





CANTONESE SYMPATHIZERS STORM SHANGHAI CONSTABULARY STATION

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—Daily the Canton sympathizers in Shanghai are organizing to wrest the city from the reactionaries before reinforcements...

Sunday about a thousand Canton sympathizers, including 100 women, attempted to capture the West Gate constabulary station by storm.

BALDWIN DEPENDS ON STARVATION TO WHIP COAL MINE STRIKERS

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The British government has no proposals to make at this time for the settlement of the coal strike.

"The leadership of the miners has been lamentably incompetent," said the premier in reply.

This indicates that the government backs the mine owners in an attempt to starve the miners into surrender.

Vienna Pathologist Says White Plague Germ Is Immunized

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—Bringing good news to battlers against tuberculosis, Dr. Ernest Lowenstein, noted pathologist of Vienna, Austria, was the outstanding speaker at the seventeenth annual convention of the Illinois Tuberculosis and Public Health Association here today.

He declared that the dreaded white plague now was virtually immunized.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Spanish Dictator for Lower Tariff to Help Manufacturing Trade

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Dictator Primo de Rivera, who is now at Barcelona, has announced that he favors a change in the tariff so that Spanish heavy machinery industry, which cannot compete with similar foreign machinery, will no longer get tariff protection.

His idea is that cheap foreign machinery will enable other industries of Spain to obtain an advantage in cheap products, particularly the textile industry of Barcelona.

On the other hand, he is due for a serious quarrel with the manufacturers of the heavy metal industry.

'Peaches' Was Cruel to Him, 'Sweet Papa' Declares in Suit

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Five days after they were married last April, his girl-ride "Peaches" refused to live with him as man and wife, Edward W. Browning, millionaire realtor, charged in the complaint in the action for a separation which he has brought against her.

The complaint was filed today in the Putnam county clerk's office and also served on "Peaches".

In his complaint, Browning also charged that "Peaches" treated him in a "cruel and inhuman manner."

MEXICO HAS NOT INTERFERED IN NICARAGUA FIGHT

Chamorro Resigns, Puts in Reactionary

The Mexican government has taken no steps to interfere with the situation in Nicaragua, it was stated at the Chicago Mexican consulate Tuesday.

Vice-Consul Amador here declared that his office was in receipt of a bulletin declaring the Mexican government had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan affair.

Secretary of State Kellogg, according to press dispatches, had sent a note to the American minister at Guatemala, asking him to inform Senor Sacasa, liberal leader, that "the United States will not stand for him to accept aid from Mexico in his rebellion."

The Washington government, he was informed, is determined to prevent any outside interference in Central American affairs.

President Chamorro is scheduled to resign the presidency this week, and will appoint Adolfo Diaz chief executive. His last acts are to prepare military plans in a last attempt to wipe out the liberals.

The constitutional convention is to be held soon, after which the presidential election will be held. At the peace conference between the liberals and the Chamorroites the liberals walked out, demanding that Sacasa be appointed president.

Editor Injured.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 27.—Believed to be injured internally, Thomas A. Clifton, editor of the Covington Republican, Covington, Ind., is in a hospital here as the result of a plunge down the elevator shaft of the Republican office. His right arm was broken.

WOMEN OF WORLD STILL NEED TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS, OLD TIMER IN SUFFRAGE WARS SAYS IN CHICAGO

Women still have far to go to achieve equal opportunity and equal legal standing with men, says Alice Park, old-time suffrage worker and sex equalitarian of California.

"In every country I visited," Park declares, "the people who live there report progress toward equal rights for women and report also the great need of immediate further progress."

The civil war in China prevented her from getting into the interior. "In Shanghai I found a woman manager of a woman's bank. She is doing a lot of feminist work," Park continued.

"Filipino women represent all stages of feminist progress. On some of the islands they are still the beasts of burden of the dark ages, but in Manila and elsewhere there are women college graduates, healthy, active and happy. Women cannot vote in the Philippines, but the suffrage cause is making considerable progress with prominent men pledged to its support."

"India is full of beggars of both sexes. The belief is widespread that girls and women are no good except for breeding purposes. Sex protection for girls is advancing in many parts of that country. Burma gives its women more freedom than any other oriental country."

"I found women gamblers in Monte Carlo. There are a few women on the staff of the league of nations in Geneva. All women are deprived of the vote in France and all women

under 30 years are similarly deprived in England.

"A survey of my findings leads to the conclusion that progress is being made. My colleagues and I in the women's party are trying to speed it up in the United States, as are our friends elsewhere on the globe."

Budget for Japanese Navy Cut, Bringing a Split in the Cabinet

TOKIO, Oct. 27.—That a split in the Japanese cabinet exists over war preparations, is indicated by the speech of the minister of war at the launching of a cruiser, attacking the finance minister, who is backed by the premier, for cutting the naval budget \$60,000,000 below the amount asked by the war ministry.

Even at this, the navy gets \$230,000,000 from this year's budget to expend on a five-year building program. The whole budget amounts to \$1,999,000,000. The liberal press objects to the amount given the navy, even with the reduction, saying that the government is injuring the schools by taking so much from the budget for the navy.

The war minister declared that "Germany's defeat was due to an economic blockade," and declared Japan's trade was menaced by weakening the nation's fighting equipment.

He also stated that aircraft are useless unless protected by warships. "Planes are unable to take off into action unless they are carried by warships within 100 miles of the shore." He said that America could not approach Japan with airships not protected in this manner. Therefore, they must be met by Japanese warships.

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Nov. 6

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--- Weekly International Review ---

THE BANKERS, THE DEBT AND THE TARIFF.

THE manifesto of the bankers of the world, headed by J. P. Morgan, Montagu Norman of England and Hjalmar Schacht of Germany, calling for the breaking down of the tariff walls of all nations, is one of the most significant documents and events since the ending of the world war, and another step towards the liquidation of the Versailles treaty.

The statement which has stirred up such a hornets' nest and which has not, of course, any immediate prospects of adoption by the governments of the world, is an attempt primarily of Anglo-Saxon, and chiefly American, financiers to establish more widely and certainly their hegemony over the countries of Europe and to secure the payment of the debts which, with the impending collapse of the Dawes plan, is becoming more and more remote.

THE proposals of the manifesto, if adopted, would have far greater results than are hoped for by the American bankers who signed them. If carried to their logical conclusion, these proposals would lead towards a strong basis for a United States of Europe, having its beginning in a customs union, which would be directed not only against the colonial peoples and the Soviet Union, but also against the United States as a creditor nation. They would lead inevitably towards the lowering of American tariff walls, which must result in throwing American industry into direct competition with European industry, with the concomitant low wages, long hours, and "super-efficiency" system upon which German industry, for example, is being rehabilitated for participation in the world market.

THE daring proposals made by the international bankers are based on a critical situation which they are facing in Europe.

TO consider Germany—since around Germany now revolve the financial and political fortunes of other European powers. German industry has, in the past couple of Dawes years, made an almost phenomenal comeback, at the expense of terrific hardships which the workers had to endure thru the rationalization, so-called, of industry. The rigid application of economy in production, intensification of exploitation, Fordization of industry, vertical, horizontal and international trustification, have enabled Germany once more to take her place among the other great nations. Given a number of favorable conditions and circumstances, she has even risen to the position of being the first among steel exporting nations in the first half of 1926, as compared with her position of seventh in 1924. In 1924 she exported a total of 28,000 tons; the first half of 1926 she exported to the United States alone 128,000 tons. Her balance of trade for the first half year of 1926

showed an export surplus of over \$44,900,000 marks. Surely a bright picture which augurs well for the regular remittance of the Dawes payments!

But there is another side to the picture. A great deal of the export surplus is attributable to the British coal strike, during which Germany has shipped millions of tons to Britain, reaching an unprecedentedly high point. Furthermore, imports have declined owing to a certain stagnation of manufacturing which left the home market saturated with foreign raw and half-finished materials. The monthly review of the Guaranty Trust Company predicts a passive balance of trade for the last half of 1926.

THE bourgeois economist, John Maynard Keynes, shows, in addition, that Germany has borrowed on the international loan market between September 1, 1924, and June 30, 1926, a total of \$844,500,000, including the \$200,000,000 of the Dawes loan. During the same period the transfer commission has transferred, in one way or another, some \$485,000,000. If the discounts, the expenses of issue, the repayments made on foreign indebtedness of previous periods are taken from the \$844,500,000 it will be found that the loans have about equalled the payments in the period mentioned. This means that only figures have been exchanged on paper, but that little real money has been transferred and that the interest on foreign loans, averaging 7 1/2 per cent, must still be paid. And the interest on the debts incurred by Germany in the past two years comes to about \$50,000,000 dollars per annum.

AND this staggering burden must be borne by a nation which has managed by a purely accidental combination of circumstances to secure an active balance of trade which will, however, soon become a passive balance of trade. It is obvious that if Germany is to pay her debts and the interest upon them to the bankers of America and Great Britain (the first six months of 1926 have seen American loans to German corporations, alone amounting to \$107,420,000) her foreign trade must be tremendously increased. And upon an active export balance for Germany also depends a good deal of the debt-paying ability of France, Belgium and England.

As the bankers' appeal says: "There can be no recovery in Europe till politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but a process of exchange that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers and that their property is a condition of our own well being. If we check their dealings, their power to pay their debts diminishes and their power to purchase our goods is reduced."

IT is in consideration of such a condition that the international bankers have issued their famous statement calling for the removal of tariff barriers to facilitate trade. This situation affects other countries, as was recently demonstrated by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, who constructed a

graphic map in the Bank of England showing that the height of tariffs in Great Britain was 6 per cent, in Portugal 8 per cent, in France 13 per cent, in Austria 16 per cent, in Czechoslovakia 21 per cent, in Hungary 27 per cent, and in Spain 35 per cent.

THIS movement for the abolition of at least high tariffs is no mere bankers' dream, for it has already taken some shape. The second meeting of the central European traffic conference, of which a number of the signatories to the manifesto are members, met in Vienna a few weeks ago and was opened by Richard Reich, president of the Australian National Bank. The representatives of Austrian, Polish, Italian, Hungarian, Czech-Slovakian, Jugo-Slavian and Roumanian state and private undertakings who were present condemned high tariffs and urged a uniformity of interstate railway regulations.

THE council of the international chamber of commerce meeting in Paris voted into consideration as a policy of the I. C. C. the abolition, or at least the reduction of tariff barriers. And there is no gainsaying the fact that the movement for a Pan-European, a United States of Europe, is becoming more popular every day, despite the weakness of the Pan-European congress held in Vienna two months ago under the direction of the indefatigable Count Condohove-Kalergi.

THE removal of tariff frontiers, it is true, will enable the strong, industrially developed powers to increase their domination of the smaller nations of Europe. It will undoubtedly increase the determined spread of Wall Street's hegemony in Europe, its deeper financial penetration. But the inexorable logic of events and actions will also sharpen the contradictions which are tearing the vitals of world imperialism, and it will affect even the proud and apparently secure American imperialist bourgeoisie more profoundly perhaps than any other event since the world war.

Senator Borah is undoubtedly correct when he says that the bankers' proposal "to repeal all tariff laws... augment the value of foreign investments," would place the nine billions of private investments first on the agenda of Europe before the eleven millions which Europe owes the U. S. government, but he tells only half of the story. The call for the abolition of tariff walls is directed not alone to Europe, but also to America, despite all the denials which tools and hypocrites may make. The denials that America is involved merely affords a formal basis for Coolidge and Mellon to make a volte face in their opposition by declaring that "we" are not included among the nations whose high tariff walls menace "prosperity, rehabilitation and peace."

paid, argues the Temps, unless freer access is given to European goods into the United States?

The New York Times, which faithfully reflects Wall Street opinion, says editorially:

"There is... a delightful assumption that we in this country have a set of economic laws and rules of trade purely our own. . . . We are quite ready to lay down a set of principles which ought to be religiously followed by all foreign nations, but when they ask us if we mean to act on them ourselves we blandly smile and say, 'We have changed all that in America.' The statements which our bankers signed have to do with the very questions of maintaining our commerce across the seas, and receiving payments on the war debts, which are uppermost in all discussions of American policy and American public finance. To say that this country is exempt from the economic laws operative everywhere is very much like saying that the law of gravitation does not function in the U. S."

THE American tariff of September, 1922, the victory of heavy, producing-for-the-home-market industry, and the farmers over the banks and export capital, raised huge walls against European imports. In 1921 there had been an excess of American exports to Europe over European exports to America of \$1,600,000,000, and the situation was aggravated by an increase of from 10 to 40 per cent in customs duties and the granting of power to the president to increase or decrease customs duties. This made it impossible for Europe to make a payment every year of a billion dollars for interest on government debts and almost two billion dollars for the excess of American exports and for the interest on private debts.

THE memories of the German inflation crisis, the occupation of the Ruhr, followed by the Dawes plan, are still fresh.

The situation has changed quantitatively, but not in quality. The international financiers hope to save the situation by permitting unhampered and extended export possibilities even into the United States. The American industrialists cannot emulate the England of early 1815 which Engels describes as having "supplanted the protection she practiced at home by the free trade she forced upon her possible customers abroad." There is a developing antagonism of interests between the capital-exporting bankers, who want some way out of the blind alley of non-payment of European debts, and the home industrialists who cannot—given the standard of living of American workers—compete successfully with European industry, especially the highly trustified, nationally and internationally, European industry. This was shown in the action taken by Basil Miles, American commissioner to the international chamber of commerce, when it endorsed and urged the extension of th

MAX SHACHTMAN.





# THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
MORITZ J. LOEB

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## American Imperialism Fears A Latin-American Bloc

American workers should welcome, rather than follow the capitalist press and condemn, the activities of Mexico in Nicaragua in support of the revolution there.

The Chamorro government, now succeeded by the Diaz regime, against which the revolution was aimed, is a puppet of American imperialism and under its rule there was more than a suspicion that the American state department and other representatives of Wall Street were preparing to use Nicaragua as a new base of operations against Mexico. They still are.

Representing the nationalist opposition to domination of Latin America by American imperialism, the Mexican government is certainly within its rights in giving all possible aid to the movements in other Latin-American countries which likewise oppose foreign domination.

But the rulers of America arrogate to themselves the privilege of assisting or opposing various political groups in Latin America even to the extent of armed intervention as was the case recently in Nicaragua where, unless the capitalist press correspondents have lied consistently, the negotiations between the Chamorro government and the revolutionists were conducted on board an American battleship and under American supervision.

The fear of a Latin-American bloc against American imperialism is, of course, the motive behind the virulent attacks on Mexico following disclosures of sympathetic support for the Nicaraguan revolution. Mexico is the natural bulwark to American invasion and also the natural leader of an anti-imperialist movement in Latin America.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the most outspoken baiters of Mexico, is demanding action on the Nicaraguan question. It says:

Misguided benevolence has prevented the United States from protecting its rights against Mexican aggression and forced on this country a policy of soothing submission. The United States has had chronic provocation in border raids, the murder of American citizens in Mexico, and the seizure of American property. The United States has had to content its indignation with the unsuccessful Villa expedition, the Vera Cruz fiasco, and much letter-writing.

It is not expecting too much to hope that the administration will include the Nicaraguan affair in its literary horizon and make the ensuing epistle a strong one and a definite, plainspoken one.

The memory of the Tribune is conveniently faulty.

American aggression against Mexico did not begin with the period following the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz and the series of revolutions and counter-revolutions, with counter-revolutions generally fomented and financed by American capital, which ensued.

The whole state of Texas was once Mexican territory as was the state of California. They were taken from Mexico by armed force and it is also a historical fact that the United States once waged a war which is called the "Mexican War" in the school histories.

But these errors in fact which result in picturing the Pershing expedition and the bombardment of Vera Cruz under the Wilson regime as the only armed interventions by the United States, are of little importance compared with what the Tribune now advocates, i. e., prevention by any means possible of Mexico establishing such relations as she sees fit with other Latin-American republics.

If the state department takes the action advocated by the Tribune it is tantamount to a declaration that only Latin-American blocs which accept the policy of penetration of and conquest by American imperialism will be tolerated.

The attitude of the anti-Mexican American press toward the Nicaraguan incident should be the most powerful argument possible in convincing the Latin-American republics of the necessity of common action for self-defense.

## Queen Marie Gets a Jolt—More Are Needed

In a gold laminated wrap, collared with sable, a weed green felt hat draped with ostrich of the same shade, a matching charmeuse gown and gold brocade pumps and hose of the same shade, Queen Marie stepped from the royal train. Three large pearl necklaces of varied size, single large pearl earrings and several diamonds and pearl rings completed her costume.

So the Chicago Tribune correspondent describes the get-up in which gaping curiosity seekers beheld the queen of a country whose workers and peasants have the lowest living standard in Europe as she entered the Toronto railway station.

It remained for representatives of Ukrainian societies in Toronto to give the bejeweled royal courtesan a severe jolt and again bring sharply to the attention of Canadians and Americans alike the terrible conditions under which the Roumanian masses live.

The same dispatch from which we quote above goes on to say:

The incessant flow of laudation with which Queen Marie was greeted in Toronto was rudely interrupted, however, by the presentation to her by the Ontario Ukrainian community of a petition, respectfully but insistently, deploring conditions in Roumania under "your government." It drew her attention to alleged injustices accorded Ukrainians in Roumania in the matter of education, political and economic restrictions, the requisition of horses from peasants for military purposes, and the incarceration of about 2,500 political prisoners in Roumanian jails.

It ended: "In general we are convinced that living conditions of our brethren under your government are deplorable and far worse than they were before the great war."

A few more incidents of this kind and the royal parasite will be glad to believe that King Ferdinand is ill enough to require her return.

In the meantime the frenzied attempts to popularize the ruler of a country which can be used as a base for a new attack on the Soviet Union, in advance of a loan from American bankers, will proceed.

The oil deposits of Roumania will be at least part of the security for the loan and the sickening subservience of the American press will be described in detail in the official Roumanian press so that the prestige of the royal personage whom American imperialism is purchasing will be increased and its power of suppression enhanced.

# How Stalin Repudiated the New Leader-Hearst Version of His Speech

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE editor of the New Leader having challenged the authenticity of the cable received from Comrade Stalin, a copy of which he received, repudiating the wholly untrue version of his criticisms of Comrade Zinoviev, which the New Leader reprinted verbatim from a Hearst news dispatch, and a repudiation of which the New Leader publicly promised to publish if Comrade Stalin would make such a repudiation, we publish herewith a cut of a certified copy of the cablegram from Comrade Stalin as received by THE DAILY WORKER.

We publish also the statement of Comrade Stalin carried by the International Press Correspondence, Vol. 6, No. 65, its issue for the 7th of October.

THE editor of the New Leader tried to squirm out of the mess he had mixed for himself when he accepted a capitalist press dispatch as a true and accurate account of Comrade Stalin's utterances, and based his case upon the veracity of the Hearst press, by insisting that the words "affirm all July criticisms" in the cable as received by us represented an attempt either by us or Comrade Stalin to evade the issue.

We call attention especially to the statement of Comrade Stalin published in the International Press Correspondence, a publication which carries all official statements of the Communist International and its officials. Our readers will notice that the official version, signed by Stalin does NOT say "affirm all July criticisms" but DOES say "affirm or deny" as cabled by the editor of the New Leader.

UNFORTUNATELY for this gentleman, the cut of the cablegram together with the statement of Comrade Stalin published in the number of the International Press Correspondence cited (which is available to all interested persons and the subscription rate of which is only six dollars per year) exposes the pitiful artifice to which he has resorted in an attempt to excuse and explain one of the most despicable attempts to distort the statements of world revolutionary leaders ever made in America.

THE editor of the New Leader, like the leaders of the moribund socialist labor party and other enemies of the Communist International and the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, follows what is called an "inside strategy."

Such a strategy is resorted to by leaders of discredited and nearly defunct organizations when they have lost hope of winning new recruits and have to spend all their energy in keeping what they have.

"Inside strategy" of this kind specializes in downright deceptions designed to prove to the still faithful few that had as their decrip organization may be, what is outside of it is infinitely worse.

THE lengths to which leaders following this kind of strategy will go, forced by the logic of their situation to indulge in more and more involved and dangerous deceptions, is obvious to every intelligent worker.

The editor of the New Leader, to use a term originating in the Roman arena when gladiators fought sword and shield with net and trident, has been caught in his own net, the net of deception he attempted to weave to show that leaders of the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution, had abandoned all idea of revolutionary struggle against world capitalism—as he, his paper and his party have.

We remind the editor of the New Leader again that he has promised to publish Comrade Stalin's cablegram.

## British Put Limit on Rubber Exports to Bolster Prices

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Oct. 27.—From November on, for three months, the new government regulations of rubber exports from Ceylon and Malaya provide for a reduction of the exportable allowance from the present 100 per cent to 80 per cent of production. The average price in the last quarter fell below 21 pence.

If the average price of rubber is below 21 pence (about 42 cents), but not under 15 pence (about 30 cents) per pound during any quarter, the exportable percentage of the standard production under the new rules will be cut by 10 per cent.

If, however, the reduction is from the figure of 100 per cent, the reduced percentage for the following quarter will be 80. If the average price for any quarter is between 21 pence and 24 pence there will be no change. If the increase under the regulation is an increase from 80 per cent the export percentage under the following quarter will be 100 per cent.

If the price in any quarter runs over 24 pence a 10 per cent increase in exports is permitted for the following quarter. If it exceeds 26 pence the export percentage will be 10 per cent.

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### Stalin



Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

From International Press Correspondence, Vol. 6, No. 5, Oct. 7.

## Comrade Stalin Exposes Social-Democratic Forgery.

We publish below a telegram which Comrade Stalin has addressed to THE DAILY WORKER, the organ of our brother party in America:

"To the Editorial Board of the Central Organ of the Workers Party of America, THE DAILY WORKER.

"Dear Comrade Editor:

"Kindly insert the following statement in your paper:

"On August 14 the New York quasi socialist weekly, the New Leader, printed, without indicating the source, falsified concluding remarks from an alleged and falsified version of a speech of mine at the plenum of the C. C. of the C. P. S. U.

"I have neither the possibility nor the desire to read all the inventions of the bourgeois and semi-bourgeois papers concerning the Soviet public men, and would not have paid attention to this usual falsehood of the capitalist press and of their underlings. However, a month after printing these falsified remarks, the New Leader sent me a telegram in which it asked me to 'affirm or deny authenticity of severe criticisms of Zinoviev attributed to you in American press reports of the proceedings of the Russian Communist Party Central Committee.' Not considering it possible to enter into correspondence with an organ which itself forged in a swindling manner 'remarks' from my speech and now has the audacity to ask me with an appearance of innocence about the genuineness of these 'remarks,' I ask you to allow me to state thru your paper that the report of the 'remarks of Stalin' published in the New Leader of August 14, 1926, has absolutely nothing in common with my speech at the plenum of the C. C. either in contents or in form or in tone, and that this report is thus a most complete and ignorant forgery.

"With Communist greetings,

September 21.

"J. STALIN."

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TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA THE DAILYWORKER STOP DEAR COMRADE EDITOR KINDLY INSERT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IN YOUR PAPER COLON ON AUGUST FOURTEENTH THE NEW YORK QUASI SOCIALIST WEEKLY THE QUOTE NEW LEADER UNQUOTE PRINTED COMMA WITHOUT INDICATING THE SOURCE COMMA FALSIFIED CONCLUDING REMARKS FROM AN ALLEGED AND FALSIFIED VERSION OF A SPEECH OF MINE AT THE PLENUM OF THE CC CPSU STOP I HAVE NEITHER THE POSSIBILITY NOR THE DESIRE TO READ

AMERICA THE DAILY WORKER

CBP50/2 RADIO MOSCOU MOPAT CHGO ILLS

ALL THE INVENTIONS OF THE BOURGEOIS AND SEMI BOURGEOIS PAPERS CONCERNING THE SOVIET PUBLIC MEN COMMA AND WOULD NOT HAVE PAID ATTENTION TO THIS USUAL FALSEHOOD OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS END OF THEIR UNDERLINGS STOP HOWEVER COMMA A MONTH AFTER PRINTING THESES FALSIFIED REMARKS THE QUOTES NEW LEADER UNQUOTES SENT ME A TELEGRAM IN WHICH IT ASKED ME TO QUOTE AFFIRM ALL JULY SEVERE CRITISMS OF ZINOVIEV ATTRIBUTED TO YOU IN AMERICAN PAPERS REPORT PROCEEDINGS CENTRAL COMMITTEE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY UNQUOTE STOP NOT CONSIDERING IT POSSIBLE TO ENTER INTO CORRESPONDENCE WITH AN ORGAN WHICH ITSELF FORGED IN A SWINDLING MANNER QUOTES REMARKS UNQUOTES FROM MY SPEECH COMMA AND NOW HAS THE AUDACITY TO ASK ME.

AMERICA THE DAILY WORKER

CBP50/3 MOSCOU MOPAT CHGO ILLS

WITH AN APPEARANCE OF INNOCENCE COMMA ABOUT THE GENUINNESS OF THESE QUOTES REMARKS UNQUOTES COMMA I ASK YOU TO ALLOW ME TO STATE THROUGH YOUR PAPER THAT THE REPORT ON THE QUOTE REMARKS OF STALIN UNQUOTE PUBLISHED IN QUOTE NEW LEADER-UNQUOTE OF AUGUST FOURTEENTH 1926 COMMA HAD ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN COMMON WITH MY SPEECH AT THE PLENUM OF THE CC EITHER IN CONTENT OR IN FORM OR IN TONE COMMA AND THAT THIS REPORT IS THUS A MOST COMPLETE AND IGNORANT BORGERY STOP WITH COMMUNIST GREETINGS COMMA STOP I STALIN

SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIRST

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Next Issue!

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Saturday, October 30

V. F. CALVERTON

Author of "The Newer Spirit"

Contributes another brilliant article

The American Jungle

In the unusual series on "Labor and Literature." Serious illness of the author prevented earlier publication. Beginning again with this splendid analysis of American literature and the role of Upton Sinclair in it, our readers will be given the pleasure of other articles to follow. Don't miss these unusual features of great interest and value to every worker!

The Dream of Debs

A timely abridged reprint of the famous story written years ago by Jack London.

Curiosities of Nature

Beginning the first article of a permanent feature of popular science written by experts and scientists.

Slush Funds

A truly unusual and sparkling account of the senatorial primaries from the pen of

T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

"Sure, Sure"

A short story of merit as a feature of the women's page by ROSE PASTOR STOKES with illustration by the author.

Green Pretends to Be Offended

A keen insight into Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. no worker should miss. With the added value of a clever satirical drawing by the noted artist,

WILLIAM GROPPER.

Karl Marx

Another generous installment of the personal recollections by

PAUL LAFARGUE.

The Week in Cartoons

That delightful satirical news summary in cartoons by

M. P. (Hay) BALES.

MOVIES-SPORTS

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