

GOLD IN FROM LONDON STARTS AGAIN

Industrialists Face New Crisis in Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The arrival tomorrow of \$4,000,000 in gold from London for the account of three New York banks, marks the first export of gold from London to this city in any volume since England returned to the gold standard last April, and is due to the decline in sterling exchange below the point where it is cheaper for British importers to pay their debts in gold rather than buy exchange currency in payment for their purchases in London.
Sterling recently slumped below 4.84 5-16, the rate at which it is profitable for British buyers of American goods to ship gold rather than buy exchange. The movement is due solely to the desire of British buyers to realize a saving in their purchases of goods.

Strive for Balance
It is an old law of economics that gold moves to the center of most remunerative employment under the normal working of capitalist exchange. However, the spokesmen for the federal reserve banks of the United States and the directors and governors of the Bank of England imagine this movement will have the effect of equalizing the rate of exchange between the City and Wall Street to a point where paper tokens will serve all purposes of commerce and it will be unprofitable to transport gold either way.
That this desire belongs to the realm of fantasy is emphasized by the fact that another \$3,500,000 making last week's shipments from London \$7,500,000 has been dispatched for further purchases. This movement will unquestionably continue during the autumn movement of American cotton to the mills of England and will rise even higher in November, the annual peak of this movement.

Shake London Market
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The bullion movement of last week from the Bank of England to the United States aroused anxiety on the London exchange. It is feared that the shipment will necessitate shoving up the London rate on money and would seriously interfere with the business recovery that was hopefully predicted after the rate was reduced from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent.
If the rate again rises to its former position the industrialists contend, they cannot conclude many operations already planned and point to the fact that competition due to the revival of industries in the war torn nations of continental Europe makes prohibitive the 4 1/2 per cent rate.
Considering the probable effect of the shipments to New York—that is the raising of the rate on money—the industrialists are out of the frying pan into the fire. The advantages they gain by shipments of gold, will be lost many times over if the percentage on money again climbs to its previous height.
For the workers it means an increase in unemployment, already near the breaking point.

CARELESS BOSSES OF SUBWAY WORK DISREGARD POOR

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The reckless disregard of the well being of the workers, especially the colored workers, is shown in the way the contractors and officials supervising the subway excavation at St. Nicholas avenue and 128th street allowed careless work to undermine 100 feet of wooden sidewalk covering the excavation at that point.
When the sidewalk fell into the hole, water mains and gas mains broke, flooding the tenement homes of fifty Negro families with gas and causing a panic among the tenants, who had to be removed by police and firemen across the yawning gulf that had been their doorsteps.
Discomfort and considerable expense caused many poor colored families by the accident, which was not repaired promptly and which would never have been allowed to happen in wealthy neighborhoods where the utmost care is always taken to save the silk-stocking population from dirt, odor or inconvenience.

The Daily Worker Must Be Saved!

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
WITHOUT our press, particularly without The DAILY WORKER, the Workers Party cannot hope to achieve its goal. Surely this is so obvious that repetition would seem to be unnecessary. Yet according to the results so far in the campaign to save The DAILY WORKER, there are, it would seem, many members of the Workers Party and many of its sympathizers who can contemplate the destruction of The DAILY WORKER with serenity. For unless The DAILY WORKER has substantial and immediate support, it cannot continue.
I DO not believe that there is any worker with a spark of militancy in him who can remain unconcerned when the life of The DAILY WORKER is threatened. The first call for help should have brought instantly the money necessary to avert the threatened catastrophe. Yet it seems imperative to point out again the danger and the deeds which are needed to overcome it.
If there are those who feel that the call for support is merely a cry of "Wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf, let them put such nonsensical, if comforting illusions from their heads. The DAILY WORKER is in the hands of highly responsible management which concerns itself continuously with the preservation and extension of our paper. To my certain knowledge there has never been a daily labor paper in the United States which has asked so infrequently and modestly for financial support. For a management of this kind to warn of the danger, in a situation not desperately critical, to ask for funds unless in imperative need, is absolutely unheard of.

PERHAPS it is because of this careful management and moderate policy that many comrades have been lulled to sleep in the belief that the interests of The DAILY WORKER are being well guarded and that no one need be unduly perturbed. Unless these comrades arouse themselves, they are due for a very rude awakening. Some fine morning they will inquire why they do not receive The DAILY WORKER any longer and will be informed that publication has been suspended because of lack of funds.
TO lose The DAILY WORKER now, would be an unequalled calamity. Not only would we receive a tremendous setback in our movement, not only would our enemies be encouraged and ourselves demoralized, but we would be confronted immediately with the tremendous task of rebuilding at a huge sacrifice what we have thru our negligence, allowed to be destroyed. For every dollar required now to save The DAILY WORKER, ten would be needed to start it over again.
If there are those who can regard this situation with composure, they do not belong in the militant section of the labor movement. If there are those who can endure this condition without exerting themselves to the utmost, they do not belong either.
DOLLARS are needed, thousands of them. They will not come from those who can afford to give. The dollars which will save The DAILY WORKER can come from pockets which can spare them only with great sacrifice.
A great deed is needed, a great proletarian deed. Save The DAILY WORKER!
Swift, united and generous action by militant proletarians is necessary.

FRENCH COMMUNIST STRIKE CALL TIES UP PARIS TRANSPORTATION; TROOPS GUARD FRENCH CAPITAL

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Over 10,000 troops from garrisons near Paris, sailors from French navy yards, crews of tanks and armored cars, all have been called into Paris because the Communist Party has appealed to the French workers to strike for 24 hours in protest against the war in Morocco and Syria, which is sending thousands of young French workers to death in mountains and deserts for the bankers and concession hunters.

Transportation Paralyzed.
In answer to the appeal the streets are deserted, taxi cab drivers being out almost completely, a large percentage of bus drivers, trolley men and subway engineers following suit. The railway men, whose striking would be considered as an offense against the state, are answering the appeal by delaying all trains and "going slow" while staying on the job.
The city is under practical martial law, with police and cavalry detachments clattering thru the streets everywhere. There is little transportation tangles to obstruct them. All troops are in charge of Generals Gouraud and Charpy, heads of the Paris garrison.
The water, gas and electric power plants are closely guarded by infantry detachments in full war equipment. Other detachments guard the public buildings and the main post and telegraph offices.

Home of President Guarded.
In front of the Elysee, residence of the president of the republic, stout republican guards dressed in smart black, red and gold uniforms have replaced the ordinary infantrymen. They are steel-helmeted and their rifles carry fixed bayonets. Machine gun detachments are kept in readiness in the presidential gardens.

Big Biz Lackeys Cut Trust Investigation Funds; Oppose Probes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Appropriations for the federal trade commission have cut from the \$997,000 asked for to \$883,000. The economic investigations division of the federal trade commission appropriation will be cut \$100,000.
The minority members of the committee protested this action saying that it was a trick of the republican administration to hinder the investigations of the bread trust, tobacco trust, Mellon's aluminum trust, the electric power trust and the attacks upon co-operative societies by price-fixing combines.
Attorney General Sargent refuses to make a ruling on the request of the commission for an investigation of the bread trust and Mellon's aluminum trust.

SECRETARY OF WAR WEEKS RESIGNATION EXPECTED THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The resignation of John W. Weeks, as secretary of war, will be formally announced "in a day or two."
Secretary Weeks was clearing up his desk in the department.
It is expected that acting Secretary Dwight F. Davis will be named to succeed him.

STRIKEBREAKER BERRY PERFORMS BEFORE A. F. OF L. SESSION IN CHEAP HARRANGUE ON REDS

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
STEEPLECHASE PIER, ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—George L. Berry, the strikebreaker president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, direct from the American legion convention at Omaha, Nebr., opened the second week of the A. F. of L. convention here today with another attack against Communism and the Communists.
"There is no room in America for Sovietism or Communism," declared this labor official, who was specially delegated to represent the A. F. of L. at the American legion gathering, and then in turn was selected by this officer-inspired organization of ex-soldiers to speak for it at the A. F. of L. convention because the newly elected commander didn't have time to make the trip to Atlantic City.
Berry is a past vice commander of the American legion and was urged by members of that organization as a candidate for vice-president at the democratic national nominating convention last year.
Still Breaking Strikes.
Berry comes to this convention almost direct from Chicago where he directed the attempt to smash the strike of the pressmen in the Cuneo printing plant just as two years ago he went to the Portland, Oregon, convention of the A. F. of L. and was received with great acclaim because of his war against the New York pressmen, fighting for better conditions in the press rooms of the big capitalist newspapers of that city. Berry proved the best ally of the newspaper owners in that struggle.
Assaults Communists.
The Green regime might have chosen a less foul-smelling red baiter to offer a prelude to the report of the resolution committee, that is to present the progressive propositions to the delegates here, but it seems he was the best on hand to offer.
"There is nothing wrong with America," declared Berry. "No fault can be found with the American form of government. The fault is with the people."
He said he had read the speech of President Green in attacking the British fraternal delegates, Purcell and Smith, and declared he was wholeheartedly in accord with it.
Applause Weak.
"The American legion joins with
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MILITARIZE ALL PRIVATE AIR FIRMS

Madden Upholds Cooledge on Aviation
(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Accusing the army and navy of squandering "millions of dollars in a meaningless experimental aviation orgy," Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, today recommended to the president's air board a new military aviation policy directly linking private aircraft manufacturers to the national defense.
Madden flayed the present policies of the army and navy as wasteful and charged both air services with a flat "failure" in their efforts to develop military aviation.
Madden declared that if congress carried out the demands of "some of these bureau people," it would bankrupt the government.
Madden took the stand primarily to defend congress against charges by high army and navy officers that a "lack of funds" had ruined the nation's military air forces. Citing statistics to disprove the charges, Madden told the board that congress
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GERMANY SIGNS ECONOMIC TREATY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA; HAILED AS BREAKING LONG BLOCKADE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 12.—The Russ-German economic treaty was signed with imposing ceremonies at the foreign office here late today.
The treaty affects many of the relations between Russia and Germany and is much broader in scope than a mere commercial and trade treaty.
It is hailed here as breaking the economic blockade against Russia. It recognizes the stipulations of the treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1922.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY IN OPEN LETTER TO N. Y. SOCIALIST VOTERS ASKS ELECTION SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The Workers (Communist) Party of New York in entering the city elections has addressed the following open letter to all socialist voters and class conscious workers asking them to choose between the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of the facts the letter sets forth. It is as follows:
Comrades and Fellow Workers: We assume that you are sufficiently enlightened and conscious of the interests of your class to have cut loose from the parties of bosses, the republican and democratic parties. We assume that you do not desire another four years of injunctions against picketing, police breaking up of meetings and picket lines and a city government at the service of the bosses. There are two tickets claiming your support and offering themselves as parties of the Workers—the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party and those of the Socialist Party. You must choose between them.
The Socialist Party Against the Unity of Labor.
There should not have been two sets of candidates dividing labor's forces in this campaign. The differences between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party are profoundly fundamental, but the weakness of labor in this city, state and nation; the powerfully organized drive of the master class against labor resulting in lowering of wages, open shop conditions, injunctions and police clubbing, persecutions and deportation of militant workers, the menace of new wars compel every section of the labor movement to join together in united action against the employing class.
The Workers (Communist) Party proposed to the Socialist Party at its convention in June the calling of a conference of all labor organizations for the formation of a united labor ticket in the present campaign as a step in the direction of a Labor Party. This proposal the Socialist Party rejected. The Socialist Party last year joined with the republican politician LaFollette, with the republican war jingo La Guardia, with the democrat Wheeler and with the exploiters of labor who supported them and betrayed the movement for a Labor Party; but the Socialist Party refuses to join with militant sections of the labor movement for the unity of the working class and for the building up of a Labor Party in the United States.
This year, the Socialist Party continues its betrayal of the Labor Party movement by completely omitting the Labor Party in its platform. Together with the wreckers of the labor movement, the Greens, Berrys, Wolls, Johnstones and other labor fakery, it divides labor's forces and helps keep labor tied to the capitalist parties. The Socialist Party has completely deserted the path leading toward working class freedom and has gone into the camp of the small business men, the labor bureaucrats, the professional elements who deceive the workers and who support the capitalist system.
Thomas Supports League of Nations.
The reverend Norman Thomas is a sky pilot, a "respectable" liberal minister who can steer the workers on heavenly matters, but knows nothing about piloting labor on earth. Norman Thomas is a member of the committee supporting the world court of the league of nations. Only a few years ago when the socialist party still had a breath of working class spirit, it condemned the league of nations as the "black international."
Today Norman Thomas is a member of the committee to support the world court and his fellow members are Thomas Lamont of the House of Morgan and other money masters of America and the world.
The Socialist Party for Sigman and Labor Bureaucrats.
Thomas and the socialist party supported Sigman of the needle trades in his long fight against the rank and file of the union whereas the Workers Party supported the rank and file which has at last become victorious.
With Thomas as candidate for mayor, stands lawyers, professional elements, small business men and labor bureaucrats. Behind Thomas and the socialists, stands the yellow Forward which has become a huge capitalist investment and fights together with the discredited Sigmans, Breslaus, Kaufmans, and Hillmans
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DEADLOCK OF SECURITY PACT STILL UNBROKEN

Optimistic Reports Do Not Mean Anything
(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—While optimistic reports emanate from spokesmen for the French and English at the "security" conference the aim of which is to create alliance of nations preparatory to a drive to throttle Soviet Russia, the real situation belies their statements.
As the spectre of revolution plagues the imperialist spokesmen of the capitalist nations the numerous conflicting interests present obstacles they seem unable to surmount.
British Hesitate
Austin Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, who has devoted his whole term in office to arranging this conference, finds himself in a maze of contradictions. Much as he favors some sort of patched-up agreement that will temporarily consolidate the forces of continental Europe, he fears to completely endorse the proposed Rhineland pact, which would create an economic unit that would threaten the industries of England.
Germany refuses to budge on the question of a revision of the eastern frontiers, while Polish and Czecho-Slovakian delegates vehemently insist that no such revision be considered. Both these small nations seek a declaration from Germany that it will not attempt to alter these borders. If the French and British cannot dissuade the Poles and Czechs from insisting upon these demands then Germany will refuse to discuss the eastern border question at Locarno, which means the end of the conference.
Mussolini Reported Coming
Reports are current that the fascist chief of Italy, Benito Mussolini, has secretly left Rome and is due to arrive in Locarno Wednesday. This hasty journey of the Italian premier follows the tentative agreement of the Italian delegation for their nation to jointly share with England the guarantee of the western frontiers of Germany. In view of the desperate straits of his government, forced to employ the most vicious terror in order to maintain power, the fascist bandit will probably make a special effort to persuade the powers to reach some sort of agreement.

Report Russian Pact
Sensational reports concerning a secret agreement alleged to have been entered into between Poland and M. Tchitcherin, the Soviet foreign minister, reached here from Paris and have caused apprehension on the part of Briand and the French observers here. The agreement is reported to contain military provisions that will enable Russian forces to march thru Poland and ally themselves with Germans for an assault upon France. The legend (for such it obviously is) concludes with the assertion that Russia has promised Germany the return of Alsace-Lorraine as the fruit of a victorious military campaign against France.

MUSSOLINI INSTRUCTS ITALIAN DEBT MISSION TO DEMAND EASY TERMS

ROME, Oct. 12.—Premier Mussolini met the members of the Italian debt mission to the United States and gave them final instructions.
Mussolini still stands upon his insistence that Italy's debt can only be settled upon the basis of her capacity to pay, and that the debt settlement must be coupled with her receipt of German reparations.

ATLANTIC CITY WORKERS HEAR RED EDITOR

Engdahl Meeting Rivals That of Green

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 13.—Urging the slogan of "Join the unions," J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke to a mass meeting in Grand Fraternity Hall here tonight that nearly rivaled in numbers the gathering called by the central labor union that was addressed by President William Green, Vice President Matthew Woll and heads of the various printing trades unions of the American Federation of Labor attending the Atlantic City convention.

President Green made his usual attack on the militants in the trade unions, but the gathering listened in silence.

Engdahl aroused great enthusiasm thru his explanation of the growing world struggle for trade union unity, the organization of Negro workers, many of whom were in the audience, and other progressive measures.

Second Meeting Success.

The meeting held in Atlantic City, at Moose Hall, at which Engdahl, P. Yuditch, labor editor of the New York Freiheit, and James V. Fitzsimmons, delegate of the Canton, Ohio, Central Labor Union, were the speakers, was also an unexpected success, showing the demand for organization among the workers even of this parasite pleasure resort.

The executive committee of the Chicago Bank Clerks' Union has wired repudiation here of Shafir's resolution on class collaboration basing attack on Chicago Daily News report, which claims flat opposition to labor banks and insurance companies. The resolution attacks only "the establishment of labor banks, workers' insurance companies, etc., which have nothing in common with true co-operative enterprises."

Wheel-Chair Denizens Disgust British Union Delegate to A. F. of L.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—Ben Smith, rugged and ruddy-cheeked British fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, was taking the air on the Atlantic City boardwalk when one of the wheel-chairs peculiar to this boulevard came past with two plump specimens of the idle rich inside and a hard working chairpushed behind, straining at his burden.

"The lazy blighters!" snorted Smith. "Imagine an able bodied man pushed around like a baby. I wouldn't ride in one of those things for ten pounds." And he strode along for his constitutional with the motive power nature gave him.

Scientists Leave for Caucasus.
 MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—A scientific expedition is now exploring the mountains of Ossetia for the purpose of carrying out ethnological, archeological and zoological researches in the inhabited districts on the banks of the rivers Gzeldon, Fingdon and Ardon and their tributaries.

STRIKEBREAKER BERRY PERFORMS BEFORE A. F. OF L. SESSION IN CHEAP HARRANGUE ON REDS

(Continued from page 1)
 you, it associates itself with the American Federation of Labor in declaring that there shall be no revolution in America, today, tomorrow, or any other day," shouted Berry at the top of his voice. The brief applause was thin and scattering.

"I am glad to bring this message to you," concluded Berry. "I wish for you the greatest happiness and success."

Technicalities Clog Debate.
 But with the report of the resolutions committee, the delegates got snarled up with technicalities, especially over the question of injunctions and contempt proceedings, with the result that the time for the noon recess arrived and none of the progressive resolutions were reached.

In response to the notification by the British delegates of the sudden death of Fred Bramley, prominent British trade unionist, general secretary of British Trade Union Congress, and secretary of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, the convention rose for a moment in tribute.

Executive Report Criticized.
 Delegate John Frey, of the Molders' Union threw the first bombshell when he urged that a statement on in executive council's report.

Delegate John Frey, of the Molders' Union threw the first bombshell when he urged that statement on wages be inserted in section on wage reductions, to the effect that purchasing power of workers be increased in proportion to the increasing productive power of the working class.

Frey got the floor and gave the delegates a lecture on wages according to the theories of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, all of which was Greek to the delegates assembled. In the present era of superabundance the workers are not able to consume all they produce, declared Frey, but he made no mention of the fact that this was a contradiction within the capitalist system itself.

Delegate Lynch, of the Printers' Union, was drawn into the discussion and urged an addition demanding continuous reduction in the work day to meet this problem. When every one interested was firmly tied up in a knot the matter was sent back to the

committee for reconsideration and a new report.

Delegate Furuseth led a lone fight in heated discussion of contempt proceedings.

Confused on Courts.

Some of the delegates seemed to rally to the defense of the capitalist courts, demanding that jury trials should be sought in all contempt cases, which some claimed involve a fight for rights of bootleggers and keepers of disorderly houses. Others only wanted to make the fight for jury trial in labor cases. Delegate McCullough, printers, who was for years editor of the capitalist Omaha, Nebr. Bee in defending the former position declared more newspaper writers than labor leaders had been hit by contempt proceedings. He referred especially to the case of Carl Magee in New Mexico. As for the bootleggers and keepers of houses of ill repute they seemed to be able to take care of themselves, he said.

Furuseth and Lynch in Battle.

In spite of efforts of delegates yelling for question, Furuseth again got the floor and said that some one had been smearing fat on the lips of the delegates and they were trying to find an easy way out. He attacked the much-lauded Clayton act as a "damned fraud," and said that Delegate Lynch had adopted same ideas on the question of injunctions because "Big Six," the New York Printers' Union, was beginning to use the injunction against him. Lynch got the floor on point of personal privilege and denied "Big Six" had instituted injunctive proceedings against him. Secretary Woll of the committee also got the floor and said Olander was talking about injunctions. Efforts to refer back the committee report were defeated and the committee report was adopted.

GENERATIONS TO COME WILL FIND CHILD WORKERS

Such Is Green's Dark Prospect for Labor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—President William Green of the A. F. of L. told the convention of that organization that the new campaign for the child labor amendment to the U. S. constitution will "go on as long as we live and into succeeding generations, if necessary. From the continued policy of "non-partisan" political action and opposition to a labor party, the succeeding generations will probably find it necessary to keep up the fight.

The principal opposition to the amendment, says Green is the farming population, who think that the amendment would forbid their sons and daughters to do "work around the farm." He pointed out that the amendment does not at all prescribe the age at which a child shall work, but only enables the congress to pass laws that would set a minimum age for child workers.

Green said that "public opinion" was once in favor of the amendment, but that it was changed by "vicious propaganda" of chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, hostile textile employers and those who profit by exploitation of child labor. These, he said, were the "enemies," although he did not explain how he finds it possible to collaborate with them in the civic federation and elsewhere.

Commuters Rates to Be Raised on Roads After I. C. C. Award

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—By granting an increase in commuters' rates on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad today, the interstate commerce commission has put the Illinois commerce commission in a position to grant similar increases to other roads.

Such action is expected to be taken when the state body again takes up a petition for increases which has been before it. The interstate commerce commission in handing down its ruling ignored a request from the state body that action be deferred until its hearing was ended.

The authority of the interstate commerce commission to regulate rates within the state was established several years ago when the state commission refused to follow an order raising the statutory 2 cents a mile to 3.6 cents, issued by the interstate commerce commission.

Colonization of Siberia.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—The people's department of agriculture of the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics has so many requests from peasants who desire to migrate to Siberia and the Far East, that the department has decided to send a large survey party to this region with the object of getting all particulars about available lands for settling. The first large group of settlers will start early next spring.



Capitalist Government Holds the Scales.

LOTS OF RIVALRY FOR CAL'S JOB BUT REPUBLICAN PARTY REMAINS CAPITALISTIC AS IT ALWAYS WAS

By LAURENCE TODD
 (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Calvin Coolidge's Omaha speech to the American legion, in the view of big republican politicians in the capital, is the opening barrage in his attack on western rivals for the presidential nomination in 1928.

Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois and representing the Pullman Car company fortune, is already at work, in his own state and elsewhere beyond the Alleghenies, preparing a surprise for the Coolidge organization. Lowden refused any consolation prize after his defeat in the convention of 1920, but now claims that it is his turn to take power. Bosses in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and some of the Rocky Mountain states are reported to be pledged to his cause.

Charles Evans Hughes, who was nominated and bungled the campaign in 1916 because he tried to be both for and against the German-Americans, is again consulting with the New York state machine leaders. He hopes to get his own state and port of New England as a starter for his boom.

Hoover Plays Tax.
 Herbert Hoover, entrenched in the cabinet but always a source of anxiety to Coolidge, keeps his personal organization alive in California and other states beyond the Rockies. He is playing for the powerful the silent support of the chambers of commerce and the trade associations of manufacturers.

Senator Borah of Idaho—Well, Borah remains an enigma. He evidently wants to be president, and is sure the republican nomination will be as good as election in 1928 if the nominee comes from the west. But he is not an optimist as to his own future. He has seen the organization discipline other men who had criticized it, and he has no doubt that it would nominate anyone else rather than permit him to get an open road to control of American foreign policy.

Miners' Enemy Wants It.
 Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania and last remaining Bull Moose stalwart to hold the public eye, is maneuvering toward the presidential field. His friends have assured him that Coolidge is very weak in the middle west and west, and the Wisconsin senatorial vote has been cited to prove that any guaranteed progressive has a good chance.

Of reasons why Lowden, Hoover or Hughes should take the place of Coolidge in the White House there seems to be none. All four men see this nation as the greatest, most prosperous, most sacredly capitalistic and safely anti-radical on the globe. They want, and would equally strive, to keep American labor in its place—which in their view, is a subservient and near-the-breadline place. Their methods would differ only slightly. All would probably, keep Mellon at the head of the treasury.

Borah, if he were so lucky as to win, would follow Ramsey MacDonald in international affairs, but would resist all but the most cautious steps toward public ownership or other advances in solution of economic problems that underlie all politics.

Pinchot would try, if he became president, to induce congress to create a nationwide hydro-electric system, to break the extortionate rates charged for power and light by the electric power trust. In foreign relations he would probably be less progressive than Borah, but in internal policy he would be more modern. Yet neither Pinchot nor Borah would consciously do anything to disturb the fundamentals of the profit system of industry. The limit of their radicalism would be an attempt to "smash the trusts" by prosecution.

Thus, on the present showing of potential candidates, the republican party in 1928 will be in no essential different from that party in 1912, 1916, 1920 or 1924.

STREET FIGHTING AND BLOODSHED OVER HIGH RENTS IN PANAMA CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 BALBOA, Panama Oct. 12.—Police of this city have instituted a reign of terror against huge masses of workers who engaged in demonstrations against high rents beginning Saturday night.

Mariano Morones, one of the leaders of the demonstration, was murdered in the rioting Saturday night and today the streets were jammed with indignant workers demonstrating at his funeral. All reserves were called out and the entire police force mobilized in a vicious drive to disperse the crowds. Fighting in the streets is raging throughout the whole city.

WORKERS PARTY OPEN LETTER TO SOCIALIST VOTERS

(Continued from page 1)
 and supports their corruption and prostitution of the labor movement against the interests of the workers. Socialist Party Abandons the Class Struggle.

The socialist party has abandoned the class struggle. It has given up even the mention of socialism in its platform this year in its efforts to appear respectable and draw the small businessmen and professionals to its banner.

It has avoided the language and spirit of the class struggle and has actually included in its platform, a plank which calls for more a disciplined police force and for more vigorous enforcement of the criminal law at a time when the workers are suffering from the attacks of the police and the vigorous enforcements of laws against the workers.

Debs and the Socialist Party.
 Of all the "big figures" left in the socialist party there is only one that has on him the mark of a fighter for working class interests, and he is Eugene V. Debs. So they are importing him into New York to give a bit of working class color to their campaign of small business and professional men's liberalism. But alas, the one time red color of Debs' record has faded fast.

He is living on a glorious but rapidly receding past and turning it to ignoble uses by sanctioning the present gang of treacherous and unproletarian leaders of the socialist party. He is prostituting his noble past to the unworthy cause of cloaking present-day betrayal of the workers. Thus he has become an ally and support of the present leadership of the socialist party and shares in the guilt that he serves to cover.

The Socialist Party is Undeserving of the Support of the Working Class.
 The socialist party is against world trade union unity. The socialist party and the Second International to which it belongs are deadly enemies of the workers' Soviet republic.

The socialist parties of Europe, the allies of the American socialist party represented by MacDonald and Thomas in England, Renaudel in France, Braun in Germany and the socialist leaders in Bulgaria, Poland, Estonia and other white terrorist countries, are the supporters of the Dawes plan, suppression of India and China, the war upon Morocco and Syria.

The socialist parties of the world supported the capitalists in the last world war in which millions of workers lost their lives and millions more were wounded. Today the capitalists are preparing once more to cast the workers of the world into the jaws of death and the socialist party utters pacifist phrases but does nothing to organize the workers against it.

The socialist party of America and the socialist parties of the world do not deserve the support of any class conscious worker.

Comrades leave the socialist party. Fellow workers join the Workers (Communist) Party.

Join the only party which is fighting for a united labor ticket and a labor party.
 Join the party which is fighting the battles of the workers in the trade unions against the bosses and the reactionary leaders.

Join the party which fights for better living conditions for the workers.
 Join the party which is fighting war, capitalist militarism and imperialism.
 Join the party which is striving to establish a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.
 Join the party of the Communist International, the party to end capitalism.
 Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Fraternally,
 WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
 New York District, 108 East 14th Street.
 Vote and work for the Communist ticket.
 For Mayor—BENJAMIN GITLOW.
 For Comptroller—WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
 For Pres. Board of Aldermen—CHARLES KRUMBEIN.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

TOKIO AGENT ARRIVES HERE FOR BIG LOAN

U. S. Investors to Have Chance to Bite

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Kenzo Mori, the Japanese financial commissioner, who negotiated the \$150,000,000 American loan to Japan following the earthquake in September, 1923, arrived in this city today for the purpose of beginning negotiations for a \$50,000,000 loan to the city of Tokio, the Japanese capital.

The loan is to be used in the work of reconstructing the city and is the second large "earthquake loan" to be floated in the United States.

Though hard pressed for funds the Japanese bankers have contended against foreign loans and a number of large loans were floated internally in Japan. Domestic interest rates in Japan are considerably lower than those obtaining in New York, but against this the Japanese bankers point to the exchange rate being in their favor; yen being now in the neighborhood of 40 cents as against a par a fraction under 50 cents.

Wall Street Power Grows.
 The power of Wall Street in the far East is increasing, as it is elsewhere throughout the world. Japan, last month, for the first time in nine years, started gold shipments to New York for the purpose of supporting its rate of exchange. The initial shipment was \$2,000,000 and more is on the way.

The loan to be negotiated is to be divided between England and the United States. England's share being \$15,000,000 and that of this country \$35,000,000. A large portion of it will be used to purchase industrial products in this country.

Return to Gold Standard.
 That Japan, like the rest of the world, is going to reckon its indebtedness to the United States in terms of the American standard, is indicated by the announcement that its government is working toward the establishment of a gold standard next winter, after the seasonal pressure on Japanese exchange due to purchases of cotton and other commodities in the United States.

The banks, however, do not expect that such bonds will be very profitable and will place the issue on the market for the small fry to gobble up, figuring on the discount they receive for floating the loan to guarantee them against any losses.

TOKIO, Oct. 12.—Actions of the Chinese representatives on the eve of the customs conference clearly indicate a determination to break the whole affair by refusing to participate unless the powers involved are prepared to grant China subsidies.
 Mr. Wang, head of the Chinese delegation intimated as much today and further remarks revealed the purpose of China to demand autonomy in some form.

This is in harmony with the growing nationalist and anti-imperialist sentiment in China that influences its representatives at all conferences in which they become involved with American and European powers.
 Powers Express Fears.
 Representatives of the great powers, preparing to impose an obnoxious customs agreement upon China, fear that that nation will insist upon regulating its own duty on commerce and will resent any interference from outside.

This fear is accentuated by the hostile reception accorded the court of inquiry that is sitting in Shanghai, which has the audacity to pretend to "investigate" and fix responsibility for the Shanghai riots of last May, when those powers themselves are the identical ones responsible for the corpses in the streets of that embattled city.

The Chinese people, far more than the diplomats representing that nation, are thoroughly convinced that nothing favorable to China can be expected from the vultures of imperialism whether they come from the United States, England, France or Japan. The hostility of all these nations has been sufficiently exposed so that even in remote corners of the vast Chinese nation the very names of these nations are despised because they symbolize to them the long hours of unrequited toil endured by men, women and children, and the beatality of the agents of these governments in protecting the profits of the exploiters.

The Japanese labor movement, like the advanced sections of labor in other countries, is in full sympathy with the aims of the Chinese liberation movement.

-help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

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THIS PAGE Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS' UNION PROTESTS UNSEATING OF ROSEN BY NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 12.—For some time the progressive elements in the Carpenters' Union who supported Morris Rosen against William L. Hutcheson as candidate for president of the brotherhood, have been in conflict with the Hutcheson underlings in the various locals and district councils. Hutcheson is determined to terrorize all opposition to the official machine.

One phase of the conflict arose in recent months when Rosen, president of Local No. 376, was elected as delegate to the New York district council, but was denied a seat there by the Hutcheson tools on the council's executive committee. Another delegate, Brother Kivowitz of Local 2,717, was also not allowed to be seated.

A Hutcheson Frame-Up.

In a letter to the council, the locals and members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Local 376, states that the reasons for this autocratic action are that Rosen and Kivowitz are opposed to the present administration and believe all district council officials and business agents should be elected yearly by direct vote of the membership, as well as Rosen's past candidacy against Hutcheson.

Local 876 has taken up the fight. An appeal has been sent to Hutcheson and a request for support issued to the other locals. The resolution of support as passed by Local 376 and sent for endorsement to other locals reads as follows:

Resolution.

"Whereas, Morris Rosen, president of Local Union No. 376, U. B. of C. & J. of A., was duly elected as a delegate to represent Local Union No. 376 at the New York district council of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and

"Whereas, Brother Rosen was not given recognition and was not seated, and Local Union No. 376 of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. disfranchised in flagrant violation of the constitution of our brotherhood and in direct conflict with the district council by-laws as set forth in section 10-B which reads as follows:

"Any delegate representing a local union in the district council, before being removed or withdrawn from the district council must first be convicted of a violation of the trade rules or district council by-laws, and

"Violates General Constitution. "Whereas, The non-seating of Brother Rosen and the flimsy frame up perpetrated by the officers of district council is in violent conflict with Section 55 of our general constitution which reads as follows:

"(a) A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the local union or district council where the offense was committed.

"(b) All charges must be made in writing, and signed by the member or members making such charge.

"(c) All charges must be referred to the trial committee.

"(d) The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply either in person or by counsel.

"(e) It shall require two-thirds (2-3) of the membership present to affix such legal penalty as they deem proper; and

"Whereas, The non-seating of delegates to the New York district council in violation of the constitution of the brotherhood has taken place time and time again, notably Local No. 2,717, thus indicating that the officers of the New York district council have adopted this unconstitutional method of dealing with opposition and thereby perpetuating themselves in office; and

Official Disruption Aids Open Shop. "Whereas, The non-seating of delegates, the disfranchisement of local unions, is a ruinous policy, and if allowed to continue unchallenged, will undermine and disrupt our brotherhood and consequently weaken its resistance in the fight against the open shop which is daily making inroads on the conditions of the carpenters, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, local union No. 376, of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. condemn such flagrant violation of constitutional guarantees and demand the immediate recognition and seating of the duly elected delegates of Locals Nos. 376 and 2,717 by the New York district council; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the New York district council and to the general executive board requesting the publication of same in the current issue of The Carpenter."

BARBERS' CLASS COLLABORATION MEETS REBUKE

Organize Workers, Not Bosses, Says Left Wing

A strong stand against class collaboration, too long a policy pursued by the leadership of the Barbers' Union, has been taken by the International Progressive Barbers' Committee, in the following warning to the New York barbers of Local No. 900. It says:

In the recent conflicts between the master barbers and Local 900 of New York we get a clear picture of why the J. B. I. U. of A. is not organized one hundred per cent. In place of the Local Executive Board taking a militant fighting stand with a program of organizing the journeymen for better working conditions, higher wages, short hours, they talk of organizing the bosses.

Is it any wonder that thruout the country less than 25 per cent of the barbers are organized? No soldier would join an army, whose generals were recruiting soldiers for the enemies' ranks.

Amicable Relations.

They talk of establishing "amicable relations" between the bosses and journeymen. After the union has helped to organize the bosses do you think they will appreciate it so much that they will do anything that the journeymen want them to? We should say not. We have concrete examples that prove the contrary. They will use their organized might to fight every move for the betterment of conditions by the workers.

There can be no amicable relations between the masters and the journeymen. With the boss it is simply a business proposition; if he can hire us cheaper, that is good business. With us journeymen it is a bread and butter proposition. Our interests then do not coincide; on the one hand the boss wants to cut down expenses; on the other we want to get more bread and butter, more of the necessities and luxuries of life.

Organize Workers—Not Bosses.

Then it is simply a question of who has the most power to gain their ends. Everything that aids in organizing the journeymen is giving us more power to gain our ends; and everything that helps to strengthen the bosses defeats our end. Point (b) of the program in the circular issued by the Executive Board of Local 900 says, "Organize the Master Barbers." This is a wrong and dangerous program. Do you know of bosses who try to organize journeymen?

The leadership of Local 900 must realize its mistake and form a new program that will be in the interests of the members. But if the present leadership goes blindly ahead with their policy of organizing the enemy, then the militant rank and file must take a hand in leading their union out of the hole.

Organize yourselves 100 per cent and you need not bow to anyone for petty favors.

Greater power to local 900.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRESSIVE BARBERS' COMMITTEE.

Joseph Giganti, Provisional Sec'y.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

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.

Denouncing Havelock Wilson's Treachery



Striking Seamen at Scarborough.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS OF I. W. W. TAKE PROGRESSIVE STEP TOWARD INTERNATIONAL UNITY

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—Members of the I. W. W. are freely predicting that the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W., which is just closing its annual convention, in session here since October 1, has reached a turning point in its career, from which a new era of growth and power will date, not alone for this important division of the I. W. W., but for the entire I. W. W.

These observers, not all delegates to the convention, say that the convention itself is not altogether conscious of this significance. The forecast is based primarily upon the measures taken by the convention which, logically followed, will lead to a great advance in organizational form and efficiency, thru a greater variation allowed to the local, district and national bodies of the industrial unions at the same time that a sharp discipline and co-ordination is introduced among the various industrial unions and in international affairs.

Discuss Policies.

The convention has been one long discussion of these questions. Many changes in these directions in the by-laws and in resolutions will be observed when the documents of the convention are published and the changes put to referendum. The Philadelphia branch and its history and experience thru long years have provided the classic examples around which the convention debates have raged.

The Philadelphia branch of the M. T. W., it will be recalled, figured large in the life of that staid old community a few short years ago. From 1917, on to 1920, it was the autocratic dictator of water front affairs there. During the world war, it was said that the I. W. W. button was the open sesame to the docks and ships of that port and was to be the stevedore or foreman, who sought to impose upon M. T. W. members.

If a stevedore, he was sharply called or his loading was struck; if a foreman, he was called before the union and fined. The branch there in the heyday of its power numbered a membership of some ten thousand among the longshoremen and its lead was followed with implicit faith by all who were not members. Those were the days of "job control."

Philadelphia an Example.

Well, this job control seemed to develop needs and conditions that were in conflict with the equalizing restrictions and limitations of the I. W. W. general constitution and by-laws. For example, the general constitution said that there should be universal initiation fees in all unions of \$2.00, no more; and monthly dues not in excess of fifty cents.

The Philadelphia branch declared that as a matter of practical fact, job control could not be managed on the basis of these and similar limitations. Finally the differences came to an issue. This was in 1920. Eventually the differences were composed, but in the same time control of the water front in Philadelphia was badly reduced, if not lost.

The Philadelphia veteran colored longshoremen, convention delegate Ernest Verlack, is the historian of the convention on these subjects and the convention is trying to the full to benefit by the experience there. Subject to referendum, by-law changes are being made to permit of the departmentalizing of the M. T. W. membership for organizational efficiency into three great divisions of seamen, longshoremen and harbor boatmen, all divisions to be harmonized and correlated within the organization, but given necessary elbow room for effective work.

Raise Initiations and Dues.

The limit on initiation fees is to be raised from \$2.00 to \$5.00 and the dues from fifty cents to \$1.00, if the proposed changes are adopted upon referendum. At the same time the difficulties of transfer from other industrial unions and initial admission to the M. T. W. are increased, the intention being to confine the membership more exclusively to those permanently engaged in the industry.

Candidates for office must undergo a closer scrutiny. Two to three years in the industry is stipulated as a basis for office holding. Then again to promote efficiency, it is proposed that, whereas, the term of office is not to exceed one year as provided by the present constitution, hereafter in contrast with previous limitations, holders of the offices of general sec-

W. I. U. No. 510, and the I. W. W. as a whole.

For World Solidarity.

Delegate O'Hagen voiced the sense of the convention when in introducing the above resolution, he said: "I present a resolution whose acceptance and endorsement by this organization is imperative to meet the conditions which confront us in the marine industry. By its acceptance or rejection you will determine whether we will become a real labor union, having the interests of the workers at heart. We must stand alone." Following the adoption of the resolution, the convention by unanimous vote instructed the secretary-treasurer and general organization committee to at once begin making it effective.

Declines Affiliation to R. I. L. U.

The convention instructed the resolutions committee to acknowledge a communication from the Red International Affiliation Committee inviting the M. T. W. to take a stand for affiliation to the R. I. L. U., but to say that the M. T. W. refuse, such affiliation "for reasons which have been stated so often that we do not consider it necessary to state them again."

Little remains before the convention but the nomination of candidates for the union's officials.

Left Wing Barbers of Local 548 Repudiate Man Who Joins Bosses

The progressives in the Chicago Barbers' Local 548 are waging a stiff fight against the proposed merging of the union activities with those of the Master Barbers' Association.

The plan proposed by the Master Barbers' Association and the reactionary officials of Local 548 is a scheme whereby the bosses may control the opening of new barber shops in the city. It is proposed that a committee representing the boss and the journeymen be empowered to pass upon all applications for the opening of new shops. The functions of this committee are also "to effect closer cooperation between the journeymen and the bosses."

50-50 is Hot Stuff

According to agreement between the officials of the union and the master barbers, all expenses of "organization" should be paid on a 50-50 basis. It seems as if the officials of the union have been rather reluctant in coming across with the dough, believing no doubt that the money would find safer repository in their own pockets.

So if they can put thru such a scheme, and all aspiring to barber shop ownership be forced to pay \$50 into the coffers of the Master Barbers, then it would be no longer necessary for the union officials to cough up the money which by all divine rights should go into their pockets.

The last meeting of the local witnessed quite a fight, and fearing that the scheme would not be passed the officials delayed the matter over to the next regular meeting.

Progressive Repudiate Katsiols

Present at this meeting was a committee of leading bosses who made a plea for "cooperation." It might be interesting to note that George Katsiols, a member of committee, made the principal speech in behalf of the bosses. It will be remembered that Katsiols is an ex-member of the local and was once the left wing leader who fought most bitterly against the officials he is now supporting. He headed the left wing ticket in several union elections, when failing to get elected he decided to become a boss. The journeymen are asking how it came about that his ideas have suffered such rapid changes.

The progressives wish it be made known to the members of union that they repudiate Katsiols by no means subscribing to his present stand. He has no present connections with the progressives of Local 548.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co. 350 N. FIFTH STREET.

T. U. E. L. NOTICE

The National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has been postponed from the original date set, Nov. 14, until some time during the month of March. The exact date for the holding of the conference will be announced later.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, Trade Union Educational League.

TWO BRITISH SEAMEN WRITE OF THEIR IMPRESSIONS ON VISITING THE FIRST WORKERS' REPUBLIC

The publication issued by the Seamen's Union of Soviet Russia is a page devoted to letters of seamen of all lands, printed in the languages of their writers under the head of the "International Post Box." We reprint herewith two letters from British seamen, giving their impressions of life in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The second letter refers to the visit to Soviet Russia of the union delegation from Germany.

The one runs:

Carry On, Russia; Five Hours' Impression of Russia.

"Before seeing the country, I had heard so much about the strictness of the customs house officials regarding new clothes being brot into the country, that I expected to find the people fairly comfortable economically but rather shabbily dressed. And so I was pleasantly surprised to see the smart manner in which the women were dressed, also a large number of the men.

"The number of people who seem to have nothing to do but go to the seaside and enjoy themselves is also surprising.

"Considering what Russia has gone thru this appears to me to be the real triumph of her constructive powers. "The workers I have seen, work in a leisurely manner, the squeezing of every ounce of energy out of the workers, so common under private enterprise, is conspicuous by its absence.

"The endeavor to educate the workers by interesting lectures as I saw in the International Club should be greatly encouraged, especially for the older people who find it hard to study.

"The picture of 'Lenin' worked in the garden of the theater square is very clever and shows the artistic taste of the people and the reverence the people have for him.

"One thing I do not agree with and that is the sale of 'alcoholic' liquor which has many attendant evils. Alcohol is the greatest drawback to the workers' progress and should be prohibited for that reason. Besides, the government should make all the ports in the union models of Communism, for propaganda purposes, for the benefit of the foreign seamen who visit these ports every year.

"To sum up, the little I have seen of Russia has impressed me very much.

"All I can say is, Carry on, Russia!" —Thomas H. Morris, British Seaman.

The second runs:

Reconstruction in Full Swing. You'll see it Yourself, as Well as I did. "This is my second visit to Russia and I am much surprised to see the great work of reconstruction in full swing notwithstanding the everlasting opposition of the capitalist class.

"I have been able to see the position of the children in Russia today—how happy they look compared with the children of the countries where capitalism reigns supreme.

"Comrades, organized workers of Germany, one could continue for unlimited time to give instances of the vast improvement of the workers' life in Soviet country.

"I hope that the delegation will be able to take back to their comrades in Germany and show them—their only hope of salvation from the economic slavery is to do as Russia has done and does nowadays.

"I. G. Adams, British Seaman."

PITTSBURGH T. U. E. L. MEETS SATURDAY EVE; ENGDahl WILL SPEAK

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—A general Trade Union Educational League meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who has attended all the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention, will make a report. Admission is free and everybody is welcome. Watch this paper for further announcements.

RUSSIA TODAY

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

Covering every phase of Soviet life today.

With maps and charts. Art work by Fred Ellis.

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PHARMACIST IN HOT LETTER TO HIS CRAFTSMEN

Urges Union for All Drug Store Workers

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—Fellow Pharmacists:—The bitter struggle for bread, the strong yearning for economic independence, has brought you into the profession of pharmacy. You came flocking into the colleges in thousands with beautiful visions before you. Long hours, low wages, insecurity of employment, drudgery of the work, the stifling atmosphere of the prescription department, held out no scare for you.

You were going to be a professional man; people were going to call you "doctor"; you were going to get money "somehow" and open up your own drug store and you would be making lots of money and everything would work out beautifully! Fine! While your imagination created beautiful pictures for you.

Petty Bourgeois Dreams Blasted

Then reality came—like a bitter pill for you to swallow. You had difficulty in getting work. You lacked experience and you therefore had to condescend to work for nothing or for something next to it. You had to wash bottles, sweep and clean around, all for the privilege your boss gave you to learn the "game."

How it hurt your pride! You a pharmacist, a college graduate, to do all that! And the long hours, no Sunday off, no opportunity afforded you of having social activity due to night work. You became used to it all. You didn't mind. You looked forward to the happy day when you would open your own drug store and then all would be forgotten.

But fellow pharmacists, there is a situation already created which makes the problem a little more difficult than you imagine prosperity in the drug business has already passed the zenith point and is on its way down the curve. Expansion in the number of drug stores has lost its intensity and their values have risen. The labor market is being oversupplied with more clerks than can be used. That makes a very favorable condition for our bosses for they can pay any price they please to the clerks.

You know quite well that registered men are not averaging what they did in the prosperous period. What is more, the bosses are using licensed juniors in place of registered men and are having them function as such despite the law. Youngsters who never saw the inside of a college are hired in place of college men wherever possible. All this tends to break down the standard of the licensed men thereby affecting all clerks. This works in the favor of the boss and to the detriment of all. All classes of men hired must be unionized.

Must Organize Union

What can you individually do about it? Nothing. You have a right to a living wage. Who is going to recognize that right? You can not stand up like a man and demand your just compensation. A strong organization of pharmacists can demand and get it for you. We can create such an organization if you get rid of the slavish and indifferent attitude which is responsible for your condition.

Organize for a decent living and for control of your job. Communicate with the undersigned and we will arrange for an organization meeting. Let us have your name, address, business and home telephone, your off day, and send as many names as you can procure and we will start the ball rolling. Yours for a successful organization.

THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE Per S. Einwohner, 701 Pennsylvania Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.

-help!



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

TACOMA SOUTH-SLAVIC BRANCH UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES THE COMINTERN DECISION ON C. E. C.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 12.—At a well-attended meeting of the South Slavic branch of the Workers (Communist) Party held at their own hall, Oct. 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Communist International has rendered the decision on party matters, tactics and policy to be pursued; and,

"Whereas, in our judgment, after hearing and considering the report of the national convention and the decision of the Communist International and after having had a general discussion and deliberation, the Communist International decision represents the finest and highest spirit of Communism and comradely guidance; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, by the South Slavic Branch of the Workers Party of America, in meeting assembled, Thursday, October 1, 1924, in our hall, Tacoma,

Washington, that we reaffirm our loyalty to the Communist International and pledge our united support to carry out said decision in its entirety; and be it,

"Resolved, that we unconditionally approve, and pledge our support and loyalty to the Central Executive Committee, under the Ruthenberg group leadership, and give our assurance that we will continue to work in harmony and devote our efforts to the building up of our party and be it,

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Central Executive Committee, the DAILY WORKER and The Radnik."

THIS WEEK WORKERS IN NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND WILL HEAR ENGDahl ON THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, directly from the American Federation of Labor convention will go on a speaking tour which takes in New York, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Mass meetings have been arranged and the workers in these cities will get first hand information on how the "fat boys" at Atlantic City took to Purcell's speech in which he forced the issue of solidarity with the Russian workers on the convention floor.

Soviet Russia Biggest Issue.
Despite the attempts of the reactionary bureaucracy to keep the issue of Soviet Russia and Communist activities from the floor of the convention, this issue was the biggest that the convention faced during all the sessions.

Soviet Russia, world trade union unity, the Dawes plan and other international and national issues showed the convention that the Communists were a live force in the labor movement and that their role was not the destruction, but the strengthening of the labor movement.

Engdahl Speaks in New York
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 12.—The workers of New York City will be able to hear J. Louis Engdahl on the American Federation of Labor convention on Friday October 16th at 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

Meeting in Pittsburgh
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—A mass meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, Saturday evening October 17th where Comrade J. Louis Engdahl will speak on the American Federation of Labor convention.

Cleveland Meeting
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—John Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER will speak on the A. F. of L. convention and the American Communist movement at Insurance Exchange Hall, 11th and Walnut Sts., Oct. 18th at 8 p. m.

Great Arrival of Tractor.
VERCHNEDINSK, Siberia, Oct. 12.—The first tractor has arrived in Verchenedinsk. The peasants are coming from all parts of this region to see the new monster which according to rumors amongst them, will do wonders in the fields.

WORKERS OF NEW YORK TO HONOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN MONSTER MASS MEETINGS ON NOVEMBER 6

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrangements are already under way for the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution. The Workers Party has arranged for two meetings in New York at the Central Opera House and the New Plaza Hall, Brooklyn, in which many thousands of workers will be accommodated.

A full program of the celebration on November 6, the eve of the Russian revolution, will be made in connection with the campaign for recognition of Soviet Russia which will be started at the same time in the district. All organizations are to keep November 6 free and arrange for participation in these meetings.

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SEPTEMBER ISSUE (No. 4) JUST OFF THE PRESS

Story of strikebreaker Berry's attack on Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, written by an official of the union.—Left wing news from the I. T. U. Kalamazoo convention.—Contributions from the rank and file.—Left wing news and articles.—Cartoons.

The Amalgamationist
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

DEEP STUFF!

Such sailors as never went "down to the sea in ships" will man the good ship "Jollity" at the Rescue Party to be given by the North Side branch at Imperial Hall on Sunday, October 18.

The ship will not be a "Schooner." And altho it will remain within the three mile limit until twelve bells (whenever that is!) a good time is promised for everybody as the affair rolls along.

Beginning at eight bells, all who attend will pay their admission at the dock—thru a life preserver—to a handsome purser. They will then be taken in tow by able bodied seamen (and women) for an evening's fun on the high seas that includes dancing—even a "sailor's hornpipe" that was never seen in the navy!

Later in the evening, expert "pearl-divers" in the kitchen will serve home-made life preservers and coffee to satisfy the hunger that sea breezes will give you.

The weather might get rough during the night. But there will be no sea-sickness and none will be allowed at the rail.

All this fun, for which only fifty cents will be charged, is assured every worker who wants to join the big crowd that is going to "go to see" on Sunday at the Rescue Party at Imperial Hall to "Save the Daily Worker."

SUNDAY

The Workers Party in Action

How to Bolshevize Our Party

By CHARLES NOVAK

THE decisions of the Fifth Congress and the enlarged session of the Communist International pertaining to the Bolshevization of the Communist Parties, require some explanations which will enable us to see the aim of our work more clearly.

Before we pass on to the subject itself, it is advisable to briefly examine the forces which have led the Communist International to make these decisions. This is especially necessary in order to eliminate all possible incorrect ideas and interpretations on this significant question for the future.

Now that we are faced with this problem of Bolshevization it is of utmost importance to know what is meant by the slogan "to Bolshevize our Party." If we do not know this then any talk or action on this subject is not only futile but also harmful. It is therefore necessary to give a clear and regular definition of this slogan. If we summarize the whole theory and practice of Leninism then the answer to that question can only be the following: "To Bolshevize a party means to construct it and to change its ideology so that it becomes a real party of revolution, a party of the masses and of action, a united invincible and strongly disciplined force which with wise politics, tactics and strategy succeeds in enlisting the great mass of the working class in the struggle against capitalism and its allies: the opportunists and social democrats."

Presenting this definition we must, in order to get a clear understanding, point out the factors which led the Communist International to formulate the policy of Bolshevization.

It is a known fact that the Communist International was organized during a period of keen strife and civil warfare. During the first few days after its establishment and after the victory of the Russian revolution, in all lands and particularly in those of Europe, there existed a strong revolutionary enthusiasm. Great masses of socialist workers and undetermined elements began to join the newly organized Communist Parties. The enthusiasm for Communism was tremendous, but it lacked a real organized structure, a firm discipline, and a still firmer Communist ideology without which effective action is impossible.

The principal error of all newly formed Communist Parties was that they measured their strength by the temporary disposition of the workers and forgot the value of organizational structure and consolidated forces. They underestimated the strength of their opponents and over-estimated their own. At that time we were, more or less, a propagandist sect without any understanding of real Bolshevik tactics and strategy. As a consequence of these mistakes we have experienced a number of defeats in our fight against capitalism. The instances of the Hungarian revolution and the fall of the Soviet power in Bavaria present us with the best evidence.

NOT until the second congress of the Communist International were the roots of this evil struck at and thereby, the coming of the social patriots and centrist elements into our ranks checked in advance. Nevertheless this was not sufficient to safeguard the C. I. against opportunism. It had to continue its warfare against opportunist tendencies, not only in one, but in almost all of the Communist Parties. The instances of Paul Levi in Germany, Frossard in France, the errors of the Communist Party of Bulgaria (June, 1923) and the defeat in Germany (October, 1923) etc., were all noticeable manifestations of opportunism in our ranks.

At almost every congress and primarily at the fourth and fifth congresses the Communist International had to carry on a war on two fronts; against the opportunists and the reformists of the right and against the so-called "Ultra Left" or liquidators of revolutionary Marxism. Even during the life of the great genius Lenin, this strife assumed large proportions. After his death it was the most serious problem of the whole International.

This was due to the fact that there had crept into ranks of the Communist various elements imbued with a social patriotic and petty bourgeois ideology. Even though there was a distinct differentiation between the C. I. and the social-democrats the C. I. could not save itself from absorbing opportunist elements who had later appeared in various forms. This stifled regular systematic work. This lack of an exact estimate of the economic and political situations and of proper adherence to Communist tactics and principle by these elements was also a small contribution to the cause of our defeats.

After analyzing all of these deficiencies and mistakes the Fifth Congress of the Communist International brot forth a decision binding all parties to undertake systematic efforts for the Bolshevizing of our ranks.

It should be understood that the realization of the decision on Bolshevization does not mean that we must mechanically follow in the footsteps of the Bolshevik Party of Russia. It does mean however that we must learn from their experiences and the experiences of the International and adapt these experiences to the condi-

tions prevailing in our country.

We as a unit of the Communist International must find an answer to the question of "How shall we carry out this decision?" Knowing that Bolshevization does not apply to only one phase of our activities, we have decided to summarize the question under three headings. This is done to help every individual get a clear understanding, which will secure united action on the decisions of the Communist International.

The grouping of these headings can be:

1. IDEOLOGICAL BOLSHEVIZATION
2. THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEM
3. THE ABILITY TO ACT.

Now we can pass on to the first question:

1. IDEOLOGICAL BOLSHEVIZATION.
As we said at the outset, Bolshevizing a party means to construct it and change its ideology so that it becomes a party of revolution and action. To accomplish this we must in the first place, know the role of a Communist Party during a revolution. The role of our party in this period is to organize and mobilize all its forces for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. To succeed in this it is necessary that our whole membership is at least acquainted with the elements of Marxism and Leninism.

From this follows that one of the most important tasks before our party is to train our members in the spirit of Communist ideas and to acquaint them with the most important aims of Marxism. Systematic Marxist discipline is really the essence of Bolshevizing. Without it, it is absurd to think that we could ever Bolshevize our party. We can attain a fundamental knowledge of the methods of action; tactics and strategy by all of the experiences of the class struggle and especially that of the Russian Revolution.

Starting from the highest posts of our party down to the individual members we must carry on a determined systematic fight against opportunism, no matter from what source it comes. In this fight we must always keep in mind the great struggle of the Russian workers and the defeats which we have witnessed in Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, etc., because of the opportunistic politics of certain leaders. And even here in America we have the tendency of the Second-and-a-half International represented by Lore, until recently the editor of the Volkszeitung. We must suppress this tendency with all our might, or else we too will be committing great mistakes.

We shall succeed in this phase of our work only if we study Leninist literature and all of the decisions of the Communist International. For this we must organize classes, lectures, assemblies etc. and at the same time always keep in mind that it is not sufficient to only study the theory, but that we must intelligently carry this policy out in practice. Many think that it is enough to understand the theory of Marxism and nothing else. This is fundamentally wrong. The real ideological Bolshevization we shall accomplish only when we study the theory and at the same time put it into practice.

If under the term Bolshevization we mean that the party must be ideologically, politically and organizationally competent then we know that study alone without any actual work is of no value, furthermore it creates a sectarian tendency which is the liquidation of real Leninism. It is of no value to know Marxist theory and not have the ability to carry it out into practice. Theory without practice or practice without theory is just like a body without a head.

THEN if we briefly summarize on immediate value of ideological Bol-

shevizing, starting from our leaders down to the individual members of our party, we realize that it will prepare us to correctly estimate various political problems and the economic and political relation between the revolutionary proletariat and the poor (small) farmer.

In this respect, especially, we have been wrong. Many of our revolutionists sincerely think that in the present capitalist society there exists only two antagonistic forces; the capitalist class on one side and the working class on the other. This is the origin of our neglect to work among the small farmers. We must not forget for a minute that without the support of the farmers success in the struggle for power is out of the question.

Comrade Lenin was the first one to discover this fact and to give it due consideration. To his deep insight into politics we owe the success and the final victory of the Russian workers and peasants. Abstractly, in the present capitalist system there exist only two classes; the bourgeois and the proletariat. But in these classes there are various groupings, such as small farmers who because of their economic status, are natural allies of the working class. Knowing this it is our duty to maneuver in such a manner as to rally the masses of exploited farmers around our politics so that we can enlist them into our ranks or at least neutralize them during the periods of decisive battles. If we do not do this, they will at the most critical time become handy tools of the capitalist class against the workers.

With this and the ideological Bolshevization we have a guaranty of a solid Communist discipline, without which no successful Communist action is possible. In all of our Communist Parties there are still traces of lack of discipline. As a result there are individuals who turn a deaf ear to our leading organs when they urge for more activity. Lenin himself realized that lack of discipline is a dangerous error. He says: "To disobey the party and the party's discipline is to disarm the proletariat and subject it to the mercy of the bourgeoisie. This is similar to the petty-bourgeoisie's jealousy, unsteadiness and disability in a party, will eventually bring any for united action, which if tolerated proletarian revolutionary movement to naught."

THIS excellent thought of our great leader Lenin needs no comment because it speaks clearly for itself. But while we are at this point we may add that the important prerequisite to the knowledge of Marxist theory is the confidence between the leaders and the members of a party.

From all of this it is evident that it is necessary to transform ideological Bolshevization into practical Bolshevization. Without this it is impossible to even think that we are revolutionists and still less can we expect to succeed in the fight against capitalism and opportunists of all feathers.

Therefore it is our supreme duty to work in that direction and accomplish that without which we can never become a real Bolshevik Party.

WORKERS' RELIEF DEMANDS A NEW RAKOSKI TRIAL

Protest Torture of Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A telegram signed by leading personages was sent from the bureau of the Workers International Aid to the Hungarian government demanding that necessary steps be taken to give Rakoski and other working class prisoners a new trial.

The Workers International Aid also asks that arrangements be made for a delegation of one or two persons to visit Hungary to investigate the condition of Mathias Rakoski.

The following communication was sent to the Hungarian government by leading personages thru the Workers International Aid:

"To the Hungarian Government,
"The undersigned demand in the name of humanity that the mishandlings and the torture of working class prisoners be immediately brought to an end. And that at least all prisoners be guaranteed a normal process before a normal court. New death sentences three years after the end of the struggle would only call forth the greatest indignation in the intellectual world.

"Signed: Prof. Albert Einstein, Berlin; General Freiherr von Schoeneich-Rheinsfelde; Frau Dr. Helene Stoecker; Dr. Osborn, writer, Berlin; Professor Dr. Karl Gruenberg, Frankfurt am Main; Ernst Toller, writer, Berlin; Prof. Zille, Berlin; Prof. Kaethe Kollwitz, Berlin; Dr. Kurt Hiller, writer, Berlin; E. J. Gumbel, Docent, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Ernst Behne, Berlin; Henri Barbusse, Paris; Georg Ledebour, writer, Berlin; Prof. Paul Osterich, Berlin; Anthon Holtscher, writer, Berlin; Hugo Doeblin, actor, Berlin; Prof. Hermann Sandkuhl, president of the Jurymittel Kunstschau, Berlin; Fritz von Unruh, actor, Berlin; Colonel von Beerfelde, Berlin; Roseberry d'Arguto, composer, Berlin; German Peace Society, Berlin; Lehmann Ruessbuehdt; Irvin Berger, secretary of the League for Human Rights, Berlin; George Davidsohn, writer, Berlin; Irvin Piscator, actor, Berlin; Dr. Guttman M. D., Berlin; Dr. Werthauer, Justizrat, Berlin; Willy Muenzenberg, writer, Berlin; Karl Tiedt, member of parliament, Berlin; Flosser Dr. Phil, writer, Berlin; Henri Guilbeaux, writer, Paris; John Heartfield, painter, Berlin; George Gross, artist, Berlin; Rudolph Schlichter, painter, Berlin; Bertha Lask, artist, Berlin; Heinrich Vogel, painter, Worpsswede; Otto Steinicke, writer, Berlin; Lu Marten, artist, Berlin; Dr. Kurt Kersten, writer, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Goss, Berlin; Alphon Paquet, writer, Frankfurt am Main; F. Ruge, Berlin, central committee International Workers Aid, Berlin; Otto Nagel, Berlin; Wieland Herzfelde, publisher, Berlin; A. Freymuth, Berlin; Bruno W. Riemann, writer, Berlin; Oscar Oehme, painter, Berlin; Dr. Schollenbruch, Munich; Franz Lehnhot, journalist, Berlin; Dr. F. Ruben.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Chicago Reorganization Meeting.

The meeting of all branch and shop nuclei, city and district functionaries, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, to take up the question of shop nuclei organization, will be held Wednesday, October 14, 1925, 8 p. m., at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. All functionaries have been notified to be present thru individual letters, but are here again reminded to make certain of attendance. Representatives of the C. E. C. reorganization commission in the Chicago district will be present to outline the immediate tasks for shop nuclei organization, prior to the holding of the section membership meetings, at which actual reorganization will start. Functionaries, be on hand Wednesday, Oct. 14, at Northwest Hall.

CLEVELAND, TAKE NOTICE!

The District Executive Committee of District 6 is organizing party fractions in all the unions in the district. It is proceeding first with Cleveland. The following meetings are to be held. All party members belonging to the unions and all others working in the trades are under discipline obliged to attend the meetings:
Food Workers—Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8 p. m.
Printing Trades—Wednesday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m.
Metal Trades—Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.
Miscellaneous workers—Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

All the meetings will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave.
I. AMTER,
District Secretary.

W. P. CHALLENGES S. P. AND S. L. P. TO OPEN DEBATE

To Discuss the Election Campaign Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Workers Party today sent a letter to the socialist party and the socialist labor party inviting them to a symposium to debate the issues of the election campaign to be held during the week of Oct. 23rd.

The letter of the Workers Party sent to the aforementioned parties is published below.

"In the present election campaign there are three organizations that represent and claim the support of labor for their candidates. The Workers Party has from the very outset of the campaign urged the necessity for a united labor front against the candidates of the capitalist class. It has called for a united labor ticket as the first step toward the establishing of a labor party. This call has been ignored by your party.

"We, of the Workers Party maintain that the platform and activities of the Workers Party is the only one worthy of the support of the working class. We feel that it is your obligation as a political party to debate before the workers, with the representatives of the Workers Party, the issues effecting the campaign and to demonstrate to the workers why your ticket should be supported as compared with that of the Workers Party.

"The Workers Party calls upon the socialist party to participate in a symposium to discuss the issues effecting the workers. We hope to demonstrate that the socialist party and the socialist labor party, to whom a copy of this letter has also been sent, in their program, platform and activities are not serving the best interests of the working class. That the socialist party thru its utterances, candidates and activities in the labor movement are serving the labor bureaucrats the class collaborationists and are themselves dividing, demoralizing the working class and serving the interest of the capitalist parties. The socialist labor party, likewise, is a reformist organization completely out of touch with the demands of a political party of labor in the present period of war and imperialism and that is keeping back the movement of the workers toward revolution.

"We propose this symposium of the Workers Party, socialist party and socialist labor party be arranged during the week of October 23rd and that it should be under the auspices of a joint committee which will make arrangements for the proper preparation of the respective party viewpoints of the campaign.

"We await your very earliest consideration of this invitation.

"Yours for the united front of labor,
"William W. Weinstein,
"Gen. Sec'y. Dist. No. 2"

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!



MITCHELL STILL DEFIANT; URGES SPEEDY TRIAL

Will Testify Before Court on Shenandoah

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Col. William Mitchell, stormy petrel of the U. S. army, and publicity agent for airplane manufacturers, whose sensational charges against his superior officers and his severe criticism of the army and navy has brought him face to face with court martial, renewed his attacks today, following testimony of Mrs. Margaret Ross Lansdowne before the Shenandoah court of inquiry.

"I am much impressed with Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony," Col. Mitchell declared. "She testified under oath that the ship in which her husband and crew perished was sent to the midwest against her husband's wish and for political purposes only. Thus far everything in my original charges at San Antonio has been proved in the court proceedings."

Anxious to Testify. In spite of his refusal last Thursday to testify before the court of inquiry, Mitchell asserted that when the charges against him are aired before a court martial he will insist upon his testimony being heard. He asserts that he will prove that not only was the Shenandoah 50 per cent overweight, but that other disasters were the direct results of incompetency, criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration of the national defenses by the army and navy departments.

Interviewed by Congressmen. A number of congressmen and senators arriving in Washington for the opening of the next sessions of congress have interviewed Mitchell, it became known today, preparatory to airing the whole affair before the country. Mitchell has convinced them that the airplane is the best weapon for imperialist warfare. Administration forces are also lining up floor leaders to try to avert the avalanche of criticism that seems about to fall upon the Coolidge government.

Workers of Northern Caucasus Increase Number of Schools

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—In 1909 the entire expenditure on popular education in the northern Caucasus amounted to 108,324 rubles. There were 3,725 pupils in the elementary schools, 536 in the intermediate school, and 44 in the craft schools.

In 1925 the expenditure on popular education in the northern Caucasus reached the amount of 1,519,738 rubles. There are now being taught 31,915 pupils in the elementary schools and 4,961 in the intermediate schools, which means an increase of 800 per cent as compared with 1909. There are 1,219 pupils in the craft schools, which means an increase of 2,700 per cent. Furthermore, educational facilities are provided for the young Caucasians at the labor colleges and universities.

There are now 351 stations for the elimination of illiteracy. Special literary schools have been organized for the women, which were attended by 6,025 native women during the current year.

PROVES ARBITRATION BY RAILWAY LABOR BOARD KEPT WAGES DOWN AND DISCOURAGED STRIKE ACTION

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The futility of government arbitration to establish just wages is emphasized in interstate commerce commission figures showing changes in wage rates of eight classes of railroad employees since 1921. The wide variation in the treatment accorded shows that, except as moderated by organization among the workers, supply and demand determines railroad wages. The judicial atmosphere of the U. S. rail labor board has been a pretense to discourage strike action.

Variations Mostly Downward. Changes in average hourly straight time earnings in the last four years, according to the figures, vary all the way from a 6 per cent reduction for freight car repairmen to an increase of 2 per cent for section foremen. The contrast in the southern district is even more striking, the variation in treatment ranging from a reduction of 9 1/2 per cent for carmen to an increase of 4 per cent for section foremen.

In the eastern district every class was receiving higher straight time pay in July, 1925, than in July, 1924, except freight carmen and section labor. Section labor after a slump from 39.9 cents an hour in 1921 to 35.8 cents in 1922 was restored to the 1921 level. Carmen after slumping from 72.2 cents in 1921 to 67.2 cents in 1922 have only partially regained their position, receiving 70.2 cents an hour in July, 1925.

Wages Slump in South and West. In the southern district every class shows considerable decline in earnings between 1921 and 1925 except section foremen and telegraphers. The most serious reductions are section labor from 32.9 cents to 30.1 cents, machinists from 77.3 cents to 73.3 cents, blacksmiths from 78.6 cents to 74.2 cents, boiler-makers from 78.1 cents to 73.4 cents and carmen from 72.4 cents to 65.6 cents. Telegraphers have advanced from 60.9 cents to 62.5 cents an hour.

In the western district the four shop crafts and section laborers show losses similar to those in the south; clerks and section foremen have just about held their own; and telegraphers have gained less than 1 cent an hour.

The changes from year to year for the United States as a whole have been:

Table with 5 columns: Average per hour in July, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925. Rows include Clerks, Section foremen, Section labor, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Carmen, Telegraphers, towermen.

No More Wages Than Unorganized. Average earnings in factories in July, 1925, were 11 1/2 per cent higher than in July, 1921. The contrast with the railroad employees emphasizes that the return to normalcy following 1920 included a letting down of union standards on the railroads to the levels prevailing in unorganized outside industry.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

MILITARIZE ALL PRIVATE AIR FIRMS

(Continued from page 1)

had appropriated a total of \$1,997,370,000 for military aviation during the war and \$434,383,287 more between 1919 and 1924. In the last five years, he added, congressional appropriations for aviation averaged \$86,676,657 a year.

Enormous Expenditures.

This sum, Madden declared, was \$3,252,000 more than Great Britain spent in 1923 and \$75,146,000 more than Japan spent in the present fiscal year. Despite these huge appropriations, Madden said "the bungling experimental" work of army and navy officials had resulted in a record of failure so far as the development of aviation was concerned.

The congressman's proposals for a new military air policy included:

- 1. An air budget of \$87,500,000 a year for the purchase of 1,500 new planes annually from private manufacturers and the maintenance of a joint army and navy flying force of 1,600 commissioned officers and 15,000 enlisted men.
2. Use of enlisted men as pilots wherever possible.
3. Abandonment of all aircraft experiments and manufacturing by both army and navy.

Aid Private Craft.

4. Delegation of experimental and manufacturing work to establish commercial aircraft companies in order to build up these concerns as a reserve force for use in time of war.
5. Creation of a civilian "procurement officer," who would purchase all governmental aircraft, supervise its construction and direct experimental work by the private companies, taking these duties away from the army general staff and the navy bureau of navigation.

6. Elimination of some existing government aircraft fields, but maintenance of two on the west coast, two in the Mississippi valley, one on the south coast and two on the east coast.

Opposes Air "Joy Rides."

7. Prohibition of all air stunts, including "joy riding" cruises around the world, jumps across the Pacific and attempts to reach the North Pole, so that all military air training will be devoted to war tactics.

Madden cited testimony given by 6th Major General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the army air service, and by Admiral William Moffett, head of the naval air service, to support a charge that the two services had lied in the efforts to develop military aviation.

Patrick, he said, had told a congressional committee last fall that he had placed in the "second line of defense" nearly all the pursuit planes purchased in the preceding two years because they were antiquated by later inventions. The army air head, he added, also testified that 262 Thomas Morse planes had been bought by the army which were "deficient in speed" and particularly in vision, because "it is very difficult for the pilot to see out of them."

Charges Criminal Waste. "I have heard something of a charge of criminal negligence," said Madden, referring to Colonel Billy Mitchell's charges, "but this borders on criminal waste."

"If credit is to be given to the testimony of many of the witnesses here," Madden added, "the last five years of development and experimentation have been productive of very little, if any, advance toward a permanent aviation plan which might be accepted by congress. You have been told no real steps forward have been made."

"I cannot help but conclude that the technical development of this new art may not be safely left to the armed forces if we are to take our place among the countries of the world in the air. I can but conclude that millions of dollars have been squandered in a purposeless, meaningless, endless experimental orgy. Surely it is not too much to expect that the millions should have purchased more than 19 in evidence in tangible results."

KUZBAS COLONY PROGRAM CALLS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY DURING NEXT ECONOMIC YEAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Much has been said by various capitalist papers in America of the failure of the American colony in the Kuzbas region in Soviet Russia. The following excerpts from a letter by Simon Hahn, chief of the purchases and sales department of the Kuzbas colony, gives the lie to the yellow sheets of the capitalist class:

"As much as one may hear about the slowness of our progress, no one can deny that we have decidedly moved ahead, and that we moved and expanded at a faster rate than Russian enterprises in the same industry," writes Simon Hahn. "People forget that we are not in America but in Russia and that is impossible for our productive apparatus to do more than meet market requirements."

Maintain Privileges Indefinitely.

"A special committee from the governmental organs have recently visited our region and after a thorough investigation they have recommended that, due to the approval of our work, that our special privileges be maintained indefinitely."

"We are now in a position to supply cheap products and good ones. Kemerovo cost price for coal is 9 kopeks per pood P. O. B. (\$2.70 per ton). The cost to us of Kiochugina coal is about 8 kopeks and Prokopleva is about 10 kopeks. The cost of coal in 1923 was as follows: Kemerovo 18 kopeks, and at Kolchugina in 1924 was 13 kopeks and Prokopleva was 12.9 kopeks.

Industrial Products, Cheaper.

"This reduction in costs does not merely apply to coal for our coke costs have been reduced from 32 to 26 kopeks. Our chemical products are selling at cheaper prices than those of any similar plant in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. And this in the face of the fact that the wages of the workers have risen from 22 rubles per month to 35 rubles in Kemerovo and 35 rubles in the other districts.

"Our treasury was not boundless and many times we have had to get along without American equipment which we simply did not have the money to buy. I am now gathering together a fairly large order of equipment to be placed in America. Our purchasing capacity is getting greater.

Building Program.

"The programs for our different areas are as follows: "Kemerovo—Now mines 1,000,000 poods of coal monthly. Beginning with October production will be increased to give an output of 16,000,000 poods for the coming production year. The second battery of coke ovens is near completion and it will probably be January before a move is made to operate. Coke is in great demand and the sooner the new battery is operating the better for our financial position. Our by-products will then naturally be doubled.

"Our building program shows that 45 different types of houses have been built this year. This will continue. A new "Narodny Dom" (People's House) is being built and also an all-concrete bathhouse.

To Increase Wages.

"The average wage of the workers is to be increased to 45 rubles a month besides the usual services of housing, light, water and fuel. Kolchugina, (Leninsk)—Monthly production of coal, 1,300,000 poods. Program for 1925 will be 18,000,000 poods. This can be easily increased in case of demand for the railroads or the Ural steel organizations, which use this coal for their gas generators.

"The building program shows that a new 500 K. W. station will begin to operate in October. A few new houses have been built, but many of the old ones have been repaired. Next year, 25 new houses are to be built upon a model which has proved satisfactory in Kemerovo.

Good Grade of Coal. South Group (Prokopleva)—The present output of coal is only 600,000 poods per month. The program for next year will be 12,000,000 poods. A new mine has to be designed here, and the work on this has already started. A new electric station and boiler plant will be completed here before winter. Twenty-five workers' houses are near completion. This mine has a great future on account of the high coking and steaming qualities of its coal which satisfies the very high requirements of the Ural blast furnaces and the Baltic war fleet.

Foundry Production. Guriev—The output of pig-iron at this plant is from 40,000 to 50,000 poods per month. The foundry produces 6,000 poods of castings per month for the market besides meeting local needs and our own mines. The machine shop building is under repair, the machinery is old and must be replaced. Fifteen houses have been built and more will be erected during the winter. Market conditions are very bright and most of our products are already sold in advance.

"The most important developments in Kuzbas are still to come. We are going to bring across many more engineers and expert workers to Kuzbas from America."

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

Wanted: HOUSEKEEPING ROOM by a comrade. Address J. T. M., c/o Daily Worker.

Your Union Meeting

- Second Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1925. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 183 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. Calumet Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 17th Street. 461 Carpenters, Writen's Hall, Highland Park, Ill. Clerks, Grocery, 59 W. Van Buren Street. 302 Engineers (Locomotive), 6058 Westworth Ave. Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St. 381 Electricians, 505 S. State St. 8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St. 27 Mad Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Avenue. 15441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 28th St. 12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. 17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St. 24 Machinists, 2523 S. Honan Ave. 915 Machinists, 4126 W. Lake St. 275 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m. 180 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St. 21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St. 58 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield. 141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 78th St. 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. 1785 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. 402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill. 6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago. 81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave. 546 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street. 571 Meat Cutters, 9205 Houston Ave. 17358 Nurses, Funt's Hall, Oak Park. 130 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave. 402 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St. 1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave. 1257 Railway Carmen, 6324 S. Halsted St. 739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. 906 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St. 375 Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St. Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard. 67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington Street. 415 Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:30 p. m. 614 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street. Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St. 147 Painters, W. Randolph St. 180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. 184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. 191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 65th. 275 Painters, 220 W. Oak St. 321 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. 802 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. 2219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St. 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Art Exhibitions in Soviet Union Show Progress of Nation

MINSK, Oct. 12.—The first White Russian art exhibit will open Oct. 15, showing the achievements of the White Russian artists and also those of the national minorities, such as the Poles and Jews. There will be exhibits showing the history of the country, and also a history of the revolutionary movement.

Saratov Exhibition. SARATOV, Oct. 12.—At the exhibition of paintings in Saratov every art tendency has a place. From the "travelling artists" (a name given to a group who had broken away from the academic salons) to the most extreme modern "left" tendencies were given a place at this exhibit.

Correction.

In the issue of the DAILY WORKER for Monday, Oct. 9, a resolution against the barring and for the admittance of Shapurji Saklatvala appears as being passed by Local 429 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Chicago.

The envelope which came with the resolution was lost and the comrade who handled the preparation of the news item for the printer took it for granted that the resolution was passed by a Chicago local. It was passed by a carpenters' local in some other city. It is important that all resolutions and news items bear the city from whence they are sent.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' APRON.



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The Alignment at Locarno

"Pole and Czech New Hurdle For Security Pact," says the Chicago Tribune's headline over the dispatch from Locarno on October 12.

It can be said with certainty that this hurdle is of a height that not even the agile leaping diplomats of France, England and Germany will be able to surmount it without injury to the robber interests they represent.

All observers at Locarno appear to agree on one point: That Germany will not concede to a guarantee of the existing Polish and Czecho-Slovakian frontiers and on another point there is also substantial agreement, i. e., that if Foreign Minister Stresemann should make such an agreement his government would not last until his return to Berlin.

The eastern frontiers established by the Versailles treaty and allied conferences since that time are matters of life and death both to Germany and the little countries in the "cordon sanitaire." For France, their revision means the loss of her prestige in eastern and southeastern Europe. Poland's existence depends upon her control of the direct route to Soviet Russia.

Dispatches state that the diplomats are seeking a "formula" that will overcome the objections of the nations affected but no verbal formula can eradicate the underlying national antagonisms which force the question to the fore.

The only formula that will solve this problem is the military formula—cannon, troops, airplanes and poison gas.

At Locarno, in spite of diplomatic verbiage, is seen the fundamental alignment in the world today—the Soviet power against world capitalism, the Communist International and the millions of workers and peasants under its leadership against world imperialism. The intensification of the conflict shows itself all the more clearly since it hurls itself into the discussions without the Soviet Union being represented officially.

An open breach may not show itself at Locarno. The mighty pressure of American finance-capital to which all the nations there are indebted may prevent this, but the weaker powers will be sacrificed to the stronger and the smoldering flames kindled by friction of warring interests will bask in any real solution.

Hearst's Political Bankruptcy

The failure of the New York agents of William Randolph Hearst to find a candidate to run in the mayoralty campaign under the Hearst banner has national political significance. Hylan, the present mayor, defeated by Tammany in the recent primaries, was the creature of Hearst, but thru a combination of political circumstances had the endorsement of the Tammany in his previous campaigns.

When it was definitely established that Hylan was out of the game, Hearst endeavored to find a suitable candidate that could defend the policies he represents.

Hearst, thru his chain of powerful papers in the east, is the political leader of the petty-bourgeois—the small industrialists, shopkeepers, real estate sharks and strata of professionals not bound by economic ties to bank capital. The first choice of this political adventurer was Florio H. LaGuardia, former republican congressman who was re-elected on the LaPollette ticket last year. LaGuardia stands high in the councils of the third party forces in the middle west and had just returned to New York after playing an important role in the campaign that sent young Bob LaPollette to the United States senate to take the seat of his deceased father.

For a number of years Hearst has been endeavoring to bring under his domination someone with sufficient prestige among both the sordid petty-bourgeois elements of the east and the farmers and small businessmen of the west to forge the link that will unite these two elements preparatory to a drive to create a third party in whose councils he could play a leading role.

LaGuardia refused to permit himself to be experimented with in this manner as he probably knows full well that the Middle West petty-bourgeois, befuddled as they are, at least know enough to keep clear of any alliances with such an unscrupulous scoundrel as Hearst.

The labor elements interested in the third party movement, tho they endorse the most shameless betrayals of the working class, under the guise of collective bargaining, could not accept Hearst, in view of his recent record as a strikebreaker and scab herder.

This political sidelight on the New York elections does not mean merely the elimination of Hearst; it also indicates the improbability of a revival of the third party movement.

1,885,870 People—44 Political Parties

Forty-four parties took part in the recent elections in Latvia. Twenty-six of these parties succeeded in electing candidates to parliament. Latvia has a population of 1,885,870 and an area of 25,000 square miles.

In Holland, with a population of approximately 7,000,000, some 26 parties took part in the last elections.

What does the mushroom growth of political parties in these little countries mean? Simply that capitalist democracy there has broken down completely—has become a farce.

Latvia exists solely because she offers a convenient battle ground for the contesting forces of the working class and world imperialism—controlling the best trade routes to Soviet Russia. The Latvian government is a creature of British imperialism. It is a dictatorship, the Communist Party is outlawed, and legislative mandates having no meaning, the elections become comic opera affairs with every shade of personal and economic interest having its own party.

The name is true largely of Belgium, Holland and other "neutral zones" set up by the great powers. The fate of Belgium is decided by France and England and its bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties must orientate themselves towards one or the other. Latvia must choose between Soviet Russia and western imperialism.

The class struggle in Latvia is so sharp that the franchise is meaningless—even the issue of wages and hours between the workers and peasants and the rulers can be settled only by armed struggle.

What Saklatvala Symbolizes

By William F. Dunne

ARTICLE IV.

THE Chicago Tribune with its vicious denunciation of Communists and the left wing of British labor per the quotation with which the third article of this series ended, speaks for the middle western capitalist class. Its sentiments are echoed by the New York Times, however, and the Washington Post and pretty generally by the metropolitan press as a whole. American imperialism naturally is not greatly concerned over the decay of British industry but its interests as a part of world capitalism will not allow it to contemplate the rise of the British working class with anything but fear and hatred.

JUST as present American imperialism is striving at Locarno for an agreement among the foremost European capitalist powers that will further stabilization of industry and credit. The proposed visit of Saklatvala would have injected a jarring note into the, on the surface, amicable relations between America and Great Britain.

The Dawes plan was the first step towards this stabilization but without political guarantees it cannot make for any kind of permanency. It is only now that the workers of Germany, Holland and Switzerland are beginning to understand clearly that the Dawes plan is a slave plan. In Germany already it has lengthened the working week in practice from 48 to 51 hours, in Holland to 50½ hours, in Switzerland to 52. In all these cases the lengthening of hours has been accompanied either by a reduction in money wages, in real wages or both. The workers are rallying again, urged on by bitter need.

SAKLATVALA could and would not have spoken about the oppression of the Indian workers without pointing out the world wide character of imperialism and its ceaseless attacks on the workers of all countries.

He would have told us, for instance, of the statements of N. M. Joshi, representative of Indian labor at Geneva, before the Indian legislature:

If there is a hell on earth it is in the city of Bombay . . . of the 150,000 mill hands in Bombay 95 per cent live in one room dwellings.

According to the figures published by the labor office of Bombay the mortality of children under one year of age in these tenements is 82.5 per thousand. Children are born there only to die.

The correspondent of the London Daily Herald who gives this report states that Joshi's statements "were greeted with laughter"—by the representatives of British and Indian capital. He adds:

Thus the government and the capitalists, both European and Indian,

were united against the bill (a bill granting government aid to working mothers—W. F. D.) which was defeated, in spite of Mr. Joshi's moving speech.

THE 150,000 mill hands mentioned in the article as this is written and British imperialism is delighting in another terrorist orgy with the strikers as the victims.

But Saklatvala would not have spoken of the terrible conditions among his people without speaking of the anti-imperialist spirit—that tremendous new development in Great Britain—among the British working class in spite of their middle class leaders. Saklatvala is a Communist and he would have related the refusal of MacDonald, who, when in the office of premier, wrote to the Indian people the most cold-blooded and threatening letter ever sent by a British government, to form a united front with the Communists against British imperialism and who opposes world trade union unity with the same arguments used by Baldwin.

MACDONALD says that if the British labor party were "to toy with revolution it would rightly forfeit the confidence of all who had heads to think and minds to control action," but Britain faces a revolutionary situation and refusal to prepare the working class for it is support of the imperialists.

Ramsay MacDonald does not like Saklatvala because Saklatvala is for the destruction of the slaveholding British empire and it is noticeable that the American press, in dealing with the Saklatvala controversy and the swing of British labor to the left, is careful to speak kindly of the MacDonaldites in the labor party.

SAKLATVALA might have quoted Lord Parmoor on British war expenditures, a substantial portion of which is for the purpose of equipping the colonial punitive expeditions and armies of occupation which British imperialism maintains in Africa, Egypt, China and India. Said Lord Parmoor on Sept. 25 in an interview to the press:

For expenditure, on past wars and to provide for future wars, Great Britain is staggering under the annual charge of 540,000,000 pounds. How can constancy of industrial prosperity be expected under such a burden? Now comes the threat of war with Turkey, which cannot be dissociated from the general questions that arise between the East and West.

LORD PARMOOR did not but Saklatvala would have pointed out the real basis of "the general questions which arise between the East and West" is the robbery of the workers and peasants of the East by the imperialists of the West.

Britain's attempt to grab the oil deposits of Mosul and enslave the Mohammedan tribesmen there cannot be separated from "the general questions that arise between the East and West." In Mosul is another danger spot for British imperialism and Saklatvala would have said—and truly—that the Mosul question is not entirely a matter of oil. If Turkey gets Mosul she will get Mesopotamia and the British land route to India will be cut in two.

No, in this day and age, when there are revolts of colonial peoples from the Riff to Shanghai and when the beginning of a liberation movement can be discerned even in America's precious Philippines, imperialism, whether it be British or American, wants no Saklatvala running at large. BUT the closest-knit unity between America and Great Britain is found in their actions towards the Soviet Union. It is so obvious that it seems scarcely necessary to call attention to it. It is fear of working class support of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia that drives the imperialists to such open violations of their bourgeois-democratic legalities as the exclusion of Saklatvala.

This is to be found in the attitude of the American capitalist press towards Purcell. He was treated as any other fraternal delegate to an A. F. of L. convention until he urged world trade union unity with the All-Russian unions as integral part of the trade union international. Then the floodgates of capitalist wrath were opened and beginning with President Green every toady of Wall Street has denounced him as "an enemy of labor and society." American imperialism is never so righteously indignant as when it finds someone trying to teach its hand-fed labor movement a little class consciousness and if in addition to this the offender speaks a good word for the Soviet Union, he must be cast into the outer darkness.

THIS is, in fact, exactly what the Washington Post proposes to do with Purcell. In a recent issue it has this and more to say of the chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions:

Purcell is an advocate of world revolution. He represents the agitators who have led so many British workmen into the toils of Communism. Whether Purcell is wittingly an agent of Moscow or whether he is merely a tool of the destroyers of organized labor does not appear, but his own writings show that he is working to stir up a world revolution for the overthrow of organized governments. In the August number of Trade Union Unity, of which he is joint editor, he wrote:

There is only one solution to the problem of war, just as there is only one way to secure a universal one-hour day, to say nothing of the six-hour day that may be possible when industry is controlled by the workers. This way is the positive militant international unity of the organized working class, consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism. In that way alone can we defeat ourselves against capitalism's present world offensive.

These are the words of Lenin and Trotsky, repeated by Purcell. What is this Communist doing at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor? How did he smuggle himself into the United States in violation of the law excluding Communists and agitators of Communist doctrines? What is the bureau of immigration doing that it permits a Communist to violate the act of June 5, 1920? What about it, Mr. Commissioner General Hull?

GREEN, since his attack on Purcell, has become the angel with the flaming sword guarding the Eden of American capitalism.

Purcell is not a Communist but he is a fighter for "the positive militant international unity of the organized working class consciously directed to the overthrow of capitalism."

He too is a danger to British and American imperialism but he is not a Communist like Saklatvala. Moreover, even British imperialists are not yet desperate enough to brave the storm his exclusion would have aroused. Had he said no word in favor of the Soviet Republics and the unions which are its foundation, he would have been left to go his way in peace.

WE have said before that Saklatvala and Purcell in America at the same time was more than British and American imperialism could stomach. They want no such exposures from the lips of a colonial subject in America as is contained in Lansbury's Sunday Worker for September 27, while the chairman of the Amsterdam International urges unity with the Russian unions from the platform of an A. F. of L. convention. British imperialism still has work for Ramsay MacDonald to do and it does not want his usefulness in misleading both American and British worker destroyed.

SAKLATVALA would probably have told his audiences of the agreement entered into with Bulgaria against Soviet Russia by MacDonald while occupying, as a representative of the workers, the office that Baldwin now holds. The following quotation from the Sunday Worker, contained in a story vouched for by its correspondent, sheds a glaring light on the efforts to keep out of the Unit-

ed States a friend of the Soviet Union against which every British government, including the MacDonald government, has plotted with American assistance:

In September, 1924, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, labor prime minister of Great Britain, was the chief British delegate to the league of nations assembly at Geneva. A representative of the Bulgarian government was also present, and he sought the opportunity of a private conversation with Mr. MacDonald. It is now possible to reveal the impressions which Mr. MacDonald gave to that representative.

At the outset, despite the fact that the Zankov government had come into power by the murder of Stamboliski, that murders of its political opponents were even then almost a daily occurrence, the labor prime minister was expansive towards Zankov's representative. The British labor government, he said, was disposed to come to an agreement with Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian delegate had put forward some of Bulgaria's demands, such as an outlet on the Aegean Sea, a settlement of the minorities and reparations questions, and a larger army.

Then he turned to the "Bolshevik peril," on which subject the Bulgarian delegate had been skillfully insistent. The British labor prime minister assured the representative of the Zankov government of his personal support, and that of his cabinet, in the fight against this "Bolshevik peril." He explained that it was the object of the British government to build a barrier between Soviet Russia and the rest of Europe.

Therefore, a few weeks afterwards, Kalfoff was able to assure the Bulgarian cabinet of British support, and to urge that it should go confidently forward with its campaign of repression by imprisonment and murder of the Communists and should keep up its demands on the allies for a larger army.

It was not until after the Sofia bomb affair, last April, that the permission for a larger army was given, temporarily, and it is true that Mr. Austen Chamberlain was then at the foreign office. But the encouragement to Zankov to continue on his bloody path, which led to those horrors of the spring and summer, was given directly from the mouth of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

And it was given in order that this butcher Zankov might be used as the tool for preparing "a barrier against the workers' republic of Russia." That was the deed of Britain's first labor prime minister.

(To be continued.)

THE FINAL DAMNATION

By H. M. Wicks

WAVE after wave of damnation from the official ecclesiastics of the Protestant Episcopal church rolled over the head of the Right Rev. William Montgomery Brown, bishop of Arkansas, during his various trials for heresy. The final, the culminating inundation swept over him last week during the sessions of the house of bishops at New Orleans, which re-affirmed the judgment of two previous church courts, adjudging him an heretic.

The original trial instituted against him because of the publication of his book "Communism and Christianity," which was based upon, the slogan: "Banish gods from the skies and capitalists from the earth!" resulted in a sentence of deposit from the house of bishops on March 31, 1924.

A court of review on Jan. 15 of this year upheld the previous conviction and it was ratified by the house of bishops last Thursday. Today (Monday, Oct. 12) the venerable ecclesiastic is summoned to St. Paul's episcopal church in New Orleans where the presiding bishop, the most Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, will formally excommunicate him from the church.

THO the recipient heretofore of what passes for honors in the church, this act of excommunication is the highest honor that has been bestowed upon Bishop Brown or that can be bestowed by any church upon any human being. To be damned by an aggregation basing its very existence upon a lie, to be excommunicated from a set of creatures in human form who pollute the minds of children with the filthy, obscene and slavish doctrine of the christian religion, to be reviled by these capitalist lackeys who bless with pious words the capitalist butchers of the world for every blood-bath administered to the working class is an honor. To be excluded from association with the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, that harbor as one of their leading lights such an intellectual avism as the cathedral builder, Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, is to be distinguished before all people possessing even a modicum of what passes for intelligence and the fundamentals of modern education.

BUT, in considering the unrocking of William Montgomery Brown, erstwhile bishop of Arkansas, one question inevitably arises: Why did he continue to associate himself with these vultures of capitalist ecclesiasticism after he became convinced

that the whole thing was a hoax and that the doctrine they teach a monstrous lie?

Again: Why did he, at New Orleans, on the very eve of his final excommunication, painfully and with faltering steps bearing his more than three score and ten years, march in the medieval parade of bishops and even in Christ church, participate in the communion services, "which every person on earth knows is a survival of cannibalistic ritual, when mankind in its infancy actually ate the body and drank the blood of savage gods? Why did this heretic of the church who claims to embrace Marxism and Darwinism so degrade himself as to grovel before the altar in a church when he knows that that church is merely the survival of the sheltering structure of the tomb and the altar a survival of the tomb itself, of the dead ancestors of savages?

A PERUSAL of the book for which he was tried reveals the reason for these contradictory actions. In this book Bishop Brown heralds a new church and a new religion. But tho in theory he repudiates the motive for the practice of religious mummery, he desires to maintain it in practice. The holy sacrament, of which he partook with the bishops that were about to excommunicate him, symbolized to them the drinking of the blood and eating the body of Jesus; to him it symbolizes an act of reverence to humanity. But to him, as to them it represented symbolism, unreality, the mummery of religion. They worshipped Jehovah, the god of the slave masters, while his god represented humanity.

In a speech before the Labor Defense Council at Cincinnati, Bishop Brown said: "I banished the conscious personal gods, not excepting the christian god, from the skies as realities, tho I still retain them there to be used as symbols of the real god."

MANY sentimental revolutionists, in their naive, imagine his book, with its propaganda of a new symbolism, based upon the ritual of the old christian symbolism, is extremely revolutionary and adopt it as a text book for themselves, or a propaganda tract for prospective "converts."

These comrades do not perceive that the result of accepting such a doctrine as that of Bishop Brown means to perpetuate a clergy, a church and all the trappings of religion, even tho that religion substitutes

humanity in place of other gods.

Such an attitude is certainly not worthy of one who calls himself a revolutionist. The revolutionist needs no numbing of litanies, no oblations to any sort of god, no Socratic worship of the "good, the true and the beautiful," no soft, sweet formulas to guide it on its road to emancipation from capitalism.

The one thing required, is to quote the words of Antonio Labriola, "that accumulation of energy, that concentration of force and continuity of resistance" necessary to sweep the capitalist class from power.

ONE may read Bishop Brown's book in vain for any semblance of that determination to create a mighty proletarian party, a revolutionary vanguard of the working class, totally devoid of any abstract sentiments, such as worship of humanity, a party that is determined to take up the struggle for power, not by persuading bishops and other lackeys and scullions of capitalism that our cause is just, but by relentlessly scourging from the earth every vestige of the power upon which that class rests.

The church and the clergy are in

dire straits before the rise of the proletarian revolution and it is this revolution that has shed a few rays of its light into the mind of the former bishop of Arkansas. Just as there were princes of the medieval church that gave religious sanction to the rising bourgeoisie in its struggle against feudalism, so we have the spectacle of churchmen trying to reconcile religion with the proletarian revolution. But while every other class in the development of society had need of religion, the victorious working class will find no place for it for the simple reason that, as Marx pointed out, when there is no need for illusions, all forms of religion will disappear.

TO advocate preservation of the ritual of religion without its substance is just as anti-Marxian as to embrace the whole creed of orthodox religion; and the religion of the "son of man" is, as Marx emphasized, in reality the essence of capitalist religion.

"For a society based upon the production of commodities, in which the producers in general enter into social relations with one another by treating their products as com-

modities and values, whereby they reduce their individual labor to the standard of homogenous human labor—for such a society christianity with its cultus of abstract man is the most fitting form of religion." (Karl Marx: Capital, Part I, Chapter 1.)

And certainly it is rendering a dubious service to the revolution to try, as does Bishop Brown, to turn Marxism, itself, into a religion of humanity. He does not thereby strike a blow at capitalism, but at the revolution by vitiating the very fountain-head of its theory.

While we do not place Bishop Brown in the category of his enemies—the Mannings and others of that type—who assail with their ignorant vituperation the struggles of the working class, we must not refrain from reminding this nice old gentleman that there is such a thing as killing one with kindness and we will not permit him, even with the best of intentions, to entice the revolution into the stagnant swamp of a religion of abstract man or befog the minds of the workers with any kind of superstitious nonsense.

A Review

"Desire Under the Elms" Pictures New England

By H. M. WICKS.

The long heralded Eugene O'Neill play, "Desire Under the Elms," reached Chicago last night and was displayed at the Princess Theater. It is not a play that will be enthusiastically acclaimed by the ku klux klan, and other halfwit advocates of the supremacy of white, nordic, protestant, native-born 100% Americans, for it shows one of the units of this tribe vegetating on a New England farm, worshipping Jehovah with puritanic fervor and incidentally stealing, committing adultery and butchering a baby.

A delightful family. When old Ephraim Cabot returns home after a "whopping" expedition (to use the terminology of one of his sons), the two eldest of his, three sons hot-foot it for the gold fields of "California" leaving the youngest, Eben, to inhabit the family homestead with the bride and groom.

The new wife and stepmother is young and as vivacious as a puritan can be. Her first husband was a

drunkard and loafer and her second is an old, hell-howling, bible-fumbling despot whose best days have been spent digging rocks out of the soil and converting them into fences surrounding his property so that he could raise crops on the cleared land. Certainly not a romantic mate for a young widow.

But there is young Eben, the son of old Ephraim. The new wife seduces him. When the child comes the old man thinks it is his. A hilarious New England hoe-down is arranged to celebrate the new arrival. The whole neighborhood attends and enjoys itself at the expense of the old buzzard who struts with pride, considering it an achievement, at his age, to become a father. But every one knows of the "affair" between the wife and her step-son.

The dizzy aftermath of the party causes young Eben to question the love of the woman for him. To prove her devotion she kills the infant. When she first relates the butchery the son mistakes her frightened story and thinks it is the old man she has murdered, and is overjoyed.

When he learns the facts he rushes for the sheriff. Then, returning he repents his rash act and wants the woman to run away with him when the sheriff arrives.

The old man returns from the barn where he has been holding communion with the cows "who are more human," and blames the whole affair on his god in the skies.

While the play bears the customary O'Neill crudities, reminiscent of the melodramas of the past generation, it has moments of character delineation that are impressive and the setting, the plot and the acting give one glimpses of the real New England—the Down East of Calvin Coolidge, of Cotton Mather, of Professor Elliott, and a host of other luminaries.

The acting of Mr. Walter Huston, who plays old Ephraim magnificently, saves the play from becoming at times ludicrous because of the O'Neill technique (or lack of technique). Mary Morris, the only woman in the cast, plays the difficult role of the wife with a sustained emotionalism that places her among the best on the American stage.

By all means if you want a good, hearty laugh at down-east Yankees as they are, see "Desire Under the Elms," before the meddlesome creatures who censor plays in Chicago and in general interfere with other people's morals—because they themselves have none to bother about—start their crusade to stop its performance.