

TURGO-BRITISH WAR THREATENS

ANTHRACITE COURT SENTENCES ALEX REID AND PAT TOOHEY TO SIX MONTHS JAIL AT SCRANTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—Late Wednesday, Police Magistrate McNamara sentenced Alex Reid and Pat Toohey, national and local leaders of the Progressive Miners' Committee, to serve six months in the workhouse.

This outrageous sentence was decreed without any charges being preferred against them and without notice to their attorney, Isaac Shoor of New York, who had interviewed the imprisoned progressives earlier in the day, as well as having an interview with the United States district attorney, who was holding them for investigation before turning them over to McNamara.

Being Poor is a Crime.

Valentine was released when he showed a bank book. Alex Reid had \$30 in his possession which would forestall any charges of "vagrancy," but he was sentenced to six months' anyhow. Alex Zarek was finally released unconditionally at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

This tyrannical action of the two progressive miners being sentenced to the work house, followed an equally autocratic detention for one hundred hours, during which local federal agents assisted by Philadelphia secret service men made frenzied efforts to frame up something on the defendants.

Union Officials Aid Capitalist Court.

The militant miners around Scranton are indignant at the action of the union officials, who were present in the courtroom Monday assisting in the prosecution of the progressive members of the union and who officially published a letter Tuesday praising the police for breaking up the meetings of the striking miners.

The mayor of Scranton refuses to exercise his power to intervene and set aside the police magistrate's sentence.

SING RED FLAG, RAISE A WHITE AT LIVERPOOL

Communist 'Defeat' Not Pleasing to Enemies

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The labor party congress closed at Liverpool today after going thru an arduous campaign to repel Communist boards of the social-democratic ship, and after resolving in no uncertain way that the labor party should have nothing to do with revolution, the delegates went out the door singing the "Red Flag," a song ingrained in British radical movements.

But though the bourgeois world is chortling over the great "victory" of the MacDonald group over the Communists, in refusing to change the rule against Communists being permitted to maintain membership in

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The Communist Opposition



J. H. THOMAS.

The secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen who is one of the opponents of the Communists in the British labor party congress. This picture shows Thomas, silk gloves, silk high hat and all, going to join the British king and queen at the Ascot races, while great industrial struggles are either raging or in the making on every hand thruout England.

Defend the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia

Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

EIGHT years ago, on November 7, 1917, the workers and peasants of Russia threw their exploiters from their backs. They formed a Soviet government and established the workers' rule in Russia.

For eight years the workers and peasants of Russia have defended their government and their right to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists. They have fought to establish a new social order in which the product of their labor would be used to give them a higher standard of life, in place of enriching a few capitalists and landowners.

To maintain their workers' and peasants' government they were obliged to fight the armies of the czarist generals who sought to re-establish the rule of robbery and autocracy in Russia. They were forced to fight the imperialist capitalists' governments—England, France, the United States—which sought to destroy their government because the capitalists feared the effect of the example of workers' rule in Russia upon the workers these capitalists were exploiting at home. They were compelled to fight the socialist mensheviks who conspired with and acted as spies for their enemies.

The Russian workers and peasants were compelled to overcome the blockade through which capitalism was seeking to strangle their government. They were obliged to overcome famine and hunger which followed the destruction wrought by counter-revolution and their imperialist enemies.

Against all these enemies the Soviet government of the workers and peasants has triumphed. It has maintained the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia and is creating a social order which is putting to an end the oppression and exploitation of the workers by capitalists.

Achievements of the Workers' Republic

WHILE in all capitalist Europe the standard of life of the workers has been reduced to below what it was in 1914, before the war began, in Soviet Russia, the standard of life of the workers has been improved over what it was in 1914. Capitalist society has made worse the lot of the workers; the Communist government has against great obstacles improved their lot.

The workers and peasants of Russia are no longer ruled by agents of the capitalists, who use the government to fight the workers. Injunctions are not issued against workers in Russia; they are issued against the enemies of the workers. The courts

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ENGLAND SENDS BATTLESHIPS TO NEAR EAST SEAS

War Clouds Hovering Over Mediterranean

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 2.—War clouds are hovering over Europe. Imperialist Great Britain is concentrating its naval forces in the near eastern waters, preparatory to an attack on the Angora government of Turkey in its drive to maintain absolute control of the Mosul oil fields.

Under orders from the naval heads in England, the third battle squadron, the third destroyer squadron and the first and third flotillas are to concentrate at Suda Bay, Isle of Crete, and on October 15 they are to go to Malta.

The battleship Queen Elizabeth is to steam into the harbor of Suda Bay upon the leaving of the other naval squadrons for Malta on October 15. The Queen Elizabeth will also leave for Malta on Oct. 20.

These maneuvers of the British fleet are a threat to the insistent demand of the Turkish government for the return of Mosul, over which England secured a mandate from the League of Nations. Mosul is one of the rich oil fields of Europe and England hates to let it slip out of its hands.

Turkey is calling out four classes of her reserves and intends to defend herself against any aggression which England will attempt in the near future.

BERRY AGENT TRIES TO BLOCK AMALGAMATION

Members Must Answer Questionnaire

Major Berry's henchman, Hugh Crambert is attempting to block the move being made by the members of Franklin Union No. 4 (press feeders) to amalgamate with the members of Pressman's Union No. 3. He has sent letters to every member of the union local telling him that he must fill out a card which is an insult to the intelligence of the members of that local.

In this card the Berry henchman tries to make it appear that the members of the union did not realize that they were signing for an amalgamation of the two unions.

The "Questionnaire"

This is the card which every member of the union must fill out and send in to this lackey of the notorious strikebreaker:

"Dear Sir and Brother: "For the purpose of determining under what condition you signed petition for 'Amalgamation' you are requested to fill out blank. "Did you sign petition? "Did you sign petition with the intention of leaving your organization? "Did you sign petition with the belief that same was meant for special meeting?"

"Fraternally yours,

"Hugh Crambert, President."

Members Resent Insult

Over 1100 members of Franklin No. 4 signed the petition for amalgamation of the two locals. The members are not well pleased with this piece of arrogance on the part of the Berry henchman, and are having a meeting with the representatives of the Pressman's Union No. 3 where plans of amalgamation will be gone over by both groups before final action is taken.

Chicago to Hear Soviet Music

Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, announced on his arrival from Europe that compositions written by Russian Soviet composers would figure in the coming season's programs.

DELEGATE HITS LACK OF POLICY OF CONGRESS

Wars of Aggression Assailed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—A bombshell was thrown into the inter-parliamentary union congress, which is in session at Washington, D. C., when a delegate from Sweden attacked the colonial policy of the union.

What About Asia?

"A fatal defect in the protocol," declared the delegate from Sweden, "is its standpoint that the right to self-determination of the people of Asia and Northern Africa is a private matter for decision of the ruling European powers, and not a question of international law."

"This protocol condemns wars of aggression as crime. But the English government's ultimatum to Egypt and the Spanish-French war against the Rif do not seem to interest either the league of nations or the inter-parliamentary union. These are the private matters of three European powers."

Mary McSwiney Barred.

The congress followed up its stand in being a conservative and reactionary body by refusing to seat Miss Mary McSwiney, sister of the late mayor of Cork, who died in a hunger strike as a protest against the brutal policy England tried to ram down the throats of Irish workers.

WASHINGTON TO SELL SHIPYARD AT HOG ISLAND

To Go to the Highest Bidder

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The Hog Island shipyard, which was built by the United States during the world war, to turn out ships, is being sold to the highest bidder. This shipyard has figured in many a scandal since it has been built and the Washington government is trying to forget those sores by turning it over to the highest bidder.

In one of the amount that may be collected for this ship building yard, it will be a mite compared to the sum expended in turning out the one or two ships that were turned out. The Root-Carter company of New York has made a bid of \$3,500,000 for the yards. The bid was not accompanied by a certified check.

The highest offer accompanied by a check was from James P. Connolly of Philadelphia for \$2,000,000.

Barred from the United States



SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

Communist Member of the British Parliament.

Read his speech on "British Imperialism in India" in the Magazine Section today.

Chile's President, American Supporter, Quits After Scrap

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 2.—President Arturo Alessandri who rode into office on a coup backed by the working population against a league of officers and militarists that had controlled the government, resigned today. His popular support dwindled when it gradually became known he was a tool of American imperialism and a favorite of the nitrate interests. The president's resignation followed a dispute with the Minister of War, Ibanez, and his office is taken by Vice-President Borgono.

Paterson Strikers Picket Associated Shop Day and Night

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Day and night pickets of the Associated Silk Workers' Union watch the Broad Silk Works where the weaving rooms have been shut down three weeks in a fight for the union recognition accorded many other Paterson silk mill forces.

RIFF CHIEF REFUSES TO ACCEPT DESERTERS FROM FRENCH ALLIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIERS, Oct. 2.—Abd-el-Krim wants no deserters from the French allies in his army. He gave intimation of this when he announced that he is sending the two sons of Calid Tazi, an important French ally, back to their father.

The two youths, inspired by the courage of the Riffian tribesmen, fled from their father's forces and attempted to join Abd-el-Krim, but the Riffian leader would not have them.

LEGIONNAIRES WILL HEAR TWO STRIKE-BREAKING PRESIDENTS

WASHINGTON, October 2.—President Coolidge, strike-breaker president of the U. S., and "Majah" George L. Berry, strike-breaker president of the Pressmen's Union, will be official visitors at the American Legion convention opening Monday in Omaha. President Coolidge will address the legionnaires next Thursday. Berry, an ex-officer and himself a member of the legion, is the representative of the American Federation of Labor to the convention.

CAILLAUX AND WALL STREET BANKERS MEET

Arrange to Burden the French Workers

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The French debt commission head, Caillaux, is in New York arranging terms for a loan with bankers on Wall Street.

His sailing arrangements for today have been cancelled and he will stay in New York until arrangements are completed for the loan to be raised.

Need Money Badly.

France is in dire need of funds to carry on her wars of aggression in Syria and Morocco. The American bankers had made arrangement to float a loan for the French government just before the debt negotiations. Now since the debt negotiations have been settled to the satisfaction of the French delegation the bankers will begin actual work on its realization.

Saddled French Toolers

Caillaux and the bankers are haggling over the amount of interest to be arranged and saddled on the workers of France for hundreds of years to come.

To Go Before Deputies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—French Finance Minister Caillaux is preparing to bring the results of his debt negotiations with the American bankers in Washington to the French chamber of deputies. The American bankers and the French imperialists have finally arranged for the payment by France of \$40,000,000 per year for the first five years and at the end of the five years, they will again discuss the payment of a higher rate.

The agreement of the two commissions must also go before congress to be ratified. It is understood that this compromise effected between the two groups is an attempt to pacify the element in congress that demanded a set of terms similar to those arranged by France and England. There is no doubt, but that the terms laid down by the American bankers will be accepted in Congress.

Mail Plane Missing

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 2.—An all mail plane due to arrive here at 11 o'clock last night from New York, enroute to Chicago, had not been heard from at 1 o'clock this afternoon, officials of the air mail depot here announced.

SING RED FLAG, RAISE A WHITE AT LIVERPOOL

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(Continued from page 1)

the labor party, MacDonald himself uttered the significant words:

"We know that the vote would only remove the attack upon us from the floor of this conference to the street corners."

While it failed even to stop the attacks in the conference, which was one long battle from start to finish, and MacDonald was disappointed in this issue, his remark about the fight being removed to the "street corners" expresses in a distorted fashion the fact that the Communists will continue their criticism of the "crawling, sniveling polley" of the labor party among the rank and file of British labor in the shops and unions. Moreover, the labor party is in grievous need of funds to run a general election, and it has to go to the trade unions to get them.

A real victory for the Communists, and one the capitalist press has concealed completely or hidden in obscure places, is the fact that the Communists forced thru a resolution declaring that the famous "Zinoviev letter" which lost the election for MacDonald, has been proven a forgery.

How much the labor party was put upon trial may be seen in the onslaughts of the Communists, Gallagher saying on the question of unemployment, that the type of leaders such as J. H. Thomas, Clynes and MacDonald were sacrificing the labor movement to the middle class.

"These leaders are recognized by Beaverbrook, Rothermers, Birkenhead, Churchill and the whole gang as friends of capital. Buckingham palace is wide open for them. The posthouse is wide open for the workers."

Again, the labor party was exposed to the British workers when it voted down the resolution of the Communists demanding that a minimum wage of \$20 a week and a 44-hour work-week be granted British workers, with an immediate increase of \$5 a week for all workers.

Clynes on Empire
J. R. Clynes spoke for the reformist resolution on the policy toward the empire. Its main idea was a periodical survey of the resources of the empire and their "scientific development by the home and dominion governments so as to prevent exploitation by private capitalists."

After voting down the Communist resolution declaring that the interests of the empire were opposed and hostile to the interests of the workers and that India and all other colonies and dominions should have the right of self determination to the point of complete independence. Dr. Haden Guest making what the capitalist press calls a "notable speech" against breaking up the empire, the congress passed—as a matter of record—a resolution advocating self government for India and recommending Egypt to the tender mercies of the league of nations.

Blast in Manila
MANILA, Oct. 2.—With a roar heard for miles, an ammunition magazine blew up at Fort McKinley, five miles out from Manila, late today.

FOUR MINERS KILLED IN MINE WHEN SLATE FALLS; TWO HURT

CLINTON, Ind., Oct. 2.—Four miners killed and two badly hurt was the toll in Binkley Coal company mine No. 3 when a roof of slate fell. The dead are: W. J. France of Terre Haute and William Richards, Frank Morris and Albert Nolan, all of Clinton.

NEW YORK DISTRICT CONVENTION Y. W. L. OVERWHELMINGLY STANDS BEHIND WORKERS PARTY C. E. C.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The resolution accepting and agreeing with the recent Communist International decision and pledging loyal support to the newly elected C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party as presented by Comrade Weinstein to the second convention of Dist. 2, Young Workers League was passed by a vote of 38 for and 7 abstaining, none against.

Two resolutions were introduced. One by the minority of the resolutions committee and the other by Comrade Weinstein for the majority. The convention decided that in view of the recent decision of the Communist International they do not recognize any other resolution but the one of the party representative. The resolutions were ordered back to the resolutions committee by unanimous vote for the purpose of revision so that there shall be no discord in the attempt to unify the league on the basis of the Communist International decision.

Resolution Adopted
The final draft of the resolution as presented by the party representative read in part as follows:

The parity thesis on the immediate tasks of the party adopted by the fourth national convention lays down the correct line of policy to be followed by us in the building up a mass Bolshevik party in the U. S.

This convention of the Y. W. L. endorses the resolutions adopted by the party convention particularly on the liquidation of Loreism, Bolshevization, Trade Union Work, Reorganization, Labor Party Policy, Agrarian work, Youth work and Negro work.

The action of the national convention in removing Comrade Askell as the editor of the Finnish paper the Tyomies, and excluding Lore from the party shows that the party has reached the stage where it can no longer tolerate opportunistic elements which consciously aim to pervert the policies of the C. I. and to break the unity and discipline of the party.

Comrade Shachtman stated that his resolution differed materially from the one introduced by Comrade Weinstein and insisted that both be voted upon separately. In view of this, Comrade Stachel introduced a resolution supplementary to the one by the party representative which follows in full:

Endorses C. I. Decision.
The C. I. in its latest decision declares that "It has finally become clear that the Ruthenberg group is more loyal to its decisions and views."

The convention declares that it wholeheartedly accepts this decision and pledges to do everything in its power to support the party leadership endorsed by the C. I.

Spirit as Well as Letter.
The convention declares that the decision must be accepted in spirit as well as in letter. The introduction of a separate resolution is a concealed form of opposition to the decision and a declaration of dissatisfaction with the action of the C. I., and is construed as an attempt to maintain their group on the basis of an appeal.

Against Obstruction.
This we declare is obstruction to

carrying out of the C. I. decision and is creating confusion and distrust and makes it more difficult to unify our party.

This last also was passed, 35 for and 8 abstaining.
In view of the fact that the discussion on the report of the party representative had taken most of the convention's time it was unanimously agreed to refer all other business to the incoming District Executive Committee.

Elect Delegates.
Delegates were elected to the national convention, the entire delegation being supporters of the two resolutions as reprinted above. One of the delegates from Hartford who was elected from his branch because of having supported the former majority said that he "is convinced that opposition to the present Central Executive Committee in the form of refusing to support the party resolution would be opposition to the Communist International." He therefore voted for it. Two other delegates, supporters of the former majority, took the same view. The convention decided that to show its desire for unity on the basis of the Communist International decision it would elect one of these comrades as delegate to the national convention despite this former position which they had maintained up to the time of voting. The Hartford delegate was chosen.

A resolution was introduced asking the coming national convention to move the office of the league to New York City. This was greeted with a great demonstration and was adopted by acclamation, only one delegate voting against it.

New D. E. C. Elected.
The convention also elected a new District Executive Committee giving representation to the former opposition on the basis of the vote they received.

With all singing the International and amidst great enthusiasm, the convention adjourned.

Fascisti Suspend Turin Newspaper

ROME, Oct. 2.—The second largest newspaper in Italy, the Turin Stampa has been suspended by the prefect of that city. The action followed the printing of a report from a special correspondent who described acts of looting and vandalism carried on by soldiers in the zone of recent military maneuvers.

The local fascisti have posted notices about the city informing the special correspondent of the danger of his returning to the city. The correspondent has challenged those responsible for the posters to a duel.

Magnus Contests Seat.
Magnus Johnson is contesting Tom Schall's victory in winning the Minnesota elections for senator on the ground Schall made scandalous remarks about Johnson. A senate subcommittee is considering the appeal.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

700 PRISONERS TO MAKE SHOES IN LEAVENWORTH

To Compete with Union Labor

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 2.—A \$1,000,000 shoe factory in Fort Leavenworth prison will soon be turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 pairs of shoes daily to compete with union labor.

The government announces that it will run the factory at first turning out shoes for the sailors and soldiers, later for all branches of the government service. Production is to start January 1.

The shop will employ over 700 convicts.

Use Only Human Labor.
The factory was built at a great cost of human labor. When it was necessary to hoist tons of brick and steel, cement and crushed stone to the workers on the skeleton of the fourth story, instead of getting machinery to do this very heavy work, the convicts were forced to trundle it up long runways, they had built in the prison lumber mill.

The labor of 600 convicts was used in constructing this shoe factory.

May Lease Later.
Superintendent Warren F. Goldthwaite came to Fort Leavenworth from Haverhill, Mass., where he had charge of a shoe factory for 25 years. This prison shop will eventually be rented out to some private concern in the same fashion that manufacturers of prison-made shirts and shoes have done in other states.

Bar Married Women from Union Membership

BUTTE, Mont.—(FP)—The Silver Bow (Butte) Trades and Labor Council recommends to all local unions that they follow the example of the Butte Clerks' Union and bar married women from membership.

The recommendation is an answer to the practise of many Butte firms of giving job preference to married women, making it harder for girls and single women to get employment. In some cases man and wife are given jobs by the same house. The council takes the position that when there are not enough decent jobs to go round the girls that have no provider should get the first chance.

Didn't Know They Did It

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Officers and men of the S. S. Capena were not aware until recently that their ship had had rammed and sunk the Italian submarine Venere, causing that vessel to founder with more than fifty men drowned, according to statements made today by the first officer of the Capena, which is now in port.

Another S-51 Victim Found

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 2.—The sea gave up another of the dead of the sunken S-51 when the body of a chief petty officer was washed ashore today at Kenyon's wharf, Storington, 15 miles from here. The dead officer is one of four believed to have been washed from the conning tower with the three survivors.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.83 11-16; cable 4.84 1-16. France, franc, demand 4.67; cable 4.67 1/2. Belgium, franc, demand 4.47 1/2; cable 4.48. Italy, lira, demand 4.04 1/2; cable 4.04 1/2. Sweden, krone, demand 26.82; cable 26.85. Norway, krone 20.17; cable 20.19. Denmark, krone, 24.13; cable 24.15. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, taels 79.50.

Freight Rate Advance on I. C.

Electrification, with its expected increase in passengers, will come none too soon for the Illinois Central railroad, J. F. Darrt, auditor, told the Illinois commerce commission the road has a deficit of \$925,116 for 1924 as a result of its losses on suburban service, he said, advancing the figures in support of the company's plea for a 20 per cent advance in rates, which is being fought.

Security Pact Meeting in Switzerland Is Being Spoiled by Red Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune carries the headline, "Russia Fails to Get Berlin to Quit Allies." But the headline voices a hope rather than states a fact. The hope is that Germany can be inveigled into a "security pact" with the allies of the Versailles peace, an agreement that can be used as a weapon against the Union of Soviet Republics. But the fact is that the Tribune headline is still warm when the news comes that the German cabinet at Berlin has decided to sign a Soviet-German trade treaty, and that it will refrain from an unconditional entry into the league of nations, which the Soviet Union has notified the Hindenburg-Luther government will be a violation of the spirit of the Rapallo treaty, which recognized the Soviet Union and brought a Soviet ambassador to Berlin.

In fact the negotiations that have been going on in Berlin, these past few days, between the Germans and George Tchitcherin, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, seem to have knocked the supports from under the kind of a "security pact" that London and Paris were angling for. Germany, thru sheer necessity, because she is economically dependent on the Soviet Union, seems more determined than ever to stick by her resolve to enter the league only on condition that she be relieved of the obligation imposed by Article 16 of the covenant to permit the passage of league military expeditions thru her territory.

The Soviet Union knows, and even the German government of President Hindenburg and Chancellor Luther knows, that there is only one reason that spurs the desire of London and Paris to cross Germany with all their accoutrements of imperialist war; the desire to wage another attack against the workers' and peasants' government, in an attempt to overthrow it.

The Germans made their first bold stroke in connection with the approaching security pact conference at Locarno, Switzerland, when they demanded that they be absolved from responsibility for the world war. The allies placed the war guilt on Berlin and they are determined that it shall stay there, otherwise it might get abroad among the workers, quicker than it is being spread at the present time, that all the capitalist nations were equally guilty.

The allies of the world war are very much chagrined that Germany should raise this ticklish question of "war guilt" at this time, but it is one of the few diplomatic weapons left to the Reich.

All in all, the London and Paris statesmen and their press are inclined to charge that it is Soviet diplomacy that has worsted them, and that Moscow is throwing a hand grenade of rather large and powerful proportions into the "safety pact" conference.

But the success of Soviet strategy in dealing with world imperialist nations should not permit a single worker, especially in the United States, to slumber. On another page there is published today the call for the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government. This manifesto sounds the tocsin for new resistance and other greater offensive struggles against world imperialism.

The class war rages on a host of fronts over the world. American workers must throw themselves into action intelligently on the side of the labor's struggle on every one of these fronts. The security pact and the Dawes-Morgan plan have established two threatening sectors that call for more vigorous attack than ever.

Judge Wants Stenographic Spies

NEW YORK CITY—(FP)—Stenographers to pursue radical street meetings and report proceedings to federal authorities are wanted by Judge Louras of New York. The judge told Emil Gardos and James Lustig, Hungarian Communists, that they would undoubtedly have been deported if a stenographer had reported their speeches against Sec. Kellogg's ban on Saklatvala.

When Attorney Carol Wels King proved to the judge that it is no offense to speak on the streets in a foreign language, Judge Louras attempted to make the two young men plead guilty to a charge of interfering with an officer. Patrolman Cornelius Connell told how milk bottles and other missiles had been directed toward him when he broke up the meeting. The case was dismissed.

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

DRUSE REBELS FORCE FRENCH OUT OF SUEDEIA

French Hold Fort But 36 Hours

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 2.—General Gamelin, commander of the French troops fighting the Druse rebels was forced to evacuate the Suedia fortress after holding it but 36 hours.

The rebel tribesmen are forcing them back to the point where the French first started the drive to capture the Suedia fortress. The Druse rebels had surrounded the fortress and cut off the water supply.

Street Railway Men Get Wage Increases In Boston District

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Motormen and conductors on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company cars get a three cent an hour raise by order of an arbitration board of three, consisting of one representative from the men, and another from the company and a third chosen by the first two.

On two-man cars the raise is from 58 to 61 cents and in one-man cars from 63 to 66 cents an hour. Fifteen hundred men in 72 towns are affected.

Report Victory for Chinese White Guard

LONDON, England, Oct. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Swatow, China, says it is reported that the anti-reds have captured Swabne, which lies on Honghai bay about midway between Swatow and Hongkong.

Well-dressed or no Citizenship

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Because Isadore Walpuff appeared in his work clothes at court when applying for American citizenship, Judge Kinhead of Jersey City refused to give the man citizenship papers and told him to come back in six months if he had "learned how to wear a collar and tie in court." The judge said Walpuff should have more respect for this important day in his life.

Fog Delays Planes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—A heavy fog delayed the departure of the 16 planes making the Ford reliability tour today. The planes were scheduled to leave between eight and eight thirty o'clock but it was decided to await the lifting of the fog before making the jump to Indianapolis, scheduled for today.

School Strike Over Autos

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 2.—A student "strike" was threatened at Wabash College here today following a faculty order banning student-owned automobiles from the campus after October 3.

Flu in West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.—An epidemic of flu in the Holly river section of Webster county has caused 60 deaths since the outbreak of the disease several weeks ago.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

DON'T FORGET

Hirsch's Restaurant
1603 CENTER AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Just Opened.
Modern! Sanitary! Excellent Service!

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

Lucky number at the door will win the Prize of a PORTRAIT STUDY

to be made right at the hall by the noted artist Lydia Gibson

Come to the **Daily Worker Rescue Party** Surprises!

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER -help! GIVEN BY THE NORTH SIDE BRANCH

IMPERIAL HALL
2406 N. HALSTED STREET
Sunday, October 18
Novelties — Dancing
MUSIC BY THE RED FINNISH ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

A cartoon of a lucky winner will be made by that splendid cartoonist Fred Ellis

—and your own mother won't recognize you!

HOME MADE CAKE AND HEART WARMING COFFEE—WITHOUT CHARGE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Broad & Locust St. PHILADELPHIA

FEODOR CHALIAPIN World's Greatest Singer
MISHA ELMAN World - Renowned Violinist
OLGA SAMAROFF America's Foremost Pianist

TICKETS for this series of 3 Sunday night concerts NOW ON SALE at GIMBEL'S TICKET OFFICE, 9th and Market.

PHILADELPHIA, NOTICE! COME TO THE
SECOND BALL ANNUAL
GIVEN BY THE FREIHEIT GEZANGS FAREIN
Friday, October 9, 8 P. M.
at NEW TRAYMORE HALL,
Franklin St. and Columbia Ave.
ADMISSION 25c WARDROBE 25c

NOT BY THE STROKE OF ONE



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

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

Name:

Street:

City: State:

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

BANNED M. P. FLAYS KELLOGG IN STATEMENT

Saklatvala May Come Anyhow

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In a further statement on his exclusion from the United States by an edict of Secretary of State Kellogg, Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist M. P. from Battersea, said: "If Mr. Kellogg would give an assurance that he would prevent the entry of ex-King Manuel into the United States because he was planning the overthrow of the Portuguese republic, or Mussolini because he had overthrown a settled government in Italy, I should have no reason to complain of the ban that has been set on me."

"The revolutionary representatives of wealth are free to do what they like; only those of poverty, who fight the workers' cause, are treated as I have been."

May Come Anyhow. "If it could be ascertained that it would test that particular issue and crystallize the opinion of the American people, as distinct from that of their rulers, I would go to the states in spite of the ban."

"I may do so as it is, but I have had no time to decide or consult the views of other people."

Battersea For Saklatvala. The Battersea Trades Council has cabled to the interparliamentary union being held this week in Washington and to which Saklatvala was an invited representative, stating that the council "unanimously endorses Mr. Saklatvala's policy of fearless exposure of British imperialism and appeals to the American people for fair play."

Resigns Business Post. Saklatvala has addressed a communication to Tata Ltd., the well-known English firm of which he is London representative, resigning his post saying: "One's political obligations require at times a somewhat uncompromising stand, irrespective of one's personal interests."

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

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

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Defend the Workers' Government of Soviet Russia

(Continued from page 1)

are not used to oppress the workers; the courts safeguard the right of the workers. The police and soldiers are not used to force workers into submission when they go on strike and fight the capitalists; they are used to protect the workers.

The capitalist employer no longer rules in Russian industry. There is no boss who hires and fires the workers at will. The Russian industrial unions have by law the right to represent the workers in the industries. They make the agreements in regard to scales of wages and the workers' right to work. The workers' shop committees represent the workers in the management. The workers of Russia are no longer the slaves of the capitalists; they have won their right to full participation in every phase of the work of production.

The Soviet government protects the workers against injury in industry, it protects them against unemployment; it is creating educational opportunities for young and old; it is creating the opportunities for recreation and the broadening of the life of the workers and peasants of Russia.

Thus there is being built a new social order in which the hardship and evils, the exploitation and oppression of capitalism are being ended and the opportunity for a finer, happier life created for the workers.

The Danger to Capitalism

THE Soviet Union which the workers and peasants of Russia have created is a dagger thrust at the heart of the capitalists' social order. The capitalists know that the success of the Russian workers and peasants in building a new social order means the death-knell of capitalism. The capitalists know that the workers of the capitalist countries will follow in the footsteps of the workers and peasants of Russia; that they will overthrow their capitalist rulers and set to work to create better conditions of life for themselves.

The Soviet Union is an inspiration to all oppressed peoples of the earth. They find in the workers' and peasants' government an ally and supporters in their struggles for freedom. The people of China, the people of India, the people of Africa, the people of Morocco are inspired by the triumph of the Soviet Union to take up the struggle against the imperialist capitalist countries which are robbing them.

The labor unions of the Soviet Union have taken the initiative in uniting the trade unions of the world against capitalism. They are seeking to draw together in one great international organization all the organizations of labor. The capitalists see in this movement for trade union unity a new danger and threat against capitalism.

Because the Soviet Union is the inspiration of all oppressed peoples in the struggle against imperialism, because the labor unions of the Soviet Union are creating a mighty weapon against capitalism in trade union unity, because of the glorious example of a workers' government creating a better life for the workers and peasants which exists in the Soviet Union, international capitalism is again moving to destroy the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The New Attack on the Soviet Union

THE negotiations now under way between Great Britain, France and Germany for the creation of a "security pact", is an effort to clear the way for an attack upon the Soviet Union. What Great Britain, France and Germany want is the security of capitalism, which can only be gained by destroying the Soviet Union.

The debt negotiations of the United States government are an effort to settle the European problems in order to pave the way for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Through the

Old Suffragette Now Organizes Women for "Preventing" Strikes

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The women's guild of the empire, a direct descendant of the militant suffragists who fought so desperately for the vote, and headed by Mrs. Drummond, "fighting general" of the old organization, has been formed to fight Communism and prevent strikes. Two hundred delegates will hold a conference in London this week. The idea is to form a national body of housewives who will stand fast for preventing their husbands from going or staying on strike and to oppose all "radical" ideas and movements.

Our Readers' Views

Parents Must Get Busy. To the DAILY WORKER:—The other day I visited the Lane Tech high school. The conditions I witnessed there were appalling. The corridors, study hall, lunchroom and surroundings were filthy, the boys were terribly crowded, the routine and management was like that of a factory.

At lunch the boys are divided into three shifts. During these periods they can be seen with their "hot dog" sandwiches standing around in the street, sitting on the curbstones, huddled together in the hallways. The lunch room is poorly equipped and dirty and there are no grounds around the building. The atmosphere is not of school, but is characteristic of factory life and the boys are driven by teachers who perform the tasks of foremen.

The school has about 6,000 boys and can only accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000. There are 18 portables, some as far as a half a block from the main building. Across the street from Lane is the perfume producing plant of Oscar Meyer and company, meat packers.

Where is that new school building we have been promised since 1895, to be built on the present Riverview amusement park site?

I believe the time is ripe in Chicago for the organization of a parents' union for visiting the schools, checking up on the board of education's negligence and demanding decent schools for our children. I should like to hear what other parents think about this matter thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER. — Clara Leiberman, Chicago, Ill.

Child Exploitation Increases in Fields of Sunny California

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Child slavery in California is on the increase. According to the information gathered by the state bureau of labor statistics there are 5,000 children working in the fields of California.

In 1920, according to the federal census, there were but 1,832 children at work in the agricultural fields.

Many of these children work in the cotton fields of Fresno and Imperial Valleys.

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

Dawes' plan in Germany and through debt settlements, new loans and investments, the American capitalists are becoming the exploiters of the workers all over the world. The American capitalists cannot take payment of their profits and interests in goods; they can only secure payment through greater investment. Thus the interests of the American capitalists in other countries grows.

American capitalism is seeking to protect its billions of investments against the danger of revolt of the oppressed peoples and the exploited workers, which the existence of the Soviet Union inspires, and it therefore follows the policy of the most irreconcilable enemy of the Soviet Union. It refused to recognize the Soviet Union.

It misses no opportunity to make an attack upon the Soviet Union. The exclusion of the Communist member of the British parliament from the United States, Saklatvala, and the threat of new persecutions against Communists coupled therewith, is a sign of a coming attack upon the Soviet Union.

Attack Upon the Soviet Union Attack Upon All Workers

THE attack upon the Soviet Union is an attack upon all workers. If the imperialist capitalist powers can destroy the Soviet Union, it will mean a wave of reaction and effort to destroy the labor movement the world over.

The workers of the United States will find that with the danger of the Soviet Union removed the capitalists will launch an even greater attack than that through which they drove down wages, lengthened hours, and destroyed many unions in the open shop drive of 1921-1922.

Capitalism, freed from the obstacles of the Soviet Union in its exploitation and oppression of colonial peoples, will drive unchecked into new imperialist struggles and a new imperialist world war.

American capitalism will be free to use its investments in European industry as a means of forcing down the wages of the American workers and forcing upon them the low standard of life which it is compelling the slaves of the Dawes' plan in Germany to accept.

Fight for the Soviet Union and the Workers' Interests

THE American workers must unite with the workers of other countries for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests. The interests of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are the interests of the workers of every country. They are fighting against the same capitalist enemy. The same capitalist enemies which seek to destroy the Soviet Union are seeking to further oppress and exploit the workers of the United States.

Every workers' organization must place itself on record for the defense of the Soviet Union. In every city the trade unions, the co-operatives, the workers' fraternal and political organizations should send delegates to a conference to unite for defense of the Soviet Union and to fight for the workers' interests. Form a united front of labor for defense of the Soviet Union and the workers' interests.

Down with American imperialism and its looting of the peoples of Mexico, South America, China and the Philippines.

Down with the Dawes plan and the enslaving of the German and American workers.

Down with American militarism and its sacrifices of the workers' lives for the capitalist profits.

A united front of the workers to fight for labor's interests. Forward to a labor party to fight labor's political struggles.

Forward to world trade union unity for the fight against the capitalists.

Rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

Join in the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Recognize the Soviet Union. Stand by the workers' and farmers' government of Russia.

Forward to the workers' and farmers' government of the United States.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

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FLINT, MICH., IS IDEAL TOWN FOR AUTO BOSS

Workers Clamoring for Dangerous Jobs

By A. W. HARWITT (Worker Correspondent)

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Workers are lined up in front of employment offices of big automobile plants here continually from morning till night waiting to sell their labor power. The workers waiting for jobs at the big Buick plant have to stand in a long line awaiting their turn to be interviewed. Sometimes they are hired but there is only about one out of ten that get a job.

Pool System Used in Buick. The Buick has the pool system of piece work and it is impossible for a worker to know how much he is going to receive till pay day. It depends on how much the gang makes that he works in. Some of the workers interviewed said that the wages run as low as \$2.00 per day. Many men waiting for jobs have been in the line for weeks only to be told there is nothing doing when at last they reached the desk.

The employment office at the Chevrolet plant is crowded all day long till the white colored flunky who sits at the desk, comes out and crisply announces that there will be nothing more doing today. "Come back tomorrow morning." He seems to enjoy this part of his job the most, and seems to have no doubt that they will be on hand the next day. Workers who can not hold up till payday are not hired. Hundreds are coming to town every week of their own accord while the out of town agents are shipping to Flint from points far away. Most of the men coming in are with out funds.

Only Dirty and Dangerous Jobs Available

About the only jobs to be had are in the sheet metal department, and on punch presses. The work in the sheet metal department is very hard and dirty and a man can stand it but a short time. The workers in this department are saturated with oil from morning till night because they have to handle the material so fast.

The punch press jobs in this plant are not very popular as it is a common sight to see a worker coming from the building with his hand swathed in bandages.

When the hired flunky calls out the jobs for the punch press the workers carefully look at their fingers. But somebody always takes the job.

Regardless of the fact that there are thousands of idle men here, the workers who have jobs are forced to work overtime. The workers don't like the night work as they say that night work reduces their efficiency, thereby reducing their bonus. Whenever a worker cannot stand the overtime, he is fired.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Who Gets the Subsidy?

The mine owners of Great Britain have been trying to reduce the base wage rates of the miners, in spite of the assurance made by them and Prime Minister Baldwin when the government granted a subsidy to "the industry," that the base wage rates would remain—pending the report of the new coal commission and a final agreement—the same as they were in July 1925.

Baldwin is now backing up the owners in their violation of this specific agreement, with the lawyer's argument that—in July 1925—the agreement of 1924 was operative, and that under it the basic wage rates could be, under some circumstances, "altered." The miners contend that the subsidy was granted definitely to provide that the rates prevailing in July 1925 would continue, without regard to how these rates were derived.

Clearly, the reactionary Tory government, with its spirit buoyed up a bit by the new fascist army mobilizing for violence and civil war against labor's resistance to a decrease in its starvation living standard, wants to renege on its July promise and contract with the miners, and is deliberately provoking a serious crisis.

Without venturing into prophecy we may observe that British labor's mood to take up the challenge for battle may result in a casualty list not altogether one-sided. But what we wish to bring out is the truth of the debate going on over the subsidy. The owners got all huffy the other day when A. J. Cook mentioned that the owners had little cause to cut wage rates when the subsidy guarantees their profits. This was a lie, the owners vociferously protest. Let's see.

The owners were making profit on the coal mined and marketed. If they do not make profit the coal isn't mined, with the miners unemployed and profits stopped. This, of course, has been a result in some degree of competing with reparations "Dawes plan coal"—but no one will deny that the unemployed miners bear the heaviest burden of suffering and want. There have been no mine owners reduced to living in shanties and begging for crusts.

Under capitalism the first charge upon industry is profit. Unless the miners accepted the wage cut, the owners said they could make no profit and would shut down. The miners refused to accept a cut, and the government, to prevent disastrous dislocation to all industry, agreed to pay a subsidy to the mine owners to allow the continuance of wages without taking the owners' profits. The claim of the miners that the subsidy guaranteed profits is correct, and the attempt to cut wages is a deliberate effort to provoke a new battle with labor in the hopes, as our *Chicago Tribune* says, that the British bourgeoisie has a better chance "for a clear showdown now," with the aid of the counter-revolution organizing its fascist army for a dictatorship which the *Tribune* wishes us to believe would be but "momentary."

The settlement which answers the need of society is, of course, the nationalization of the mines, but it is apparent that British capitalism is not going to allow such a thing unless forced after open civil war with victory perched on the standards of the working class. This is why the question "Should the workers arm?" is the debate before British labor.

Liverpool and the Red Flag

While the elated bourgeoisie is venting great shouts of joy at the defeat of the Communists in the Liverpool labor party congress, the congress closes with three significant things. First, it opposes the alleged "security pact"; second, it endorses the Dawes plan; and third, it ends singing the song, "The Red Flag."

Why this new mystification for our Main Streeters? After the Scarborough Trade Union Congress went to the left and the Liverpool labor party congress remained right, the British movement has no right to puzzle the brains of the American Babbitts with added conundrums.

But the fact is that the fraternity that has grown up between British and Russian labor is so overwhelming that even James Ramsay MacDonald has to bend an ear to the argument that the "security pact" is a war alliance against the Soviet Union, Communists in the congress forced upon him this platonic gesture at least of opposition to a new war against the workers' republics. He cannot betray the Russian workers, so he makes a virtue of protecting them and has the added advantage of being in opposition to the Baldwin government which made the "security pact" and can gain political capital by opposing its handiwork.

The Dawes plan, however, is one of MacDonald's own babies. It may be a sickly infant with a questionable parent on the other side from MacDonald, but it is his. And then this Dawes plan only betrays the British workers, who are in his power in some measure. He can do it, so he does it.

As to the "Red Flag" that is a traditional song in the ranks of British labor, and just as only a "political idiot," as Lenin once said, pays attention to words, so it may be said that while the labor party congress closed singing the "Red Flag" it raised a white one.

Anthracite Death List for August

By EARL R. BROWDER.

DURING the month of August, 46 miners of anthracite coal were killed in the bituminous mines. This is the latest casualty list issued by the bureau of mines, department of commerce, at Washington. Ten miners were killed in an explosion at Wilkes-Barre on Aug. 3.

THE total number of miners killed during 1925 now stands at 1,461. The death rate in anthracite for the eight months shows an increase over last year of eight per cent.

The month of September will show a sudden cessation of this wholesale killing of anthracite miners. This is because they have left the mines, on strike for an increase of 10 per cent in the price of miners' lives.

IF the high anthracite profiteers will just pay a little more money out of their bursting treasuries they can buy all the miners' lives which they need to destroy in order to continue their flow of profits.

Such is anthracite mining and industry generally under capitalism. It would cost the workers less in life and limb to take the industries away from the capitalists entirely, and operate them for the benefit of the entire working class.

Internal Situation of the Workers (Communist) Party

By P. GREEN.

A SHORT report has been given to me by some comrades about the membership meeting of the New York organization, September 25. This report shows that Comrade Foster, in his speech, sometimes quoted my words spoken in the Party Commission. I took occasion already during the party convention to emphasize that no stenographic minutes of the Party Commission exist and that therefore quotations from memory are not a good source for the information of the party. They are always more or less inexact and can always be questioned. It is therefore preferable not to use such sources but instead use facts and documents.

The report of the New York membership meeting makes it urgent for me to give the party a short report of the work of the Party Commission on the basis of unquestioned facts and documents.

At the beginning of the work of the Party Commission (beginning of July) there existed a split in the party; in Cleveland there were two organizations; a similar situation existed in Philadelphia; in Chicago and New York the situation was extremely sharp. The party had two central committees, two independent organizations with their own finances and connections and their own internal discipline.

THIS actual split was liquidated by the Party Commission. The Party Commission did not detect any fundamental differences in political questions between the two factions. All political resolutions were adopted unanimously. (I emphasize this fact later when I analyze the party life during the last months. I will therefore come back to this.)

The election campaign before the party convention was the basis for an extreme sharpening of the factional struggle. The dangers of a split grew to a high pitch. Especially so because apparently the struggle was not about principles but about the majority in the party.

The representatives of the minority,

foreseeing the possibilities of a split, made the proposal to the Party Commission to settle the most touchy questions of the individual composition of the Central Committee and the District Committees. They agreed to form a minority in the Central Committee altho the result of the elections was not yet clear. By these means they hoped to avoid a split. The proposal was accepted by the Party Commission. The number of members in the Central Committee for the Foster group was fixed at 13 while 8 were assigned to the Ruthenberg group. Irrespective of this decision there developed an actual split in three districts. The Party Commission succeeded in liquidating this split.

THE decision of the Communist International coincided in the most important practical proposals and decisions with those of the Party Commission, not less than 40% for the representatives of the minority of the Central Committee (the decision of the Party Commission was 38%), maximum of the party principle in all executive organs, (the decision of the Party Commission was not less than one-third for the minority). But the political appraisal of both factions by the Comintern, contained in the resolution of the E. C. C. I., created a crisis within the majority faction. The faction split in two parts; first the group of Comrade Foster which in the beginning declared itself for non-participation in the Central Committee and later proposed not to take the majority in that committee, and second, the group of Comrade Cannon which made the proposal to organize the Central Committee on the basis of the party principle. The view of Comrade Cannon was victorious and his proposal was accepted unanimously by the faction after a long discussion.

A new session of the majority faction designated as candidates for the politbureau Comrades Foster and Bittelmann. (During all this time Comrade Bittelmann supported Comrade Foster.)

In the meeting of the new Central Committee—thanks to my vote—the

majority of the politbureau and the secretariat was secured for the Ruthenberg group and instead of Bittelmann, Cannon was elected to the politbureau and the secretariat for the Foster group.

LET us try to analyze the above cited facts.

The first thing one is impressed with is that the party has gone thru a very severe crisis and that it had sufficient strength to overcome the danger of a split between the former majority and minority. That does not mean that the danger of a split is completely eliminated or even considerably lessened. It only means that the crisis of the party has been moved onto a new track; the former divisions in the party are giving way to new divisions. It is no secret in the party that there are serious differences between the Foster and Cannon groups. These differences are not less serious than those that had existed between the former majority and minority. The formal division of the former majority group into two groups is only a question of time. That is the first thing.

Second: The differences between the new groups in the party follow a new line. That does not mean that the former differences are fully overcome. It merely means that new questions arise as the center of the inner party controversy. Now it is no longer the question of the labor party that is being discussed but the question of Bolshevization and reorganization of the party and first of all the question of the relation of the party to the Communist International. (Both questions are very closely connected. The group which goes against the Comintern cannot at the same time be for the Bolshevization of the party.)

THUS, if a split does come, it will take place on a new line; only part of the former majority will split off from the party.

Third: What importance can be attached to the fact that the former majority faction accepted unanimously the resolution of Cannon but proposed as members of the politbureau and the secretariat Comrades Foster

and Bittelmann?

Here we find a tremendous and irreconcilable contradiction between the words and the deeds of the former majority. It has long been established that judgment of political parties and groups must be based not upon their words, their declarations, their promises, their resolutions and their programs, but upon their deeds, upon their practical activities. The resolution of Cannon was accepted (for the C. I.) but as candidates for the politbureau there was selected Comrades Foster and Bittelmann who took a position against the C. I., against the decision of the Comintern. In words therefore, they were for the C. I., in action against it, in words for Cannon, in deeds for Foster and Bittelmann.

The last membership meeting of the New York party organization where Comrades Zack, Krumbeln and Aronberg made open declarations against the C. I. declaration, and declared themselves openly against cooperation with the Ruthenberg group, has clearly proven that part of the former majority have begun to travel a road that does not lead toward the Comintern, but in an entirely different direction. A number of facts from party life after the party convention prove that the contradictions within the former majority which has never been a homogeneous group are sharpening. From the one side the social democrat and Loreist elements begin to raise their heads and openly oppose reorganization. On the other hand, part of the former majority is fully aware of the impossibility of following the road selected by Comrades Foster and Bittelmann, the road which does not lead toward the Comintern. This part of the former majority is beginning to desert its leaders and to approach the Ruthenberg group.

COMRADES FOSTER, Bittelmann, Krumbeln, Aronberg and Zack declared that they are for the Comintern, while in fact they are following a political policy against the Comintern. Such a system of double accounting, where one account believes the other, cannot be continued for any length of time. Already the unanimous acceptance of the political resolutions in the Party Commission was somewhat suspicious. This unanimity smelled very much like double accounting. The deeds differing from words. The acceptance of the Cannon resolution and the election of Foster and Bittelmann into the politbureau has clearly brot to life this double accounting. It became clear then that a party policy in the C. E. C. was impossible. One cannot give equal rights to that group which is for the Comintern and that group which carries on a policy against the Comintern. It is necessary to preserve the leading role in the party for that group which stands for the Comintern not only in words, but also in deeds and which was characterized by the Comintern as being "nearer

and more loyal to it." Objectively the situation in the party is as follows: Lore accepted the resolution of the party congress about his expulsion from the party with a light heart. He did not make any attempt to protest against this decision to the C. I. which only proves that the Comintern is thoroughly foreign to him. Now he is openly working against it. The Lore alone is not a big power, yet we must not forget that he is the spokesman of those social democratic Loreist and half-Loreist elements which are still very numerous in our party.

FOSTER and Bittelmann are actually following a line against the Comintern altho they declare that they are for the Comintern. (Such declarations are very cheap.) They are gathering the right wing of the party around them. The elections to the convention prove that.

By remaining longer in the Foster faction, the Cannon group, which is supported by the healthier part of the former majority, which actually is for the Comintern, risks in this situation to be thoroughly discredited. Neither the party nor the Comintern could interpret such a further adherence in any other way than as a support to the Foster-Bittelmann group. After the New York membership meeting which has proven that the Foster-Bittelmann group has made a further step against the Comintern, a firmer formal unity of the Cannon group with the Foster-Bittelmann group is objectively a support of the right wing of the party.

There is a lot of talk in the party at the present time that the last decision of the Comintern was the result of incorrect information and of foreign influences. The talk goes around that the Comintern will annul this decision. This is ridiculous humbug. But facts are stubborn things. No rumor can eliminate or hide them. Is it not a fact that Comrades Foster and Bittelmann are now taking a position against the C. I.? Is it not a fact that they are supported in the party by the right elements? These facts cannot be hidden by any resolution and even the C. I. does not have the power to do that.

THE party has still many difficulties ahead of it until it stands on the firm ground of Bolshevism. But it will overcome these difficulties if it learns to judge the groups and factions not by their words but by their deeds. This is all important.

I am sorry that Canadian engagements make it impossible for me to take further part in the work of the Workers Party in this extremely important period of Bolshevization and reorganization. But it is clear to me that the party has entered a new period of its life and that the old divisions are changing. This is proof of the growth of the party and a guarantee for its further development in the direction of Bolshevization. Montreal, Sept. 30, 1925.

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND C. I. DECISIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 2.—At the New York City membership meeting held at Manhattan Lyceum on Sept. 25, the Central Executive Committee resolution was adopted by a vote of 358 for, 9 against, and 127 abstaining from voting. The meeting was called as the first step in the local campaign to Bolshevize and reorganize the party on the shop nucleus basis.

Comrade Lovestone opened the meeting with a speech on the immediate problems confronting the party in the work of reorganization. He reviewed the convention and Communist International decision, discussed the menace of Loreism and then went into detail on the meaning and process of reorganization. Comrades asking questions from the floor and discussion followed, and then the resolution was put, with the result given above.

In his speech, Comrade Lovestone declared that with the Communist International decision and the convention, the party had really begun in earnest the work of Bolshevizing the party. Askell's removal and Lore's expulsion, both of which were political, not personal acts, were the signal of the new tendency. Lore had been given the chance to appear in Moscow before the Executive Committee of the Communist International to defend and reeducate himself, but had refused and upon his expulsion showed how much of a Communist he was by immediately attacking the Communist International, attempting to discredit and undermine it. The party had now outgrown the time when such opportunism was permissible. The theory of mass spontaneity, a "senile disease" Stalin had called it, had also been struck a severe blow.

Lore's argument that the Communist International was basing its decisions on wrong information, a typical opportunist claim, which was used as an excuse for evasion, defeatism and sabotage of Communist International decisions, had also been smashed. His attempt in the *Volkszeitung* to use the removal from power in the German Communist Party of Fischer and Maslov as capital for his case was also typical of an opportunist. That removal was along the same line as the decision on the American question—a blow at right deviations cloaked in ultra-left phrases. The pessimism of the comrades led by these two was the result of an unawareness of new developments in the working class ranks, as well as of a lack of confidence in the party, an acceptance of the decisions of the International Communist Party in words, while sabotaging them in practice.

Bolshevization, Lovestone defined as the application of the lessons and experiences of the Russian Communist Party and the Russian revolution on a concrete basis to the objective conditions in the United States. It will mean lessening the gap between the rank and file of the party and the center, on the one hand, and lessening the gap between the party and the masses of the proletariat,

on the other. It will mean intensifying our work, bringing into unions the membership and then fighting to win the majority of the working class for Communism. The Central Executive Committee was pledged to lend all its energy and resources to this work. We should help to develop a special organ for the left wing movement in the unions. The Central Executive Committee has organized a special trade union department, would resume and intensify work among the farming masses, and was working on a campaign against imperialism concentrated on an active organizational basis.

Reorganization was a fundamental political problem, not merely an organizational one. If the road to the revolution was paved with picnic tickets we would have a walkover, considering the present activity of many party branches. Lovestone put the question bluntly to the meeting: were we proud of the order of business at our meetings, were we satisfied to be merely a "walking agency" collecting money all the time and little else? The fault was to a great extent in the basically wrong form of organization of our party, a social-democratic legacy, which specialized in parliamentary campaigns and was organized to promote class peace, not to destroy capitalism. Our party must be based on the working class, organized where they are found, in the mines, mills, factories and shops. The plans issued by the Central Executive Committee would soon turn the pious wish which reorganization had been for so long into an actuality. The branch, section and city membership meetings, the mobilization of the press, the assembling of all our resources to educate the party to the immediate necessity of reorganization—this would soon uproot the territorial and federation basis of the party, a basis which Platinitsky had called "federated chaos" and which had made us in this respect one of the most backward sections of the Communist International. Our 17 small "parties" with their inevitable factionalism and pinprick politics would give place to a party so organized that it "every factory would be a Communist fortress" (Lenin). Members must take the initiative in organizing nuclei, as soon as three of them work in one shop—organize first, then notify the district office and it would see that the nucleus lives and grows.

Our slogans for success, Lovestone emphasized, are (1) "Stand by the Communist International" as an answer to Loreites and other opportunist; (2) "Back to work" a full liquidation of the recent factional struggle, which we are leaving for the next stage of building a mass party; (3) "Unity in our ranks" (4) the spirit of the "subotnik" (Saturday) of sacrifice for the party, more hard work, more loyalty to the party and Communist International.

Comrade Foster introduced his remarks with a reference to the Communist International decision declaring that he did not see what caused it to be made. He related facts which led him to feel that the decision was unexpected and unwarranted. He called upon all comrades to accept the decision and carry it out. Comrade Foster then spoke on Bolshevization and reorganization. He showed that reorganization had been the principal item before the last enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International meeting, and that now the task before us was—work to carry these decisions out. He also stressed the federation as the breeding ground of factionalism and sectarianism, of isolation from the masses, of decentralization. A reorganized party would not only be able to root its influence in the masses but would also feel the pulse of the masses at all moments. It would be a center for organizing the unorganized, and would plant the party immediately in the very heart of the class struggle. If New York were reorganized now, the needle trades unions would be ours almost at once.

Lack of English, tho it was a barrier, Foster pointed out, would be overcome by the language clubs that would supplant the federations. At this time, with most of our members so long in the United States it was a disgrace for them not to understand English. They had better hurry up and learn it if they wish to become a factor in the American class struggle, and the best place to learn would be in the shop nucleus. The clubs would have fractions in them, fractions which would be connected up in national organizations that would support the language press. Inertia was a big difficulty in the way of reorganization, and an ideological campaign must be waged that would destroy it.

A great many questions were then asked about reorganization of the party and discussion followed. Comrades Zack, Aronberg and Krumbeln discussed the Communist International decision and the resolution introduced by the Central Executive Committee representative. Zack and Aronberg declared their opposition to the Communist International decision and attacked the resolution of the Central Executive Committee. Comrade Krumbeln alleged that the decision of the Central Executive Committee in the selection of the personnel of the sub-committees in New York district was factional and declared that he would abstain from voting.

Comrades Gitlow, Wolfe, Stachel and Weinstein spoke in favor of the Central Executive Committee resolution and the Communist International decision. They pointed out that the remarks of Zack, Krumbeln and Aronberg were violations of the spirit of the Communist International decision and were raising factionalism at a time when the party should get down to work on reorganization and Bolshevization. They particularly scored the remarks of those comrades as they were members of the Central Executive Committee and District Executive Committee.

Comrade Lovestone then summed up for the Central Executive Committee, replying to the arguments and the resolution was put to a vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

TUNNEL CAVEIN TRAPS WORKERS NEAR RICHMOND

Repair Men Caught as Collapse Occurs

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—More than one hundred workers were trapped in the collapse of a tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad they had been sent in to repair, near Richmond, Va.

Most of the workers were foreign-born. The section that caved in took the roadway in the park above the tunnel with it. Those who were first at the park could hear the stifled groans of the workers that were caught in the tunnel.

A rescue crew has begun the work of rescuing the covered workers. It is not known as yet how many are in the tunnel. The railroad head in charge of the job estimates there were several hundred in the tunnel and that many have been able to escape. The estimated number within the tunnel at present is placed above 100.

Apple and Potato Harvest
On the heels of the wheat harvest in the Dakotas and southern Canada comes the apple crop in Washington and Oregon and the potato crop in Idaho, as is pointed out by the Industrial Workers of the World from their headquarters in Chicago. They urge their organizers and active members to utilize the harvest conditions for organizing the transient migratory workers that flood those districts. Wenatchee and Yakima will be the organizing centers.

War Dogs Hold Mitchell
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Colonel "Billy" Mitchell, who kicked up the present air row, has been ordered by the war department to remain in Washington to appear next week before the inspector general of the army to answer charges against him for criticizing the war and navy departments. It was learned here today.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

WARD BAKERIES BECOME PART OF GIGANTIC TRUST

To Control the Large Granaries

Since the Ward Baking company has slashed its prices on bread 20%, the other companies have held a conference and are trying to find ways of meeting the slash.

The Ward company has been a non-union concern for a number of years and this attempt on its part to slash prices is interpreted by the union officials of the Bakers' Union as nothing but an attempt to force the small union shops into the bankruptcy and the larger union shops into the non-union column.

The slash of 20% in bread prices by the Ward Bakery company, comes after an announcement in financial circles of a merger between the Continental Baking Co. and the Ward Baking company. The formation of a bread trust is well under way. The bread trust after the consummation, will control numerous grain elevators flour mills and baking establishments in all the principal cities of America.

Italian Mission to Come to America for Debt Conference Now

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Italian debt mission will sail on October 20, with Count Volpi, finance minister at its head, to arrange terms between the American bankers' government and the Italian fascist dictatorship for payment of war debts.

Value of Muscle Shoals
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The army district engineer at Muscle Shoals has fixed the cost of Wilson Dam at \$46,000,000. The productive value was set at \$61,000,000.

No Hope for S-51 Crew.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The navy department this afternoon abandoned all hope of rescuing alive any members of the crew of the submarine S-51, which sank last week off Block Island.