusing the young lecturer of opportunism.

To be able to observe life and human existence in all its shapes and forms, to find in it something which responds to one's own feeling and experiences,—is not this equivalent to enjoying life, and is an ascetic capable of this?

**Relation To Plekhanov.**

Vladimir Ilyich was fond of children. He did not have on his table an array of photographs of those whom he loved, as someone wrote not so long ago. But he loved people passionately, for instance Plekhanov. The latter played an important role in the development of V. I., he helped him to get on to the right revolutionary path, and therefore, for a long time for him Plekhanov had a halo round his head. The smallest disagreement with Plekhanov was extremely painful to him. Even after the split he followed very carefully everything Plekhanov said.

With what joy he repeated Plekhanov's words: "I do not want to die an opportunist." Even in 1914 when war broke out Vladimir Ilyich was very excited when he was preparing to speak against the war at the meeting in Lausanne where Plekhanov was also to speak: "Can it be that he will fall to understand"—Vladimir Ilyich said. In P. N. Lepeshinsky's reminiscences there is one very incongruous statement. Lepeshinsky says that Vladimir Ilyich said to him once: "Plekhanov is dead, but I am alive." He could not have said such a thing. There must have been some intonation, some meaning which P. N. failed to catch. Never did Vladimir Ilyich compare himself to Plekhanov in this way.

Young comrades who study the history of the party do not probably actually realize what the split with the mensheviks really meant.

Vladimir Ilyich was not only devoted to Plekhanov, he also loved Zaslutch and Axelrod. "Well you are going to meet Vera Ivanovna, she is a person of crystalline purity"—said Vladimir Ilyich to me on the first evening of my arrival to Munich. For a long time too he regarded Axelrod through rose-colored spectacles. A little while before his death he

asked me about Axelrod. He pointed to his name in the newspaper and said:—"What?" He begged me to ask Kamenov about him on the telephone and listened very attentively to the account given. When I told him about A. M. Kalmykova and he asked me again—"What?", I understood that he was asking about Portressov. I told him what I knew and asked: "Could I find out more about him?" He shook his head to say no. "There is a rumor that Markoff is also dying," said Vladimir Ilyich a little while before he lost the power of speech, and there was something tender and soft in his words.

**Lenin's Political Honesty**

But even the greatest attachment to people never influenced the political attitude of Vladimir Ilyich. In spite of his great love for Plekhanov and Markoff, he broke with them politically, (if one breaks with a person politically, one breaks with his or her also personally, and it could not be otherwise when one's whole life is bound up with the political struggle,) as soon as the cause demanded it.

But personal attachment to people caused Vladimir Ilyich great suffering whenever such splits were necessary. I well remember how miserable Vladimir Ilyich felt when it became evident at the 2nd Congress that severance from Axelrod, Zaslutch, Martoff and others was inevitable. If he had not been so passionately attached to people, he would not have broken down so soon. Political honesty, in the true and deep sense of this word, when it is a question of political judgment and actions. Not everyone has this capacity, and those who have frequently pay a high price for it.

**Interest In Arrivals From Russia.**

Vladimir Ilyich was always interested in people and was even enthusiastic about them. As soon as he espied something interesting in someone, he would, so to speak, take possession of that person. I well remember his two weeks' "romance" with Natanson, who struck him as a remarkable organizer. His whole talk was about Natanson. V. I. was particularly interested in all new arrivals from Russia. And it generally happened that under the influence of his questions, and spellbound by his character, these people unknown to themselves showed him the best side of their nature—his own self, which found its reflex in their attitude to their work and the manner in which they approached it.

Unwittingly, they idealized their work when they were speaking about it to Vladimir Ilyich. Ilyich could be quite carried away by people and also by his work. Both these things were intertwined, and this made his life very full, very intensive and rich in impressions. He became imbued with the life around him, with all its com-

plications and many-sidedness. Of such stuff ascetics are not made.

With his views on life and people and his keen, almost passionate interest in everything, Ilyich could still less be the virtuous lower-middle class person, depicted by some of his biographers: the exemplary pater familias surrounded by wife and children, an array of family portraits on his table, wrapped in a quilted dressing gown with a book in his hand, a purring kitten on his lap and around him luxurious furniture and comfort in which he rests from his public activity. Via, dimir Ilyich's every step and every move is subjected, so to speak, thru the lens of some sort of philistine sentimentality. It would be as well to write a little less on this subject.

**Refused to Pry Into Private Lives.**

V. I. had the greatest contempt for all gossip and interference with the private life of others. We considered such interference inadmissible. When we lived in exile Vladimir Ilyich spoke frequently on this subject. He spoke of the necessity to steer clear of all kind of "exile scandal" which generally results from gossiping, idle inquisitiveness and prying into other people's hearts and minds. This kind of thing is the essence of everything that is mean and petty-bourgeois.

In 1902 in London Vladimir Ilyich had a serious disagreement with some members of the editorial board of the "Iskra," who wanted to pass judgment on a comrade for his alleged misdemeanor whilst in exile. The investigation of the affair implied naturally the coarsest interference with the private life of this comrade. Vladimir Ilyich protested against this most energetically. He refused to take any part in this abomination, as he called it. He was subsequently accused of lack of delicacy.

It seems to me that the refusal to pry into the mind and heart of another person is a proof of real delicacy.

**Need New Building Trades Head.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—"My election as president of the Brotherhood of Painters means that the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor must select another man as its president," Geo. F. Hedrick, head of the department, told the Federated Press on the eve of his departure for Atlantic City to open the convention of the department.

He offered no suggestion as to who would probably take the vacant post. The delegates will make the selection October 2 or 3.

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

## All Eyes Upon the Soviet Union



Groups of foreign teachers are at present visiting Soviet Russia studying the Soviet school system. From left to right: Eyalist Wanters, secretary of the Belgian group; Auslander, secretary of the German group; Emile Dufur, secretary of the French group; Fritz Schmidt, German teacher; Dushele, Belgian teacher, and Professor Kruger.

## Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

The Chicago membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party Local Chicago, called to discuss the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, will be held WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925, 8 p. m., at NORTHWEST HALL, North and Western Aves. All party members must attend. Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and M. Abern.