

"The Workers of the World Hold the World's Future in Their Hands"---Purcell

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U. S. ADMIRAL TALKS PEACE TO CHINESE

But His Pacifism Reveals Morgan Menace

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 7.—Agents of American imperialism are making plain to representatives of other powers on the eve of the judicial investigation into the Shanghai rioting of last May, their determination to continue an independent policy in relation to China.

Justice Finlay Johnson, representing the United States government, has serious differences of opinion with the British and Japanese judges and is reported to be very skeptical of the "constructive results" of the inquiry. He feels that America should not have agreed to participate owing to the possible adverse effect of Chinese opinion on American interests. This attitude is the logical result of the whole American orientation toward China as enunciated in the famous "open door" policy formulated in the interest of the Morgan banking combine, which insists upon its activities in this part of the world being unhampered by any pact with other powers.

Imperialism Disguised as Pacifism.
A dinner given in honor of his departure was the occasion for Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, commander of the United States Yangtze patrol to glorify American imperialism with pacific phrases. In a speech on that occasion he asserted that the purpose of the American navy in Pacific waters was to protect American citizens and property and after a specific instance in which American citizens were endangered had subsidized, American naval forces must return to their ships and could no longer be used for police duty on shore.

Shows Mailed Fist.
Altho McVay and Admiral Thomas Washington are to return to the United States, the naval detachment will remain in Chinese waters to be ready for action in case American property is again endangered.

The admiral in severe criticism of those participating in the international settlement for their failure to provide sufficient police protection and insisted that it was necessary to make immediate plans to strengthen the forces of suppression "owing to the inability of the United States in the future to interfere in civil disturbances arising from economic conditions." Thus, while Justice Johnson is wary of the advisability of joining the British and Japanese imperialists in fixing the blame for the Shanghai riots, Admiral McVay denounces other representatives of the powers for failure to create a strike-breaking agency powerful enough to crush any future moves on the part of the Chinese masses against the foreign exploiters of labor.

FALL OF FRANC BRINGS MORGAN TO THE RESCUE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Oct. 7.—The alarming decline of the franc, following failure of the debt negotiations in Washington, has caused the French government to take steps in an effort to check it.

The finance ministry will avail itself of funds from the Morgan loan as a means of retarding the fall of the franc. It is plain to experts on finance that in spite of M. Caillaux's much heralded reputation as a financial wizard, he can do nothing but accept aid from Morgan in order to stabilize, even temporarily, the franc. The use of the money placed at the disposal of the government by Morgan means the further ascendancy of finance capital in European affairs and presages the time when France will be a vassal of the U. S.

BANKS DEMAND FRANCE CANCEL INTERNAL DEBT

Meanwhile the government of France is making a feeble gesture against the fall of the franc by selecting a commission to investigate the activities of speculators with a view to restraining them. If the fall continues, however, there will be no need to restrain them, as speculators do not gamble on a permanently falling market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Premier Caillaux was forced to leave America without any assurances that the loan he sought in Wall Street will be granted. The American bankers fear to grant such a loan, as France has an internal debt of 300,000,000,000 francs on which she must pay interest annually. The French government faces an annual debt of 16,000,000,000 francs.

The New York bankers realize that France will not be able to meet the interest payment to her own banking class, let alone pay American bankers for their investments. The American bankers suggested that France cancel three-fifths of her internal debt as one of the terms on which they would grant the \$400,000,000 loan to the imperialist power of France.

Fall of Caillaux Cabinet.
To repudiate three-fifths of the internal loan means the fall of the Caillaux cabinet and any other cabinet that might attempt such a move in capitalist ruled France. Wall Street insisted that France must show her ability to pay before they will grant her the much-wanted loan.

England Sore.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—England is much displeased over the turn of events in the Franco-American debt negotiations. The granting of a moratorium to France for five years does not coincide with her plans. She also feels that the terms were much too lenient on the French.

W. VA. JUDGE JAILS PICKETS WITHOUT TRIAL

Denies Counsel; Charge Board at Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker)
FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Too poor to hire legal counsel for their defense, fifty-three union miners began pleading their own cases in the Marion county circuit court here today, when Judge Winfield Scott Meredith refused to appoint counsel for their defense because the expense of such counsel would have to be borne by the county.

Have Heard of Constitution.
The miners are charged by this same judge with having violated an injunction he issued against picketing the mines. They claim that their rights under the constitution permit them to picket and their action conforms with the interpretation of "legal picketing" made recently by Governor Howard M. Gore of West Virginia.

A Compulsory Boarding House.
Some months ago, this same judge charged 60 cents a day for room and board in jail to striking miners he sent to jail for similar picketing contrary to his injunctions.

When the pickets appeared without counsel, Judge Meredith became indignant, saying he believed their action was concerted, but that orders of the court must be obeyed and if he found it necessary he would use all the forces of the state to stop the strikers from picketing and uphold his injunction. The miners made a threat to fill the jails of Northern West Virginia.

FASCISTS AND BOSSES AGREE TO OUTLAW ALL BUT FASCIST UNIONS

ROME, Oct. 6.—An agreement, tantamount to giving fascism a monopoly over labor, was reached today between the Italian industrialists' association and the fascist party.

The agreement provides that the industrialists' association recognizes the fascist labor organizations as the exclusive representatives of the working class. Future negotiations between the working class and the industrialists will be conducted with fascist labor organizations. This outlaws all other union bodies, including even the socialist and catholic unions.

American Imperialist Interests Lay Hands of Conquest on Brazil

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Dr. Jose Mattoso Sampaio Correa, the head of the Brazilian delegation to the interparliamentary union and influential member of the Brazilian senate, in an interview here gave fulsome praise to the American naval mission in Brazil, which he declared, had "done wonders" in reorganizing and systematizing the Brazilian navy and training the personnel.

A. A. Purcell, Chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions.



"I am Proud of the Genius My Class Has Displayed in Russia."—Purcell to A. F. of L. delegates.

BRITISH FASCISTI OPENLY JOIN POLICE FORCE TO AID SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Oct. 7.—Emulating their Italian prototypes, three thousand British fascisti, operating in the vicinity of Liverpool, announce that they are joining the police force as special constables, "to serve in times of emergency." The anticipated "emergency" is taken to mean a Communist uprising, which the ruling class has been conjuring up for the past few months.

The British fascist parade in black shirts, and indulge in fantastic patriotic maneuvers, but thus far have not been taken very seriously. But their latest move which will give them police powers is indicative of the fact that the ruling class of Great Britain has decided to finance them and has handed down orders to the police to admit them in an official form.

Drill at Police Stations.
The Liverpool police in a declaration asserted that all fascisti who volunteered would be enrolled as special constabulary. Fascist spokesmen say they will maintain their identity as a special unit of the police force, with their own officers in command. Large numbers will henceforth be on duty at police stations day and night and their drills will be held at the police stations.

This action followed the declaration of the bombastic home secretary, William Joynson Hicks, that all "loyal Britons should join an organization for the maintenance of supplies." This is interpreted to mean that the government is officially behind the fascist movement and is preparing for a reign of violence against labor in the coming struggles in the spring.

PURCELL, IN MASTERFUL SPEECH URGES WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY BEFORE LABOR FEDERATION MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH. (Special to The Daily Worker)

STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—American labor today heard the call for world trade union unity and the demand for friendly relations with the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics from the lips of A. A. Purcell, a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress.

It was the first time that such a message had been brought across the Atlantic by a spokesman of European labor. It was in sharp contrast with the red-baiting speech by Fritz Tarnow of the German delegation, who had not a friendly word to say for Soviet Russia, nor a sincere word to utter to promote the international solidarity of labor.

FRANCO-GERMAN DEADLOCK AT 'PEACE' CONFAB

Stresemann Gives Assurances to Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The security pact conference has reached a deadlock on the question of the eastern frontiers of Germany. Like the various conferences that have gone before and have broken upon the irreconcilable contradictions between the capitalist nations, the present conference finds itself confronted with obstacles it cannot overcome, despite the fact that the leaders of the various groups continue to exclude optimism.

In the German thesis, presented by Foreign Minister Stresemann, the demand is made that the eastern pacts become a matter for negotiation. This is interpreted by Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, to mean reservation of the right to reconsider and alter Germany's eastern frontiers at some future time.

Want to Stop Discussion
Briand, in a long speech, traced the history of the negotiations and concluded that the existing treaties be respected and not considered as topics of discussion at the conference. In a belligerent attitude he held that Germany accepted the Locarno conference on that basis and no other.

The French foreign minister was supported in his stand by Emil Vandervelde, Belgian foreign minister, and one of the luminaries of the Second (Socialist) International. Sig. Scialoja, of the Italian foreign office and Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, also supported the stand of Briand. This combination is surely a sight for the gods—Briand, renegade syndicalist and now lackey of French imperialism; Vandervelde, king's minister and hero of the socialist international; Scialoja, fascist emissary of Mussolini, and the British tory, Austen Chamberlain—working as a unit to silence discussion of the question of German frontiers.

The German delegation seemed quite depressed over the turn of affairs and would not discuss the detail of the occurrences of the session beyond stating that Germany and France are in a deadlock over that question.

Complications, Over Rhine
A further conflict between German and French policy arose over the question of the proposed Rhine pact. The French insist that in no way shall the pact interfere with the right to take penalties from the Germans in case of default or breach of the treaty of Versailles. The German delegation concedes the right, but insists that France should not be the sole judge as to what constitutes breach or default, contending that in the future such cases be submitted to arbitration.

Russia at Teheran Fair.
TIFLIS—(By Mail)—The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is taking part in the Persian agricultural exhibition which was opened on Sept. 15 in Teheran. Soviet exhibits are of agricultural machinery.

Appeals for Trade Union Unity.
"I have been in Manchester and London, in Amsterdam, in Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Vienna. I have visited these places as a workman and as a representative of our trade union and labor organizations. I have been brought into contact with labor union officials and leaders of all kinds, and with organized workers. I have spoken at countless conferences and meetings, marched in processions, participated in demonstrations. I have felt the pulse of our great movement; heard, as it were, the beating of the mighty heart of the toiling millions, and in London, Berlin, Moscow and Vienna, and in many other towns and cities, I have watched the serried ranks of the hosts of labor go marching past. It is impossible for me to convey to you the surge and thrill of it all—to give you any idea of the sweep and passion and power of it all.

FULL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION IN THE DAILY WORKER! SUBSCRIBE OR RENEW NOW!

PURCELL, IN MASTERFUL SPEECH URGES WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY BEFORE LABOR FEDERATION MEET

(Continued from page 1)
join with us in this great confraternity of labor.

"Just as the governmental representatives of the United States are in practically every country of the world giving effect to the policy of your government; just as the powerful American trusts and combines have representatives and agents in every country of the world, advancing their interests, so must American labor be in a position, also, to safeguard its interests internationally.

Isolation a Mistaken Policy
"I tell you that the policy of isolation is a mistaken one. You cannot afford to think only in terms of the United States, or the Americans. The Monroe doctrine no longer holds good for your government as its imperial policy in the Philippines, in China and elsewhere demonstrates. And it no longer holds good for your capitalists. It can no longer hold good for you.

"Circumstances, the development of capitalism, the establishment of great industrial fabrics in Asia, Africa and Australia, necessarily compels you to take a world view and to act from a world standpoint.

"It is a fundamental urge, an insistent impulse, of capitalism to go to those places where labor is cheap and where the raw materials are immediately available. Capitalism, the trusts and combines, businessmen generally, know no frontiers.

Must Face Colonial Problems
"The capitalists are now concerned about maintaining race purity or the conservation of jobs for the workers of any particular country. They are merely concerned about profits. Your American capitalist is not concerned whether his factory be in San Francisco or Tokio, so long as he can make the most of it. If these foreign workers working for very low wages, receiving cents where you would be receiving dollars, are working in a Tokio factory or a Shanghai factory, or a Bombay or Calcutta factory, they are none the less competitors to the wage earners of this country, just as if they had been working in San Francisco, Chicago, or New York.

"I want you to let that fact sink deeply into your minds, and to reflect upon it in relation to the enormous development of industrialism in Japan, India, China, South Africa and the other parts of the world where there are infinite reserves of poor workers—workers of the brown, yellow and black races—eager and willing to be drawn into the industrial vortex.

"What will the wage earners of America do to maintain their wage and living standard? What will they do by pursuing a policy of isolation, shutting themselves off from the world as though the world did not exist?

Must Aid Exploited Races
"And here I want to say that the world is a battleground of conflicting industrialisms. America aspires to obtain the world market for her goods. Britain aspires to obtain the world market for her goods. Japan, Germany, France, all the capitalist countries do the same, and the world market is woefully circumscribed, restricted. As things are, the tendency must inevitably be for the world market to go to those countries where the raw materials are at hand, labor is underpaid, and the costs of production are low. And I say further, that the only hope for the future of American labor, and indeed the world's white race, is for the trade union movement, internationally, to raise the status of the workers in Asia and Africa, to assist them with trade union organization so that they may build up their own trade union organization, and thru that means secure higher rates of pay and better working and living conditions. We, all the workers of Europe and the western world, will go down unless we help them to come up. The only way we can help them up is to assist them with our movement, united in one powerful trade union international.

"Nor is that all. We must now realize that the economy of the world is so highly developed, so technically efficient, and so extensive, that infinite more can be produced than consumed under capitalism. In Britain we have 12 per cent of our workers permanently unemployed, and our experts tell us that unemployment must grow increasingly.

Is Proud of Russia
"I have been in Russia. There I have seen the workers assuming vast responsibilities and duties, carrying thru the reorganization of society under frightful difficulties. As a workman I am proud of the genius for organization and the essential grip of things which my class in Russia has displayed. Just as your president sent that warm and helpful letter on behalf of the Chinese workers, demonstrating thereby a desire to help those Chinese workers in their difficulties, so I want you to approach the question of relations with the workers of Russia.

"Let the same generous spirit prevail. The times we live in are too big, too fraught with fate, to permit of little prejudices barring the way to human relationship. Russia is a very

big place—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. It is an enormous factor in the world a tremendously powerful factor in the life of the world. Just recently, I read in the press that a great business concession, amounting to millions of dollars, was granted by the Russian government to one of your leading firms. Many American capitalists and financiers have been to Russia, endeavoring to fix up business deals. There is illimitable potential wealth in Russia.

"The soil of Russia is rich, the mineral resources of Russia are enormous (the timber, flax, hides and raw materials of Russia generally are plentiful. Given a few good harvest years and Russia will become one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

Must Not Fear New Ideas

"I say that you, workers of America, have got to learn from Russia. We must not be afraid of new ideas. It has often struck me that while the Americans have been the most advanced—the most receptive—in ideas concerning mechanical invention and business organization, they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas. I do hope that from now on, the organized workers of America will establish the closest fraternal relations with the organized workers of Russia. Just as the general council of the Trades Union Congress, representative of the whole trade union movement of Britain, has sent delegations to Russia, so I hope and trust the American Federation of Labor will do the same. Do not be afraid of being called names.

"Once again, I say, let our comradeship and brotherhood be a real and lasting thing.

"The workers of the world hold the future in their hands."

Last midnight was the final hour for the introduction of resolutions, the limit of time having been fixed for the second day of the convention, after which resolutions can only be put in thru unanimous consent. Progressive resolutions were put in on the subjects of the organization of the unorganized, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the organization of Negro workers, the recognition of Soviet Russia, the labor party, world trade union unity, class collaboration and amalgamation. The delegation of the Cap Makers' Union introduced a resolution attacking citizen's military training camps.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 7.—Purcell was the first fraternal delegate to be presented today to the convention. President Green telling of his work in the British and European labor movement related how he was head of the Furniture Workers' association, member of the general council of British Trade Union Congress, of which he was president last year, of his being elected to parliament on labor party ticket from a coal miners' constituency, and of his presidency of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Purcell began by declaring that diversity of opinion was sign of good health. "If there was no difference of opinion that would be the end of us," said Purcell. But for the most part the delegates heard Purcell thru in complete silence. A little applause greeted his moderate plea for world trade union unity. But all references to Russia were received with deathly silence.

Green Attacks Left Wing.
President Green seized the opportunity in reply to make broadside attack against American Communist Party. The Trade Union Educational League, and especially against the Red International of Labor Unions, making no mention of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

"The Trade Union Educational League seeks to substitute for our philosophy the principles of Communism," declares Green. "We ask our visitor from England to take back to the Russian International the message that we will never affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy."

President Green also referred to the fact that "some delegate who feels that the doctrines of Moscow are better than the philosophy of Gompers has introduced resolutions that would come up later." Green asked that Purcell remain in the convention until these resolutions came up to witness the registration of opinion by the delegates of these subjects.

As to the British situation Green also declared that he did not know whether he should recognize the decisions of Scarborough or of Liver-

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CITY A SCENE OF SLAVERY ILLUSTRATING WEAKNESS OF AMERICAN UNIONS

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 7.—The famous Atlantic City boardwalk that runs past Steeplechase Pier where the American Federation of Labor holds its 45th annual convention has a unique system of transportation that harks back to ancient times when men took the place of horses in hauling passengers. If a boardwalk traveler's legs grow weary the only vehicles available are chairs pushed by patient human beings.

Directly across from convention pier is what might be called a carban for the chairs and here delegates can hear the story of how tough it is to work for the Skill company that controls most of the chairs on the walk.

"Dividing Up."
No wages are paid, a tired chair pusher explained, only a commission and tips. The company gets a dollar an hour from the patrons—one dollar for the two persons that make the standard load. Capital splits this purse with labor, labor taking the loser's end of 20 cents—and such tips as are gathered.

Where three persons ride the company gets \$1.25 an hour and labor 25 cents, five cents more for bending the back lower and shoving harder. Hours are a maximum of from 8 a. m. till one the next morning, but actually few work that long. It is humanly impossible to keep such a working day going steadily.

Workers' Poverty Easily Seen.
Chairs were in great demand during the bankers' convention and sharp contrasts appeared with portly and expensively tailored forms in the seats and a ragged Negro pusher behind. The chair pushers bear the stamp of their poverty. No natty uniforms, such as might be expected on this smart thoroughfare, are furnished by the company, the pushers wearing such clothes as they have.

Taxicabs are not allowed on the boardwalk and labor men thus are allowed a vacation from the eye sore of the Yellows all over the rest of the town. The Yellow men work 12 hours a day and are not organized. "The company won't permit it," a driver told the Federated Press re-

porter when interviewed on the curb. A small independent union has members in the independent cabs and each of the latter hacks—that are organized—displays a card of greeting to the A. F. of L.

DuPont's Dynamite Exhibit.
Diagonally across from convention pier the luxurious exhibition rooms of the DuPont chemical products fronts the boardwalk and gives a vivid impression of the amazing development of this industry since the war put the ball and chain on German chemicals. The DuPont display at Atlantic City is richer and more varied than the one they gave at the recent chemical exposition in New York.

There are literally thousands of chemical products; explosives of all kinds, dyes, artificial silk, artificial leather, tortoise shell and ivory imitations; toilet articles, automobile varnishes, and so forth. All produced on the open shop plan.

No Lucky Strike for Craftsmen.
Two hundred yards down the line is a demonstration room where Lucky Strike cigarettes are turned out by the hundreds of thousands with the same machinery used in the factory. Youths and girls tend the machines. The machine displaced the old fashioned tobaccoist craftsmen with the hand operations. The human hand does not touch the tobacco from the time it falls into the hoppers till it comes out as a finished "tailor made."

Representatives of France and Germany Deadlock Conference
(Continued from page 1)
The French insist that there can be no question of bargaining away treaty rights.

Revive Belgian Neutrality
The request of Stresemann to know the future status of the Franco-Belgian treaty and military alliance with relation to the Rhine pact brought to light the intention to revive the old 1839 treaty guaranteeing Belgium neutrality, which the Germans are charged with regarding as a "scrap of paper" at the outbreak of the world war in 1914.

Tells of Fascism.
While making no criticism of Communists, Smith urged constitutional action at the ballot box, but explained how the British-fascist movement was growing up planning to use force to keep the workers in submission thru the suppression of their struggles.

Stresemann Reassures Russia
Out of the maze of diplomatic intrigue that is going on, officially and unofficially, but one thing stands out clearly at this time and that is the new assurances of Germany to Russia that no pact will be signed calling for military aggression against Russia and that under no conditions will Germany accept the proposal that France act as guarantor of eastern frontiers.

ENGDAHL TO TELL PHILADELPHIA WORKERS HOW "FAT BOYS" TIED WORKERS TO BOSSES' APRONSTRINGS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—The workers of Philadelphia will be able to hear of how the "fat boys" of the American Federation of Labor have tied down the American workers to the boss' apron strings by endorsing the Infamous Dawes plan, at a mass meeting to be held at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., Sunday evening, October 11, at 8 o'clock.

No Class Documents of Labor in Sight at This Year's A. F. of L. Meeting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Today, a flood of fervid patriotism sweeps thru the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as if LaFollette were launching another "Back to '76!" campaign.

Turning their backs on the future the officials spellbind about "revitalizing the U. S. constitution and the declaration of independence," reaching a climax in President Green's excited utterance "We love our country! We love our flag! We love our government! We love its institutions!" Such love hath no labor official ever shown for the capitalist state that enslaves the working class for which he is supposed to speak.

It is a coincidence that while the delegates were thus heaving their bosoms in star spangled banner protestations, that extracts from numerous letters of George Washington were being published showing just what kind of a man the "father of his country" happened to have been.

For instance, the man who is supposed to have laid the basis of American institutions, thru leading the armies of the colonies victorious against Great Britain, is revealed as a shoddy aristocrat, not only as a distiller of whiskey, but also as a seller of it, while those who talk of humane warfare today, may learn that Washington was trying to make killing respectable even 150 years ago.

Washington was an aristocrat; some claim the richest man of his time. Slaveholder and lord of vast estates, which it is shown he secured thru questionable and sharp methods, he did not like to see his women folk marry "beneath their station." A Mr. Parks, in the "mason trade," was considered unfit to wed into the Washington family, altho he placed his fortune at \$15,000. The value of money at the time may be judged from the fact that even a Washington talked about paying only \$2 weekly for the "schooling, board, lodging and washing" of the son of a friend, whom he advised to go to school at Andover, Mass. If a man with \$15,000 under these circumstances stood beneath the contempt of George Washington, it may well be judged how far below him he considered the ordinary workers of the time, many of whom were enslaved almost to the same extent as their black brothers.

Usually when one charges in the open that Washington was a common drunkard, a call is sent in for the police wagon. But the New York Times publishes a letter showing how Washington haggled over the purchase of 500 barrels of corn for his whiskey distillery, and then how he haggled again in the sale of the finished whiskey product, since it is evident that he could not drink it all himself. So successful was Washington's whiskey business that he increased the output of his distillery from time to time.

Washington's efforts at humanizing war were revealed in a letter he wrote to the British general, Lord Cornwallis, from Camp Middlebrook June 2, 1777, in which he signs himself as, "Your Lordship's Most Obedient Servant," declaring, "It is with infinite regret I am again compelled to remonstrate against that spirit of wanton cruelty that has in several instances influenced the conduct of your soldiery."

The incident arose over the killing of an officer, not over a private soldier, and Washington's appeal showed that he felt himself pretty close to the British aristocracy that he was supposed to be warring against most bitterly.

Washington made the fight of his day for his class against the British overseas government that had not yet learned to govern its colonies as cleverly as it does today. Washington's class was made up of the great landlords, the merchants and professional class of his day. Out of this ruling class of the 18th century has grown the capitalist ruling class of today, the 20th century. Washington and Hancock and Jefferson and all the rest wrote the declaration of independence and the constitution to promote their class interests, and the capitalist class of today has appropriated those documents to protect their class interests.

This the working class of the United States will learn, if the officials of the American Federation of Labor never do. The workers will then begin writing class documents of their own, upon which to build their future class struggles and class hopes. There are no such class documents in sight at this convention of the A. F. of L.

British Fascisti Join Police to Suppress Strikers, Communists

(Continued from page 1)

seriously to challenge this new menace that, under governmental sanction, is likely to assume menacing proportions. Already fascist groups in Manchester are preparing to follow the lead of the Liverpool movement into the ranks of the police force.

Hicks Again Assails Communists.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—For the second time this week, Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary, assailed the Communists. In an address in Liverpool last night he asserted: "The destruction of the Communist menace in England is a matter of life and death."

Lord Derby, who presided, declared that widespread efforts are now being made to "Russianize England."

"The Communist Party may be small in England," he said, "but it is powerful and is definitely allied with Russia. Men like Saklatvala, Harry Pollitt, Purcell and Gallacher receive their orders from Zinoviev."

The Liverpool conservatives were properly impressed with these solemn warnings, from Sir Hicks, who, next to Ramsay MacDonald has become the principal red-baiter in the British Isles.

BESTIAL ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT FEARFUL OF TCHITCHERIN VISIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUKHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 6.—The proposal of Count Skrzynecki, Polish foreign minister, to go to Moscow to pay a return visit to Commissar of Foreign Affairs Tchitcherine, who stopped in Warsaw on his way to Berlin, has aroused serious apprehension on the part of the official governmental clique in Bukharest. After the world war, under the domination of France, the Polish and Roumanian governments signed a joint "defensive military alliance" to be used against Soviet Russia.

Recent developments on the field of international diplomacy have caused Poland to move toward agreement with Russia, without consulting Roumania. The Bukharest government wants to know the meaning of these visits and wonders if it is being left out in the cold.

As far as the Roumanian government is concerned the Soviet government has made it quite plain that it will have nothing to do with it while the ferocious oppression of Bessarabia continues. It is the contention of the Soviet government that Roumania has no right to rule over Bessarabia.

This rule has been maintained by the most appalling excesses of violence, resulting in the bestial slaughter of 2,000 peasants a year ago and at this time trials of 800 peasants are going on for their taking part in an uprising against the tyranny of the Roumanian vassals of French imperialism.

MELLON OPPOSES ALL TAXES THAT AFFECT BIG BIZ

Wants to Cut Down on Surtax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has been invited to appear before sessions of the house ways and means committee which meets October 19, to present his ideas on the 1925 revenue act.

Mellon recommends repeal of the publicity clause of the revenue act, abolition of the federal inheritance tax, repeal of the gift taxes, legislation to curb tax exempt securities, and reduction of the surtax to a maximum of 15 or 20 per cent.

With the request from chairman Green of the ways and means committee that the treasury take an active part in the new tax legislation, a big corps of experts has been put to work compiling the necessary data on which congress must base its new law.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear for repeal of the automobile sales tax, the tax on automobile bus transportation and motor accessories. Experts at the treasury favor the automobile tax, which last year yielded \$150,000,000. Elimination of the accessories tax probably will be agreed to. Other "nuisance taxes," the repeal of which is demanded in some quarters are on the following:

Sales by dealers of art works; cameras, photographic films, use of pleasure boats, fire arms and shells, smokers articles, slot machines, jewelry, bowling alleys, pool rooms, shooting galleries, riding academies, admissions and some of the documentary stamp taxes.

Titles to Stick in England; Their Sale Fills Empty Coffers

WINNIPEG, Can., Oct. 7.—Titles will not be abolished in England, as they were in Canada, because the sale of titles often replenishes the empty coffers of the political party in power.

Hugh Martin, parliamentary editor of the Daily News, and member of the British press delegation touring Canada, said that Lloyd George raised over 1,000,000 pounds sterling, thru the sale of titles, during his regime as premier.

Barter for Titles.
Tho at present it is a crime to barter for a title, one can still buy a title for 30,000 pounds sterling.

Another correspondent in the delegation said the only way political parties ever get rid of the useless timber in their parties is thru making lords of them and then sending them to the house of lords.

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



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Our Party and the Communist International

(Stenographic report of the speech of James P. Cannon at the National Convention of the Young Workers League, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1925.)

COMRADE Chairman and Comrades: The youth league is meeting in this national convention just at a time of a particularly serious crisis in the party; and I am speaking here as one of the party representatives under circumstances which I think must be known to you comrades.

As a result of the decision of the last convention, and the decision of the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee leadership is represented by the group which, prior to the party convention, was the minority, and which, as you know, I do not belong to. So, in speaking here tonight I am doing so after consultation with the delegation of the Central Executive Committee, not as a direct representative of the Central Executive Committee, but I am speaking by permission of the Central Executive Committee in my own name, and in the name of a large number of comrades whose views coincide with mine.

THE situation of the party requires very clear statements from us; and I propose here to make these statements. I propose to give the party and the Comintern an answer to every question, which they have a right to ask, us in this situation.

I said the party is in a crisis, and we all know this. In my opinion, it is a crisis of Bolshevization. Our party is going through the travail of accelerated development towards a real Bolshevik party. It is the process of "The Birth of a Communist Party" of which Comrade Zhdovlev once wrote. The party appears to be torn into all kinds of groups, factions and sub-factions as a result of this process.

The problem before the party, above all others, or rather embracing all others, is the problem of Bolshevization. And it is clear that the central question in the problem of Bolshevization is now the question of the relations of the party to the Communist International.

Bolshevization, without a correct estimate of the relations of the party and the party leaders to the Communist International, is merely an empty phrase. Bolshevization program or Bolshevization resolutions that do not take into account the full significance of the fact that we are members of the world Communist party, with international leadership, do not contain the real essence of Bolshevization.

Because of the peculiar nature of the present situation, and because of the rapid changes which have taken place in the party leadership, it is manifestly the duty of those comrades, who prior to the convention composed the majority group, to make known their attitude towards the party crisis, and their proposals for its solution.

I THINK it is known to nearly all comrades in the party, as it has been known for some time to the members of the former majority, that the former majority group is itself in the process of the deepest crisis. This crisis within the group of the former majority is a part of the crisis in the party. For that reason it is the concern of the party, and should be made known to it. Factions can have no interests of their own in a Communist party. They have to be related to the interests of the party.

Within the group of the former majority there has been in recent times a very thorough discussion. Very strong pressure has been put upon one section by another section. This pressure has had certain effects. But these effects have not been sufficiently decisive. Therefore it is necessary for the group of the former majority to have more pressure put upon it, from the outside, directly before the whole party. My speech here tonight has this purpose.

SO I am going to discuss the question before the Young Workers League convention, not merely for the Y. W. L., but for the party, since this convention is a forum before the whole party. I am going to speak about the situation which has developed within the ranks of the former majority. When I say this, I want to inform you in advance, that if any comrade expects to hear me relate any private conversations, "secrets," scandals, or petty gossip, or anything of this sort, he will be disappointed. I will confine my remarks entirely to the questions which have political significance and a political content, which are known to all the leading comrades of the group and which are of concern to the party.

Comrade Green in his article in the DAILY WORKER the other day made the statement that the differences within the group of the former majority are not less serious than the dif-

ferences between the former majority and the former minority. I want to testify here to the accuracy of this estimate.

THE differences within the former majority are as serious as were those between the two former factions. Differences arose at the convention and have been intensifying since the convention. But these differences which came to the surface in the convention crisis, and which have intensified since then, were themselves the outgrowth of old differences, and were foreshadowed by the old differences. And all of these differences have become synthesized and concentrated now into one, big predominant question.

That question is this: The role of the Communist International and the relations of our party and our party leaders to the Communist International.

In the controversy in the group over this question, a conflict has developed between Comrade Foster and myself. And in connection with the remarks I make on this I want to remind the comrades of my long collaboration with Comrade Foster.

Some of the greatest forward steps of the party have been brot about as the result of this collaboration, together with some other comrades. As far back as 1921 and 1922, this collaboration made it possible simultaneously to develop the trade union work on a broad scale and to organize the legal party. These achievements laid the basis for the party to become a factor in the labor movement.

Comrade Foster played a tremendous role in all of this; and I collaborated with him and with other comrades. And if we now come to the point where our differences are so sharp that there appears to be no possibility to reconcile them—and we are at such a point—it is not without great pain to those who were part of the collaboration.

ON receipt of the Communist International telegram, a profound crisis was immediately precipitated in the group of the former majority at the party convention. The immediate difference appeared to arise over two separate propositions put before the caucus: one by Comrade Foster and one by Comrade Dunne and myself. Comrade Foster's original proposition, was that we should accept only a minority of the Central Executive Committee, and that he should not participate; and that the organization of the new Central Executive Committee in fact should be carried out by the representative of the Communist International, and not by us who were the majority at the convention. Our counter-proposition was that we, the majority, should organize the Central Executive Committee. At first I proposed an even division, half and half; and later it was modified to include the representative of the Communist International, on his suggestion. The difference was not technical but political. It was a difference in attitude towards the decision and towards the situation created by it. I considered that Comrade Foster's proposition had serious objective consequences. I considered that if we, as a majority of the convention, should refuse to organize the new Central Executive Committee, or that in any event Comrade Foster should not go into the new Central Executive Committee, it could not be interpreted in any other way than that we were rejecting responsibility for the Central Executive Committee. This would mean that the party would be thrown into a crisis in which the Central Executive Committee would be deprived of the assistance and support which it would require from us to pull the party through the crisis.

Our proposition was based on the opinion that the situation was such in the party, precipitated by the decision, that we were obliged if we wish to save the party from demoralization, to take responsibility to the full limit of the possibilities under the provisions of the decision.

WE held a discussion in the caucus for two days, and in this discussion I pointed out, together with other comrades, the objective consequences of the attitude shown by Comrade Foster. We stated there that Comrade Foster's proposition would create a condition making it impossible for the party to work, or for the Central Executive Committee to lead it or control it; and that this would bring us inevitably, not only into conflict with the Central Executive Committee, but into conflict with the Communist International since the decision of the Communist International was the main factor; that consequently, regardless of the intention of the comrades, the whole objective tendency would be for all elements in the party who are in any degree actively or passively in opposition to the Communist International to rally around our standpoint, and smother us more and more into a position of opposition, which would inevitably develop into opposition to the Communist International.

And it was because we had such a deep conviction that this line would lead in this direction that we spoke ultimately with great determination in the caucus. The tendency represented by Comrade Foster met the most powerful opposition; it met opposition from the very backbone of the former majority group.

COMRADES from all sections of the country, the leading, most responsible and most influential comrades, took a decided stand against it; and the final result was that a majority voted in favor of our proposal. We were then willing to consider the difference which arose over the Communist International decision as liquidated on the basis of the adoption of our policy, which was a decisive policy of responsibility for the party.

But this policy of responsibility for the party did not develop as the policy of Comrade Foster after the convention. We were no sooner out of this crisis than we immediately plunged into a new crisis in the group, that is, amongst the comrades who belonged to the former group. This conflict was organically connected with the conflict at the convention. It was over the appeal to the Communist International.

It has been stated here by Comrade Bedacht, and I think it is known to every Communist that it is not only the right of a Communist who disagrees with a decision of the Communist International to appeal for a reconsideration, but it is his duty to do so. It is the duty of any Communist who thinks the Communist International needs more information on any question to furnish this information.

I disagree totally with the implications of Comrade Stachel's statements here that an appeal to the Communist International is in itself in any sense a violation of Communist rights. However, there are two sides to this question of appealing to the Communist International.

ON the one hand it is the duty, not merely the right, of comrades to appeal to the Communist International. On the other hand it is impermissible for them, when they are appealing to the Communist International, to appeal, at the same time to the party, because that negates the whole principle involved in the appeal to the Communist International. An appeal to the party on the basis of an appeal to the Communist International is nothing less than an attempt to put the party in a position of opposition to the decision of the Communist International. No matter what is one's intention, this is the objective effect. Therefore we opposed the tendency that developed within our group to present resolutions to the party organizations endorsing the appeal of the former majority to the Communist International.

What was this conditioned upon? To us it was very clear, after a little consideration, that if the group of the former majority would present such a motion to a meeting of the party, it could only be adopted on the condition that the comrades present would be convinced that the appeal was justified and valid. In other words, they would have to be convinced that the decision was an error. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary, and would follow, in spite of all intentions, that propaganda and agitation would be made to convince party comrades that the decision of the Communist International is wrong. This is not permissible, because this is appealing in the party to the opinion and view-point that the Communist International decision was made with snap judgment, or made without due consideration. This in itself has an inevitable tendency to discredit the Communist International before the party comrades, to break down faith in the Communist International decisions. It is a step away from the Communist International. This was the position we took.

IT is significant, in confirmation of my statements that this conflict over the question of the appeal had an organic connection with the convention conflict, that the alignment of comrades on this question was identically the same as the one in the convention caucus, with only a change here and there by comrades who had not understood the real question involved.

A very severe crisis developed which made it impossible to agree to a unified policy. I am sorry to say that comrades in several parts of the country, under influence of the policy which was sponsored and given support by Comrade Foster were misled into taking what I consider some false steps. These comrades who had a certain resentment against the Communist International decision began to speak quite openly against it.

Efforts within the group to compel the comrades to abandon this policy were not successful. In the New York membership meeting as was reported in the DAILY WORKER, and as I have been informed by personal letters, some comrades of the former majority, who have been members of the party for many years, and who surely know the fundamental basis of our relations to the Communist International, allowed themselves to be placed in an impossible position. Before a membership meeting of the rank and file of the party they criticized the decision of the Communist International. Also I read in the DAILY WORKER that similar occurrences took place in Boston. The reports of the New York membership meeting greatly sharpened the crisis. It showed clearly the dangerous line that was being followed. We did not react so much in antagonism to the comrades in New York and Boston (we are confident they will quickly correct their error) as we did to the

leading comrades of our former group, especially Comrade Foster, because we held them to be responsible for having allowed such a situation to prevail.

WE held it to be a result of the policy which they sponsored and we decided to take drastic action to check the tendency developing amongst our comrades as a result of the policy, to get themselves into contradiction with the decision of the Communist International. That policy proved itself to be completely wrong, completely bankrupt, and very dangerous for the party and for the movement.

We held a discussion with the comrades and presented to them in an ultimative fashion the demand that the appeal should not be made an issue in the party in any way. The comrades finally agreed to this.

But in spite of the agreement the discussions we had with the Y. W. L. delegates seemed to center entirely around the question of the appeal. The whole discussion of the activities and the future line of the comrades seemed to hinge around this question and proposals were made that the comrades of the Y. W. L. should come into the convention of the Y. W. L. and make a motion to endorse the appeal to the Communist International.

IT was clearly demonstrated in these discussions that the acceptance of our policy was only a formal acceptance. Comrade Foster and those who supported him continued the attempt to have the essence of their policy prevail. This made further collaboration with them impossible for us.

FURTHER collaboration is impossible between those having our standpoint towards the relations of the party and its leaders to the Communist International, and comrades who persist in this other policy.

After this, during the few days we have been here, we have had many discussions with the youth. I personally attach tremendous importance to the convention of the Y. W. L., and to the comrades who are delegates here. So much importance that I have devoted my time almost entirely since the comrades arrived in town to discussions with them and to attempts to see to it that these comrades should not, under any circumstances, be placed in a position where they would be forming a political platform on the basis of opposition to the decision of the Communist International. The comrades representing the view-point of Comrade Foster persisted day after day in their efforts to convince the comrades of the Y. W. L. of their position; and so persistent have these comrades been, that we were obliged to spend this entire day and all last night discussing the question with these young comrades to beat down this propaganda and this attempt to get comrades agitated on this fundamental false basis. It was only at five o'clock this evening that we finally confirmed our victory in the Y. W. L. delegation. These comrades took their position definitely and categorically, for our policy.

WE came to the decision finally, that in view of the violation of the prior agreement, these comrades who are delegates should not only take a position in the caucus against this policy, but that they should take a position openly in the convention condemning any attempts to agitate the party or the league on the question of the appeal, to discredit the decision of the Communist International, or to put up the appeal as a political platform of opposition in the party; and thanks to Comrades Williamson and Schachtman who fought side by side with me from start to finish the Y. W. L. comrades have been led away from this false path and have unanimously adopted what I think is the correct position on the question of the relations of the party to the Communist International.

For us the question has come to the point where we could not be satisfied any longer, in view of our duties to the party and to the Communist International, with having a private understanding within a private conference. The question has come to the point for us now where we feel obliged and duty-bound to take an open stand before the party in repudiation of the policy of Comrade Foster and to call openly on all comrades in the party, who are willing to be influenced by us, to follow our policy and not allow themselves to be maneuvered or pushed or led into any other policy on the question of the appeal to the Communist International.

THIS naturally brings about a very serious situation in the party on the question of our relations to Comrade Foster. I personally hope that Comrade Foster will be convinced and that he will turn back from the path he has drifted into.

Comrade Foster has played an important role in the party, and he has given much to the party as we all know, and I am sure that now if Comrade Foster will turn back from this course he can lay the basis for still greater work in the future. But on the other hand if Comrade Foster persists in the line, that he followed even up to today, in my opinion, he will lose his influence in the party. Comrade Foster will find that he is more and more in conflict with all the best Communist elements in the party who have collaborated with him up till now.

At the convention caucus our policy was called a policy of responsibility. Now, what do we mean by responsibility? We do not mean merely, comrades, that we shall accept party positions and discharge the functions of these positions; altho this is important. What we mean by responsibility which must be taken by the comrades of the former majority, is that we must take political responsibility to help in the solution of the crisis in the party. We must take responsibility to try to pull the party out of the crisis, to unify it, to complete the liquidation of the right wing within the party and to set it firmly on the path to Bolshevization. This is what responsibility means. Responsibility for us includes the criticism of the party in the proper time and place, and within limits of party discipline, as the conditions may make it necessary.

WE do not believe the situation in the party is of such a superficial nature that it can be solved easily and quickly. Comrade Bedacht, as we know, is a very violent comrade. He spoke here tonight very violently. But I am afraid Comrade Bedacht underestimates, at least in a slight degree, the deep seriousness of the problem in the party. In my opinion it is necessary for us to understand that mechanical measures have definite limitations. Mechanical methods of solving political problems have always to me appeared defective. I have learned this by experience in the party as well as by study. I do not believe that the crisis can be liquidated by persecution and terrorism of comrades.

We all know there is a certain dissatisfaction amongst some comrades. But I say it is impermissible for leaders of the party, whether they belong to the present official leadership or whether their leadership accrues from their influence within the party as the result of their past party work, it is impermissible for them to allow

this sentiment to drift in the party, because it can drift only in one direction. We cannot permit ourselves to enter on a propaganda, either openly in a party meeting or privately in discussion with the rank and file comrades which continually questions the Communist International decision, and represents it as the result of false information.

I DON'T think it is necessary to argue so much here as we did in the private discussions since the problem has been liquidated for our comrades who are delegates. We have been fighting comrades adopting these tactics, (and there were some comrades, I am sorry to say, with whom I have long been associated, with some of them even before the organization of the party, in the revolutionary labor movement, and in constant collaboration), and it is no pleasure to be in such sharp conflict with them. But we have reminded these comrades and we want to remind them now before the party that every one in the Comintern who would up in the camp of the social-democrats began his opposition to the Communist International with statements such as we have been hearing lately. Comrades, regardless of intentions, in politics every action has its own logic; every action has an objective result, and it leads in a certain direction.

THE policy adopted in the convention caucus by Comrade Foster which was adhered to even after it was formally defeated, led to making the Communist International appeal an issue. And this in turn led some comrades in the membership meeting openly to criticize the decision of the Communist International. Each step led in the same direction and that direction is the wrong one.

I think it is our duty now to come out and say openly before the party that we are going to strive with all our power, and with all our energy to see to it, that not a single Communist is led any longer in that direction;

that he shall turn back if he has already taken such steps.

We have some opinions in regard to the solution of the present crisis in the party. We believe it requires a united front of all the Communist elements against the right wing, and against the right wing tendencies. When I say a united front against the right wing I say it in the sense of the decision of the Communist International plenum of last April, and which has not been fully carried out up till now.

We think the crisis requires that comrades, especially leading comrades, do not forget what the C. I. called attention to in Gormany: the necessity for a real Bolshevik self-criticism which has not been practiced up to now. We think it requires a liquidation of the policy of refusing to admit mistakes or of admitting mistakes in such a way as to justify them. The party leaders have to begin to speak openly to the party and to the C. I. about everything that has been done wrongly in order that the party and the C. I. can enable us to get straight.

And, finally, our opinion of the thing that is necessary for the liquidation of the party crisis, is the firm establishment of the real Communist relations between the party and the C. I.; a complete break with the whole tradition of diplomatizing with the C. I.; a complete break with the whole tendency to regard the C. I. as something outside the party, putting pressure on the party or the party leadership. We must develop the understanding that the party and the C. I. are one inseparable whole. We must have frank and open dealing with the executive of the C. I. and with the party; comrades must say the same thing in the party as they say in Moscow, and vice versa.

I, for one, and the comrades associated with me, and they are a considerable number, intend to follow this policy.

Speech by Wm. Z. Foster at Y. W. L. Convention

COMRADE Chairman and Comrades: I feel it is my duty to say at least a few things here tonight. If it were any other meeting of the Party except the Young Workers League, possibly I would not feel the urge so strongly. But particularly the Young Workers League I believe I should speak to. I should like to refer to some of the things that have been said by Comrades Bedacht and Cannon. It is true, as Comrade Cannon has said, that sharp division has taken place in the ranks of the former majority. The division—I want to try to show you some of the implications of it if I can. The division took place shortly after the receipt of the cablegram from Moscow, upon a proposal of Comrade Bittelmann and I that on the basis of the cablegram we should take a minority of the CEC. It seems to me necessary, comrades, in view of the fact that I have been so closely identified with such a very large section of the Party, that something should be said in addition to what Comrade Cannon has said as to the motive behind that motion.

Comrade Cannon has left the impression as to this motion was designed to shirk responsibility of the Party. I want to correct that. I want to say that to shirk responsibility was the farthest thing from our minds. When Comrade Cannon put forth the idea of a fifty-fifty CEC, to me that looked like a highly impractical proposition. Comrades, as I read the decision from the Comintern I understood it to mean this—that the Comintern decision meant just what it said, "that the Ruthenberg group was closer to the view of the Comintern, more loyal to its decisions." In this situation, to my understanding, there was nothing left to do except to turn the control of the CEC over to the former minority. I think that was a 100 per cent correct Communist decision on our part. It was and still is my opinion that, in the face of the decision, to try to hold on to the majority of the CEC or even to set up a fifty-fifty CEC was a wrong policy.

I don't think it can be held against us that we were sabotaging the Party because of our interpretation of the Comintern decision, namely, that it calls upon the minority to take charge of the CEC. Our position was this, that to take a fifty-fifty CEC was not going to facilitate matters. It would put us in a false position and expose us to the charges that we were blocking the Party work. The decision said the minority should control the Party, and we should accept it as such. We had to get ourselves in the proper position in the Party, in the CEC of the Party, which in the face of the decision, could only be done by our taking a minority of the CEC. It is significant that at the very first meeting of the CEC, Comrade Green abolished the fifty-fifty arrangement and gave the former minority a majority.

I repeat, the farthest thing from our minds was to shirk responsibility. Our comrades generally have not shirked responsibility. They have worked diligently since this decision. As for myself, I feel there is at least one thing I am grateful to the minority for, that is, the present majority of the CEC, that they entrusted me with particularly important work—that is the handling of the trade union ques-

tion and the handling of the I. L. G. W. U. settlement to a great extent in New York—a very difficult problem—and I tried to put that into good shape and my policies were endorsed by the CEC almost completely. This indicates that they never took any stock in Cannon's argument that I was seeking to avoid responsibility in the Party.

It was not with a desire to shirk responsibility that we made our proposition, nor could it possibly be given the sinister twist of being in opposition to the Comintern. On the contrary it was, we feel, the other section of the group, that were shirking responsibility of the Party in spite of their proposal. Why? Because these comrades, notwithstanding all their talk about sharing responsibility, come forth with a proposition to send all the leaders of their group off to the school in Moscow—Cannon, Dunne, Abern, Bell, Hathaway, Schachtman and Williamson. We argued unavailingly against this policy of theirs. Comrade Bedacht in the committee also impressed upon them that it was impossible for all these leading comrades to go away at this particular time—that they had to stay and help do the work of the Party. If anybody was shirking it was these very comrades who have tried to create the impression that we were avoiding Party responsibility, and to make such a desperate issue of this matter. I don't say that they shirked responsibility intentionally, but the CEC understood it as avoiding responsibility and refused to let them go to Moscow.

Comrade Cannon said that after the decision came I refused to participate in the CEC. Altho that charge relates to my personal attitude I must answer it. His statement is correct and a fact. I can assure you that when I read that decision I was not a bit pleased. When I saw the statement "that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to the decisions of the Comintern" than our group, it went straight to my heart, because I want to be loyal to the Comintern and as far as I understand its decisions I am loyal to them. When the decision came I said to myself "What value am I in the movement if I am not loyal, if the position is taken that I am not loyal to the Comintern? If that is the case, of what value am I in the CEC?" It took me only an hour to get over this wrong, but excusable conclusion. I think I recovered rapidly from that subjective reaction.

Comrade Bedacht said much about the army. I noticed that he used the illustration of the army and general staff constantly. In trying to picture Party discipline, he said when the army staff gives the instructions the soldiers must obey. In a sense that's true in our Party as it's true in an army. But there is one important difference not mentioned by Comrade Bedacht. In our Party the discipline is self-imposed. The decisions are arrived at by a common discussion of policy with our higher officers, and the decisions, when they come, are not forced upon us like in an army. They are the result of a common understanding and intelligent co-operation in the various phases of the Party. Like soldiers we must obey the C. I. The higher degree of discipline

the more effective will be our organization. But we have the right to take up these questions of policy with the heads of the Comintern and that's what we are doing in our appeal. In the meantime, however, we must put the Comintern decision fully into effect. In outlining the Party conception of discipline this right must be borne in mind.

I believe we have obeyed the decision of the Comintern 100 per cent. We have done the best we could in a difficult situation. I am sure we made the effort to act in the spirit of the decision when we refused to continue on as the majority of the Party. Suppose we had tried to diplomatize with the C. I. and said, "Well, this decision doesn't say we shall take a minority of the CEC, so we shall continue as a majority." Suppose we had done that. Do you think the Party would be in a healthy condition at the present time if we insisted on clinging on to the majority? I don't think it would. I think we took the proper stand in taking a minority. I am sure the Comintern will endorse it. To call it opposition to the C. I. is ridiculous.

Now about the organized campaign in support of the appeal that is charged against us. It is true we have asked the Comintern to review the decision, which is a legitimate and proper thing to do. But with one provision: that in the meantime we put the decision into effect unquestioningly and unequivocally. We have done that, I think. And as far as an organized campaign to develop the Party in support of the appeal is concerned, the thing has been enormously exaggerated, to say the very least. The Party organizations all over the country that we were in control of, and are still to a great extent, as well as the mass membership meetings recently held, have not gone on record for the appeal, nor have we made any effort to have them do so. Comrade Cannon's charges of an organized campaign in support of the appeal is incorrect. It is true that some comrades have made statements that were improper, and for these comrades must be corrected. I refer particularly to the statements of Comrades Kraska of Boston and Aronberg in New York. I think these statements were inadvisable. But I am sure these comrades had not the slightest intention of admonishing the Communist International. I am sure they are altogether loyal to the C. I. If I have made any incorrect statements, I would want to be corrected about them also.

In connection with this matter, I want to say something about Moscow. Comrade Bedacht said a few things to the effect that some comrades and ex-comrades have slighting opinions of the Comintern and the decisions it makes. I don't think he meant these remarks for me, but probably for anyone to put on the shoe who might find it a good fit. I have the highest appreciation of the C. I. I have been three times to Moscow. I went the first time in 1921 and learned a lot. The second time in 1924 I learned much more. And something else, I think our Party learned a lot on the question of the third party alliance. I am convinced that the leaders of

help!

SAVE THE "DAILY WORKER".

Y. W. L. ELECTS WORKERS AS CANDIDATES TO N. E. C.; BEDACHT SPEAKS TO YOUTH

(Continued from Yesterday)

In addition to the members of the National Executive Committee, six "candidates for the N. E. C." were elected, in accord with the custom of Communist youth leagues of the world generally, altho this custom had not previously been followed in America.

Harry Fox, August Valentine, Morris Yusem, Carl Weisberg, Sam Eronberg, David Milgrim.

Continuation of Report of Party CEC.

In the Sunday evening session of the convention, Comrade Bedacht, continuing his report on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, said that the working class is our army.

All of this would seem to be an A. B. C. lesson having no place in a report of the Central Executive Committee of the party to the convention of the Y. W. L., said Comrade Bedacht.

Comrade Bedacht discussed the present low level of the party and the league in the matter of Marxist-Leninist understanding, giving examples of comrades who wildly argued against the policy of building a labor party as a policy of "raising the yellow flag."

The Leninist quality of our activities must be carefully guarded thru the leadership and advice of the combined Leninist understanding and experience of our international party.

In the endeavor to establish the leadership of our international Communist Party also over the American working masses, the best possible cooperation and unity of action of the party and the league must be established.

Comrade Bedacht dwelt at length on the problem of the inner purification of our movement from the remnants of social-democracy, the problem of cleansing the party and the league of Loreism.

SPEECH BY WM. Z. FOSTER

(Continued from page 3)

The Communist International, even tho they were five thousand miles away from here, or even six thousand, understood the American situation far better than we did.

A case in point of the wisdom of the Comintern—the second congress of the C. I. We had a delegation over there—Reid, Fraina and others, I don't remember the personnel exactly.

The last trip I made to Moscow was in 1925. Again we learned many things about our own Party and the American situation.

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

too much to us on the question of the labor party.

I am not one of those who say that when you go to Moscow you meet with a lot of men who make hasty factional decisions.

I want to say this: every time I have gone to Moscow I have learned much. Once I really contributed something—the first time I went over—the second time I was defeated, but the second time I was in pretty respectable company—Comrade Pepper, both factions.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

You Can't Afford to Miss Y. W. L. Ball This Saturday Night

The third annual youth ball of the Young Workers League of Local Chicago will be held on Saturday, Oct. 10 at the Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

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

DANGER AHEAD AGAIN FOR DAILY WORKER AS RETURNS FROM OUR DRIVE DWINDLE

IN the race which will determine the life or death of THE DAILY WORKER the working class is not making sufficient headway.

The part of the drive which was to see THE DAILY WORKER out of emergency is over, but unfortunately it required more than twice as long as the time set to raise the first \$10,000.

Workers Party branches which have not yet sent in their share of the DAILY WORKER funds! Take your place now besides those which have been and are still exerting their utmost effort to save THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER readers, those of you who have not yet taken part in the drive to save your paper! IF THE DAILY WORKER has been worth anything to you, if it has served you as part of the working class, join those who have done their part in preserving the life of the paper that fights their battles.

Not by the stroke of one, no not even by the efforts of a few thousands, can THE DAILY WORKER be saved. It will take efforts of all who have a head for thinking and a heart for fighting for the working class to save THE DAILY WORKER.

Donations Not Previously Acknowledged:

- English Br., W. P., Santa Barbara, Calif. \$ 5.00
D. A. Gorman, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
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DAILY WORKER print shop employees, Chicago, Ill. 184.00
Collected by Shop Nucleus 5 from the following:
Steve Rubicki, \$10.00; Geo. Kocalis, 10.00; M. A. Stolar, 10.00; Dave Foster, 10.00; Max Meltz, 2.00; Chas. Anzlotte, 10.00; Jos. Koshak, 2.00; T. Tuttle, 3.00; P. Ebner, 5.00; Groschil, 5.00; J. Crouse, 5.00; Tom Burke, 5.00; O. Baasch, 10.00; J. B. Wirkkula, 10.00; G. G. Leahy, 1.00; P. Petura, 10.00; S. Pecheniuk, 10.00; R. L. Tavchar, 10.00; E. Jelinek, 10.00; M. S., 2.00; Stephen Hajostek, 10.00; Otto Tichy, 10.00; Sam Antoniadis, 2.00; Abe Schaffner, 2.00; S. Nowakowski, 15.00; Chas. Pelton, 10.00; L. B., 2.00.
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Finnish Br., W. P., Warren, O. 25.00
Mrs. Parks, New York 90
Eng. Br., W. P., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.00
R. Topping, Workers Party, Toledo, O. 3.50
Dorchester, Mass., Literary Club 5.00
Leonard Forschler and H. Nelson, Denver, Colo. 2.00
Taylor & Newberry, Denver, Colo. .75
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(collected from wedding party by M. Sarar and Joe Mike)
Lettish Educational Singing Society Cleveland, O. 10.00
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Geo. Nickerson, Minneapolis 2.00
Chas. Herdy said "a friend", Minneapolis 2.00
English Br., W. P., Rochester, N. Y. 5.00

TOTAL TO DATE \$10,527.28

Red Factory Workers to Hold Big Affair at Brownsville Hall

By S. W. LEVICH. NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 7.—The Red Factory Workers of Brownsville have arranged a concert, entertainment and dance to be given Saturday, Oct. 10, at the headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party at 1844 Pitkin avenue.

This is the first of a series of affairs to be given by the Brownsville Shop Nuclei Branch of the Workers Party this season for the purpose of drawing the masses of factory workers of Brownsville into the class struggle.

At each of these affairs lectures will be given at the outset, to be followed by concerts, plays, entertainments and dances. At this first affair on Oct. 10, the following prominent leaders of the Communist movement of America will lecture: Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee; William Weinstein, member of the C. E. C. and General Secretary of the New York District, and Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, member of the C. E. C. of the Mexican Communist Party who has recently been expelled from Mexico and who is now educational director of the New York district.

We urge all workers not to miss this opportunity to come to this affair and acquaint themselves with the life and activities of the most advanced section of the working class of America—the Workers (Communist) Party.

Needle Trade Workers Ball to Help Launch Organization Drive

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 7.—The Needle Trades Council will run their second annual ball on Saturday evening October 17th at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

This year the Needle Trades Council has many important organization drives before it for which it must raise funds at once. This makes our affair of tremendous importance to all needle trades workers as well as to all other workers of Los Angeles.

For instance in Los Angeles there exists the condition where thousands of dressmakers earn \$12.00 and \$14.00 per week. Conditions are very miserable. The same is true within the millinery trade.

We are putting forth every effort to make this dance a success. The funds will be used for strengthening the organization and to organize the unorganized in the various sections of the needle trades.

Workers in every trade come and bring your friends. A good time is assured to everyone.

MacMillan Returns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The steamer Bowdoin, bearing Donald MacMillan and other members of the Arctic expedition, dropped anchor in the harbor at Sydney, N. S., this morning after a stormy trip from Labrador waters, according to a radio message received by the national geographic society here.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

-help! Illustration of a person in distress being helped by another person.

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.

BOSTON JEWELRY WORKERS LOSING TO THE BOSSES

Need for Union Being Shown by Disunity

(By a Worker Correspondent.) BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Jewelry hand worker is a highly qualified mechanic; it takes several years of experience to become an accomplished jeweler and then one needs to learn. Obviously, a jeweler is in a commanding position in a shop and if organized, would control the shop completely.

Bosses Profit From Disunity. The bosses, however, are quick to take advantage of this disunity prevailing and are reaping the profits, as in the case of the Boston Jewelry company, where a foreman was hired that antagonized the men and made it his business to get rid of the "kickers."

Ruinous Selfishness. This is true even of a former vice-president of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, who got "wiser" and "does not give a damn for anybody."

Union Sentiment Growing. "A union is a good thing," "We need a union," is more frequently heard among the men and the organization of the Boston Jewelry Workers' Protective Association is the consequence.

The organization of a nucleus of the Workers Party among the jewelry workers is also contemplated, that will carry on a campaign of enlightenment to show the workers that the way to abolish all the ills besetting us, such as unemployment, war, malnutrition, etc., etc., can be abolished only by abolishing the cause of all these—the capitalist system.

KLAN LEADER, THREE OTHERS GO TO TRIAL FOR SLAYING OF GIRL

(Special to The Daily Worker) NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 7.—Unless unforeseen developments arise making a postponement inevitable, D. C. Stephenson, former K. K. K. leader in Indiana, Earl Kinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of Miss Madge Oberholtzer, 28, of Indianapolis, will go on trial in circuit court here next Monday.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' DRESS 5146 CHILD'S DRESS 5066



5146 Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. Price 12c.

SOCIALIST LEADER IN LEAGUE WITH CHINESE MILITARISTS TO BLOCK WORKERS' AID RELIEF

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—(By Mail.)—The attempt of the Chinese militarists to block the relief work of the Workers' International Relief is revealed in a telegram received by the Central Committee of the Workers' International Relief in Berlin from the Chinese national committee.

Mr. Chiang Kang-Hu, chairman of the social-democratic party and member of the constitution drafting committee, has been disclosed by Chinese students to be in league with the former Emperor Hsuang-Tung in a plot for the restoration of the monarchy.

The control of the Chang Tso-Lin forces in Tien Tsin is preparing the atmosphere for a fascist monarchist upheaval in this important port of China," declares the telegram of the Chinese committee. "The food distribution of the Workers' International Relief met with difficulties caused by maneuvers of the military authorities to hinder the work of the working class relief organization and protecting the religious charity societies.

"A monarchist plot was recently discovered. Mr. Chiang Kang-Hu, chairman of the social-democratic party and member of the constitution drafting committee, is involved in the plot. The students of the Southern University at Shanghai and those of the Pekin College issued—according to the statement of the Pekin Leader—a statement severely denouncing Chiang for his alleged connections with the monarchists and demanding his retirement at once.

"Mr. Chiang confessed his connections with the Manchu imperial family but he says that his chief object in making friendship with ex-Emperor Hsuang-Tung and others was to spread socialist ideas amongst them, persuading them to abandon their monarchial dreams forever. His opponents refused to hear his lame arguments."

Mesaba Iron Miners Laid Off as Bosses Start Wage Cutting

(By Worker Correspondent.) HIBBING, Minn., October 7.—Unexpectedly the Oliver Iron Mining Co., representing the steel trust in the iron ranges, closed Hibbing mine and one hundred miners found themselves on the streets of Hibbing, without any prospect to be employed elsewhere.

The early shutting of too many open pits on the Mesaba range is creating among the workers a fear of severe unemployment in the winter. The Cleveland Iron Mining Co., the second largest in the world, didn't let this opportunity go by and the miners in Boeing mine were congratulated with 10 per cent reduction. Yet not even one single militant voice is raised against this by the miners, because of fear of firing.

Men and Horses Killed. SMYRNA, Ga., Oct. 7.—Five persons were injured and three cars of race horses were killed or crippled when two freight trains of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad collided near here today. Those injured T. W. Gilstrap, engineer, Chattanooga; I. T. Sullivan, Decatur, Ga., and three Negro caretakers of the horses.

Helicopter Crashes. ALDERSHOT, Eng., Oct. 4.—The Brennan helicopter, which has been in the process of perfection for the past three years, was taken from the hangar this afternoon for a secret trial and crashed after ascending only a few feet. After the British government has spent thousands of dollars upon this helicopter, and it has been hailed as a certain success.

Two Turin Journalists Indicted. TURIN, Italy, Oct. 7.—Criminal indictments have been drawn against Vittorio Banzatti, responsible agent for the newspaper Stampa, and Luigi Ambrosini, author of the article on the Italian army maneuvers which brought about the paper's recent suspension by the fascist newspapers.

Earthquake Breaks Denver Seismograph. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 7.—An earthquake, believed to have been of serious proportions, was reported today by Rev. A. W. Forestall, seismologist at Regis College here. The tremor started at 9:18 last night and lasted for 11 minutes, the maximum wave coming at 9:22. Because the shock mutilated the tape on the recorder, Father Forestall was unable to estimate the distance or direction of the shock.

Debs Against All Use of Force in His Cleveland Speech. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5.—At a meeting of professors and lawyers and businessmen in the aristocratic Carnegie Hall, Eugene Victor Debs made a speech which differed but little from the speeches of 1908 and 1922. He failed to mention the fight against imperialism in Morocco, Syria and China.

\$400,000,000 Baking Merger Investigated. WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An investigation will be made by the department of justice into the circumstances and details involved in the gigantic \$400,000,000 baking merger being completed by the General, Continental and Ward companies, it was announced here today. The investigation is to determine whether there has been any violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Dr. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON! Third Annual Youth Ball SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10 ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

Advertisement for the Third Annual Youth Ball and subscription information for The Daily Worker, including rates and contact details.

REARREST FORD AFTER PAROLE; AWAITS TRIAL

I. W. W. Prisoner in Jail 12 Years

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Richard Ford, who with Herman Suhr, is one of America's oldest class war prisoners, has been paroled from San Quentin prison and rearrested. Ford is now in the Yuba county jail where he sat out his first trial in 1913, the usual strike frame-up for the murder of the district attorney, E. T. Maxwell, who led a charge on striking hop pickers of Wheatland. Neither Ford or Suhr was in any way implicated in the murder, but they were leaders of the strike and were given life sentences.

Second Murder Charge. The present district attorney of Yuba county, Ray Maxwell, is the son of the former attorney and threatened to re-arrest Ford for the death of a deputy by the name of Thomas, who was killed in the same affray along with a number of strikers. He carried out his threat and Ford awaits trial for the second time.

Austin Lewis, western labor attorney who was associated with the defense in the first trial is again working on the case. Lewis is the attorney for International Labor Defense that has declared it will assist in the defense of Ford in co-operation with the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. of which Ford is a member.

BRITISH SLAUGHTER HUNDREDS OF HINDU SOLDIERS AT HONG KONG

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—I am sending you the following cablegram that has been suppressed for nearly four months by the British government thru its control of wires. I hope you will publish it in your valuable paper and thus help the cause of the oppressed people of India. Here is the message:

Three hundred Hindu soldiers shot dead by the British government at Hong Kong because they refused to fire on their Chinese brothers. The Union of Shanghai, China, a paper published by the Student Association of that city, also reports that on or about July 1, 1925, about three hundred Hindu soldiers, who refused to fire on Chinese students and strikers for the benefit of a few British imperialists, were court martialed and shot dead by the British authorities at Hong Kong, China.—H. Singh.

Terrorism of Public Printer Geo. H. Carter Denounced by A. F. of L.

ATLANTIC CITY, October 7.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor evinced the first sign that it was concerned with something other than attacks on Communists and serving the interests of the bosses when three resolutions were introduced condemning the conduct in office of Public Printer George H. Carter, a Harding appointee, and demanding his removal.

The resolution asked an investigation of the affairs of the government printing office at Washington and directed the federation executive council to petition President Coolidge to order such an investigation. Carter is the tool of the senate committee on printing whose leading lights are Senators Smoot of Utah and Moses of New Hampshire, both notorious open-shoppers, and his administration has been characterized by wholesale discharges of members of trade unions.

U. S. DEPT PARLEY WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HITS 'VARIED REASON' SNAG

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Czechoslovakia came to the treasury today to pay its war debt to the United States. The debt is being handled by the Czech and American commissions as a business deal, and definite funding negotiations are expected to be completed speedily.

Earthquake Breaks Denver Seismograph

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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.

WEST VIRGINIA OPEN SHOP DRIVE AGAINST MINERS' UNION FOUGHT UNDER CONDITIONS OF CIVIL WAR

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent) FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 7.—(FP)—The man who said "there is no class war" has never been to West Virginia. In contrast to the hard-core regions, there is a spirit of antagonism and bitterness everywhere in the atmosphere.

The United Mine Workers are in the battle for their life up here in the northern section of the state. The trenches have moved from Mingo and McDowell up to Marion, Monongahela and Harrison counties. Across the intervening space, the open shop operators have been driving the union men, thru the convenient weapon of a "overdeveloped industry."

Contracts Broken by Operators. Contracts with employers are not worth the paper they are written on, the experience of the miners hereabouts seems to show. Shortly after the Jacksonville agreement was entered into for the central competitive field in 1924, the northern West Virginia operators and the United Mine Workers entered into an agreement at Baltimore for a lower wage than that guaranteed under the central competitive contract, but running for the same period of three years.

Since last April the operators have persistently broken this agreement, cutting wages and altering conditions. Finally, with the union miners opposing their program, they have come out with the "American plan," which is the open shop.

Reports on Open Shop Disagrees. The local papers run daily reports, the Fairmont Times in particular, showing the extent of the inroads of the American plan on the union mines. It runs a tabulation each day of the number of cars loaded in each of the districts, Monongah, Charleston, Connelville, Cumberland, etc., under union conditions and the American plan.

Van Bittner, national organizer of the United Mine Workers in charge of this field, asserts on the other hand, that inroads have been made into non-union territory. As a result of meetings at Monongah and Barackville, he states, "several mines on the Monongahela river front, have been completely closed down, as well as other mines in the Clarksburg and Grafton fields."

Rank and File Full of Fight. The spirit of the union strikers around Fairmont is enthusiastic and belligerent. They seem perfectly willing to go to jail for the union. "We know what union has done for us," Mrs. Eddie Venesky, one of the fighting pickets at the New England mine, said. "We have nothing if the union goes."

And yet, that is just what threatens in West Virginia. The union must either make a real advance into non-union territory before winter, or it faces complete annihilation in the West Virginia field.

Boss Vare to Insist on Naming Governor; At Odds with Mellon

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Unless Secretary Mellon will permit Boss Vare in Philadelphia to name the next governor of Pennsylvania, Vare will refuse to support Sen. Pepper re-election, and may elect Gifford Pinchot senator by putting up an anti-Pepper machine candidate in the primary.

Penn. Railway Shops on Three-Day Week; Little Coal Hauled

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—The 2,000 employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops at Scranton, Kingsland and Buffalo, N. Y., are on a three-day week basis because of slack business. The anthracite coal strike has decreased the amount of business for the railroad, officials assert.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS Six Places 169 N. Clark 66 W. Washington 42 W. Harrison 118 S. Clark 167 N. State 234 S. Halsted PHONES: HARRISON 8618-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee Confectionery and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

THOMAS RAZED BY RAILWAYMEN OF OLD ENGLAND

Tumult Raised, But Not by Communists

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(By mail.)—The Daily Herald of today carries a story that is well worth giving to American workers just as it stands to show the tide of sentiment in British labor. It reads as follows: Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., was subjected to an angry outburst on the part of a section of the crowd at a demonstration organized by the local district council of the National Union of Railwaymen, which was held on Newcastle Town Moor yesterday. Tens of thousands of workers marched to the Moor, with bands and banners.

The demonstration was orderly until Mr. Thomas rose to speak, when there was uproar behind the platform, and he could not begin. At last he managed to say, "Well, I am not going to compete with that mob. This is their idea of freedom of speech." Then followed the strains of the "Red Flag" from women and youths. "Well," said Mr. Thomas, "if they don't want to hear me I don't want to speak."

Insane Asylum Used to Put Troublesome Persons Out of Way

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The startling charge that there are many people now confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the government's big insane hospital here, "who are now and never were insane, but who have been sent there for ulterior motives," was contained in a report made by a federal grand jury in district supreme court today.

The jury returned manslaughter indictments against Wm. McIntire and Irwin Sweeney, white attendants, because of the death of Wm. Green, Negro patient. The guards were charged.

Fight Indictment of Teapot Dome Fall and Friend Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A demurrer to the indictment of former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, for alleged conspiracy in connection with the Teapot Dome lease, was filed in district supreme court today by George P. Hoover, counsel for Sinclair. A similar plea is expected to be filed shortly by counsel for E. L. Doheny, lessor of Elks Hills' naval reserve.

Your Union Meeting

- Second Thursday, Oct. 8, 1925
Name of Local and Place of Meeting
No. 5 Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
13 Carpenters, 117 S. Ashland Blvd.
62 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
484 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
594 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
16536 Federal Labor Union, 210 N. Robey
499 Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Ave.
548 Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St., 8:45 P. M.
340 Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 323 W. Van Buren St.
17320 Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
871 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26 Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
17201 Park Employees, 810 W. Harrison
774 Railway Clerks, 65th and Blackstone.
1269 Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344 Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
877 Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 P. M.
130 Signalmen, 180 W. Washington St.
742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
Wood Turners' Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
(Note—Unless otherwise all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 3040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

This Chap Didn't Yet Read Cal's Omaha Talk on Need of Tolerance

(Special to The Daily Worker) NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 7.—Because he resented criticisms of the navy, George Bohlender, a naval fireman, is in the naval hospital today with slight chances of recovery from knife wounds in his neck and body. Surgeons at a hospital where Bohlender received first treatment, took 25 stitches in wounds in his neck and throat. Bohlender, according to a companion, heard two civilians making disparaging remarks about the conduct of the navy. When he rebuked them for it, a fight followed. Two young men have been arrested as suspects.

THE DAILY WORKER



Slowly, patiently—by sacrifice and hard labor, workers build a movement that best fights in their interest.

The Communist movement in this country—and the DAILY WORKER which it has made possible—are the result of such patient building by the most advanced American workers.

Brick by brick—they have built a newspaper that everyday is fighting for their—for YOUR—interests.

Do as thousands of other thinking workers are doing to build the DAILY WORKER.

Send another sub "brick"—for yourself or another worker—to build a greater Communist movement.

Send this brick.

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 WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
 MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Purcell's Speech

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor got the greatest jolt of their lives yesterday—those who understood what the speech of A. A. Purcell was all about and this does not include all of them by any means.

When we say "the greatest jolt of their lives" we mean as delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions because most of them have been attending its sessions for many years. It is part of the business of being a "labor leader."

There have been other speeches in the A. F. of L. conventions urging the need of trade union unity; there have been speeches hailing the class struggle; there have even been Communist speeches. But Purcell's speech stands out as a landmark of labor history because of the position he occupies and because of the world situation.

The president of the Amsterdam International urging world trade union unity in company with the unions of Soviet Russia against world imperialism—in the United States, its most powerful unit!

This is a spectacle to confirm all the fears of the stalwarts of imperialism in the labor movement of America—their boss-inspired fears that the forces of the working class and the exploiters are arrayed in a battle front where such phrases as "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and "identity of interest between employer and employe" are meaningless terms.

President Green, however, seems to have risen to the occasion. He pledged American labor never to join with the All-Russian unions for the reason that "they (the All-Russian unions) stand for the overthrow of government." This in the face of the fact that the All-Russian unions are the foundation of the most stable government in the world today!

But Purcell's speech was not delivered with the view of converting labor officialdom to the class struggle. It was made to show to the American working class that they cannot escape from the class struggle—that they must either fight or be enslaved.

American labor officialdom, as beneficiaries of the rich fruits of American imperialist robbery, will snarl but the American working class, its victims, will read Purcell's speech—and think.

The Deadlock at Locarno

Two events have occurred which have substantiated the predictions made by us relative to the Locarno conference. They are:

1. The deadlock of the conference over the question of a revision of the German eastern frontiers.
2. The assurance given representatives of the Soviet Union by the German delegation officially that Germany will not be a party to any agreement calling for military action against the Soviet Union nor allow France to guarantee the treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The assumption of the allied imperialists concerning the order of business for the Locarno conference was that the existing treaties with the little countries composing the "sanitary cordon" were not to be subjects for discussions.

Germany has knocked this idea into a cocked hat and by her assurances to the Soviet Union has attempted to force the reconsideration of the whole question of her eastern boundaries.

Hence the deadlock. If the capitalist press was willing to explain the real basis of the proposed security pact and the differences between France and Germany on one hand and France and England on the other, with both trying to reach an agreement that would allow Germany to be brought into an anti-Soviet bloc, every literate would know that a deadlock was inevitable. But the capitalist press is trying to spread an atmosphere of optimism around the conference and lull the masses into a feeling of security for which no reason exists.

It is true that the pressure of American finance-capital will force some kind of agreement among its debtors. Debt-funding missions from Czechoslovakia and Roumania are in the United States. Poland and Italy are mortgaged to the House of Morgan and every effort will be made to weld these nations, with France and Germany, into an alliance against the Soviet Union.

The outlook for the peace of the Soviet Union and the peace of the world is as gloomy as it has been since the abandonment of the policy of armed intervention by the allies following their defeat by the red army.

But the present deadlock in Locarno and the tremendous influence exercised on German and Polish policy by the Soviet Union is an indication that even the tremendous weight of the mountain of gold owned by the House of Morgan cannot weld into a solid bloc the warring capitalist nations of Europe.

Coolidge in Omaha

The speech of President Coolidge before the American legion convention in Omaha is one of the greatest bits of unconscious humor yet brought to our attention.

His appeal for "intellectual demobilization" to bring peace, would do credit to Kin Hubbard. Only a country that has been intellectually demobilized can go to war for the profit of its exploiters and oppressors. If the president does not believe this he should take another look at the militant section of the babbitts assembled in Omaha.

The high spot of the whole proceeding was the presentation of a Texas "ten-gallon" hat to the head of the nation. This was the occasion for prolonged cheering in which the voices of the middle class morons present were strained to their utmost.

It is logical to assume that after this get-together meeting held in the best rotary club style, every legion delegate is ready to break any strike that Coolidge, at the orders of the bosses, chooses to take a crack at.

Just why Coolidge went to the legion instead of to the American Federation of Labor convention is a mystery to us.

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What Saklatvala Symbolizes

By William F. Dunne

ARTICLE II.

ONE has only to read one extract from Saklatvala's recent speech in the house of commons to realize that to British imperialism he appears as the forerunner of the day when India drives out British hangmen and becomes an ally and friend of Soviet Russia. Said Saklatvala to the representatives of British imperialism:

"It may be that you are honest incompetents... but why not learn from others, our Russian Bolshevik friends have in five years time been able to give the political franchise to the agriculturists of Russia, who as a class are parallel with the agricultural population of India. The are also people of diverse religions, including Mohammedans, Jews, Greek church people and others. The Bolsheviks have been able to give them education in five years, yet in the Czar's days these people were treated with that same callousness and brutal cruelty as that with which you have been treating the Indian peasant for 150 years. In five years after the Communist International revolution in Russia, 65 per cent of the agricultural population have received education and you have today the testimony or half a dozen British men and women that in spite of the bloodcurdling articles in your newspapers, the Russians have done their job well. Why play a dog-in-the-manger part? I appeal to this committee to allow a commission of Indians to go to Russia to study and to find what the British have failed to discover—the way of granting to the people of political franchise and education, scientific laboratories, institutions, health homes, compensation and allowances for industrial workers. If Russia, a country of agriculturists,

could find the way out, how is it that you with your world-proclaimed cleverness as administrators have failed to find it, why not be honest and step aside and let us do the job, and we shall do it on an international Communist basis? Why are you turned inside out at the very thought of Communist propaganda in India? If as an industrial nation with your Western mind you have failed to discover a humanitarian cure for the ills of an agricultural population in an Eastern country, why play the dog-in-the-manger? Why not permit the Russian nation, which has actually discovered the way out of the darkness, to come and help you?"

THIS is no parliamentary bombast. These words are true words and the lords by right of birth and bankroll know them to be true. The colonial liberation movements are shaking imperialism the world over and British imperialists know better than any other ruling group that the eyes of all the colonial people are turned towards Soviet Russia and that in Moscow are the headquarters of the Communist International which links up these movements with the struggle of the working class in all lands.

THEY will ask even their bitterest imperialist enemy to prevent their working class being "corrupted" and moral aid being given by them to the Indian liberationists.

But Saklatvala speaks also for the British working class—the working class that in the last year has astounded observers by the rapidity of its development to consciousness as a class. The organized section of this class—the trade unionists has sent an official delegation to Soviet Russia and has published a report that has shattered the lies of the capitalist

press and given to millions of workers an insight into the wonders of the Russia of the workers and peasants. THE British trades unions have, with the all-Russian unions, taken the lead in the drive for world trade union unity. An English worker, chairman of the Amsterdam International, A. A. Purcell, is a leading figure in the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee.

The British miners force the government to subsidize the coal industry and while the coal owners will profit largely by the settlement it is nevertheless only a temporary one, represents a huge concession by the Tory government and it has allowed the alliance of miners, transport workers and railwaymen nine months in which to prepare their forces for a still more serious struggle.

THE government subsidy to the coal industry, the cost of which is estimated variously from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, is made possible by the super-profits from the colonies—India in particular.

Yet the British Trades Union Congress meeting at Scarborough passes a resolution (by some 3,000,000 votes with a negligible majority voting against) endorsing the liberation movement in the colonies and upholding the right of any or all of them to separate from the empire at any time. This is a great historical act on the part of the organized section of a class which has been bound up with imperial exploitation for decades. It has been proverbial that to scratch any Briton was to find an imperialist, but the chains of tradition were broken at Scarborough and British labor, now acknowledges that the empire must be broken up if the British working class is to save itself from utter slavery.

WHAT has brought about this change?

The outstanding fact is that with all the loose talk of the "stabilization of capitalism" the trend of Great Britain's national economy is definitely downwards.

Unemployment is on the increase and conservative estimates place the total number of jobless workers at 1,000,000. The numbers of these workers on part time is at least double this figure.

THE report of the ministry of labor as of September 17, published in the London Daily Herald, states:

For food alone the corresponding percentages were 70 and 68 respectively. A housewife who has one pound to spend on food is receiving now in values eleven shillings and nine pence as compared with 1914, and during the month of August the price of food rose 2 per cent.

The British pound is worth approximately \$5 in American money. There are twenty shillings of the approximate value of 25 cents to the pound. The penny rates at about two of American pennies. In other words the British workers is able to buy with one pound nominally rated at \$5, food only to the value of \$2.93

INCREASING unemployment and rising food prices!

It is no wonder that the British imperialists want no talk in the United States or elsewhere of the oppression by them of the Indian and British working class—or of any other subject which would tend to explain the need for working class solidarity with the colonial peoples.

BRITISH seamen are on strike. In defiance of Havelock Wilson, the imperialist tool who heads the union, the seamen have tied up shipping through the empire. They have received sympathy and support from a

dozen different countries—Russia in particular.

But most surprising of all they received support from the regular British trade unions. An example of the disgust that the Havelock Wilson have aroused among the honest element of the trade unions is the following statement of J. Rowan, general secretary of the Electrical Trades Union published in the Daily Herald:

"The unfortunate thing for the seamen is that they are not only fighting the shipowners, but they are fighting their own union, who, although they did not consult the men about the reduction, are insisting even at the revolver point, on its acceptance."

It is a most disgraceful state of affairs and a blot on the whole trade union movement.

The procedure seems to be that the union, representing their own grades, agree with the shipowners what their reduction is going to be, and seem to do it without any consultation with their members.

It is well to say here that "union," when used in the sense in which it is used by Rowan, refers to the official committees and not to the general membership.

A militant spirit among the seamen—the most oppressed and lowest paid of all the "sons of Mary" of whom Kipling wrote in the one moment he forgot his imperialist allegiance!

Revolt in the merchant marine—the second line defense of Britain's empire! God save the mark! It is time for something more than letters to the Times—when "outlaw" strikes get support—outlaw strikes of seamen at that!

In times like these no impudent Indian can be allowed to raise the fiery cross in other Anglo-Saxon lands!
(To Be Continued)

The Fascist International Holds Secret Conference

By R. DOMBUSCH

The international united front against Communism and against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is already more than an idea, a wish of extreme reaction generally. The struggle against the Soviet Union, accused of the deadly sin of being the union of the liberated peoples of a sixth part of the earth and as such exercising great influence in the historical liberation movement of all peoples—this struggle has now taken on real and concrete organizational forms.

It is now no longer a question of howling against the first workers' and peasants' state, not only are calumnies circulated, which are very often helpless and absurd as the production of some circus clown; now organization is actually being taken in hand. Of course, for us this is nothing new. We have already experienced the organization of an armed intervention against Soviet Russia, during which the capitalist governments got the worst of it. But that

was during war time. The governments making this attempt were optimistic, for how should these governments of stockholders and profiteers know what unbounded strength the people liberated by revolution possess and what fighting power the solidarity of their "own" working class in the proletarian revolution signifies?

Preparing intervention. It cannot be said that capitalist governments have learned nothing from the experiences of the first intervention. They have grown cleverer. They are preparing intervention more carefully, more thoroughly. They are carrying it out on a much larger and in their opinion, more suitable form. The official form is expressed in that colossal and finely spun diplomatic maneuver which is manifested in the negotiations and proposals regarding the "guarantee pact", the basic idea of which is not as the official diplomats maintain, the pacifist combination of the entente powers with the conquered state, but a continuous cunning endeavor to organize an international

united front against the Soviet Union.

Require Parallel Action.

It is a foregone conclusion that the realization of the actual object of this attempt cannot be attained by mere legal and diplomatic formulae concealed under a pact system. The governments, chiefly the British conservative government which is the leader in this world campaign, will require parallel actions which are much more open than is possible within the framework of diplomatic actions. The "public opinion" of the protectors of these governments. Such active support on the part of the arch-reactionary strata has actually been found by all governments in their own countries.

The innumerable legal and illegal organizations of fascist and semi-fascist reaction, continually offer support to their governments not merely morally but in actual fact. But how the question is that of international action, intervention must be carried on an extensive scale and unified. The fascist groups in the individual countries are now strengthening their international connections and organizing on an international scale. Thereby they have two objects in view. On the one hand, they endeavor to advance the struggle on a national scale against individual Communist parties; on the other hand, they offer their capabilities to the sacred causes of international intervention against the Soviet Union.

The Aubert League.

The documents before us give exact and irrevocable proof of this. These documents are the protocols of the second conference of the "International Alliance against the Third International," which took place in Geneva on May 25, 26 and 27. At the head of this alliance is a certain Aubert, after whom this organization is called, "The Aubert League." Mr. Aubert did not gain this role of international leader without sufficient cause. He is one of those who organized the murder of Comrade Vorovsky.

The Second Conference.

The delegates assembled under his auspices. We learn that the first conference really took place in Paris in 1924. We do not think we are mistaken when we maintain that this second conference is of much greater significance than the first, for the participants, if only on account of the present situation of international politics. At a moment when England is endeavoring to keep Germany and the Soviet Union apart, to incite Poland and the border states against the Soviet Union, and altogether to create a system of foreign policy of all states bent on opposing the Soviet Union, at such a moment a conference of "private" organizations in opposition to Bolshevism is really of significance for the official initiators who have their seat in the various governments.

The Suitable Moment.

Various delegates at this Aubert conference clearly referred to the "suitable moment." It was no mere chance that the delegates from Great Britain declared that the present moment was especially favorable for the submission of a memorandum to the British government, since at the head of the state a conservative government held sway. In reference to this the chairman declared that the statement of the British delegate was of especial importance. One of the delegates assured the conference that the

anti-Bolshevist memoranda would surely exercise influence on the British government and act as a moral support in action for same. It is not difficult to find a logical connection between the shameless campaign against Russia which the British government has been carrying on and the German machinations of the murderer Aubert. But in order not to compromise the governments all this must be done very carefully. And we saw evidence of this care at the fascist international conference. Apart from the fact that the entire conference was of a conspirative nature and only a brief non-committal communication was issued to the press, the delegates were often reminded of this delicate point. The German representative was quite logically of the opinion that the idea of intervention should originate with a private organization and not with the state as the latter would call forth a strong movement FOR Bolshevism. He supplemented this point by stating that some states would be exceedingly happy if they could count on the support of private persons since for various reasons they could not fight against Bolshevism. The Dutch delegate declared that on the previous day he had had an interview with a "highly placed person" who gave him to understand that the alliance ought to devote special attention to strengthening its national organizations before approaching the governments and the league of nations.

Liberation of Governments. Of course, voices expressed discontent with the liberalism of individual governments. In many European countries, governments allowed themselves to be guided by public opinion instead of guiding the latter, was the opinion expressed by the representatives of "liberal" Belgium. But on the whole, the conference was quite content with the governments. The statements of the representatives of some of the border states of Soviet Russia were characteristic. From these of the Estonian delegates we learn that the fascist volunteer organization in Estonia received material support from the government and that the Finnish delegate carried on negotiations with the Latvian and Estonian ministers about an anti-Bolshevist organization and that the ministers promised them support. The idea of a conference of the various governments to "fight against the Communist danger" was especially approved by the Polish delegate, who maintained that such a conference would surely receive support of his government. Yet, despite all this plain language the decision was made to avoid any kind of action that would indicate direct contact between the Aubert league and the governments. In deciding on the next center for the conference a proposal was made to decide on NO CAPITAL since the alliance must maintain a neutral character of a private organization in respect of the governments.

Onlooker from U. S.

At the international conference there were representatives from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Sweden. From America there was an "onlooker" present and, of course a representative of the Russian white guards and immigrants also was present.

We get a picture of the national organization from the reports of the delegates. In this connection, too, Great Britain in conjunction with other countries takes the lead. The "central" council of economy league which has for its object the task of forming "a united front against the agents of the Third International" subdivides its work into five sections:

1. Propaganda amongst the intelligentsia.
2. Press propaganda amongst the masses.
3. Propaganda by organizations.
4. Education and development of reporters.
5. Work amongst the youth.

Penetrating Communist Groups. The British delegation drew attention to the special danger of the Minority Movement which was enjoying such great success amongst the trade unions. This movement requires the organization of anti-Bolshevist centers. The system of penetration into Communist organizations is one of the chief organizational principles of the Aubert league. For this purpose, "anti-agitators" are being educated. What are the methods of struggle of these protectors of the "bourgeois order"? We must admit that it displays a definite sympathy for the prevailing forces of Communist organizations. Communists form nuclei in the factories. What is simpler than to form "anti-Bolshevist nuclei" in the factory? At the head of these nuclei we find the people, who are doubtless the most interested in the matter; the employers themselves. This institution of the fascist nuclei gives the employer the possibility to "observe" Communists, their organization and their activity. The tasks of the nuclei are to disclose "plots against the social order," to betray the existing Communist nuclei and destroy them, to maintain the strictest discipline, to watch systematically each worker during work, paying special attention to foreign workers, to organize the inspection of the factory, etc.

Anti-Bolshevist nuclei are "built from above." The Communist factory nucleus is the bearer of elementary economic and most extensive political interests of factory nuclei, whilst the Aubert nucleus is an organ for attack on the interests of the workers and hence remains a white guardist sectarian organization which can strike no roots in the factory masses.

(To be continued)

Italians Avoid French.

ROME, Oct. 7.—The possibility of a meeting and a tactical discussion between Finance Minister Volpi of Italy, and Finance Minister Cailiaux of France, vanished today with the announcement that the Italian debt delegation had cancelled its walking via Cherbourg in favor of leaving from Naples for America aboard the liner Duilio.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER