

Protest Against the Barring of Saklatvala
Have Your Union Pass Resolution of Protest!

"ADMIT COMMUNISTS!" LABOR PARTY ISSUE

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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

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

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

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

"WE WANT OIL"



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

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

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

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

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

WORKERS REFUSE TO SCAB DURING TAILOR STRIKE

Struck Shop Has Still Another Walkout

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

Bosses Sent Riot Call

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

Workers Join Union

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

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

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

Angarano Awaits Trial

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

American Thanks Flow Into Vatican Coffers for Promotions Given

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

Demonstrate at Piers in New York for Saklatvala

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The issue of Shapurji Saklatvala, excluded Communist member of the British parliament, was again raised in New York by a demonstration of workers, and members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party, upon the arrival of the steamship Corona, at the Cunard box at the foot of West Fourteenth street, which brot in the British delegation headed by Sir Park Goff and the Hungarian delegation headed by George Lukacs.

Many hundreds of workers marched before the pier, carrying placards which demanded the entrance of Saklatvala and denounced the Hungarian representatives as murderers of the Hungarian workers

and called for the release of the political prisoners from Horthy's dungeons.

Other placards read that "An American Labor Party will be a mighty shield." "The British delegation are enemies of organized labor." "The British Empire rests upon the oppression of 400,000,000 Hindu Workers." "Demand the Freedom of India, Ireland, the Philippines and all oppressed nationalities."

The demonstration continued until dispersed by the police who were present in overwhelming numbers. The state department provided extraordinary welcome to the delegates in the form of army escorts, emergency service containing tear gas bombs and other chemicals. In preparation for the demonstra-

tion and following the one held yesterday against the Italian fascist in which over 5,000 workers participated, the government had the open spaces before the piers lined with army trucks and innumerable reds outside as well as inside on the pier. The demonstrators, after the first dispersal, re-formed their groups and attempted again to parade, until the New York mounted police forcibly dispersed the crowds.

A further demonstration in Union Square on the question of the exclusion of Saklatvala, the arrest of 100 Communists in Budapest and the threatened execution of Mathias Rakoasi will be held by the International Labor Defense Monday evening, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. The Workers Party will participate.

CUTS FRENCH DEBT FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

Security Pact Deal Behind Reduction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

While the Americans started off haughtily, and flatly refused the first French offer of payments beginning at \$20,000,000 a year, when the French came back yesterday to elaborate but to stick by this offer, Mellon did not wait even until the advanced their arguments, but at once made a proposal for payments to begin at \$40,000,000, a terrific drop from the minimum of \$100,000,000 unofficially advanced as the American demand.

"Quite Agreeable."

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

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

Will Cut Claim According to Reparations.

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

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

Textile Unionists Go to Poor Place for Any Fighting Assistance

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

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

TOONEY JAILED IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE REGION

Cappellini Urges Violence by Authorities

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

This follows a statement by Rinaldo Cappellini, district president of the United Mine Workers and one of the most unscrupulous lieutenants of the Lewis machine approving of the attack by capitalist authorities on members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Cappellini, in an interview with the capitalist press last Friday said: "Authorities of Swyersville and Exeter are to be commended for their action in preventing meetings scheduled for last night under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party. If allowed to meet they will eventually cause trouble."

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

Decrease of Railroad Traffic Shows Power of Anthracite Strike

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

Two Killed in Harrisburg Blast.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Two men were reported killed this noon in an explosion in the state capitol.

CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

"We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

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

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

Fear Lone Communist

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

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

Barred at British Request

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

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

Imperialist Unity

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

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

Hindu Speaks

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

DEMONSTRATION ADOPTS RESOLUTION DEMANDING SAKLATVALA ADMISSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRAMP OPENS WITH TALK FULL OF USUAL BUNK

Against War on Any Class, He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The reports from Liverpool where the British labor party opened its sessions this afternoon, indicates that the biggest fight will come on the admission of Communists.

On a technical question of referring back to the standing order committee the committee's report, including an anti-Communist resolution, the vote was 2,954,000 votes not to refer and 321,000 to refer. This, however, was not a fair reflection of the proportion between right and left wings.

C. T. Cramp, in his opening address, waddled thru such twaddle as that "labor's task was not to wage war against any class, but against circumstances."

Communist Present

Though not present as Communists, Communists are present. They are "forbidden" membership in the labor party, both as individuals and as delegates from Communist Party sections, and the labor party has officially denied the Communist Party the right to affiliate. But the local labor parties scornfully ignored the provision forbidding membership to Communists, they belong to labor unions, and come into the labor party congress both from local labor party sections who ignore the rule, and from trade unions, who take no cognizance of individual political opinions, the right wing has been unable so far to exclude the Communists.

It must not be thought, however, that the Communists attend in numbers. Probably only a comparatively small group, in proportion to the number of delegates, will be Communist Party members. But their influence is far and away larger. The tremendous swing to the left of British labor, as shown at the Trade Union Congress at Scarborough, has sent the Communist Party of Britain into the foreground of political factors in western Europe.

Right Wing Threatens Split

That the right wing, led by Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, C. T. Cramp, John R. Clynes, Phillip Snowden and Frank Hodges will do its utmost to exclude the Communists is known from their savage attacks already printed in the capitalist press against the Communists and coupled with a threat to split the labor party if it does not effectively oust the Communists now participating in its councils.

An amusing angle of the labor party congress, and one which gives a picture of its character, is the attendance (Continued on page 2)

ALLIES ATTEMPT RUSSO-GERMAN SPLIT BY PACT

Tchitcherin Exposes British Aim

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

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

IRKSOME BORDER AGGRESSION.

MOSCOW U. S. S. R., Sept. 29.—Roumania is carrying on a concerted campaign of attack along the Dniester River border between that country and Russia. Scarcely a day goes by but that Russian fishermen are not arrested or fired upon by the Roumanian customs officials. Roumanian authorities are making numerous arrests of suspected Communists in the vicinity of Galatz.

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHICAGO CLOTHING WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION OF SAKLATVALA BY KELLOGG

At the last meeting of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a motion was unanimously passed condemning the action of Secretary of State Kellogg in barring Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British House of Commons, from attending the sessions of the interparliamentary union congress at Washington, D. C.

The Chicago central body, which represents a membership of over 35,000 protests against the exclusion of the Hindu Communist, because of the speech that he made in the British parliament, against the imperialist rule of Great Britain in India, during an appeal for Indian independence.

Demonstrations in All Centers. Large united front demonstrations of workers have been held in New York, Detroit and Chicago. Other mass demonstrations are being arranged in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Washington, D. C., Cleveland and other large industrial centers in the country.

Washington, D. C., Protests.

A protest meeting against the barring of Shapurji Saklatvala is being arranged in Washington, D. C., for tonight in the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 1337 Seventh St., N. W., with Ella Reeve Bloor as main speaker.

Cleveland Demonstration.

A Cleveland demonstration will be held on the Public Square tonight with the Workers Party, Young Workers League, the American Civil Liberties Union and various labor unions participating in a protest against the ban by Kellogg on Saklatvala.

KAILAIN MINERS STRIKE TO FREE UNION LEADERS

Chang Tso-Lin Guards British Mines

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

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

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

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

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

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cramp Opens Labor Party Conference with Usual Speech

(Continued from page 1)

at Liverpool of Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of the unlamented Lord Curzon, as a new recruit to the affiliated British socialist party. Says the capitalist press, which seems strangely unconcerned at this daughter of the idle and wealthy rich being admitted to the labor party at the same time it is urging that the Communists be thrown out. "The clever, beautiful adherent to socialism is certain to receive an ovation when she takes her seat."

Mac Won't Care About "My Lady" Ramsay MacDonald, whose attacks on Communists have degenerated into a howling phobia, is not expected to object to Lady Cynthia nor any other of the noble tribe of parasites hanging on the fringes of the British labor politics, but MacDonald is expected and in fact promises to open a vitriolic war to unseat the Communists. Lady Cynthia got her start, so she boasts, in the strange world of "work" by a job in the intelligence department of the British war office. Being an industrious British spy for the war office doing domestic duty, seems to be fair training for the socialists.

N. Y. LEFT WING MOVES CENTRAL BODY TO ACTION

Force Protest Against Saklatvala Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

Elections in Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—The results of the municipal elections in Vera Cruz will be hard to count. Riots attended the voting at practically every polling station. No booth was standing at the end of the day and practically all the ballots had disappeared. One was killed and fifty wounded in the conflict that raged between fascists and reds.

Big Coal Merger in Progress.

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

WINDOW WASHERS UNION PREPARING FIGHT ON BOSSES

Ask Raise Against the Bosses' Asking Cut

By H. FEINSTEIN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29.—The agreement of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union with the bosses' association expires Sept. 30.

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

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

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

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

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

A general meeting will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 64 E. Fourth St., where the last decision will be discussed.

Sulphur Trust Gets Free Advertising at Government Expense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Another "educational" film has been completed by the U. S. bureau of mines, in its campaign of free advertising of the operations of basic industrial trusts. Oil and steel and lumber have had their movies prepared and circulated by the federal government. Now the sulphur is obtained, by piping the sulphur is obtained, by piping super-heated steam down to the mineral beds 1,000 feet below the surface, in the Louisiana-Texas gulf field, and how the pure melted product is gathered at the top of the well, and shipped in trainloads to enter into the making of fertilizer, paper, fumigation mixtures, pickling of steel, petroleum refining, rubber, textiles, etc., is shown.

There is no Indian immigrant population in America. American workers know little of the struggles of the Indian masses and we are grateful for our state department for bringing the problems of the Indian workers and peasants so forcibly to the attention of the American working class. This will extend the front against imperialism and it is exactly that which the British imperialists feared would result from Saklatvala's visit.

It is hard for American workers to realize the fear with which the British imperialists look upon anything that tends to bring the attention of the workers to the struggles of the Indian workers and peasants. It is also hard for us to realize the thousand-fold increase of this fear since the Russian revolution. The British rulers long before the Russian revolution had nightmares in which they saw Russian hordes pouring thru the Khyber pass to take India from them.

But czarism offered the Indian masses nothing but a change of rulers. The Soviet Union offers them a chance to rule themselves. And over the northern border the Indian masses now hear the pledge of aid from the land in which the workers and peasants have solved all national and colonial questions with proletarian clarity. British imperialists sleepless soundly than ever before.

The visit of Saklatvala and the loud outcries of the American and British governments against this lone revolutionary worker gives us an opportunity to estimate the severe crisis in which world imperialism is now enmeshed.

We must use such issues as the exclusion of Saklatvala to drive home to the American workers the international nature of the class struggle. We must give real aid to the colonial peoples who hold the fate of capitalism in their hands jointly with the working class of the imperialist nations.

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

Mitchell Talks of Future Wars with Japan and England

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

CHICAGO MEET VOICES PROTEST FOR SAKLATVALA

"We Want Saklatvala," Meeting Demands

(Continued from page 1)

dience stood and applauded for several minutes. Marjal began his speech by saying that it is the business of the workers of this country to demand to know why Saklatvala was barred from this country. "You American workers," he said, "are so oblivious to what is happening to the people of India, Asia and Africa."

"The working people of this country will have to realize that their fate is linked up with the suffering of the peoples of these countries. You will very soon realize that it is one of your most important business."

"See only-Capitalist View"

"The American working class are educated but I think they are not educated as the working class should be educated. The schools give you all sorts of elegant views about other countries but it is not the sources where you ought to get the information. In this country the capitalists try to make the workers see things from their point of view and they have succeeded so far. Will the time come when you workers will see things from your own point of view? Will the time come when American workers will see their own interests?"

"But the people of India are different. They are awaking. And the same is true of the Chinese and the people of Egypt."

"The DAILY WORKER the source from which the workers can get information does not have half the support that the Communist papers have in other countries."

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, representative of the American Labor Negro Congress, was the next speaker. Whiteman said that in a short time we will witness in Chicago a Negro congress which will for the first time draw in our own colonial people here under American imperialism.

Liberation of Colonial Peoples

"But it will not be only the Negro workers but all the workers, the Hindus, Chinese and others of colonial peoples suffering the same humiliations. We are extending to them an invitation to attend and serve in the liberation of the colonial peoples of the world."

Comrade Dunne was the last speaker. Dunne said it must be seen that it is significant that the individual American imperialists chose to exclude from this country was the representative: First, of the Communist International, second of the English exploited masses and third for the 330 million exploited Indian peoples.

Another significant factor in this is that A. A. Purcell, the representative of the British workers to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held next week at Atlantic City will be here. "There is such a thing as laying it on too thick, even in a capitalist country where capitalism is as stable as in the United States."

The visit of Saklatvala and his exclusion are of great importance and have become of international significance because of the critical condition of British imperialism. Coupled with the visit of Purcell, it is more than the two great imperialist nations can stomach.

British imperialism has begged and secured from its most powerful enemy in the capitalist world the favor of having excluded a spokesman of the toiling millions in that colony which a famous Englishman described as "the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem." This signifies the unity of imperialism against the world's working class.

There is no Indian immigrant population in America. American workers know little of the struggles of the Indian masses and we are grateful for our state department for bringing the problems of the Indian workers and peasants so forcibly to the attention of the American working class. This will extend the front against imperialism and it is exactly that which the British imperialists feared would result from Saklatvala's visit.

It is hard for American workers to realize the fear with which the British imperialists look upon anything that tends to bring the attention of the workers to the struggles of the Indian workers and peasants. It is also hard for us to realize the thousand-fold increase of this fear since the Russian revolution. The British rulers long before the Russian revolution had nightmares in which they saw Russian hordes pouring thru the Khyber pass to take India from them.

But czarism offered the Indian masses nothing but a change of rulers. The Soviet Union offers them a chance to rule themselves. And over the northern border the Indian masses now hear the pledge of aid from the land in which the workers and peasants have solved all national and colonial questions with proletarian clarity. British imperialists sleepless soundly than ever before.

The visit of Saklatvala and the loud outcries of the American and British governments against this lone revolutionary worker gives us an opportunity to estimate the severe crisis in which world imperialism is now enmeshed.

We must use such issues as the exclusion of Saklatvala to drive home to the American workers the international nature of the class struggle. We must give real aid to the colonial peoples who hold the fate of capitalism in their hands jointly with the working class of the imperialist nations.

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

Mitchell Talks of Future Wars with Japan and England

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the American slang phrase, "It never rains, but it pours," applies to the Franco-Spanish outlook in North Africa. If the increasing armies, directed from Paris and Madrid, have been unable to make any progress worthy of mention against the Rifis in fair weather, it is inconceivable that they should do any better, now that the rainy season has set in.

Reports from the Rif indicate that when it rains, it pours in North Africa, making it impossible going for tanks, big guns and other heavy military equipment, the only advantage in addition to their airplane fleets that the imperialist allies have had over the native defenders.

The last gasp of French propaganda proudly paraded the fond hope that now the rainy season had set in, the Rifian farmers would put aside their guns, and go home to do the plowing and the planting, making it possible for the imperialist armies to overrun the country. But this is only a pious wish. Farmers have often before carried a gun in one hand and directed a plow with the other, as oppressors have learned before now. The British experience with the American colonists 150 years ago, for instance.

Thus the New York Times sadly laments: "Exactly where and when it can do the greatest damage to French plans, rain torrents have begun falling in the Rif, and the proposed French offensive has had to be definitely postponed."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BRUTAL RAID BY POLICE ROUSES STRONG PROTEST

Cleveland, O., Workers Condemn Action

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

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

Mistreat Women.

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

Solving a Murder!

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

There were over 30 murders that were committed during the year that the police has made no effort to solve.

FRANCE STARTS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUSE

Tanks and Airplanes Fight Syrians

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

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

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

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

In Revolt!

For the first time in the history of international class solidarity, we hear the voice of the Chinese workers calling to the workers of other countries for a helping hand.

For the first time in the history of proletarian revolts in China, we had the Chinese workers awakening to the spirit of international proletarianism.

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

THEY ARE AWAKENING!

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

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

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

MUST THEY STARVE?

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

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE OUR VICTORY.

A LIBERATED CHINESE WORKER, MEANS A LIBERATED WORKER EVERYWHERE.

THEY NEED OUR HELP—MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

WE MUST RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT AND HELP FEED THEM.

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

SO WILL WE.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY, BIG OR LITTLE, TO THE

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

American Section Workers' International

1553 W. Madison St.

formerly 19 So. 1

D. O. I.

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.

REACTIONARY MINN. FEDERATION CONVENTION PASSES GAG LAW; 24 LEFT WING VOTES OPPOSING 220

(Special to The Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 29.—The convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor which has just closed its sessions at Austin, was the smallest in a long time. Some 244 delegates were present. It was also the most reactionary from every standpoint, as it turned its face toward the capitalist class.

It lacked enthusiasm and proletarian ambition. It was a melange of chaos and confusion, save only when the clarifying words of the left wing were spoken. Then consternation seized the labor lieutenants of the master class, who have made it unlawful for the "reds" of all shades, to sit as delegates in future conventions.

Priest a Feature. Apart from the 24 left wing delegates, who sponsored progress and the class struggle, the feature of the convention was a catholic priest of Minneapolis, the Rev. Havington, whose "radicalism" made the two sinners, Hall and Lawson, look like the boys of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce.

This priest informed the delegates that the great Roman orator, Cicero, was nothing more nor less than a paid tool of the patrician class. He gave all the credit for the abolition of chattel slavery and serfdom to the holy Roman catholic church.

This sentiment was strongly applauded by all the peanut politicians present, as only a small fraction of the delegates were actual rank and file wage workers.

The bulk of them were the old guard petty politicians, scattered about the state, who volunteer to attend the convention "free of charge" to the local union.

Hall Reports. Pres. Hall made his annual report to the convention, on the state of labor affairs. He admitted that the condition of the unions was not good. However, he stated that this was due to the "indifference of the membership."

His analysis of the low pulse of the federation, would do justice to a real estate shark, who complained about the fact that he had plenty of land to sell, but no customers. Otherwise, his report was as clear as mud.

Clear About Communists. But while the portly Mr. Hall was at sea concerning the weakness of the federation, his report was quite clear in regard to the Communists. In the fashion of a real leader, he declared: "At the last convention, I, as an official, went considerably out of my way to call to the attention of delegates the biggest problem that the labor movement had to contend with; that of the Associated Employes Union or the Citizens' Alliance, which aims to destroy our organizations, as well as those groups within our organizations, who are perpetual calamity howlers termed as I. W. W.'s, One Big Unionists or Communists. They are all in the same class."

We see then, according to Mr. Hall, that the reds are in the same class with the bosses. Proof? Hall's own words! Furthermore, Hall joins hands with the capitalists to war on the reds. This shows how much Hall fights the capitalists, when he adopts their program of war on the progressives.

As a matter of fact, Hall is in direct alliance with the employers. Proof? Yes, plenty of it. Let any worker get a copy of the official year book of the federation. It is crammed from cover to cover, with ads from all the big open shoppers of Minnesota. All the capitalists who support the Citizens' Alliance of the state, feature their ads in that disgraceful book.

How does that come about? Because Hall and Lawson, as leaders of the federation, sabotage the work of the labor movement with reference to organization policies and activities, with regard to making the federation function as a genuine working class organization.

For Value Received. Or, are we to assume that the open shoppers pay big money to Hall and Lawson for the publication of these ads in the year book, because they desire to help the federation in its work? The Citizens' Alliance certainly knows its men, when it feeds them corruption taffy, in the form of "ads." Hall and Lawson have organized nothing and nobody. And they don't intend to.

Hall's report was a clumsy assemblage of platitudes; there was a complete lack of any kind of policy formulated to meet the needs of the decaying organization.

The convention amended the federation constitution to read as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to sit as a delegate at conventions who is a member of the Communist (Workers) Party, or a sympathizer or teacher of that organization."

It passed with 24 left wing delegates voting against it. Had the vote been a secret one, it is claimed that about 30 delegates would have voted against it. Nevertheless, there were 24 delegates, whom the red baiters and witch hunters could not bluff nor terrify. This amendment provoked the only debate of the convention.

Mahoney Speaks for Reaction. Old man Mahoney of St. Paul, speaking for it, said:

"I believe that the members of that party should be excluded for the safety of the movement." What Mahoney apparently forgot, was that if the present class collaboration policies of himself and his friends are not stopped, there will be no movement for Mahoney to worry about, in the sense that the old man understands "movement."

Delegate Walter Frank of the lathers of Minneapolis, stigmatized the move. He declared: "This convention is drifting into the dark ages. History shows that progress is due to the radicals. When you bar those who have the courage and the ability to fight for the workers, you are taking a step backward and become traitors to the labor movement."

Emma on the Floor. Delegate Emma of the Machinists of St. Paul, said:

"The blind prejudice of this organization is going to bar me as a delegate, but I am going to still be in the movement and working for it."

Mr. Spielman made the prize asinine argument against the reds. He spouted: "The Third International has told its emissaries to go in and disrupt this movement." According to Spielman, the Comintern is financed by Wall Street!

Little Rats Grown Up. Spielman began in the labor movement as an anarchist. Emma Goldman used to refer to him as "the little rat," before she became one herself. He was expelled from the I. W. W. here in 1913, for betraying the street car strike.

He later organized a syndicalist league. Since 1917, his political degeneration has shocked every honest worker in Minneapolis. When it comes to disruption, several local unions, now defunct, can testify to Spielman's expert methods in that line.

The amendment is broad enough to unseat any delegate whom the fakers regard as a dangerous critic of their policies. It is calculated to gag all opposition to fakery. But there is one very serious defect which it contains: It won't work.

Left Wing Fights. The 24 left wing delegates fought valiantly for progress. They introduced resolutions on amalgamation, organization, unemployment, for a labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia and Saklatvala, for world trade union unity and on the striking anarcho-miners.

Practically all of these resolutions were killed by the machine in the committee. The resolution on Saklatvala was referred to the executive council, on the theory that they need more information about the matter.

"Non-Partisan" Politics Endorsed. The convention endorsed the A. F. of L. policy of "non-partisan" political action. In this connection the farmer-labor association was endorsed.

This association was organized last March by a hand-picked group of discredited politicians, whose only aim in politics is jobs for themselves. They are merely anti-republicans. Old man Mahoney, who is the political pet of the corrupt democratic machine of St. Paul, is their spiritual director. The farmer-labor federation was too working class for these political porch climbers.

This association is a medium through which the petty bourgeoisie is going to operate to destroy the farmer-labor party; as a vehicle for the farmers and workers. It is going to be attempted under the guise of following the policies of the A. F. of L. But the A. F. of L. has absolutely no hand in the organization of the farmer-labor party. Therefore, the process of smashing the farmer-labor party will be introduced, under cover of following the "non-partisan" policies of the A. F. of L. That means that the farmer-labor party is regarded by the officialdom of the federation, in the same light that the capitalist parties are looked upon: Where "good men" may be endorsed.

MILLSTEIN OF FUR WORKERS IN ROLE OF THUG Breaks Up Meeting of Local Union

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

The vote was 5 to 3 to fire the brother, and one of the union men at the conference voted with the bosses. The boss discharged the brother on the ground that he was not a good mechanic. The contract between the union and the employers provides that no member of the union can be discharged after he is employed for two weeks or more, except for good cause. If the worker is inefficient, the boss will certainly find out that fact at the end of two weeks. The discharged member of Local 45 had worked six weeks and is a capable workman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.83 7/8; cable 4.84 1/4. France, franc, demand 4.72 1/2; cable 4.73. Belgium, franc, demand 4.36 1/2; cable 4.37. Italy, lira, demand 4.06 1/2; cable 4.07. Sweden, krona, demand 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krone, demand 19.73; cable 19.75. Denmark, krone, demand 23.93; cable 23.95. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, demand 79.50.

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

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

The congress endorsed the Russian unity proposals of the general council with acclamation. American "Also Spoke."

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

Tomsky made no secret of his policy. The Russians, he said, were not ashamed of their ideas. It was in the name of these ideas that in October, 1917, they gave up criticizing the capitalist class by resolution and began criticizing them by arms.

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

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

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

At the close of the reception to the fraternal delegates, the congress sang the Internationale. International Unity and Russia. The question of the report of the delegation to Russia was opened up by a very effective speech from Fred Bramley. He said that unity negotiations were complex and difficult, but the Russians had helped these by their attitude.

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

The congress unanimously endorsed the report of the delegates who visited Russia. Then came the endorsement of the policy of the general council in its efforts to secure international unity. It was expected by the capitalist press that this would cause great dissension. But the congress had made up its mind. S. Elsby (Tailors and Garmen Workers) moved:

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

SOVIETS INSIST GYPSIES SETTLE OR RISK EXILE Must Do Some Productive Work

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

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

Those gypsies who will not avail themselves of the three-year period given them for taking up settled life will be exiled to remote districts, where free land will be allotted them. Turkish Envoy Departs. GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Tewfik Bey, the Turkish foreign minister, suddenly left Geneva tonight for Constantinople. It is understood that he will there begin discussions with the British ambassador to consider the difficulties between the two nations, and that the Turkish ambassador in London will get in touch with the British foreign office.

NEW GOLD FIELDS DISCOVERED AT ALDAN, SIBERIA

Soviet Klondyke Draws Gold Hunters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mellon Lays Hands on Canadian Power Site Adds to His Monopoly

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—(FP)—An important power site on the Saguenay river, Quebec, which the late Sir Wm. Price of Quebec and Duke, the American tobacco magnate, acquired for \$5,000,000, has been sold to the Aluminum Co. of America, secretary Mellon's trust, for \$16,000,000 according to reports. This, says the Mining Journal of N. Y., is the result of a threat of Duke, to undertake the manufacture of aluminum.

BOOKS FOR WORKERS

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

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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM.

By I. Stalin. An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present Secretary of the Russian Communist Party. 78 pp. Duroflex Covers, 35 Cents.

GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER.

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

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STOVE COMPANY TRIES TO SCARE STRIKERS' WIVES

Threaten to Revoke Insurance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What Is a Language Fraction?

By ELLIS PETERSON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS BEING HELD IN REORGANIZATION DRIVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the other hand, if these workingmen's clubs cannot be developed into mass organizations, then a number of the small workingmen's clubs of the same language can be amalgamated into one big club. BUT, the party members have all ways to remember that their most important work is the work in the shop and street nucleus. And the fractional work of every party member must be so organized that the language work will be carried out truly on a mass scale so that the party members will not lose time and energy in work which will be of little or no use to the party because it is done in organizations having insignificant membership.

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

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

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

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

The Yorkville branch, the largest and most influential branch, voted 57 for the party and 11 for Lore. Those eleven made up part of the 37 that had already gotten together with Lore in the Lore organization—the International Workers' Association. The Nightworkers branch, 16, voted unanimously for the party. Buswick branch which had for a long time been under Lore's influence, voted 5 for the party and 3 against. North Hudson branch 4 for the party and has now been united with the Hoboken branch. The combined branch has already increased its members to 16. Newark 3 stood for the party and 2 for Lore. Ridgewood branch for the party by overwhelming majority. Only one voted for Lore. Passaic, 5 for the party and 2 for Lore. The branches totalled 90 for the party and 22 for Lore.

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

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

U. S. S. R. SHOWS HUGE GROWTH IN ALL PRODUCTION

Expect 90 Per Cent of Pre-War Level in 1926

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Moscow gosplan and the Russian foreign trade commissariat are busy getting out programs and forecasts for the business year 1925-26, which in Russia begins on Oct. 1. The commissariat's estimate for the export of agricultural, forestry and similar products is \$23,000,000 rubles, against 372,000,000 in the present business year. The figure for the coming twelve months places an estimate of 448,000,000 rubles of grain exports, as against 72,000,000 in the present business year. The gosplan estimate is 950,000,000 rubles.

For export of industrial products the commissariat foresees 172,000,000 rubles, against 132,000,000 in the present business year. It figures the gross production of oil at 521,000,000 puds, against 432,000,000 in the present business year and 562,000,000 in 1913. Of the estimated production for the coming year, 352,000,000 are allotted to the Baku fields and 144,000,000 to Grosny.

The Donetz coal production program is for 790,000,000 puds, or 42 per cent more than in the present fiscal year. Wood production planned by all the iron trusts is 141,000,000 rubles. Pig iron production planned calls for 151,000,000 puds, against 73,000,000 in the present year, and for steel 182,000,000 puds, against 102,000,000.

98 Per Cent Fulfilled
The official Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn publishes figures to show that the official program for the present year has been fulfilled up to 98 per cent in the leading industries, and that the entire national production applied to the new business year, agricultural and industrial, should be 90 per cent of prewar output.

40,000 School Kids Less Mean than Many More Child Workers

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

PHILADELPHIA MASS MEETING TO PROTEST BAN ON SAKLATVALA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—(Special) — A protest mass meeting against the exclusion of Shapurji Baklatvala British member of parliament and delegate to the inter-parliamentary union congress, will be held in Philadelphia on October 2nd. The meeting will occur at the Machinist's Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts., at 8:00 p. m. The speakers will be Norman Tallentire of Seattle, M. L. Oiken, Morris Yusem and Alex Ball. The meeting is under the auspices of the Workers' Party and the Young Workers' League. Admission is free.

CAILLAUX PUTS UP THE ANTE BUT NOT HIGH ENUF

His Mission May Be a Large Fizzle

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Joseph Caillaux, the French finance minister, raised his ante today in the negotiations for the funding of France's \$4,000,000,000 war debt—but he didn't raise it high enough to reach a settlement.

Under insistent pressure from the Wall Street bankers to come forth with something that will at least approach the previous settlements made by the European nations, M. Caillaux submitted revised schedule of payments, but it still fell short of meeting American expectations, and he withdrew it again to make still further modifications.

M. Caillaux regretfully explained this morning that while certain parts of America's counter-offer, handed him last Friday, were all right, other parts were equally all wrong. His substitute proposals were then presented, there was short discussion of it, and the Americans made the same answer to him that he had made to them a few minutes before.

The haggling still goes on.

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GRAFT SCANDAL BARED TO RIVAL FALL OIL STEAL

Defraud Alien Property Custodian's Office

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Another graft scandal which threatens to assume the same proportions that the Teapot Dome scandal did last year, is being uncovered in the alien property custodian's department. It is intimated that "three of the best known men in the country" will be implicated among them. "A former appointee of President Harding, a very noted politician and an influential banker," "Bonds of very great value," says the Washington Post, "are declared to have been deposited in the latter's bank (the unnamed banker) and there was a general manipulation of records of the alien property custodian's office designed to cover the transaction and make it appear that it was a bona fide transaction whereby what had seemed to be German-owned property actually was the possession of nationals of a neutral state."

Tractors Harvest But One Per Cent of Big Grain Crop of Soviet

WASHINGTON—Russia's greatest grain harvest since 1911 is being handled by the aid of 7,500 tractors, most of which were made in the United States, says a report from the commissariat of agriculture to the Russian information bureau in Washington. On the ocean or on trains en route to the Soviet Union are 3,800 more of these Yankee tractors. The agricultural co-operatives received orders for 20,000 tractors in the first six months of the present year, but were unable to supply so many. Next year, 22,000 more are to be distributed, of which 3,000 will be built in Moscow and Leningrad. Tractors plowed and cultivated 1,687,600 acres in the Soviet Union this year. This is less than 1 per cent of the total tilled area.

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

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

THURSDAY, OCT. 1
110th St. and 5th Ave.—Bentall, Jampolsky, Bradly, Bert Miller, Siskind.

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

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

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

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

LITERATURE AND ART

Most valuable books on the theory, practice and history of the revolutionary labor movement are the backbone of all the books in "The Source of All Communist Literature."

But there are many others. These contribute to the development of a real proletarian culture. The number of them is growing—as you will note by the new books of fiction, literature and art listed here:

DECEMBER THE FOURTEENTH by Dmitri Merezhkovsky.
An intense and gripping historical novel dealing with one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history—the attempt to dethrone Tsar Nicholas I in December, 1825. 12 mo. 320 pp. \$2.00

FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.
Eleven short stories written since the Revolution, revealing the new literary trends, and presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers. 12 mo. 320 pp. \$2.50

CHAINS by Henri Barbusse.
A new novel by the renowned author of "Under Fire." A moving love story is woven into the narration of Man's age-old struggle for progress. 2 vols. 12 mo. each 304 pp. \$4.00

RHYMES OF EARLY JUNGLE FOLK by Mary Marcy.
Interesting and educational poems for children. An outline of pre-history for young people illustrated with seventy-one beautiful wood cuts. \$2.00

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky.
A brilliant criticism of present-day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life. A fearless application of materialist dialectics in an analysis of literature and art. 12 mo. 256 pp. \$2.50

THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA by Muntly Carter.
Mr. Carter, the eminent authority, presents here a veritable encyclopedia of the Russian theater today. 8 vo. 300 pp. — 68 half-tones and 17 woodcuts \$6.00

MAMMONTART by Upton Sinclair.
This versatile and busy man has now assailed the field of Art. This book is a study of the world's culture from the standpoint of economics. "Who owns the artists and why?" "To what extent has literature served and glorified the ruling classes?" These are the questions Sinclair poses and answers. Paper 1.00—Cloth \$2.00

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE by Upton Sinclair.
An anthology of the literature of social protest. Extractions from the works of the world's greatest writers and artists concerning their attitudes towards things as they are. Paper \$1.00—Cloth \$2.00

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PULLMAN OWNERS TO RECEIVE FAT DIVIDEND CHECKS

But Pullman Porters Get Measly Wages

Profits totalling \$15,771,978 reported by the anti-union Pullman company for the year ended July 31, 1934, mean a return of \$11.45 a share on the common stock. This exceeds the best returns of the profitable war years. It brings the total return to common stockholders since 1914 to \$77.19 a share or over 97 per cent on the par value of the stock.

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

\$50,000,000 to Divide. The company has on hand today approximately \$30,000,000 in undivided profits, enough to pay dividends for about three years if the company were forced to operate without profit. It had over \$35,000,000 in cash and government bonds in its treasury.

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

Fewer Steel Trust Stockholders. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stockholders of the United States Steel corporation common stock numbered 22,191 at the closing of books for the Sept. dividend. This compares with 22,448 in June.

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

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

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 29.—A citizen of the Soviet Union, just returned from a visit to the United States, writes on his impressions in the Pravda, revealing the unfavorable showing of New York alongside of Moscow. The writer's first disappointment is the Status of Liberty—"how small it seems in the distance and in comparison with the watery expanse it dominates." It is also lacking in artistic beauty, he decides—in fact, it is typically expressive of the "hollowness of the freedom of the American capitalist state."

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

Moscow, he says, is safe. Before the New York post office he saw a guard armed with a revolver and he saw money transported in an armored truck with machine guns mounted fore and aft. "What a dreadful idea! That one can get a bullet in the throat, not in a furious insurrection, but simply for the safe transportation of money," he said. Dismayed by the dirt and danger, the visitor was also well high choked by the fumes of gasoline from innumerable autos. No wonder each room in the big hotels has a bath, he says, when the people must live in such a filthy atmosphere. The millionaires it is true, get fresh air and houses with gardens, but the working masses stifle—"seven million two-legged animals are penned in evil-smelling cages." The subways he found jammed unbearably and the elevated a dark and noisy roof over gloomy streets.

Mussolini Awaits French

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Italian debt mission to the United States has postponed its departure until Oct. 30, it was announced today. The mission, headed by Count Volpi, Italian finance minister had planned to sail the end of next week.

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

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

CHINESE TEXTILE STRIKERS WIN IN LONG STRUGGLE

British Mill Owners Surrender

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAKIR-EDITOR IN PLEA TO BABBITS' IDEA OF JUSTICE

"Pity the Poor, Down-trodden Miners"

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

Miners in those places are forced to take what they can for their labor, said Searles, because of the presence of a large army of thugs and gunmen who force them to stay in W. Virginia. "By purchasing coal from other states you force your fellow citizens of Ohio, the men who labor in the mines, to stand idle." Searles said nothing about organizing the scab fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. West Virginia coal is much cheaper than in the organized fields because of the difference in wages, but he appealed to the business men's sense of "economic justice" to buy Ohio coal at higher rate.

Your Union Meeting

- Fifth Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1935. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. No. Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Third St. 10 Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. 11 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington. 195 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. 242 Carpenters, 505 S. State St. 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y, 2253 Grace St. Irving 7507. 1922 Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. 181 Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave. 127 Hod Carriers, 1582 W. Division St. 1922 Hod Carriers, 819 W. Harrison St. 104 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St. 104 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street. Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. 125 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 125 Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. 375 Maintenance of Way, 425 W. 62nd St. 84 Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. 3 Plasterers, 819 W. Monroe St. Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 6448 S. Ashland Ave. Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth St. Railway Carmen, 5448 Ashland Ave. Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill. 71 Refractory, 777 W. Adams St. 73 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. 483 Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 130 S. P. M. 726 Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. Teamsters (Meat), 229 S. Ashland Blvd. 759 Teamsters (Bones), 6959 S. Halsted Street. 13044 Truck Drivers, 810 W. Harrison St. 924 Tunnel and Subway Workers, 814 W. Harrison St. Note—Unless otherwise stated all are in Chicago.

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

Lenroot Worried About His Future

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

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

The DAILY WORKER will carry the election returns tomorrow.

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

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

WANTED! A Few Copies of TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD by John Reed. WORKERS PARTY CITY LITERATURE DEPARTMENT 19 So. Lincoln Street Chicago, Illinois

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION! CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY Meat Market Restaurant IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER. Bakery deliveries made to your home. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc. (Workers organized as consumers.) 4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(FP)—It's not the fact that passengers call him "George" that worries the dining car employe, but the fact that the railroad charges too much for its food and makes the passenger sore, says Riensl B. Lemus, president of the grand council of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employes. In a reply to the Pennsylvania railroad's announcement that the actual names of its waiters will be printed on the menu cards, Lemus shows that the turnover of personnel on Pennsy dining cars is so rapid that the names printed would be out of date most of the time. Experienced waiters have been deprived of the dignified status they once enjoyed; management has made them responsible for all mistakes and capable of resenting no wrongs. They are regarded as having no rights while on duty.

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

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1) given by France for maintaining a colossal military establishment was that the danger of a German war of revenge made a large armed force necessary. "The security pact is the answer" said Wall Street. "This will enable you to save money by begin paying your debts to us and we will give you snuf money at a nice rate of interest to tide you over the coffee and doughnut days."

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

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

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

Wisconsin Economy Shows Upward Trend Over Previous Years

MADISON, Sept. 29.—Employment gains due almost entirely to seasonal operations in the canning factories brought Wisconsin employment in July to the highest level attained this year, according to the monthly report of the state industrial commission. The number on factory payrolls is also 11 per cent above July 1924 and represents the highest level of any July in the last four years. Weekly wages averaged \$24.44 which is also a peak for July wages since the 1921 slump representing a gain of 18 per cent over July, 1922. The gain in employment and in average wages combine to bring total wages paid to a level 33 per cent ahead of July, 1922. Excluding the canning factories there has been no change in employment since May and a decided drop in wages, the average having fallen from \$26.26 a week in May to \$24.88 in July.

BRITISH BOSSES AND GOVERNMENT PROVOKE STRIKE

Violate Mine Pact in Proposing Wage Cut

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The conflict is deepening between the Miners' Federation and the Baldwin government, with the purpose of the tory premier clearly apparent to provoke the miners by backing up the operators in a new attempt to cut wage rates in violation of the peace terms agreed upon in the last days of July. The government and the operators evidently feel assured from some unknown quarter that they can attack safely or can crush the miners in a case of crisis by aid of the new unofficial army of fascists. They are, in addition, pressing the fight to come over complicated interpretations of the truce agreement and are using legal technicalities to confuse the issue.

Making New Attack on Wages.

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

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

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

Cook Speaks For Miners.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, announcing that the union was calling a conference for October 9, meanwhile boycotting the coal commission set up following the truce, says eminent lawyers support the union contention. But he adds: "We are consulting the Trades Union Congress general council and shall act with them. I am arranging that verbatim report of the conversations with Premier Baldwin shall be issued widely thruout the coal fields, so that the miners may judge for themselves of the action we have taken in their interests."

Cook expressed resentment at the traitorous attacks being made on the policy of the union by the ex-prime minister of the so-called "labor" government. Ramsay MacDonald. "I resent the continuous attacks by the former minister on the trade union movement," said Cook. "In his articles Mr. MacDonald has confirmed the attitude he took in regard to the miners' settlement, which I denounced at the time to the executive of the Miners' Federation."

Bougeois Dies

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Leon Bougeois, French statesman and publicist, died at Anger today of uremic poisoning.

Theater Wouldn't Run Away— Movies Wouldn't— Friends Wouldn't— but Mayakovsky goes back to U. S. S. R.

THEREFORE LET'S GO Sunday, Oct. 4 2 P. M. to Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St. to the last lecture and recitation of the great poet

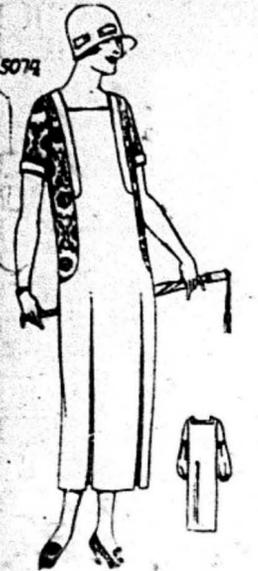
Vladimir Mayakovsky in New York Get your tickets at Novy Mir, 30 Union Square.

Famous Russian Poet Mayakovsky will speak on Russian Literature and Poetry Friday, Oct. 2 at TEMPLE HALL, Cor. Van Buren and Marshfield. Chicago Admission 50c Beginning at 8 p. m.

Help Us Out!

A great amount of work has to be done in the office. More work than our office can speedily handle. If you can spare a little time—c'mon over. There is folding, inserting, sealing, stamping—just loads of all kind of work. To help the DAILY WORKER when it especially needs help—c'mon over!

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5074. Printed and plain silk are combined in this model. One could have this in crepe or linen with suitable contrasting material, or two colors of one material. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 35 inch size if made of one material requires 4 1/2 yards 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3 1/2 yards of plain material and 1/2 yard of figured material. The width of the skirt at the foot with pleats extended is 1 1/2 yard. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE POPULAR STYLE. 5201. Flannel, tub silk, crepe and printed fabrics may be used for this model. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. If collar is made of contrasting material 1-16 yard is required. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed. Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG Kept Out SAKLATVALA to Protect American and British Imperialism But You Can READ HIS SPEECH "BRITISH RULE IN INDIA" Delivered in House of Commons, July 9, 1925 and quoted by Kellogg as the reason for barring him. 16 PAGES PAPER COVER PRICE—Single copies, 10c each 25 copies, 8c each 100 copies or more, 5c each SPREAD IT WIDE! The Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill. Enclosed find \$_____ for which please send _____ copies of Saklatvala's speech "British Rule in India." NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____

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Arrests in the Anthracite Strike

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Liverpool Conference

The agents of British imperialism in the British labor party are staging a desperate struggle at the Liverpool conference.

The passage by an overwhelming majority of the anti-imperialist resolution by the Scarborough meeting of the British Trades Union Congress has made it necessary for the ruling class to call upon the Thomases, Clynes and MacDonalds for extra efforts in behalf of the bloody empire.

Ostensibly the struggle between the left wing of the labor party and the reactionaries will center around the question of excluding Communists from individual membership in the labor party. We say ostensibly because the real fight is for the repudiation of the Scarborough resolution—the greatest blow ever delivered to British imperialism by British workingmen and women.

The Liverpool conference is less representative of the masses of workers than Scarborough and it is possible that the anti-imperialist resolution may be repudiated and the Communists excluded. But this will mean no defeat for the left wing and the Communists, but merely a widening of the gap between the official leadership of the labor party and the masses of membership.

It seems to us that the time has past in Great Britain when "the red menace" can be used successfully to confuse the real issues of the workers' struggle and cover up the treachery of imperialism's tools in the labor movement. The Liverpool conference, because of the all important issues upon which the delegates will pass, regardless of the outcome, is an event of the greatest significance for world labor. The coming visit of A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions and outstanding figure in the left wing forces in Great Britain, to this country as a fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, should serve to arouse the intense interest of American workers in the Liverpool conference.

That conference will definitely settle upon the Communist Party of Great Britain the leadership in the struggle against imperialism and the fight of the reactionaries against the Communists in the labor party is the acknowledgement of that leadership and its results in mobilizing more than 3,000,000 votes for the anti-imperialist resolution at Scarborough.

Chinese textile workers will get paid by the bosses for the four months they were on strike. We refer this news item to the anthracite miners for their serious consideration.

All Eyes Upon the Soviet Union



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

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

By B. BORISOFF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

hands of the American government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If these suppositions are true to fact, then the reason for the sudden change of heart by the state department and the "press," which puzzles so much the American aviators in Morocco and also, perhaps, a great many citizens of the United States, becomes quite clear. THE activity of the American aviators became embarrassing to the House of Morgan seeking "peace" in Morocco and, consequently, to its state department in Washington. As "good American citizens" the aviators should not grumble. The "interests of their nation" demand that they cease their activity, and they must submit, even if their prestige is to suffer. The state department should have whispered this beforehand into their ears.

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

of French loans. The fate of France is in the hands of the House of Morgan. Without its support the world would tumble, and state bankruptcies would follow. A little pressure on the Moroccan war will end. The action of the state department would indicate that this is the policy of American imperialism, and even will show whether this is the case. BUT were it so, what carries "peace" in store for the Moroccan? Instead of the "efficient, progressive and benevolent" (benevolent indeed!) French administration there appears upon the scene a more "efficient," a more "progressive" and a great deal more "benevolent" factor—the American imperialism, taking hold of the precious resources of the land of Rif. American imperialism needs and covets the mineral resources of Morocco, its zinc, and copper and iron. It will fight for their possession just as Germany fought, with the coming of the British-American syndicate into Morocco, the Moroccan zinc face a new and more powerful enemy than the French imperialism. They face the American imperialism with its all-powerful industry, its unlimited supply of gold, its steamships and air fleets, and its tremendous man power. In the future American marines and soldiers will, undoubtedly, try to accomplish the task which baffles now the French machine. For the Moroccans, as for all other oppressed peoples in the fight for freedom, there is only one way of successfully opposing the ray of imperialist forces—to join hands with the revolutionary movement of the workers throughout the world. Just as now they find their best allies in the French Communist Party, so in the future they will find their best allies in the American Communist Party when the American imperialism will attack them.

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

By N. Krupshy

How Lenin Lived Abroad

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Socialist Out For Votes

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

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

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

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

Studied All Phases Of Life.

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

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

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

Relation To Plekhanov.

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

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

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

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

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

Lenin's Political Honesty

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

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

Interest In Arrivals From Russia.

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

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

plications and many-sidedness. On such stuff ascetics are not made. With his views on life and people and his keen, almost passionate interest in everything, Ilyitch could not be less the virtuous lower-middle class person, depicted by some of his biographers: the exemplary pater familias surrounded by wife and children, an array of family portraits on his wall, wrapped in a quilted dressing gown with a book in his hand, a pipe in his mouth and a kitten on his lap and around him serious furniture and comfort in which he rests from his public activity. Vladimir Ilyitch's every step and every move is subjected, so to speak, to the lens of some sort of philosophical sentimentality. It would be an injustice to write a little less on this subject.

Refused to Fry Into Private Lives.

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

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

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

Need New Building Trades Head. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—"My election as president of the Brotherhood of Painters means that the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor must select another man as its president," Geo. F. Hedrick, head of the department, said. The Federated Press on the eve of his departure for Atlantic City to open the convention of the department.

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

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

Chicago Membership Meeting, Wednesday, October 7th

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