

PARTY ON MINNESOTA BALLOT

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

NEWSPAPER reports carry the information that the Peking government has protested to France against the supplying of armored cars and flying machines to Chang-Tso-Lin, the Manchurian leader who is on his way to square up old accounts with Wu Pei Fu the military dictator of Chihli and commander of the Peking forces. Britain and the United States are backing Wu while Japan and France are getting behind Chang. In the meantime the League of Nations continues to babble.

THERE may be people who take the League seriously and no doubt it has some uses. But certainly not as a peace instrument. A British delegate, perhaps under the influence of his enthusiasm, ventured to offer the British fleet as a world police force, but the statement raised so much consternation in London, that the offer had to be disavowed. The British fleet will be used to protect the loot of the British capitalists and nothing else. World peace is on the other side of the social revolution.

STORIES of Spanish victories in Morocco appear to be rather premature. The Moors are still winning, despite reports from one of the Chicago Tribune liars. The gentleman saw the situation from the vantage point of a Spanish airplane, and no doubt did not feel like biting the hand that clutched the steering gear. It looks bad for Spain in Morocco and it looks still worse for the present rulers of Spain, when the big crash comes.

A LIVELY discussion is taking place in the British labor press over the criticism made of the Trade Union Congress by a special writer on the New Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party. While criticism of the congress was thoroughly justified, the New Leader critic had no constructive program to offer and ridiculed the Minority Movement led by the Communists which backed up several motions and resolutions having for their object the solidifying of the trade union movement as well as making of it a revolutionary fighting force.

IT is true that the amalgamation resolution passed was only a makeshift but the comforting feature of the situation is that whatever progress (Continued on page 6)

WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN PEPS UP IN SUPERIOR

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The election campaign of the Workers Party here in Superior is progressing favorably despite the fact that the workers, even if organized, are conservative and as such very much prejudiced against everything favoring of the revolution.

They are not satisfied with things and social conditions as they are and with the corruption of politics and the governmental machinery as it functions in the national capital, but instead of grabbing the bull by the horns and trusting to the working class as a whole to solve the problem they go to politicians like LaFollette for help. They still believe in good promises by which the working class has been fooled so often.

Yet, this is not at all. In spite of the backwardness of the workers in general the Workers Party is trying to make the best of these conditions in promoting our first national election campaign. Through its Finnish and English Branches and C. C. C. of Superior our Party is pushing ahead and ably assisted in putting our candidates on the ballot in the state of Wisconsin.

In a few days Comrade Gitlow will be here on his campaign trip. He will speak at Tower Hall, corner 13th St. and Tower Ave., Tuesday, Oct. 7th, and we are expecting every class conscious worker who has any fighting spirit in him to be at this meeting.

300,000 Idle in New York City

METROPOLIS IS FACING SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS

Industrial Aid Head in Startling Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—There are at least 300,000 men and women out of work in New York City today. According to the director of the New York City Bureau of Industrial Aid, John Sullivan, New York is facing a serious economic situation.

"Not since the fall of 1921, which preceded an unusually hard winter, have there been so many unemployed," declared Mr. Sullivan.

He went on to say that, "In normal times our bureau places about 125 men daily. At present we are placing only about 60 or 65 men a day. These applicants, it must be remembered, are mostly non-union men. The agencies maintained by the various unions also are being besieged by hundreds of seekers for work."

The situation is much worse than these figures would tend to indicate. Only about 60 per cent of the unemployed are union members. It has long been accepted as an axiom among industrial investigators that unemployment is more widespread amongst the unorganized who in the main are unskilled or semi-skilled. It is also significant that this group accounts, as a rule, for the smallest portion of the employment surveys made.

Figures Are Corroborated.

This view of the conditions in the metropolis is substantiated by the latest bulletin on the course of employment in representative factories for August just issued by the New York State department of labor. Within the last year, there has been a decrease in the state of nearly 45 per cent in the number of workers employed in the pig iron and rolling mill industries; about 19 per cent in the metal, machinery and conveyance; 25 per cent in automobiles; 20 per cent amongst fur workers; more than 25 per cent in the textiles; and more than 10 per cent in the clothing industries. The total weekly wages and earnings per hour tell the same story.

Colored People in South at Mercy of White Exploiters

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Interracial Commission in Atlanta has been appealed to by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to assist a Georgia Negro widow with eight children who was attacked by a white man. The woman wrote to the N. A. A. C. P. office in New York that "he came to my home and asked me to let my son go to a log camp. I refused to let him go with him. Then he cursed me, then came in the house and struck me with his fist. Then he threw a brick and struck my daughter. . . . In the side, Me and my daughter are now in bed under doctor. He also went home and got his shot gun and revolver and shot my daughters, two of them and one of my sons. . . . Down here we colored people can't ever get a warrant for a white man, don't care how bad he do. Please help me to bring him to justice."

TONIGHT

A Russian performance, "The Happy Day," will be given tonight, Saturday, Oct. 4, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., under the direction of the well-known Russian actor, Anatoly Pokatiloff, beginning at 8 p. m. sharp.

STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI! APPEAL BY GITLOW

By BEN GITLOW.
Vice-Presidential Candidate, Workers Party.

CAPITALISM in the United States is determined to get its bucket of blood. Judge Thayer, the judicial servant of the textile manufacturers and labor exploiters of New England, has handed down a decision that Sacco and Vanzetti must die in the electric chair.

Judge Thayer disregards all the proof that was presented in the hearing before him that established definitely that the two workers were the victims of the despicable frame-up.

These two innocent workers must die because the slave-driving manufacturers of the state of Massachusetts want to get their revenge against Sacco and Vanzetti on account of their activities in behalf of the underpaid and savagely exploited workers of the state.

The whole capitalist class in the United States have combined in their bloodthirsty demand that the two innocent workers be executed. It is significant that Judge Thayer for almost two years has kept Sacco and Vanzetti rotting in prison before he rendered his verdict.

It is very significant that Judge Thayer chose the present time to render his verdict. Judge Thayer knows why. Because just now the bloodthirsty manufacturers of the state of Massachusetts in the face of great unemployment are engaged in a campaign of big wage reductions.

Wage reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent are being enforced against workers, particularly in the textile mills and shoe industries. The reductions are enforced in spite of the fact that these workers at the present time receive starvation wages. As the result of the wage reductions a big labor struggle in the New England is imminent.

The workers there will soon rebel against the attempt to degrade and impoverish them. Sacco and Vanzetti are being murdered by the New England capitalists as a warning to all workers who will dare to lead the workers in their rebellion against the wage cuts, that the same fate awaits them.

The workers of the country will not accept the verdict of the judicial executioner, Thayer. The workers of the country will rally as never before to the assistance of the two workers whose doom has been sealed. The workers of the country will not allow the wage-cutting capitalist exploiters of New England to reap their vengeance upon two innocent victims of a capitalist frame-up.

The workers of the country must immediately organize mighty working class demonstrations that will hurl back into the teeth of Judge Thayer the decision that he has made to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

They must in their loyalty to the targets of the capitalists wrath conduct such a campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti that they will throw consternation into the capitalist ranks.

They must, thru their organized might, not only change Judge Thayer's decision, but they must open up the jail doors for Sacco and Vanzetti so that they can once more enjoy the fresh air and the bright sunshine. Workers of America, rise in the might of your numbers, foil the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti in order that the capitalists might not have a free opportunity to slash wages and further impoverish and enslave the workers.

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Vote Communist This Time!

BIG SACCO AND VANZETTI MEET IS ARRANGED

Dunne, Bittelman and Presi Will Speak

The refusal of Judge Webster Thayer to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial has aroused the class conscious workers of the United States to renew their efforts to save those two Italian workers from the electric chair.

The West Side Auditorium, will be the scene of a mass meeting on October 8th, at which William F. Dunne, candidate for governor of Illinois on the Workers Party ticket, will be the principal speaker in the English language.

Presi Speaks in Italian

Comrade Dunne has recently returned from Russia where he attended the Fifth Congress of the Communist International as a delegate, from the Workers Party. He was also a delegate to the Third Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Alexander Bittelman, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, editor of the magazine section of the DAILY WORKER, will speak in Jewish, while Comrade Antonio Presi, editor of the Italian Communist daily, Il Lavoratore, will speak in Italian.

West Side Auditorium is at Racine and Taylor Streets.

Aroused World Attention.

The Sacco and Vanzetti case has aroused world-wide attention. It stands in the annals of American working class persecution at the hands of the capitalist government in the same class with the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone frame-up and the conspiracy to send Tom Mooney to the gallows.

As in the former cases, manufactured testimony was the basis for the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Pimps, prostitutes and professional perjurers were used by the state to accomplish the judicial murder of the two Italian workers.

International Protest.

A parade in front of the American embassy in Petrograd protesting against the execution of Tom Mooney first brought that case to the attention of the workers of the world, so also in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti did the strike of workers in Argentina and all thru South America and in Europe make of this plot against the lives of two labor organizers a matter of concern for the workers of all lands. This international demonstration of working class solidarity had its effect on the ruling class of this country and the pace of Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair was slowed up.

Thirst for Blood.

It is evident that the would-be murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti have not given up the idea of satisfying their thirst for the blood of those two loyal champions of the working class. The need for quick action is imperative. The workers thruout the land must raise their voices and make themselves heard in no uncertain terms. Under the slogan "Sacco and Vanzetti Must be Freed" great public demonstrations should be held in every city in the United States and the ruling class must be made aware that the workers will not see their revolutionary leaders crucified.

The meeting here in Chicago on next Wednesday evening should be packed to the doors.

ARE YOU OBTAINING YOUR BUNDLE OF THE DAILY WORKER and CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS to distribute when you are out getting signatures to petitions?

Every Party Member's Job

WE have a little job for every member of the Workers Party.

The doing of it does not require much time, nor energy, nor anything that might constitute a hindrance.

We want every party member to go to his branch secretary and simply say: ARE WE GOING TO HAVE A MEETING OCTOBER 12 AND TAKE PART IN THE BIG CAMPAIGN TO DISTRIBUTE THREE MILLION PIECES OF LITERATURE DURING RED WEEK, OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 2?

If your branch secretary says YES, then he is one of the GOOD branch secretaries of the party.

If he hesitates, encourage him, give him a lift.

This is the little job we have for you. DO IT!

T. U. E. L. FIGHTS DEPORTING OF REN LEGERE

Urges Protest Against Canadian Action

A favorite weapon used by the capitalists of the countries of North America against men active in the labor movement, is deportation. It is a familiar weapon in the United States, used particularly against those of the left wing of the labor movement.

In Canada it is also used, and the immigration laws of that country are so framed that the government can deport men active in the labor movement with the greatest ease.

The latest attempt of the Canadian government to use deportation against a labor man is in the proceedings for the deportation of Ben Legere from Nova Scotia, to the United States.

He has been investigated by officials of the federal immigration department on the grounds that since he was arrested once in Lawrence, Mass., he is guilty of "an offense of moral turpitude" and is therefore, liable for deportation, according to the immigration laws.

Besco Behind Move.

The move against Ben Legere was undoubtedly instigated by the British Empire Steel corporation in Nova Scotia. This great corporation has undisputed sway with the provincial government of Nova Scotia, and also has great influence in the federal government at Ottawa since leading figures in the Liberal party are high up in the directorate of the corporation. It was this corporation that succeeded in getting Alexander Howat deported from Canada in April, 1923, when he was on his way to speak at the May Day demonstration of the Nova Scotia miners.

Ben Legere as an organizer of the One Big Union of Winnipeg has been active since last May among the miners of Nova Scotia trying to get them to split away from the United Mine Workers of America and form "units" of the O. B. U. The members of the Communist Party of Canada, and the adherents of the Trade Union Educational League among the miners of Nova Scotia, bitterly opposed this (Continued on page 3)

STEEL SLAVES HEAR GITLOW, AT GARY, IND.

Big Gathering Greet Communist Candidate

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 3.—Benjamin Gitlow, vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party, denounced the system whereby the workers of Gary sweat away their lives in the steel mills, while Gary lives in luxury up on the hill, spending most of his time traveling in Europe.

Gitlow spoke at a mass meeting in Turner Hall here Thursday night. Seven hundred workers jammed the hall, filling all the seats and standing many deep at the back of the hall.

Several officials of the United States Steel corporation were observed in the hall, as well as numerous plainclothes men, a motorcycle policeman, and three uniformed police, including a sergeant.

Many subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER were taken in and the supply of DAILY WORKERS was completely sold out. A collection of nearly \$100.00 was taken up.

Recalls Big Strike.
Gitlow declared the Workers Party (Continued on Page 2.)

COMMUNISTS IN BIG DRIVE IN GOPHER STATE

Workers and Farmers Rally to Ticket

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

Minnesota workers and poor farmers will have an opportunity to vote for William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, the Communist presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Workers Party in the coming election. Petitions, far in excess of the required number, were filled with the secretary of state.

Minnesota is a key state in the present election struggle. Discontent with the old parties is widespread. Previous to the present election this discontent found its strongest expression in the Minnesota farmer-labor party. The "reds" were the life of this party.

Now in the election struggle itself, LaFollette and his movement are superseding the farmer-labor party. LaFollette first proceeded, as part of his election strategy, to denounce the reds in the farmer-labor party. During his denunciation the "progressives" stood idly by with their fingers crossed with the result that LaFollette and his Minnesota bankers and lawyer politicians headed off the independence of the farmer-labor party. Today, the only movement in the union movement standing up to the knocking one another down to accept LaFollette's dictatorship, and climb on his handwagon.

The Workers Party of Minnesota refused to be stamped by the republican lawyer, LaFollette. The Workers Party and its candidates, Foster and Gitlow, stand like a rock against the betrayal by LaFollette and his Minnesota banker, lawyer politician friends, and the specious political expediency of the weak-kneed "progressives." The Workers Party and its candidates, Foster and Gitlow, now on the ballot, raises the standard of Communism. The issue in Minnesota is Communism versus capitalism.

TEN STATES NOW HAVE COMMUNIST ELECTORS ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

The states that have already put the Communist presidential electors on the ballot are the following: North Dakota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, New Jersey, Michigan, Colorado, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

It is expected that states that will report they have filed during the next few days are: New York, Washington, Missouri, Montana, Maryland and Indiana among others.

QUAKER SAYS NON-PAYMENT OF WAR DEBTS WILL BRING U. S. CRASH

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—John Fletcher, world field worker for peace on behalf of the English Quakers, has visited Washington on the eve of his return home from a year of study of the anti-war sentiment in the United States.

He finds the jingo spirit stronger in America than in any nation which suffered long in the world war, and sees in the racial prejudice exemplified by the anti-Japanese legislation the greatest single force likely to be employed by our imperialists in creating a new and more devastating war. In Fletcher's view, one thing likely to interfere with the war-like trend of American imperialism and race bigotry will be the extension to the United States, within the next few years, of the financial strain caused by the consumption of goods in the world conflict of 1914-1918.

He anticipates non-payment of war reparations and debts, followed by a financial crash which will involve wholesale unemployment. For this emergency he does not believe American business finance is prepared. He believes that the labor movement will gain great strength thru the after-effects of such a depression.

You must register today or Tuesday, Oct. 14, if you want to vote Nov. 4, for Foster and Gitlow the Communist candidates. Polls open 6 to 9 p.m.

'BOB'S' CIRCUS PUTS ON MORE WILD ANIMALS

But Best Specimens Are Out of Town

It's too bad Tim Murphy is not in town! There are many things he could do besides explaining why he was detained in Leavenworth over a trifling matter of being misunderstood when a couple of hundred thousand dollars were found in his trunk. For instance he could introduce a resolution, somewhere, endorsing Robert Marion LaFollette for president.

What is Fred Mader doing these days? The ubiquitous Fred was very much in evidence not so very long ago, and being a "bona fide labor leader" and a good hustler for the undertakers, he pulled quite a string in political circles.

We cannot imagine anybody better fitted to introduce a motion in the Building Trades Council than Fred unless it be Michael Artery, business agent of Local 136, of the Metal and Machinery Workers' Union, affiliated with the Structural Iron Workers.

In the absence of more qualified mouthpieces for Robert M. LaFollette, Michael Artery did the necessary. Indeed in the words of the learned editor of the Federation News, he introduced "a well conceived resolution" before the Chicago Building Trades Council, endorsing LaFollette and Wheeler, which was unanimously adopted.

The Politician's Beverage.

Being a public character, brother Artery, it is safe to assume, will not take umbrage at the shedding of a little light on his past career. In fact publicity is the favorite drink of public men and if they don't find the concoction to their taste on occasion the bartender who mixes the beverage may not be entirely to blame. Rather they who furnish the ingredients.

There was a time here in Chicago when the Landis award caused considerable commotion in labor circles. There is no necessity to explain its provisions except that it was a move to establish the "open shop" in the building trades. It was fought vigorously by that section of organized labor which holds that the unions are the first line of defense against the bosses and that the unions must be preserved as fighting organizations under the control of the workers and accepting neither advice nor dictation from the employers.

Carpenters' Leaders Surrender.

This position was held by the advanced section of organized labor. In the Building Trades Council the carpenters and painters and other unions fought it, but today the painters are leading the fight. The carpenters thru faker Jensen threw in the sponge. What did Michael Artery have to do with the Landis award? This much: At a meeting of the Building Trades Council which considered the Landis award, Artery made a long and clever speech, denouncing Landis with all his works and pomps and winding up by making a motion to accept the Landis award.

We are not concerned here with the motives animating Artery's later move in organizing a dual Building Trades Council in opposition to Edward Ryan and his group who headed the regular council. It is obvious that a man with Artery's experience and intelligence knew as much about the Landis award when he made the motion to accept it as he knew afterwards when he made his fake fight against it.

As it stands now the only union in the Chicago Building Trades Council to fight the scab Landis award plan is the Painters' Union. The carpenters, thru the machinations of Jensen, have signed an agreement which is plainly a surrender to the "open shop" Landis award.

Some Pertinent Remarks.

The Artery resolution endorsing LaFollette and Wheeler calls for a few observations on the political bedlam which is synonymous with the LaPol-

BIG MASS MEETING OF TEACHERS CARRIES FIGHT TO MC ANDREW

The public school teachers of Chicago assembled yesterday at a mass meeting to protest against the order of Superintendent William McAndrew abolishing the long standing teachers' councils and to refute statements of six members of the board of education who voted to abolish the councils.

The meeting was held too late to give the results in this issue of the DAILY WORKER. A full report will appear in the next issue. Superintendent McAndrew was brot here from New York by the plutocratic board of education for the express purpose of doing the dirty work of the capitalists of the city who have long been out to wreck the teachers' organizations.

GITLOW SPEAKS TO STEEL WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)
to be the only party which truly represents the interests of the working class. He described how Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party had betrayed the peace of the country by dragging us into a world war which brot, not democracy, but degradation to the workers of the country.

"In 1919, over 450,000 steel workers struck for the eight-hour day instead of the twelve-hour day, for the abolition of the seven-day week and for the right to belong to their own labor organization," Gitlow stated.

"The democratic party was then in control, and altho they declared themselves sympathetic to labor, Woodrow Wilson declared the strike was interfering with the war, and this one-and-a-half years after the signing of the armistice.

Hits Reign of Terror.
"Wilson instituted the most brutal reign of terror against the strikers. Every elementary right was taken away from you steel workers by the government. The government, thru its brutal suppression, called in the troops and crushed your strike, breaking up your meetings, driving you off the streets and charging into your pickets. Why did the democratic government do this? Because it was saving Gary and J. P. Morgan and the other millionaires who own the steel trust the millions of dollars they had extracted from your toil.

Gary Is Dictator.
"The democratic party told you the war would bring democracy. But you have no democracy in the steel business. The dictator is Judge Gary. He dictates what you shall say and read and what you shall think and how you shall live. The only democracy the American workers got out of the world war was 3,000 political prisoners, and raids against the workers by attorney-general Palmer.

"How much better is Gary since the

lette movement. To picture it nationally would no doubt be interesting and amusing except to those who see the tragedy of it—to the working class movement.

It is safe to say that no political fisher ever gathered into his net a queerer assortment of fish from shark to gudgeon, that what the dryland sailor of Wisconsin has managed to get together.

The Illinois Crazy House.

In Illinois alone there are enough freaks to make a Mack Sennet comedy look like a pictorial lecture on biology. The united front is there from Dawes to John Fitzpatrick. Open shop, seed shop, empty shop and empty heads are all tossed in the same blanket.

The republican candidate for governor, Len Small, is supported by state's attorney Robert E. Crowe, the pet "bad man" of the labor fakery of Cook County.

Crowe is for Coolidge and Dawes. He is for Small and the state ticket. Small is for LaFollette, thus linking up with Crowe and thru Crowe making the connection with Dawes and Coolidge.

The Hodge-Podge.

Crowe is for the Landis award. Crowe supports Small, Fitzpatrick, Michael Artery, Quesse and the rest of the labor fakery and for Small. Here we have the spectacle of these crooked labor fakery pretending to fight the "open shop" and relieving themselves of excess wind by making faces at Hell an' Maria Dawes, yet lining up with Dawes, Crowe and Small and the other supporters of the open shop.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the present situation is that the majority of the labor leaders have surrendered to the Landis award. The carpenters agreement is proof sufficient.

We are not surprised that the labor leaders have surrendered to the Landis award. But less hypocrisy might be expected even from labor fakery.

They know they are on the defensive and like the cuttle fish who muddies the water in order to catch his prey unawares, the labor officials hide their surrender to the employers by making attacks on the radicals and getting their mentally bankrupt journalistic backs to make stupid attacks on William Z. Foster and picture him as being in league with Hell an' Maria Dawes.

Circus Manager.

If the labor jacks, whose business it is to sell the workers, had a sense of the ridiculous they would burst their blood vessels laughing at themselves. But worse luck, they are not even endowed with a sense of humor LaFollette must sometimes imagine that he is general manager for the Barnum and Bailey circus instead of a candidate for president of the United States.

Argentine Pug May Not be Deported; Only Overthrows Other Pugs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Acting secretary of labor Robert Carl White today took under consideration the recommendation of immigration commissioner Curran at New York that no further efforts be made to deport Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine prize fighter. White's decision, which will be final, is not expected before tomorrow.

war profiteers told you they were making the world a better place to live in? How much did the steel workers get out of the war with their 44 cents an hour wage and their hospital always full of injured? How much did the millions of unemployed workers in England, the Italian workers being stabbed in the back by the Fascisti, the workers in Hungary, killed by the thousands by the white reign of terror, get out of the "war for democracy"? How much did the Negroes in Haiti and Santo Domingo get out of the war? They have been suppressed and shot down by the hundreds to protect the American sugar trust interests there. The world war made the world a worse place to live in and instead of bringing peace it increased and aggravated militarism.

Hits at LaFollette.
Gitlow declared that Elbert Gary said four weeks ago in the New York Times that he has nothing against LaFollette because Gary knows the steel trust has nothing to fear from LaFollette. Gitlow said that LaFollette is backed by Vanderlip, millionaire Wall Street banker, and by Rudolph Spreckles, the anti-labor union sugar king of California. Gitlow stated the platform of the Workers Party and declared the workers of America must form a workers' and farmers' government in this country along the lines of the Soviet government of Russia.

Steel Trust Owns Gary.
Karl Reeve, reporter for the DAILY WORKER, spoke, denouncing the Gary chamber of commerce and declaring the city administration and the Gary Post Tribune were in league with the steel trust against the steel workers. Reeve described the activities of the DAILY WORKER, and appealed for subscriptions.
Paul Glaser, who acted as chairman, briefly described the three capitalistic candidates, and told why Foster and Gitlow are the only candidates worthy of working class support.

CHINA MAY QUIT LEAGUE IN ROW OVER ELECTION

Japan Delays Signing Peace Pact

GENEVA, Oct. 3.—The Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, which withdrew from the assembly yesterday, because China was not elected a non-permanent member of the council, received orders from the Peking government today to leave Geneva forthwith.

Members of the delegation said that, while they considered the non-election of China a grave injustice, they did not know whether China would formally withdraw from the league.

Appointment Commission.

The council has appointed a commission of ten to organize committees to meet in Geneva in November to prepare for an international disarmament conference.

The council will meet again at Rome, December 9.

Japan is undecided about signing the league "peace pact." Altho pleased with the league's acquiescence to its protest on the immigration, Tokyo is no hurry to affix its signature to a protocol which means nothing else but a war move in a pacifist camouflage.

Johnstone Opens Drive for Congress in Ninth District

Jack Johnstone, Communist candidate for congress in the ninth congressional district, on the North Side, spoke at a mass meeting held in Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, on the issues facing the workers in the present election campaign.

"I will not waste much time talking about the strikebreaker, Cal Coolidge," Johnstone told the enthusiastic audience. "You workers know by this time that the Teapot Domers do not represent the working class."

Hits Davis' Anti-Labor Record.

Johnstone exposed the anti-labor record of John W. Davis, who used his influence as a lawyer to take out injunctions against striking West Virginia miners in the interests of the non-union coal barons, is as much an upholder of the capitalist system as are the two old party candidates "For forty-five years LaFollette has upheld the republican party. Now he charges it with corruption, but he was a long time in withdrawing. If LaFollette is really interested in the working class why doesn't he come out in favor of a strongly organized labor party?"

Explains the Class Struggle.

Johnstone explained the class struggle and described the sufferings of the workers in the present industrial and unemployment crisis and gave the program of the Workers Party for solving the problems of the workers. Max Shachtman made the collection appeal and the audience responded with a large donation to the Workers Party campaign fund.

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BROOKHART SORE BECAUSE G. O. P. SNUBBED HIM

"My Whole Soul" in Party, Says Senator

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Oct. 3.—The charge of the republican organization that his recent demand for the resignation of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, vice-presidential candidate, was "traitorous to the party," was answered here today by senator Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa.

He charged Coolidge with desertion of the basic principles of republicanism as laid down by Lincoln, and declared he would "reform the lines for a finish fight to out Wall Street from the republican party."

He declared the "Coolidge machine" had snubbed the party in Iowa and had insulted him, ignoring the requests of the 200,000 voters who nominated him.

When Crooks Fall Out.

"Issue has now arisen in Iowa," he declared, "as to whether the principles of the republican party shall be determined by the voter or by a small group of crooked and irresponsible dictators set up by the non-partisan league of Wall Street."

"I have never thought of leaving the party," My whole soul is wrapped up in the principles of Lincoln, Roosevelt and Kenyon. On the other hand, I will fight with all my strength against that false and corrupt conception that crept into the party under the leadership of Hanna, Penrose and Newberry.

Cal Falled Him.

"I have said I would do as much for Coolidge as he would do for me and the voters are entitled to know what we have done for each other and to each other."

It appears that Brookhart was willing to support strikebreaker Coolidge, but the latter did not come across.

Speaker for Bankers Sees American Youth Leads in Radicalism

Denial was made at the closing session of the convention of the American Bankers' Association that the foreign-born citizens are the most radical by Justice James C. Cropsey, of New York, who declared that, "The bulk of the radical vote comes from the young men, born in this country, not from foreign born citizens."

Cropsey asserted that "Eighty per cent of crime is committed by young men under 25 years of age and 95 per cent of these are mere boys. The need is for the men who will give personal service to lead the boys to grow up right."

Cropsey deplored the wave of radical sentiment that is manifested in New York City by Americans, and pleaded for the boy scout movement as a cure for radicalism.

Admission that the League of Nations, which exploits the small nations, is dead as an issue in the election campaign was made by Col. Thomas B. McAdams, of Richmond, Va., who said: "Fortunately the league is not an issue in the present election campaign."

Bootleggers Arm Their Ships to Fight for Spiritual Cheer

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A police boat capture in New York harbor today revealed that rum runners have accepted the government's challenge to fight it out by smuggling their contraband into New York in miniature battleships.

The boat overhauled was painted battleship gray and encrusted with steel from eyes to entail. On the fore-castle was a steel turret for machine gun, as yet not armed. The forehold where the liquor was stored, was coated with double plates of armor.

The wheel house was armored, too, and fitted with bullet proof glass. The craft had Diesel engines of the finest type.

Anatole France Said to be Near Death

Anatole France, famous French essayist and novelist, who has been ill a long time, suffered a relapse today. His physicians are at his bedside.

Big Tank Fire.

SPARTANBURG, N. C., Oct. 3.—Flames today swept Spartanburg's tank district, three blocks from the heart of the business district, where more than two million gallons of gasoline and oil are stored. The fire, of undetermined origin, broke out about 7:30 a. m., among the gasoline tanks of the Blackburn Oil Co. Other companies possessing tanks in the vicinity of the fire are the Standard, National, Texas and Gulf companies.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

Branch Meetings Saturday, October 4. Shop No. 1, 1641 S. Ridgeway Ave., P. Aronberg, speaking. Russian Performance at Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.

Let Us Make America "A Land of Horrors" for Mr. "Willy" Hearst

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

TODAY, the crooked mind, that dictates the editorial policies of the numerous Hearst publications, has gone on another intellectual jag, this time turning its twisted reasoning against Soviet Russia.

The editorial, "The Land of Horrors," in the Chicago Herald-Examiner, and no doubt repeated in all of the other Hearst sheets, is merely testimony to the many vile diseases that scourge the body of capitalism's kept press.

Perhaps the fact that Japan has decided to recognize Soviet Rule in Russia has affected Hearst's brain. Hearst hates the Japanese, altho he is glad to use their labor in his vast estates in California and Mexico.

But the Japanese government is going ahead and actually doing, what Hearst and his pen scribblers, even including U. S. Senator LaFollette himself, have in the past been urging,—recognition by the United States of the rule of the Russian workers and peasants.

Perhaps Hearst expected the Russian to pay him for his editorial support. The Diaz regime in Mexico bought Hearst with a million-acre ranch, many years ago, and ever since Mr. Hearst has been very much interested in Mexican affairs; just as intensely concerned as the oil corporations. But the Russians do not buy the support of capitalist newspapers. So the very much chagrined Hearst changes his editorial policies. Russia suddenly becomes "the land of horrors," compared to which, says Hearst, "We who walk along Chicago's streets, no matter what our troubles may be, can find plenty to be thankful for."

It is doubtful if "Willy" Hearst ever took a walk along Chicago's streets. He probably rides in the scab yellow taxis when in town. He would find Chicago's streets pretty unsafe, if he used them. At this writing, 501 persons have been killed by automobiles this year, men, women and children. Guns have claimed the lives of 262 Chicagoans since New Year's Day. Moonshine has sent 164 more to early graves in the past nine months. Hardly a day passes without its murder. No hour flits by without its burglary. Payroll bandits and bank robbers do a thriving business, night and day. If this is what "Willy" Hearst calls a civilized community, then let him stick around a little more and get better acquainted with it.

Strikes are broken regularly in this Chicago. It was here that Judge Wilkerson outlawed the railroad strike. The big business interests, thru their board of education, are in open war on the public school teachers, seeking to protect the interests of the school children. The tramp of a hundred thousand jobless is heard upon the city's pavements. But that is what Hearst thrives on—human misery and misfortune. His sheets would have to go out of business without their daily scandals.

It just happens that Bishop Blake, of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, has just returned from his second visit to Soviet Russia. He writes in the Pacific Christian Advocate, giving the lie to every malicious thought in the Hearst editorial.

The surest indication of prosperity in a nation is the value of its money. If Russia were a "land of horrors," as Hearst claims, then its money wouldn't be worth the trouble of carrying it around. But what has Bishop Blake got to say:

"The financial situation in Russia is quite different from what it was when we were there a year ago. The government has abolished the paper currency that was then in vogue and now issues only the gold rouble notes, a few of which were in circulation when we were there in 1923. These notes, as you will remember, are backed by a gold reserve in the State Bank. THEY ARE NOW ABOVE PAR WITH THE AMERICAN DOLLAR; THE DOLLAR IS WORTH ONE ROUBLE AND 92 KOPEKS.

"It is rather interesting and significant that the Bolsheviks are the only government in Europe to get on a sound money basis and to bring their money back to par, as they have done already without any outside aid. It speaks well for their financial ability and sagacity, especially when we see the allied countries pledged to go to the assistance of Germany, Austria and Hungary, to save them from bankruptcy."

And here is another extract:

"The Field of Mars, the big military parade-ground in Petrograd, which was formerly surrounded with great barracks for the soldiers and officers of the czar's guards, has been converted by the Bolsheviks into a playground for children. The Field has been covered with lawns for flowerbeds, and instead of the click of armor and the display of force, there is the innocent play and laughter of little children. It is a pretty fair indication that if war were left to the working people it would be very quickly outlawed."

There are a large number of other equally impressive extracts from Bishop Blake's article. But these will suffice to show that the Russians are successfully and energetically on the job building their new Communist social order. The Russian workers and peasants are driving out the horrors of the czarist regime.

One thing that prevents the Russians from going ahead faster is the backwardness of the American workers, fed on Hearst's poison these many years. Only thru the co-operation of labor in all nations can the world social revolution succeed. Before American labor can emancipate itself from capitalism, it must free itself from all contact with the reptile Hearst press, and all its capitalist allies. If America's workers would fall more quickly into step with their Russian brothers, then for Mr. Hearst, America also, would become "A Land of Horrors."

CONSPIRACY TO BURN SHANGHAI NOW REPORTED

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3.—Chekiang forces retreated two miles today, following heavy fighting at Sung Kiang, the Kiangsu forces halting their advance at nightfall.

All other fronts were comparatively quiet. It is now believed that the Kiangsu general attack will be renewed Saturday.

Chekiang headquarters claim the discovery of a widespread plot of incendiaries to fire Shanghai and have warned representatives of foreign governments.

BUNK IN NAME OF SCIENCE IS COOLIDGE AID

Wall Streets Secretary of Agriculture Reports

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When you have no other material from which to produce a political thrill in the breast of the common man for, whose vote you are playing, get hold of the machinery of something scientific, like the U. S. department of agriculture, and edit a crop report so that it reads like the prospectus for a new bathing beach.

That's the idea which seems to actuate Secretary Wallace, in a press handout which he captions—"Agriculture Shows Continued Prosperity."

The Campaign Year Swing.
Notice that word "continued," and read the first sentence of this official scientific declaration: "Not in five years has the United States presented so nearly a picture of balanced prosperity as it does now" declares A. B. Genung, agricultural economist of the U. S. department of agriculture, who has just completed a tour of the leading agricultural sections of the country.

"It may be that for a considerable period agriculture will stand at some disparity with the urban industry, but for the moment agriculture is swinging toward par, and the readjustment is a healthy one for the country," Mr. Genung says.

In short, there is no continued prosperity because there is no prosperity; all he claims is that things are less bad than they have been for five black years.

Summing up conditions in the East, he says it is "going into the winter on about the same basis as the last two years. The prevailing frame of mind among farmers is rather static. Men find little to be enthusiastic about."

Corn Outlook Is Bad.

In the corn belt he finds the farmers "in better spirits than for four years—not so much from any great increase in income as from a feeling that the stage is being set for better times. . . . The corn outlook is bad enough. Frosts have hit the North. A heavy percentage of corn will certainly be soft and one of the corn belt's real farm management problems this Fall is how best to dispose of the soft corn."

The wheat belt, he says, is "in infinitely better shape than for four years. . . . In the Western spring wheat territory, where no one has had a pair of new shoes since the winter of 1919-20, there is particular rejoicing. All thru the wheat country growers have hustled grain to market and new money is circulating rapidly in the process of paying debts"

Cattle Raisers Suffer.

Sheep men and growers of grain and irrigated crops in the range country are in "very bad shape," says this optimist, but "cattle men are just the reverse. It has been a four-year story of liquidation, which still continues."

This cattle situation seems to be the only kind of prosperity that "continued" as announced by Wallace in the headline.

Pacific Coast conditions for feed are "certainly no more favorable than last year. . . . It may not be wide of the mark to say that the coast country is in just fair condition this Fall, but on the whole it does not seem in quite as good shape as one year ago.

An Unfair Report.

European governments send agricultural scientists to this country at frequent intervals to study our methods of production, marketing, fact-finding and general advancement of the interests of agriculture. Probably none of them would credit, unless he saw it, the statement that our government could issue a report so unfairly edited.

Chicago Bandits Hold Open Season While Cops Nab Speakers

Three bandits yesterday held up the Pals loan bank within a block of the Chicago Avenue police station, held the three proprietors at bay in a rear room while they looted safes and showcases of jewelry valued at \$10,000 and an undetermined amount of cash and escaped.

A short time before, three holdup men in an automobile, robbed W. A. Bongo, of a \$1,000 payroll after forcing the machine in which he was carrying it, to the curb.

Milk Wagon Drivers Sign. ST. LOUIS.—Slight increases of wages, 10 days annual vacation with pay, one day off in every week for two-year men, are features of a 3-year agreement signed between 900 union milk wagon drivers and their St. Louis employers.

4,000 LISTS GATHER FUNDS IN NEW YORK

Real Support Is Coming from Rank and File

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—There are four thousand subscription lists in circulation thruout New York and New Jersey. Lists have been sent out thru party branches and Trade Union Educational League groups, handed to individuals at meetings, and mailed to unions, fraternal organizations, and sympathetic individuals.

They were distributed with a view toward raising money for the Workers Party campaign fund. It is not hard to raise a couple of dollars on a list. Many do much better. The results of the distribution are beginning to arrive in the campaign headquarters, at 210 E. 12th St.

From Rank and File.
The first returns were some blank lists sent in by secretaries hostile to our cause.

These are followed by a number of lists with single donations of one to five dollars, and later still come lists with individual donations of \$5.00 to \$50.00. There are not many of these, but they mount up.

The real support, however, comes from a comparatively few rank and file members. The donations are small, but the lists come in covered with names.

Collection at Laisve.
List No. 20875 arrives with the proceeds of a collection of \$11.50 made by Comrade Anton Bimba among the workers of Laisve, the party's Lithuanian daily in New York.

Of course a collection in such a shop is to be expected, yet our Lithuanian comrades should be commended for setting a worthy example to be followed by the shops in the other party newspapers.

Lists Covered With Names.
Edoardo Ravera and Lotario Barone, of the Italian West Side Branch, have made shop collections. Their lists came in covered with names. Comrade Bardone sends in his list, No. 20928 with every line filled in, and a total of \$17.05. Comrade Ravera has been more fortunate. His list, No. 20929, arrives with all blanks also filled in. His list carries two dollar donations at the head, and totals \$34.00 in all. The last line reads, Edoardo Ravera, \$2.00, which means that this comrade has given not only his services, but his money, to the cause.

These lists are pasted on the Campaign Headquarters Bulletin. Come in and see LISTS COVERED WITH NAMES. Then go out to have a try, and see how easy it is to match these lists with your own.

Send all contributions to Workers Party Campaign Committee, Charles Krumbeln, Treasurer, 210 East 12th Street, New York City.

NEW YORK ATTENTION!
DON'T FORGET THE WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND CARRY A SUBSCRIPTION LIST
Collections should be made in shops, at all socials and meetings, among friends, and wherever else workers congregate.
Send contributions to Workers Party Campaign Committee, 210 East 12th St., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 6647.
Make checks payable to Charles Krumbeln, Treasurer.
IN WITH THE DOLLARS!

T. U. E. L. MEETING TO HEAR REPORTS ON CARPENTERS', MACHINISTS' MEETS; ALSO LEFT WING PROGRAM FOR A. F. L.

The next general meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Chicago will be held on Wednesday, October 29, at Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues, at 8 p. m. All militant trade unionists are invited to attend this meeting and get acquainted with the policies of the progressives in the labor movement of the city.

The following items will be dealt with at the next meeting:
1. The result of the convention of the International Association of Machinists.
2. The Carpenters' and Joiners' convention and the antics of Czar Hutcheson.
3. The left wing program for the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Well-known rank and file leaders of the local trade union movement will speak on the above subjects. These items on the agenda for the next monthly meeting are of sufficient importance to warrant the attendance of every militant.

Keep this date open and attend this important meeting.

T. U. E. L. FIGHTS DEPORTATION

(Continued from page 1.)

foolish and criminal activity of Legere since it would have brought disaster upon the miners of Nova Scotia. The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League made clear its opposition to the splitting tactics of Legere in the statements issued by it against him and the O. B. U. The policy of the league is definitely opposed to all secessionist and dual union movements which only lead to the disruption of the labor movement and play into the hands of the reactionaries who are fighting any progressive movement of the rank and file of the organized workers of this continent.

Advocating Split.
We stated, and we repeat, that Legere in attempting to split the ranks of the miners of Nova Scotia was stupidly advocating that the miners sacrifice the organization which they had so painfully built up. And also that he was attempting to get the miners to run away from the struggle against the reactionary Lewis administration of the U. M. W. A. As such, we fought Legere, and rejoice in the fact that the miners of Cape Breton decisively rejected Legere and his splitting tactics.

In his speeches and articles regarding the Nova Scotia situation, Legere has been guilty of the vilest Communist baiting. In his slurs and slanders against the militants and Communists he sunk to the lowest depths of degradation that we expected only to find in the yellow capitalist press and among the hired socialist pen-perverts of the Gompers' machine. Legere demonstrated that in his hatred of the Communists and their organizations he stood along with the capitalists and their labor lieutenants, the reactionary trade union bureaucrats.

For these reasons, we are opposed to the viewpoint and tactics of Legere.

Capitalist Weapon.
But at the same time we urge all militant and Communist workers to fight against the deportation of Legere by the Canadian government. In the deportation of Legere the working class, and particularly the radical section of our class, is being attacked. Deportation is a weapon used by the capitalist governments against the labor movement. In the deportation of active workers in the labor movement the capitalist governments are directly attacking the labor movement and must be opposed.

Function of State.
The attempt to deport Legere brings out more clearly the class struggle, and convinces skeptical workers that the function of the state is to serve the master class. This extra legal machinery is used indiscriminately against the working class. No matter what differences of opinion the workers may have, they all feel the mailed fist of the state.
This is the basic reason for the forming of a united front of all workers, and the attempt to deport Legere again proves the need of the united

front advocated by the Communists and the T. U. E. L. We must oppose all persecution of workers by capitalist governments no matter who is the object of their attack.

Take this matter up in your local union, among your fellow workers in the shop and mine. Pass resolutions against this anti-labor move of the Canadian government and send them to the Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and to Premier W. L. MacKenzie King, the Liberal head of the government who received his training in attacking labor under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation during the Colorado massacre.

National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League,
William Z. Foster, Secretary.

NEW YORK LOCAL OF CARPENTERS HEAR COMMUNIST

Take Up Collection for Party Campaign

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—When the chairman of a large local of carpenters refused to allow a Workers' Party representative to address the union on the issues of the campaign the members forced an early adjournment of the meeting and remained in a body to hear the speaker in spite of the determined efforts of the chairman to prevent a discussion at the meeting.

The members listened attentively to the presentation of the Communist viewpoint. The immediate demonstration showed that friends had been made for the movement.
Expressions of regret were heard that the meeting had been officially adjourned, which prevented a donation being made from the funds of the treasury. However, a collection which netted \$14.28 was made, \$1.00 of which was donated by the very chairman who had so obstinately fought to keep the speaker from the meeting, but who now showed signs of sympathy.

Turned Down LaFollette Appeal.
At a previous meeting, this local had unanimously rejected an appeal for support of the LaFollette candidacy. This incident demonstrates that the workers not only have turned their backs on the old capitalist parties, but that they refuse to be deceived by the false pretenses of LaFollette and the socialists, and were ready to support the Communist program.

These appeals to local unions at their meetings are part of the shop collection drive of the Workers' Party campaign committee, which is meeting with great success among the rank and file of those groups of workers reached.

Industrial Organizers Meet Monday.

All industrial organizers of Local New York must be present at their next regular meeting on Monday, October 6, at 208 East 12th St., Room 2.

Very important matters must be taken up requiring immediate attention. In addition, a report of the Paterson strike will be given.

Organizers are urged to come early so that there may be full opportunity for discussion of the various matters

HERD IS FINED \$5 ON TOPPLING U. S. CHARGE

Keep Young Worker Busy in Several Courts

Peter Herd, with four charges placed against him, was fined \$5 and costs yesterday in the Racine Avenue police court on charges of "conspiracy to overthrow the United States government, inciting to riot, obstructing traffic and disorderly conduct."

The fine was presumably placed on the obstructing traffic charge as there is no known city ordinance allowing a fine of five dollars for "conspiracy to overthrow the government."

Charges of Stool Pigeon.
The charge was placed by Agent Comertford, a stool pigeon for the Military Intelligence Bureau, and by a city detective.

The detective showed George Maurer, who represented Comrade Herd in court, a letter which he said was signed by the chief of police, ordering that all future street meetings conducted by the Workers Party on the corner of Sawyer and Lawrence streets, where Herd was arrested three weeks ago, must be broken up by the police force.

The Workers Party will assert its right to speak on the street corners of Chicago along with the other political parties, and an open air mass meeting was arranged for that corner for last night, at which Peter Herd, "Bill" Kruse, Paul Cline, Karl Reeve and others were scheduled to speak.

Judge Overrules Maurer.
George Maurer made a motion of error against the judge's decision in the Racine court yesterday, but the judge overruled Maurer. Attorney I. E. Ferguson, has been placed in charge of the case and will probably take the matter to a higher court.

Sure Keep This Comrade Busy.
Charged with "talking against the government" Peter Herd was also haled to the 75th street police court last night, after being arrested at a Workers Party open air meeting at the corner of 62nd and Halsted street.

Comrade Herd was scheduled to appear yesterday morning in the 75th street court, but could not appear, on account of the Racine court charge. The "talking against the government" charge was consequently postponed until this morning. Manuel Gomez represented Comrade Herd in the 75th street court yesterday.

Herd was talking against United States entrance into Chinese or Japanese affairs, and was showing the large crowd that had assembled that the American capitalists are trying to work up a war in Japan in order to dominate the Pacific Ocean and wrest Pacific and Asiatic markets from the Japanese.

The police, evidently believing that the capitalists and profiteers are identical to the government, took the speech against brutal capitalistic intervention in China as a personal insult and handled Comrade Herd accordingly, placing two charges against him. The second charge was obstructing traffic. The police, unable to prove anything against Herd from his speech, snatched copies of the DAILY WORKER.

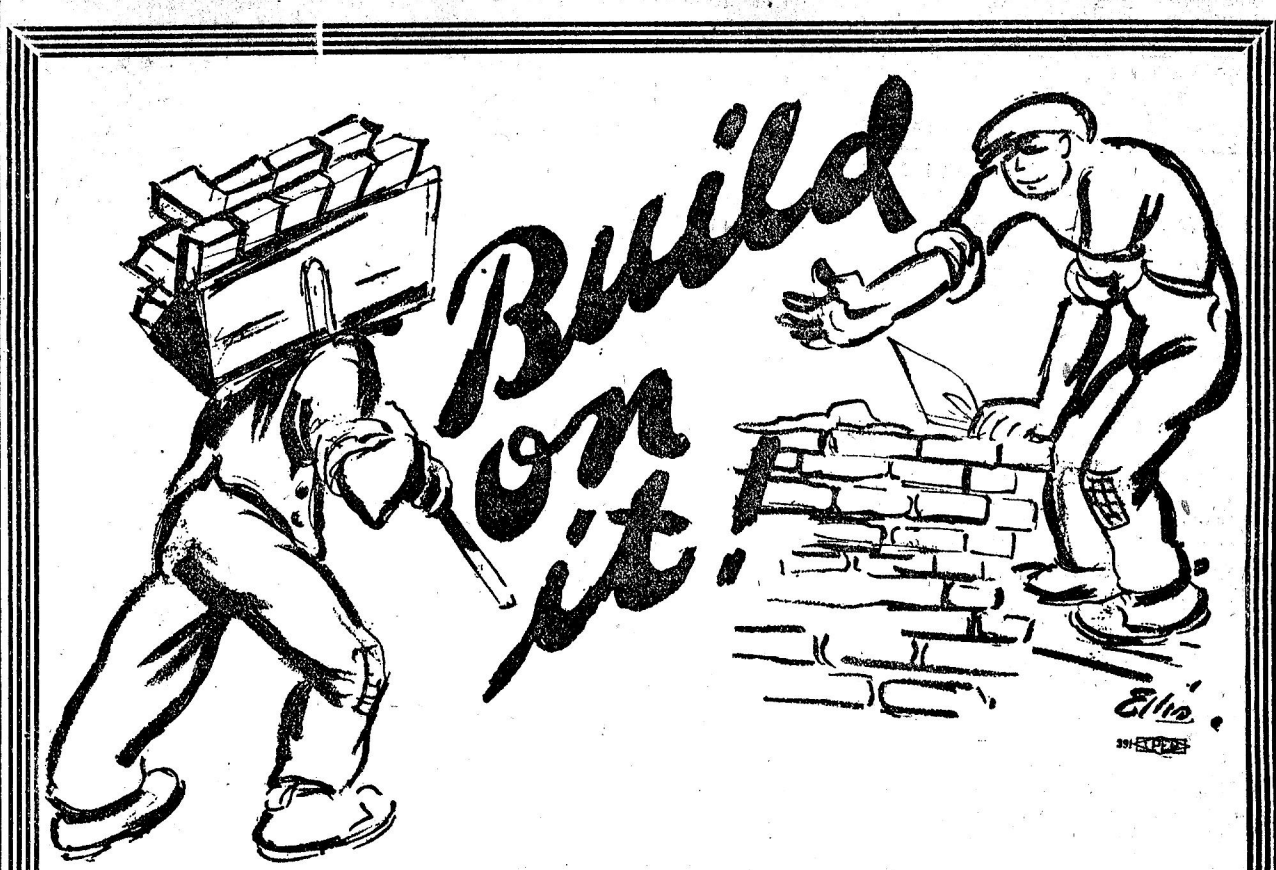
Declare DAILY WORKER Treasonable.

They read the paper, and declared it treasonable. After Herd was taken to the station house, a German comrade went on selling the DAILY WORKER to the increasing crowd, and completely sold out within a few minutes.

Herd was kept waiting in the Racine Avenue court for several hours yesterday. The judge had not put in an appearance and no witnesses appeared against him until a late hour. Herd was arrested on the corner of Sawyer and Lawrence streets, three weeks ago and his case was postponed until yesterday to allow the police time to cook up a few witnesses. Comrade Herd is out on bail after the latest arrest Thursday night.

Communist Open Air Meetings in Chicago

SATURDAY, Oct. 4.
North Ave. and Orchard.—Auspices of Hungarian and Liebknecht branches. Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl and others.
30th and State Sts.—Auspices of South Side Workers Party. Speakers: Gordon Owens and Paul Cline.
Division and Washenaw.—Auspices of North West Jewish Branch. Speakers: John Edwards and Sam Hamersmark.
34th and Halsted Streets.—Auspices of Lithuanian Workers Party. Speakers: Wm. F. Kruse and others.
Milwaukee and Paulina.—Auspices of Polish Branch. Speakers: Pete Herd and Polish comrade.
Roosevelt and St. Louis.—Auspices of West Side Young Workers League. Speakers: Nat Kaplan and George Maurer.



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The Freiheit Singing Society has now secured its own hall at 3837-45 West Roosevelt Road.

They are arranging a grand opening celebration to which all organizations interested in the work of the society and for whom they have performed in the past will be invited. Watch for the date.

"Sacco and Vanzetti Must Die" WORKERS' PROTEST MEETING

TO BE HELD
Wednesday Oct. 8th, 8 P. M.
at WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM, Taylor and Racine Streets

SPEAKERS:
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, English ANTONIO PRESI, Italian
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, Jewish

Auspices, Workers Party, Local Chicago ADMISSION FREE
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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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Sacco and Vanzetti

Sacco and Vanzetti have lost their appeal to the superior court. Judge Thayer, before whom the appeal was argued, refused to set aside the verdict of the trial jury despite the evidence gathered by defense counsel Fred Moore and his associates showing that perjury had been resorted to by the prosecution witnesses and showing further that the bullet which Sacco is accused of firing could not possibly have come from his gun.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case thus assumes the same status as the case of Tom Mooney. In both cases additional evidence secured since the verdict of guilty proves the innocence of the defendants. Mooney, nevertheless, is imprisoned for life while Sacco and Vanzetti face a death sentence.

It is impossible to imagine this state of affairs involving a rich criminal or even an ordinary criminal into whose case no question of the class struggle entered. All three of these victims of capitalism's power and viciousness were active in the struggles of their class. They were convicted, not for the alleged crimes charged against them, but of opposing the present robber system.

If we want the strongest proof of the weakness of the American labor movement and the reactionary character of its leadership, we find it in instances like the Mooney and Sacco-Vanzetti cases, not in the rates of wages and the length of hours prevailing in the United States. A labor movement that cannot and will not throw its whole force into resistance to such deliberate assaults upon even its most humble militants arouses neither respect nor fear in the breasts of its enemies.

The counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti believes that the case can be carried to the supreme court. Upon the revolutionists of the United States rests the responsibility of securing the necessary funds. More important and of immediate need is the revival of the agitation that alone saved Mooney from the noose and Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

Hooverizing or Russianizing?

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has come out with a blast against the LaFollette movement. The revolution-crushing secretary of our government tells the country that the program of the LaFollette movement demands the nationalization of the basic industries and public utilities. Mr. Hoover warns the voters that this means a Russianization of the United States.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the charge that LaFollette stands for the nationalization of the basic industries of the country. Genuine nationalization of the means of production and exchange can come only thru the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. To such a working class government Messrs. Hoover and LaFollette are equally and bitterly opposed.

In fact Mr. LaFollette is at best only flirting with the capitalist government ownership of public utilities. The Wisconsin senator is not committed wholeheartedly even to the government ownership of railways. The extent to which Mr. LaFollette is engaged in talking about such fraudulent progressive measures is determined by his anxiety to win the votes of many workingmen and farmers who still have illusions as to blessings that capitalist government ownership of such utilities would bring them.

Let someone suggest the idea that the workers' organizations should share in the participation of the management and operation of these railways and other public utilities and Mr. LaFollette's ire would be aroused in the extreme. He would see in such steps the germs of the proletarian dictatorship, the menace of Communism, in the denunciation of which he vies with the Hoovers and Coolidges. Indeed, Mr. LaFollette is ready to join hands with the blackest of the black in the capitalist fold in any movement of opposition to extending workers' control of production and industry. The Wisconsin senator and the secretary of commerce are at one in their insistence on the sanctity of the private ownership of capital, of the agencies of production and exchange, as means of exploiting the great masses of workers and farmers.

The workers of America are living in a country that is totally Hooverized. Injunctions, low wages, unbearable working conditions, mounting cost of living, and gradual but certain social degradation are the fruits of a Hooverized United States. Labeling the socialization of industry as Russian is no argument in behalf of these wretched conditions and does not at all disprove the fact that the establishment of a workers' and workers' republic with the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange offers the only way out for the workers.

A Mass Party for Britain

An event of supreme importance to the working class of the whole world is taking place in Great Britain. This event is also of interest to the capitalist class but one will look in vain for any mention of it in the British capitalist press. This event is the membership campaign which the Communist Party of Great Britain is carrying on and which is meeting with a response that has surprised even the most hopeful members of the party.

The British party, operating in the stronghold of European imperialism, has many achievements in the revolutionary struggle to its credit. It mobilized the British workers for the "Hands off Russia" campaign, it forced the treaty with the Soviet government thru the Labor party cabinet, it furnishes the driving power for the minority movement and it established a brilliant leadership of the recent strikes. But the party has remained weak numerically. Its influence extended until its membership was physically unable to carry out the tasks placed upon them.

Making the British Communist Party a mass party, numerically as well as in influence, was one of the problems dealt with by the Fifth Congress of the Communist International. "A revolution without England would be a storm in a tea-cup," said Marx and the congress fully realized and emphasized the tremendous role that the British Communist Party is destined to play in the world revolution.

It is gratifying to know that the party itself has taken the initiative and is capitalizing in organizational form the tremendous influence it wields in the labor movement. A mass Communist party in Great Britain means a long step toward the Soviet Republics of western Europe.

Colonial Slaves Awaken

Outbreaks of partisans of Egyptian rule for the Sudan with complete severance from British domination, are taking place and causing the British imperialists considerable worry.

Egyptian students and troops have taken part in the demonstrations and it is stated in London dispatches that the agitation may be followed by a revolt.

The Sudan is potentially one of the world's greatest sources of cotton supply and an important link between Egypt and British South Africa. The officers in its administration are British, but the army is composed almost exclusively of natives. The Sudan tribesmen are valiant fighters and their territory includes about 1,000,000 square miles. A revolt of this people would be exceedingly difficult to crush, but the MacDonald government has intimated that no concessions will be made.

Inasmuch as MacDonald has remained in power because of his support of the imperialist plans of his predecessors, it is probable that a pretty mess is brewing for the empire.

The demonstrations in the Sudan have more than a local significance. They are the result of the resentment evident among all eastern and African people against the rule of western capitalism. China, India and Africa are awakening and in thousands of villages, among millions of people, there is talk of the new force that has appeared in world affairs—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—that welcomes as equals the oppressed of all lands.

The colonial peoples support the great capitalist nations of Europe and this fact these people have discovered. They are wondering why they should continue to do so and receive payment in the form of bayonets, machine guns and airplane bombs. Slowly this feeling crystallizes in organizational form and empires rock.

The freedom of the working class of the world depends upon the freedom of the colonial masses. The super-profits derived from the plundering of these peoples keep the imperialistic machines running and nothing but sympathy and support for every effort towards freedom in all colonies should come from the working class of the imperialist nations.

The question as to what has become of the thousands of former socialists of the "postoffice is socialism" type, of which the membership of the socialist party was largely composed, is answered accidentally by Chandler Owen, writing in "The Messenger" for September on "How the Negro Should Vote." In the course of the article he says: "Ross D. Brown, one of the best known and oldest Negro socialist lecturers, told me that he went to Indiana to deliver an address last year in a one-time socialist stronghold only to find that nearly every socialist there had gone into the Ku Klux Klan." We have always felt that anyone who could develop a taste for the puerilities of the Oneals, Hillquits, Bergers, et al, would be intrigued by a pillowslip with a couple of eye-holes cut in it.

The financial expert (or pervert) of the Hearst papers, George W. Hinman, finds that this country is not in danger because it contains only about 30,000 Communists and about 2,000,000 pinks. If the figures were reversed Hinman would be as scared as the rest.

William English Walling and Morris Hillquit have entered the lists against John Spargo for the latter's support of Coolidge. John is again a few spaces ahead of his competitors. Hence the gashing of teeth.

Considerable light is thrown on the present status of capitalist morality by the fact that the main slogan of all three major contestants for the presidency is "honesty in government."

Send in that new "sub" today!

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1.)
was shown at the congress indicated a deep seated discontent on the part of the rank and file. The present leadership of the British trade unions are being forced to the left reluctantly and while opposing the Communists, they are obliged to go half way in meeting their demands in order to placate the rank and file. There is only one kind of progressive leadership and that is a Communist leadership. Experience in the American labor movement has amply proven this.

NEVERTHELESS things are moving in Britain. There are well over one million workers unemployed. The Dawes plan is causing much uneasiness among the coal miners. It seems that the miners are girding their loins for another trial of strength with the bosses and are looking around for allies. The Scottish miners have instructed the miners' executive to approach the railwaymen and transport workers with a view to forming an alliance for defensive and offensive purposes. We all remember the debacle of the former Triple Alliance. But it was wrecked by the reactionary leaders and not by the rank and file.

DURING the discussion several speakers pointed out that the failure of the former effort should not discourage further moves in the direction of strengthening the fighting forces of labor. The former alliance was only at the top; the next one must be built from below. Sounds almost like Zinoviev on the United Front. The county sections of the miners were recommended to form local alliances. It must not be left in the hands of the high officials. Robert Smillie said the alliance should not be confined to the miners, railwaymen and transport workers but should bring in all workers. Another speaker regretted that the rank and file movements were not encouraged by leaders.

THE men who took part in this discussion are important trade union leaders and while they are not all Communists or perhaps, not even a strong minority of them are Communists, such recommendations from a powerful trade union body would sound very strange to the ears of a visitor to a similar convention here in the United States. The class struggle

in Britain is growing in intensity as the capitalist system degenerates.

THE London Daily Herald is giving considerable space to the confession of Boris Savinkov, counter-revolutionary conspirator, who was tried recently in Soviet Russia. Savinkov's testimony reveals the notorious demagogue Lloyd George as a scoundrel of the first water. While that mountebank was posing before the world as a great democrat he was aiding and abetting the Russian czars in fomenting civil war inside of Russia, thus spreading death and destruction of property thruout the Workers' Republic.

IN 1918 the gold reserve held by the Russian banks under the czarist regime, was at Kasaan in the possession of Kolchak's forces. When at the end of that year Trotsky's victorious army drove Kolchak into Siberia, the gold went along with him. Kolchak thru the Second Internationalist Savinkov appealed to Britain for aid. The aid was given, but on terms. Even in waging war against "the Bolshevik cutthroats" Lloyd George could not forget business.

KOLCHAK shipped the gold on a British torpedo boat to Shanghai. The Americans and British promised to loan Kolchak money for carrying on his war with the gold reserve as a guarantee. Savinkov testified that Britain made good to the tune of 130,000,000 francs or 5,200,000 pounds sterling. But Britain insisted on an interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent for this loan. Kolchak, however lost his head and Britain lost the interest. "Incidentally" says the London Daily Herald "that gold is presumably still under the safeguard of the British government."

WHEN American socialists as well as capitalists, labor fakers and others, rant about a Communist dictatorship in Russia, and send appeals all over the world for leniency toward the agents of the czar who under the red flag of socialism have been waging war on the Russian workers and peasants, it would be well to remember the testimony of Savinkov, the most formidable single enemy of the Soviet Republic who's final surrender reveals the utter bankruptcy and impotency of the counter-revolutionary movement.

"HAPPY HOME" IS NOT VERY GOOD NAME FOR THESE HOME DRESSES

"Happy Home" is the wrong name for house dresses, now thinks Mr. Loren Miller, president of Loren Miller & Co., dry goods, at 4722 Broadway. Mr. Miller fell for the alluring offer of the Sterling company, the prison contractors, whose house dresses are made in the Anamosa, Iowa, penitentiary, and announced a special sale of these curiously named convict-made dresses for this week. Mrs. David J. Fitzgerald, of the Women's Trade Union League dropped in to see Mr. Miller, told him that it was very offensive to his customers to have prison-made goods sold to them. That none of the comfortably situated people in the North End craved to be garbed in dresses made in prison sweat shops, and suggested that he send the goods back to Sterling with his compliments. Mr. Miller could not see it that way and told Mrs. Fitzgerald that he would continue the sale, that he was running his business, and that as he had promised the sale of "Happy Home" dresses to his customers, he was going to continue it all week. Mrs. Fitzgerald then left after mentioning that there were some 250,000 members of organized labor in Chicago, and that a considerable number lived in the neighborhood.

It is understood that Mrs. Fitzgerald is starting the machinery in motion to demonstrate to Mr. Miller that folks living in the happy homes around the Miller store resent having convict-made goods foisted upon them. In the meantime, so we are informed, large numbers of patrons of the Miller store have called Mr. Miller on the phone (Edgewater 3030) to tell him that they resent his stuffing their mail boxes with curculars advertising prison-made goods.

\$1,000 IS PROMISED BY THE LEFT WING CHICAGO LABOR CONFERENCE

A promise of \$1,000.00, every bit of which, down to the last red cent, will be made good, is the latest campaign fund news received at the national office.

This large contribution will come from the Left Wing Conference of Chicago, composed of members of the Needle Trades, Butchers, Bakers' and other unions and Workmen's Circle branches.

Much of this amount has been collected already. On Oct. 12, the date of the big Foster-Gitlow rally in Chicago, this Left Wing Conference will be present one hundred per cent strong, all carrying a weighty check for \$500.00, the first half of the promised thousand, which they will present to the Workers Party at the meeting.

The Left Wing Conference is campaigning might and main for Workers Party principles and candidates. It will carry on agitation among thousands of Chicago trade unionists during this last month of the election campaign.

ANOTHER TRIAL OVER U.S. MAJOR'S DEATH, STARTED

Cronkhite Died Over Six Years Ago

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 3.—Roland R. Pothier's numerous alleged confessions of the slaying of Major Alexander P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis six years ago at the behest of Captain Robert Rosenbluth, will be the subject of spirited debate in the trial of Pothier for murder, when the government attempts to introduce the confessions as circumstantial evidence, it was indicated today.

Maurice A. Langhorne, chief defense counsel said he will bitterly oppose introduction of the confessions. The main points of the government's circumstantial evidence case outlined by James W. Osborne, in charge of the government's case, are: That Major Cronkhite had no motive for suicide.

That the bullet which caused his death could not have been fired by Major Cronkhite.

That Pothier and Rosenbluth were the only persons present when Cronkhite was shot.

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Stir the Shops!

The very best place to carry on a working class campaign is in the shops and factories where the workers gather to earn their living. It is there that minds are open to the measures, parties and candidates that stand for concrete solutions of the problems of bread and butter facing the working class. It is in the shops that the workers will see most clearly, for example, the difference between Foster, the union organizer and fighter for the workers, and LaFollette, the lawyer and fighter for the middle class. (Editorial Daily Worker.)

THE ABOVE "HITS THE NAIL" on the head. Nothing could be added to that. It's up to you reader, to do everything physically possible to place

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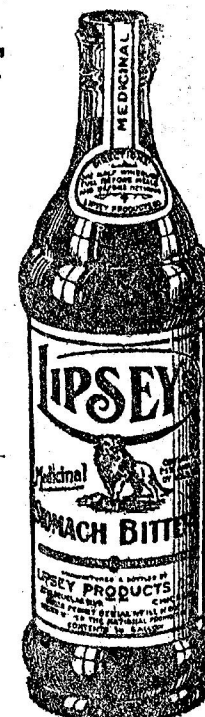
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Can a Shop Nucleus Replace a Branch?

(Letter to the Editor)

By L. COOPER.

Comrade M. Abern's article in the magazine section of the DAILY WORKER, what can shop nuclei do? can be divided into two parts: criticism and construction. As much as he is correct in the first part, in the criticism of the branch activities by just as much he is rather wrong in his plans of reconstruction of the party into shop nuclei.

It is true the branches as they are now constructed do not do much actual work. Members do not attend their shop fraction meetings and are inactive in the unions. We have to press upon them to pay more attention to this work.

But the reconstruction of the party into shop nuclei will do more harm to the party than do good.

We have to bear in mind that we live in the most reactionary capitalist country. As soon as our shop nuclei will meet in the factory either at lunch hour or after work, all of them will be fired the very first day. Besides after five or even four and one-half hours of hard work you feel like having your lunch and you go to a lunch room. There you cannot have your meeting; this is clear to everyone of course. After the day of work is over you cannot have any meetings again, as you are tired and rushing home. The tailors and the office workers might get time to meet but the machinists, blacksmiths, laborers, etc., will not find any time to meet, while every member can attend his party branch meeting after supper.

It seems to me that Comrade Abern did not work in a shop lately and he forgot what the conditions are there. He says "they can meet almost any time, since they are always together." But how about the dogs that are watching your step, that your machine should not stop for a second? In the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in the Midvale Steel Co. watchmen are placed in the laboratories so that no one sits too long and does not attend too often. In the smaller places it is still worse.

"They pay their dues at noon lunch to the secretary of the shop nuclei," does not the secretary have to eat, or will the foreman give him an extra one-half hour for lunch?

I just imagine the activity of such nuclei. I cannot see how they can discuss an important party question at the lunch hour, if they have to go to the lunch room first, and having the "dogs" watching them.

"There is the question of wall newspapers or bulletins written in ink or pencil, if need be, and posted in the factory somewhere for the workers in the shop." Comrade Abern must think he is in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where all this is done openly. Try to paste the most innocent announcement on the wall and you will be fired, not only the one who did it, but the whole nucleus.

We did not reach the state where we can work too much in the open in the factories. Do not forget that union officials are against us, as Communists, as members of T. U. E. L., the capitalist agents watch us closely, and consequently we cannot work as free as we have to.

I agree and insist upon it that the shop nuclei must exist and work hard, but do not agree that it should function as a party branch. Our party activity is very small now but it will be less yet, if we reorganize the party on the shop nuclei basis.

What the party should do is to compel every member to be active in his nucleus otherwise to expell from the party, the same way when the member does not pay his dues.

I would like to ask Comrade Abern how is he going to construct the nuclei of the painters and paper hangers, who might not meet in one place for years. There are two painters in our branch, they are working for the same man and for the last two years did not meet even once either in

the office, or on the job. How will they work in the party?

Now they see each other at the branch meetings once in two weeks and after very week. I fail to see the benefit of the reconstruction of the party in this manner, especially the way Comrade Abern puts it up. However, it does not mean that I will resist such a step of the Workers Party.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We welcome the expression of opinion by our comrades on the question of Shop Nuclei which is to become one of the most important means of building our party into a mass Communist party. We shall gladly publish articles on this question by members of the party provided the matter is treated in a concise and practical manner.

Comrade Cooper seems to be in favor of shop nuclei but he objects to these nuclei becoming the basis of the party organization. In this objection Comrade Cooper is wrong. It is the understanding and instruction of the Communist International that the shop nucleus must become the basic unit of the party. Why? For two reasons mainly. First, because it is only thru the shop that a real mass foundation can be created for our party. Second, because the only way to make shop nuclei (which Comrade Cooper is in favor of) real, living organs of the party is by giving these nuclei all the functions and all the authority of a basic party unit.

As to the extent to which shop nuclei will be able to function in the open, we don't think we have any illusions about that. Comrade Cooper is perfectly right when he points out the possible persecutions from bosses and foremen against our comrades of the shop nuclei. But what of it? The road to Communism is a road of sacrifice and suffering, but that's no reason for giving up the struggle for Communism. What we should have to do in this case, as in all other cases of persecution by our enemies, is to be careful, practical and persevering. We fight in the open as long and as much as we can, and, when driven to it, continue underground. This is true of shop nuclei in the same sense as it is true of our party as a whole.

The question of how to organize parties, when and how the nuclei should meet, and problems of a similar technical nature will no doubt crop up at every turn of the game as soon as we begin earnestly the building of shop nuclei. But all these minor problems will be taken care of in due time on the basis of the experience of the entire party organization.

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—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

OCTOBER 4, 1924.

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

RUSSIAN NOTES

By William F. Dunne

After a day or two in Leningrad and Moscow two impressions remain that cannot be wiped out. As time passes these impressions become stronger until they evolve into permanent amazement.

In the two and one-half months that I spent in Russia I never walked down a business street, thru a residence or factory section or a boulevard without finding myself saying: "How happy and free from worry these people are!" And, "Is there any other country in the world where bookstores outnumber other business establishments three to one?"

It takes some little time for one to discover what makes the atmosphere of a Russian city so different from that of an American city. It is not the architecture nor the soft sound of the Russian language spoken by a crowd; it is not the absence of glaring billboards and electric signs; neither is it the total lack of regimentation in style of costumes (one sees on the streets of Moscow everything in the form of clothing from the Young Pioneer clad in nothing but bronzed skin and a pair of red trunks to the exotically brilliant habiliments of Bokhara and Turkestan) it is not the beautiful pastel shades of the buildings nor the constant clamor of the bells of the hundreds of churches.

It is something far more fundamental than any of these, something that begins far down in the lives of the masses themselves and that is a result of a deep feeling of safety compounded of two factors—the knowledge that the wealth of Russia belongs to the masses and there is no Boss in Russia; it is the feeling of security manifest in every act and utterance of the workers.

Do not get excited about anarchy, dear comrades. Of course there is a boss in Russia, a very stern and relentless boss as more than one disturber of revolutionary order will testify—if he is still in this vale of tears. This boss is a many-headed and many-handed ruler—he has indeed more heads and hands than any other ruler the world has yet seen—he is a composite of the working masses of Russia and he is therefore a ruler whose only subjects—the remnants of the capitalists and petty bourgeoisie, become fewer every day. As he loses subjects his power increases—a strange ruler but then there has been a revolution in Russia.

It takes, as has been said, some little time even for a Communist, to get this matter straight but once the key is at hand there is unlocked a marvelous storehouse of information and little incidents of the boulevards, cafes and street cars reveal the wonders that Russia, 1924, has for the observer.

If you can think in terms of a country without a boss in the shape of capitalist state power you will immediately see that many things must be done differently. For instance: a crowd that gathers to listen to a heated political argument (and all arguments in Russia are political—generally about international politics these days) between two factory workers and in which everyone in the crowd takes part, cannot be dispersed by a policeman who comes up and says, "Move on or I'll run you in!" However, crowds that block traffic on busy streets cannot be tolerated in Moscow any more than they can in Chicago so sooner or later a policeman (a very young and spick and span policeman) saunters up. He demonstrates with the debaters but no one pays much attention to him. Then

he also becomes interested in the argument and nine times out of ten becomes an active participant. Suddenly he remembers his responsibility as an officer of the United Socialist Soviet Republic, holds up his hand for silence and (I had dozens of these verbal exhibitions of the state power translated to me) says something like this:

"Comrades, these questions are very important and we workers must keep ourselves informed on them. But the rebuilding of industry is also important and we cannot stop traffic for discussion. I am sure the comrades will see the reasonableness of this."

With perhaps a little lingering to hear the most persistent debater clinch a final point, the crowd disperses and another "crisis" brot on by the clash of the interests of the masses with the state power has been averted. The policeman goes back to his station and, if the street is not one of the busier arteries, draws out a pamphlet;

lied his patriarchal appearance. It took him a few seconds to discover what had happened but when he did he acted decisively. He seized the stump of a whip that stuck in its socket, leaped down from the droschky and with a new outburst of profanity that my translator afterwards admitted had added greatly to his education, made for the policeman who fled in disorder while his captives seated themselves on the cart and shouted bits of sarcastic advice to their captor.

Age told and the indignant ancient one abandoned the chase because of lack of breath. It returned sufficiently to enable him to puff a few curses in the direction of the policeman as he untied the strap, picked up the reins and urged his horse up the hill.

The policeman, looking somewhat crestfallen, again adjusted the straps of the wagon over his shoulders, sighed, beckoned to his three grinning

izations he challenges the integrity of the whole working class." At this point the accuser interrupted to say that he would make a complaint to the Soviet and the conductor stopped speaking long enough to hand him a sheet of paper on which to write it. He resumed: "Comrades, this matter will be settled by the proper authorities but it also calls for a public rebuke: We cannot permit such insults always to go unchallenged. I ask everybody who supports me and resents such insults to the free workers of Russia to hold up their hands." Everyone but the neppman raised their hands, he subsided and the incident was closed.

The car had been running and making the usual stops all this time; it was jammed to the doors and the conductor soon had enough change to pay his debts. He stood at one end of the car and called out: "Who do I owe money to?" A hand would be held up and without any disorder the change would be passed from hand to hand to the claimant. All claims had been liquidated when Sokolnikov was reached and with the vindicated honor of the Russian workers safely in his keeping the conductor signaled for the car to start on its return trip.

No one sleeps much in Moscow in summer. The reason I never inquired but I believe it is because Moscow nights are too beautiful to waste in sleep. At any hour of the night one can stroll around either the outer or inner circle of the magnificent boulevards that encircle the city and meet groups of people, generally young people, walking and singing to the accompaniment of from one to half-a-dozen balaikas.

Sometimes the balaikas are missing and some one takes the lead and sings a verse with the rest joining in the chorus. The boulevards are dimly lighted and are ideal places for lovers. Moscow itself seems to have been built for lovers. At the darkest hour of the summer night the vivid blue of the sky can be seen thru the tree tops if one is on a boulevard or in a park; if out in the city, the gilded domes of the mosques with their delicate tracery stand out against the sky with a reminiscent effect that is puzzling until one remembers that in one's youth one saw pictures of just this kind in illustrations depicting the city in which the fairy princess dwelt.

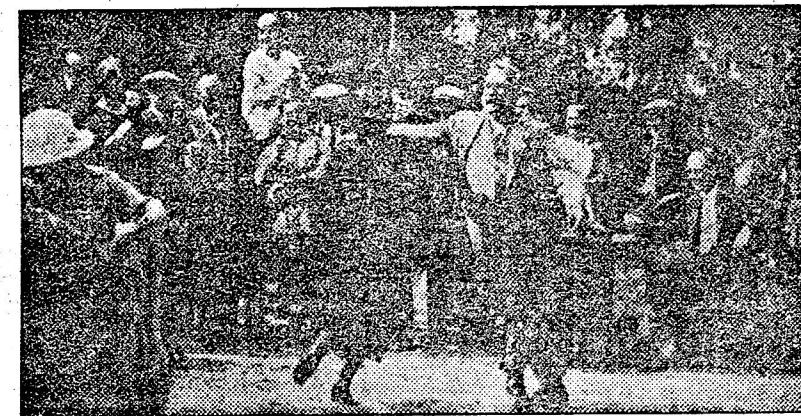
In the deep twilight and shadows of the boulevards one cannot see the singers until they meet one almost face to face; the music from the darkness creates an air of pleasant mystery and one walks miles without sense of fatigue until a sudden weariness sends one home to bed.

Without any set rules or regulations certain sections of the boulevards have come to have definite uses. In one section the Young Pioneers hold sway; in another trade unionists can always be found discussing the policies of their organizations; nurse-maids and their charges occupy a long stretch of the most picturesque district; Red soldiers and their sweethearts have pre-empted the section that runs along the Kremlin wall.

Three neppmen were eating one day in the little cafe we called the Hole-in-the-Wall but who's right name is the Moulin Rouge.

It is a cafe frequented by workers and one gets "Anglisky" beefsteak—a thick steak with a fried egg on top, potatoes and garnishments of lettuce, (Continued on page 7.)

Celebrating Red Labor Union Congress



Tom Mann Dancing with Russian Working Girl

with one eye on the printed page and one open for thoughtless evaders of the traffic rules, this ruthless dictator settles down to the perusal of some revolutionary classic.

About halfway between where Tverskaya runs into Moeckevia and its intersection with the inner ring of boulevards, is a rather steep grade. At the foot of this grade I saw a policeman, one morning, arrest three men who were hauling a little cart heavily loaded with something in sacks. What the reason for the arrest was I do not know nor is it important in the light of what happened.

The arrestees submitted very gracefully until the policeman suggested that they haul their cart to the station-house. A long argument ensued during the course of which the malefactors evidently stood on the rights of arrested persons. They argued so successfully, with so much passionate gesticulation, that the policeman, with a defeated look, adjusted the straps of the vehicle and began to pull it up the grade with the three evil-doers, maintaining a dignified silence, following along behind.

A droschky, with its ancient driver half asleep, passed the procession and the sweating guardian of the peace and honor of the dictatorship of the proletariat had an inspiration. He dettly wound the loose end of a strap around the rear spring of the droschky and, much pleased with himself, allowed the unsuspecting horse to relieve him of the strain. The horse began to slip and stumble and its driver, awakened from his after-break-one pays much attention to him. Then

captives to follow and resumed the long, long trail to the police station where the cheery criminals undoubtedly felt the full strength of the iron arm of the Soviet dictatorship.

A crowded street car (Moscow street cars are always crowded) was taking me and an English-speaking Russian comrade to Sokolnikov (an amusement park in the suburbs) one Sunday morning.

When you pay your fare on a Moscow street car the conductor tears off a receipt and gives it to you. This particular conductor (an employe of the Moscow Soviet which operates the street cars) was short of change and asked the passengers to be patient until he could get more kopecks. The crowd was good-natured, as all Russian crowds are but one individual, however, a neppman, to judge by his diamond stick-pin and ring, became impatient and demanded his change immediately; the conductor pacified him momentarily and then he claimed that the conductor had given him no receipt.

Everyone took part in the discussion that followed; it was largely of a personal nature but the conductor soon gave it a political character. He worked his way to a commanding position at the rear of the car and delivered a speech of which the following is the gist:

"Comrades, this person has challenged my integrity; in challenging my integrity he challenges the integrity of the Moscow branch of the Municipal Workers' Union and the Moscow Soviet; in challenging the integrity of these working class organ-

The Man With the Air-Cooled Pipe

By HARRY GANNES

It was in a fashionable Paris Hotel during the hectic days following the close of the war. Grand Duke Alexander of Russia stalked into the room of Hell an' Maria Dawes, seeking counsel. From far-off Russia, the grand duke had received disquieting news. The Bolsheviks were exhibiting unexpected vigor, and clung to political power. The European powers were struggling with their own working class, and, Alexander, grown frantic, sought advice of the strong man from America who had the reputation of doing a job in a thoroughgoing and ruthless manner. The duke had been informed by his reactionary coterie that Brigadier-general Charles Gates Dawes would be the right man to appeal to for help in the fight against the chain-free Russian working class.

For hours the grand duke opened his heart to Hell an' Maria. Dawes tells about this himself. Nor did the bustling former ward politician, shady banker and tinsel-braided soldier listen with unresponsive ear to the czarist tale of woe. What Dawes promised the duke no record exists to testify. We have but Dawes' own impression of the white-guard: "Alexander is in a position to know what he is talking about, and tonight being in distress of mind about the Crimea where the Bolsheviks are advancing, and where a number of his children are living still, he opened his heart fully to me. . . . He is . . . extremely likeable. . . . I would trust him as a man."

Throughout his life Dawes had attracted to himself the pettiest of reactionaries as surely as a putrid, dead body attracts maggots. It was through no accident that the shyster lawyer, small bank and gas-corporation organizer of Lincoln, Nebraska, rose to the position of republican vice-presidential nominee. His entire life was a training for the qualifications of that position.

The McKinley presidential campaign of 1896 promised to be a stiff fight. All the political generalship that Mark Hanna could muster was necessary; and Illinois looked like a weak state for McKinley. William Lorimer, who was then at the head of the republican political machine in Illinois, was not entrusted with the job, even though he had the qualification, so dear to the heart of Mark Hanna, of being the crookedest politician in the state. Even the Chicago Tribune, which today is one of the firmest supporters of Dawes, could not swallow the open, wholesale graft of the Lorimer machine; and Dawes was put at the head of the McKinley campaign in Illinois to work hand and glove with Lorimer.

Thanks to Marx Hanna's genius and the unceasing flow of gold from Wall Street, McKinley got the presidency, and for his pains in the affair, Dawes became comptroller of the currency, which job he held from 1897 to 1902.

Previously, Dawes' only claim to destination were that his father had fought with the Wisconsin volunteers in the Civil War; that a distant ancestor had accompanied Paul Revere in his famous midnight ride; that he was born in Marietta, Ohio in 1865; studied law and engineering, and incessantly smoked a pipe—while in France he changed to cigars.

When Dawes quit his government job in 1902, he founded the Central Trust Company of Illinois, whose board chairman he is today. In those days it was fashionable for politicians to organize banks or become interested in the directing of banking institutions. William Lorimer, Dawes old-time political bed-mate, became heavily interested in the LaSalle State Bank, organized by C. B. Munday. The LaSalle State Bank became involved in a huge swindling scheme, which later wrecked the bank losing millions of dollars. Lorimer and Munday were indicted for defrauding the state bank examiners; Munday was convicted and later scandalously pardoned.

The Baltimore Sun tells of a conversation between Lorimer and Dawes before the wrecking of the LaSalle State Bank. The state auditor was becoming apprehensive, and to

mislead him, the Central Trust Company permitted Lorimer's bank to issue a \$1,250,000 check on it, though the money never left the vaults of the Central Trust Company, and it was never intended that any money should be transferred to the crumbling LaSalle State Bank. When the crash came, Dawes' bank refused to be responsible for the \$1,250,000, and the matter lodged in the state courts for nine years, being, finally decided against Dawes' Central Trust Company, by the Illinois Supreme Court, (Vol. 312, p. 396.) In the lower court, the Central Trust Company was ordered to pay \$978,029.11 as its share in the bankruptcy, but the higher court set the amount at \$165,000 and levied the costs against Hell an' Maria's institution "on the ground that the litigation was made necessary by the wrongful acts of the Central Trust Company."

Hell an' Maria even while an obscure banker began to think about the labor question. In his book "The Banking System of the United States," he declares that labor is a commodity and must be treated as such. Charlie has not only studied the theoretical enslavement of labor in his position as banker, but has had considerable experience in the actual exploitation of workers on a large scale. During the war he was in charge of 40,000 militarized French miners, and he tells with great pride in his "Journal of the Great War" how well and skillfully he was able to handle his labor supply and get results. Besides, Dawes had direct control over hundreds of thousands of British and American munition workers.

So it is a mistake to think that Hell an' Maria was revealing a new twist in his character when in St. Augustine, Florida, April 1st, 1923 at a meeting of bankers, railroad directors, and steel magnates, he declared that he had urged President Harding to make the open shop one of the major planks in his re-election campaign.

Shortly after the Auguste declaration, Dawes, at a luncheon in Chicago attending by Chicago's leading bankers, manufacturers and business men, organized his "Minute Men of the Constitution," an organization whose rabid anti-labor policy has evoked even the wrath of some of the yellowest leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The "Minute Men" comes closer to a clear-cut Fascist formation than any other existing anti-labor group in the United States, for unlike the Ku Klux Klan, the "Minute Men" make purely national and capitalist principle their prime object, without proking religious antagonism.

Twenty-five years before the world war, Dawes and Black Jack Pershing were intimate friends. S. M. Felton,

who was also a close friend and fellow bank director, became director-general of railroads during the war. And again Dawes' connections bring him into the prominence which this time had back of it enough momentum to thrust him into the vice-presidential nomination.

Dawes became general purchasing agent of the American and Allied forces. In his "Journal of the Great War" Dawes tells how he got the job. The very first picture in the book is that of S. M. Felton and Dawes devoted a paragraph in red ink to the fact that Felton placed \$600,000,000 worth of war contracts the first year he held his job as director-general of railroads. However, Hell an' Maria does not inform us whether it was the graft possible in the expenditure of the huge sums he would handle and the contracts he had authority to make that gave him the incentive to leave his prosperous bank.

While in France, Hell an' Maria became intimately acquainted with most of the allied bankers and industrialists. He formed an intimate friendship with Louis Loucheur, then French minister of armaments, and France's foremost industrial capitalist and imperialist manipulator.

At the close of the war, one of the problems that faced purchasing-agent Dawes was that of disposing of the vast aggregation of military supplies in the war zones. Dawes accomplished his job in his usual brusque manner, and, as far as we know, did not make many personal notations on what he did. When the smoke and din of war cleared a bit and there was much talk about graft in war contract letting, about the ridiculously low price received for war supply materials, about the colossal wastage in disposing of American army stores in France, congress began to ask questions, and Dawes was called as a witness. The square-faced Lincoln, Nebraska, barrister, lately brigadier-general was pressed hard for information. This was new to him. In France he controlled the very lives of his 40,000 militarized miners. He had answered to no one but himself and his boyhood friend, Black Jack Pershing. Under oath now and questioned closely Dawes spouted out—shrieking in a high-pitched voice—"Hell an' Maria, I was sent over to do a job and I did it! Hell an' Maria." And ever since "Hell an' Maria," is the name by which all the capitalist virtues, blunt business demeanor, wanton and reckless disregard for pussyfoot policy and tenacity of purpose of Charles G. Dawes is epitomized.

Dawes is also interested in oil. His brother, Benjam Gates Dawes is president of the Pure Oil Company and the Ohio Cities Gas Company. The Pure Oil Company is a \$150,000,000 concern. Very recently Dawes' bank floated a \$15,000,000 bond issue for the Pure Oil Company.

As a man, the capitalist newspaper and magazine scribbler find Dawes a favorite subject. Some go into ecstasies about his pipe and his eccentric collar; others write reams about his love for profanity, dear to the secret heart of all "go-getters" and babbits. One writer in Collier's Weekly spent about 2,000 words telling why a French writer was justified in calling Dawes "The man you cannot do." Dawes has been called alternately a banker, a statesman, a soldier, a lawyer, an engineer, but never has, he been designated a politician by the kept press.

Macaulay tells of Frederick the Great, busy in affairs of war and state with a quire of bad verse in one pocket and vial of poison in the other: Dawes carries Alice-in-Wonderland stories and mediocre music compositions in one portfolio, and a trick pipe in his vest pocket. Like Frederick the Great, who acted in every capacity and department then known to government, Dawes wants to be considered as a self-sufficient, all-around man—soldier, when necessary; banker when profitable, engineer when a large gas company needs to be organized, and musician to round out so many sided a character. Frederick the Great hired Voltaire to appreciate his "pingly" poetry; Dawes negotiates with Fritz Kreisler to play his pieces.

There is a story told of how Dawes used his Alice-in-Wonderland stories during an unusually bitter and intensely acrimonious debate between allied war purchasing agents. Dawes stopped the proceedings and drew from his pocket some of his own fairy stories, read them, thereby relieving the tense situation.

By training, by nature, and because of class position, Hell an' Maria is the most likely Mussolini America has yet pushed into the limelight. Strike-breaker Coolidge could find no better aid than the experienced militarized-labor expert; than the organizer of the anti-labor Minute Men; than the formulator of the plan, which, if put into effect is destined to degrade, not alone the German and American proletariat, but the working class of the world as well.

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RUSSIAN NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

green beans and horseradish—for a ruble and a half (75 cents).

The nepman had consumed much beer and one of them called the waiter, using the Russian word for servant instead of "citizen" or "comrade." The waiter very politely informed him that there had been a revolution in Russia and that there were no more servants. "If tavarisch sticks in your throat," he said, "the least you could do would be to call me citizen." The nepman flew into a towering rage and following the Russian custom everyone in the little garden where we were eating took part in the argument. He assailed the Soviet government in vitriolic terms and when someone said "Here is one they forgot to send away," referring to the Commission for the Suppression of Counter-Revolution, now abolished—the nepman said, "Those days are gone!" "They were not such bad days," said the waiter, "and maybe they went too soon."

A man wearing a golden beard that reached half-way to his waist advised the nepman, "You had better get out of here before you say something you will be sorry for," only to have the nepman, who seemed on the verge of apoplexy, turn on him with, "A beard is supposed to be a mark of wisdom but you are the same as these other fools!" Everybody laughed at the bearded one and the nepman, apparently feeling that he had scored a point, threw a coin on the table and said to the waiter, "Here is your tip." He turned to leave but the waiter poked up the money and announced: "You have attempted to bribe a public servant before these witnesses and I should call a military policeman and have you arrested but it is better that you go. Take your bribe with you."

The nepman turned, hurled a curse at the bearded man, and left the restaurant while everyone leaned back in their chairs and laughed till the nepman's companions paid their bill and hurried away after carefully calling the waiter "tavarisch."

There are few drunks in Moscow but about two o'clock one morning I met one who was singing loudly a Red Army song as he zigzagged down the street. He was met by a policeman who asked what he had been drinking. Interspersed with bursts of song, the happy lad replied that he had had some vodka. Vodka is forbidden so the policeman told him to come along. The drunk sat down in a convenient doorway and after telling the policeman that he intended to stay there till morning, policeman or no policeman, resumed his singing.

The policeman looked worried; he too sat down. Another policeman came along and after some consultation each took an arm and lifted the singing drunk to his feet. He let his feet drag, changed suddenly to the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," the policemen joined in and off went the three to the jail.

If one has heard the "Song of the Volga Boatmen" it is easily understood that it can come in very handy for the kind of heavy labor that the policemen were engaged in.

The All-Russian Municipal Workers' Union held its national convention while I was in Moscow and I was privileged to attend as a guest of the organization. For something like four hours there were presentations of banners from other organizations of workers and peasants and then came a pageant representing the history of labor from earliest time down to the present.

The various spectacles of which the pageant was composed were staged to the accompaniment of a 60-piece orchestra and a sort of poem or chant that was recited by all the members of the cast. The spectacles were beautiful and deeply impressive as well as perfectly acted. There was not a slip in the whole three hours. There was plastic dancing as perfect in execution as anything I have ever seen. Every person in the orchestra and all

the actors and dancers were members in good standing of the All-Russian Municipal Workers' Union.

These facts are important but it was not until after the curtain had hidden the last act of the pageant that I was able to explain to myself a puzzling something about the whole affair.

It was the amazing fact that there were more or just as many people in the pageant as there were in the audience. Were such a spectacle to be staged in the United States, it would require months of preparation and would have to be presented to a crowd of 5,000 people if the bare expenses were met. The All-Russian Municipal Workers' Union has staged this spectacle simply for the entertainment of its delegates and with the exception of a few privileged persons like myself that is all that were present.

Bookstores. People reading. Workers reading as they eat their lunch on the job. Workers reading in the street cars and the cafes. Workers reading in the parks. Clerks reading in the co-operative stores when customers are scarce.

Bookstores on every corner. Three or four in each block in the business district. Open-air bookstands everywhere. Peddlers with racks of books and pamphlets swung from their

The party cleaning during which thousands of lukewarm Communist elements were expelled from the organization was almost the sole topic of conversation in Russia for months. Of the thousands of humorous anecdotes that were retailed in party meetings, union halls, in the cafes and all other centers of discussion during this period, I submit the following to prove my contention:

A comrade was called before the Control Commission for examination. He was asked: "What is your social origin?" He replied: "The same as Lenin's." "What is your view of the Red Army as an instrument for the conquest of power?" "The same as Trotsky's." "What is your style of living?" "The same as Kameney's." "What are your views on drinking?" "The same as Ryckov's." "What are your views of the marriage relation?" "The same as Kollontai's." "What are your views on the role of the peasants in the revolution?" "The same as Kalinin's."

The Control Commission consulted for a moment and then said: "Expelled from the party."

"What?" said the aggrieved comrade, "with so many illustrious examples to my credit?"

"Yes," said the chairman of the Control Commission, "the cumulative effect is too much."

There is certainly a large and hu-

houses that are well-ventilated. The manager is a fresh-air fiend."

"Does he insist that they keep their windows open?"

"No, he let's the roofs stay open." Now this is real humor, dealing with the sweeping everyday facts of the life of the workers and peasants. Incidentally can you picture the effect of these pointed jests in keeping careless comrades to the straight and narrow path of Communist rectitude?

A million workers marched in Moscow in the demonstrations held on the day set aside by the Third International for agitation against imperialist war. They marched in solid streams from all parts of the city to the Red Square carrying the tattered banners of the revolution and new ones inscribed with revolutionary slogans. I saw perhaps a third of these marchers as they surged past the Comintern building, the Lux Hotel and the Lenin mausoleum. McManus and I shouted greetings until we were hoarse. It was a sight that one can never forget but again it is not the most important thing that happened that day.

The Russians express supreme approval by seizing the person whom they desire to honor and tossing him up in the air until he begs for mercy. Ryckov, who had been shouting greetings to the marchers from the top of

CONTRASTS OF JUSTICE



Among the Civilized—

Among the Barbarians

shoulders on the street and in the restaurants.

"The Whistle"—the official daily paper of the All-Russian Union of Railway Workers has a circulation of over 300,000. "Isvestia" has a circulation of 500,000 with over a million applicants for subscriptions on file that cannot be filled for lack of sufficient technical equipment. Every union with its daily paper and numberless magazines. Special publications for and by every kind of workers' organization—educational, technical, cultural. The Soviet government is the biggest publisher in the whole world, says the report of the United States department of commerce.

More than 300 volumes on Lenin and various phases of his life and activity have been published since his death.

"The Life of Henry Ford" exceeds in sales any book published in Russia. Lest any good comrade be scandalized by this seeming heresy let me hasten to say that this has nothing to do with politics. It simply means that all major political questions having been solved in Russia, the Russian workers seek in the life of Henry Ford the secret of his industrial methods.

The Russian masses are a humorous and jovial lot.

This may run counter to all that Gorki, Dostoevsky, Andreyev, Tolstoi and Chekov have written and therefore be literary blasphemy but I speak only of my own impressions. Then again there has been a revolution in Russia and I may be right.

man quality about this story.

This same quality is carried into the humorous publications of Soviet Russia.

"Red Pepper" and "Hot Water" are two typical examples of this kind of journal. They are, in a way, like "Life" and "Judge" with the difference that the quips are very pointed, the names of the participants are generally given and most of the squibs are furnished by workers and peasants.

A few samples: "The military policeman in blank village (the name of the village is given and also the name of the policeman) has an assistant."

"Is that so? What does he need an assistant for in such a small and peaceful village?"

"To carry letters to his sweetheart." (the name of the sweetheart is also given).

"I have been here two weeks trying to see the manager of the blank factory" (the name of the factory is given.)

"Well, if you really want to see him you had better move your family here; it may take you all summer because he hates nothing so much as being disturbed."

"What is all that noise in the blank hospital?" (The name of the hospital is given.)

"Oh, that's the matron. The patients have just asked her for fresh bed-linen."

"The miners in blank village (the name of the village is given) have

the Lenin mausoleum for about two hours, tried to slip into the Kremlin thru the crowd as it spread out over the Red Square. Someone recognized him and about the same time Kalinin, president of the Soviet Republics, and Zinoviev, were also recognized. Grinning faces and hands outstretched to seize us met McManus and I as we stepped down from the mausoleum but we threw dignity to the winds and fled. I looked back over my shoulder and saw the three men whose names are symbolic of world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the personification of the power of the workers and peasants of Russia, tossed in the air again and again while the happy roar of the assembled thousands made the ground tremble beneath my feet.

Can anyone conceive of Calvin Coolidge in a similar situation?

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Letters From Moscow

By Anna Porter

ON this week's program were some visits to Forest Schools, which supplement in a measure the regular schools in Russia. In a suburb of Moscow, reached by tram, is the "First Sanitarium School of the Moscow Division," for children not up to the normal physical standard, which generally means some stage of tuberculosis. The large old house, simple, two-storied, built of logs, stands in ample grounds in the midst of a great stretch of young forest of pine and birch. The old forest which this replaces was once alive with deer, and was the favorite hunting-ground of the father of Peter the Great. Scattered thru the young growth are many of the great pines of the older forest. The children cared for here are from nine to fourteen years of age. They are sent out from the city schools to build up their health, for a year or for a summer, and return to town when improved.

The sleeping rooms are large and airy and quite rare. Each room has half-a-dozen or more single iron beds, well spaced, and a large stationary porcelain washbasin, with running water. The windows are wide and high, and open on large sleeping verandas, on which the beds are moved in the summer. The study hours are short,—from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon, and there is an hour for sleep after noon—dinner, and a sun bath following it—when there is sun. At 9 is breakfast, at 1 dinner, "tea" at four and supper at 7:30. The free hours are spent in supervised or free play, gardening and other outdoor activities. Each child has two eggs and two glasses of milk a day, meat twice a week, and porridge and potatoes, but few green vegetables. The teacher who showed us about felt that more meat was needed, but I told her that in our country the tendency was more and more away from meat and toward green vegetables. I notice this neglect of vegetables everywhere in Russia, tho the shops and booths have bounteous displays. Outside of soup you get practically no vegetables at any restaurant unless as a special order. Probably the raising of vegetables at these schools will be made a point of later when organization is more complete.

As everywhere under the Soviets, these children have their own organization and committees, and these are illustrated by colored charts on the wall, drawn according to the individual ideas of the children making the charts, the most important division being sanitation and hygiene. They visit other schools, "homes," and factories, and compare the housing and conditions with those of their own school, which they try to make a model. Recently they visited and inspected a leather factory noting especially the sanitary and working conditions, and investigating the effects of these on the workers.

The classes are held in airy, light rooms, and open and half-enclosed verandas. In one room they make and exhibit, among other things, models of homes and farms in various countries of the world, for comparison



A Russian Youth Speaking at the Last Congress of the Russian Communist Youth.

with their own mode of living. This is a subject that is made much of. As in our own schools, the walls are covered with the children's drawings, decorative work and handicraft. It is now vacation time, when they have only "free" work and study. During our morning visit, most of the children were occupied without supervision. As we passed thru a porch a youthful draftsman appealed to our teacher-guide for help on a chart he was making to show the total and proportionate number of men killed in the various countries in recent imperialistic wars, Russia leading in high death rate, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France following. This large wall chart was adapted from a small official statistical record and chart, and the child was using a homemade yardstick,—metre-stick, I should say.

In an inner class room, four children had come for help in multiplication. On a verandah, a reading group was learning about birds. Four idle children followed us about with intelligent interest. Questioned,—two had left mud-houses to dry, while the other two had finished some work which had occupied their morning. When the school is in regular session the study hours from 10 to 12 are given to theory, while during the two afternoon hours this theory is in some practical way applied. The home models follow the comparative study of peoples and field study of birds and flowers follow the reading. The war chart was probably related to mathematics, mechanical drawing, history, sociology, and economics! And the drawing, painting and modeling illustrated concretely many of the things they had learned in the morning classes. Such activities must be ingeniously directed by the teacher to relate them to theory. We saw a half-finished portrait of Lenin, inlaid with birch bark and mosses. The thin white birch was used for the face, and the likeness, copied of course from a portrait, was remarkable. Over one doorway hung a placard largely lettered, "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is dead. Children, follow his teachings." Nowhere are the people allowed for one moment to forget the ideals of the great leader. Only a little music is as yet taught in this school, and that not systematically, but the children are taught rote singing, and have given one act of a simple Tchaikowsky opera. This is only one of many such schools under the supervision of the Moscow division of the educational department.

A school of a different kind I visited at the village of Rastorgouyevo, an hour by train from town. This is the so-called Children's Village, a scattered group of houses among the forest trees, where the children from city homes come in the summer for change and study. Here the tiniest tots are taken. We arrived just as the teachers were assembling on a broad verandah for a conference,—a dozen or more women, and one man—the head of the music department for kindergartens. He wore white sport trunks, and open-necked white linen blouse, and with his closely shaven head and darkly tanned skin, looked like a polished bronze statue. Most of these people are sunworshippers. The children, too ran about in scanty slips, but the women were all more or less conventionally, tho simply and sensibly dressed, most of them with long hair. Only one or two resorted to cigarettes to help them thru the ordeal of the conference, perhaps because the vital questions discussed absorbed their restlessness. For us tea and jam were brought.

The principal subject of discussion was the epidemic of whooping-cough. Some of the teachers contended that isolation was absolutely necessary, others that it was absolutely impossible, and it seemed to be a pretty serious thing that the impossible should be absolutely necessary. This is a situation, I fear, that often arises in Russia, and I suppose it was finally met as usual, with some resourceful compromise. Every good Communist, who is making his regular contribu-

tion toward the support of an orphan, would feel a satisfaction in visiting these schools, that he is helping to make them possible.

There are still many children, even in Moscow, running about the streets or selling things more or less illegally—even begging and stealing. As fast as possible, they are being brot into homes, and into the organization of the Young Pioneers, now beginning to call themselves Young Leninists. Many of these children, unused to restraint, run away, or create much trouble in the homes. There is the story of an organization of gutter children, who lived in a passage under a railway station. Unspeakably dirty it was, but more or less warm and protected. They had kept this retreat hidden from the police, and crept out to beg and steal, about the train and the station rooms, and in the adjoining streets. When their well-concealed lair was at last discovered, a committee of teachers went to bring them into the homes. It was only after long persuasion that the organization consented to send out a delegation to treat with a delegation of teachers, and finally after discussion of terms and conditions, they capitulated. How many of these went back to the old life, I do not know but most of them are hardened little professionals at a tender age.

The hopeful point of the whole story is that while in other countries as fast as one set is redeemed others take their places and the same tragic round goes on,—in Russia they are slowly redeeming the conditions that make for criminal vagabondage. While we continue cheerfully pouring water into the sieve, refusing to notice the holes, "realist" Russia is putting a solid bottom in the sieve. But Russia lacks funds and housing to deal with them all, even in such an organized center as Moscow,—in addition to the complications that primitive training and influence bring into the problem. As yet not more than half the children of Russia have ben brot into organized schools.

Still, in no country is such a fundamental effort being made to deal with the child question. In no other country can it be made so fundamentally, because at the base of it lies the economic question, and Russia is the only country dealing fundamentally with economic causes.

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Education and the Need of a System

By MANUEL GOMEZ.
WE are still paying for the sins of the past. They continue to be potent forces leading us astray, and their effect is felt not only in the persistence of certain elements of socialist ideology, but in the very revolt from that ideology. The socialist party was a party of propaganda. We pride ourselves on being a party of action, knowing that only in the full tide of the struggle can the workers learn the lessons of the struggle, and that only in struggle can they acquire the solidarity, and temper, and will to power, necessary for the overthrow of capitalism.

The members of the Workers Party participate actively in all phases of the class fight, striving to win the leadership of the workers, to deepen their consciousness, to increase their striking power. Thus the party is establishing contact with ever-wider proletarian masses. At the same time it cannot be denied that the spread of the fundamental principles of Communism is not keeping step with the rapid growth of influence of the party. Inside the party itself, the number of comrades who have anything like a real Communist background is surprisingly small. Moreover, our comrades do not feel the need of education. In the swing back from the old socialist concepts, we have been obliged to emphasize action, action action—with the unavoidable result that many of our members, especially the younger ones, are losing all sense of proportion. There is growing up in our ranks a positive scorn for education. This is a form of proletarian snobbery which is likely to cost us dear.

The Propaganda Theses adopted at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International point out that the international conflicts in the C. I. "are at the same time ideological crisis in the respective parties," that viewed fundamentally, "all right and left deviations are due to deviations from the class ideology of the proletariat, from Leninist-Marxism." Evidence to support this is all around us.

When the delegates to the historic Second Congress of the Comintern arrived in Moscow, they were given copies of a new pamphlet, which in the days preceding the congress was to become the topic of feverish and ex-

cited discussion. This was Lenin's work on "The Infantile Sickness of Leftism." Never was anything better timed. The delegates were, for the most part, ardent revolutionary fighters such as John Reed from the United States, "Willie" Gallacher from Great Britain and Bordiga from Italy. They had engaged in bitter struggles against social-democratic opportunism and social patriotism, and had learned to despise everything that smacked of compromise. Many of them did not believe any true revolutionary could ever be "too far to the left."

Lenin's pamphlet showed the direction in which this cult of "leftism" was heading. Penetrating beyond slogans and programs of action, Lenin laid bare, for the first time, the real ideological content of the tendency, showing it to be a deviation in the direction of anarcho-syndicalism. That was the virus of the malady, "left sickness," which was finding expression in the "Dutch Marxism" of the meteoric Western European Bureau of the International; in the strange phenomenon of an "anti-party" party, in the person of the Communist Labor Party of Germany; in the anti-parliamentarism of the American, English, Spanish and other parties, and in the failure on the part of nearly all the parties to comprehend the need of centralization and discipline, until it was explained again and again.

Just as the controversies of the Second Congress revealed an anarcho-syndicalist ideology, so the recent conflicts in the German and other parties, following the October defeat were traceable to remnants of the old social-democratic ideology, which resulted in deviations to the right.

In our own party, the effects of insufficiently firm Communist ideology have been apparent. First we had a severe dose of leftism, which we were a long time overcoming, and which even today has by no means been entirely eliminated from our system. Some of the more serious consequences were anti-parliamentarism, a distorted trade union policy and a peculiar prejudice against the idea of a "legal" Communist party.

Today, many of the same comrades show evidence of, "right sickness." They wish to "go to the masses," with a carefree disregard of the tasks

implied in that slogan. Opportunistic mistakes on the part of these comrades do not mean that they are opportunists. Opportunism in our party springs from exactly opposite sources from those responsible for the inherent opportunism of the professionally opportunist socialist party. However, precisely because we are a party of action, the danger of opportunism for us is especially great. Our mistakes result from entering into struggles, and participating in them without guiding principles, or without a firm grasp of principles, which in the long run amounts to the same thing.

If our party is to become a real "bolshivist" party, in the spirit of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, it must be solidly rooted in revolutionary theory. This applies particularly to the individual members of the party. The propaganda theses already referred to, lay great stress on the importance of "more deeply hammering Marxism and Leninism into the consciousness of the Communist parties and the party members."

"Only by a real and organized assimilation of Leninist Marxism," continue the theses, "can the parties reduce the possibilities of political, tactical and organizational errors to a minimum and bring about the emancipation of the working class."

Hand in hand with our political and industrial activity among the masses must go the systematic education of our membership. Education must not be divorced from action. At the same time, it must not be exclusively "practical," limiting itself to special phases of trade union work, to interpretation of current problems, to tactical and strategic considerations, etc. To be truly practical, to equip our comrades for Communist work in all situations, there must be education in the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism. At the present time, there is an alarming number of party members who are insufficiently grounded in Communist theory to talk about it convincingly to their shopmates, let alone answer objections which may be interposed.

Nowadays we are taking applicants into the party with little or no preliminary examination. This policy is a decided step forward from the rigid sectarianism of a few years back; it is the only way in which we can hope

to become a mass party; moreover, we should be no Communist party at all if we were not confident of our ability to make real Communists of the newcomers once they are inside the organization. But the policy, like everything else of value in our struggle, has its dangers. Unless we are careful not to neglect the fundamental education of our new members, they will become familiar with the idea of maneuvering and flexibility in action, without ever comprehending the principles upon which the maneuvers are based. The character of our party will undergo a subtle but inevitable change, and we shall soon find that we are not a Communist party at all. Participation in Communist activity will do more than any amount of conscious study to make Communists out of the new members, but study is nevertheless indispensable.

All education is, to a very great extent, self-education. Without the enlightened co-operation of the membership, the most satisfactory educational program will fail. And large numbers of our members are still so completely dominated by the swing back from socialist party ideology, so carried away by the idea of "action," that they are wont to consider any meeting at all that has to do with immediate, "practical" work, more important than any study class. A vague sentiment prevails, that such education as is needed will be acquired haphazard, absorbed in some way or other in the natural course of things. Where this state of mind leads to disregard of systematic study it must be vigorously combated.

Comrade Browder recently raised the slogan in our ranks: "Make it a party of Leninism!" Leninism is applied Marxism, or rather Marxism applied to the period of monopoly and imperialism. It is a doctrine of class struggle, with its own tactics and its own fundamental strategy. A Leninist party must be a revolutionary party, which means that it must be a party of action. But action without theory 'becomes' sporadic, confused, contradictory, and leads inevitably into "left sickness" and the swamp of opportunism.

Let us remember the significant words of Lenin: "Without a revolutionary theory, a revolutionary movement is impossible!"

Protagonists of Slavery

By M. Wilgus

IN an introduction to A. Smith's Wealth of Nations, the writer, E. B. Bax has this to say: "Another passage, also from the 'Politics' (Aristotle's) shows that the ancients looked upon slavery as no less a natural and permanent institution, than the modern middle class economists regard the system of wage labor at the present time." The comparison is absolute—without flaw. Go into any bourgeois college, university, graduate school, high school or elementary kindergarten and you can't escape the ever present fact that this whole crew of pedagogues are hammering into the heads of their students directly and indirectly that the present system of wage labor is the crowning glory of man's achievement. There may have been evolution and revolution in the past but since capitalism and sham democracy have been established there is no sense in having any more evolution or revolution. In other words those who say that the world and its institutions have not stopped evolving are dreamers, visionaries in fact are crazy radicals. This smug conception of life so pleasing to the money bags of all countries assures the cowardly pedagogues the conveniences of life at the price of sacrificing their manhood.

Now what are the historical data in this connection? When slavery reigned supreme over the whole world, we find well-fed Aristotle, the chosen god of modern pedagogues—and the courtier-funkey of Alexander of Macedonia—putting it down in all "seriousness" that a society without the existence of chattel slavery is impossible and even inconceivable, exactly as the professional funkies of the trustee-managed universities put it down in all "seriousness" that a state of society where wage labor is eliminated is impossible and even inconceivable.

The inference to be drawn from this is that there undoubtedly existed in embryo form in those ancient days of chattel slavery a nucleus of thinking slaves who saw the practical possibility of a society where slavery was superseded by some sort of co-operation. The rebellions of Spartacus and Eunus, indeed, dissolve all doubt on this point. Why, you will ask, then the complete absence of all historical records dealing with the aspirations of the slaves? The answer is that no full-stomached writers like Aristotle & Co. that it respectable to mention them just as the middle-class economists of today purposely ignore in their writings the criticisms advanced by the Marxians. Furthermore read-

conception of capitalist society as the be all and end all of evolution. And yet they never cease to look upon the present system of wage labor as the most natural and most permanent institution—an institution incapable of being scrapped.

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ing and writing being a great luxury the slaves were on the whole illiterate and even if revolutionary slaves did succeed in publishing a work against slavery they would have no readers except the nobility which means that none were published.

We do not mean to allege that there existed in ancient civilizations founded on chattel slavery well organized revolutionary parties whose object was to overthrow the ruling nobility of those days and establish a socialist commonwealth. But we do insist on the fact that the slaves did not take slavery as a natural and permanent institution but on the contrary did whatever was in their power in those days to fight against it. We claim that the Spartacus and Eunus affairs are proof enough—even if there was no other. Hence the well-chiselled phrases of Aristotle & Co. about superior and inferior men created by God is nothing but pedantic bunk calculated to please the slave owners of his day.

But the sophists and Aristotle notwithstanding, slavery—that is the direct ownership by one human being of another—did pass away and was succeeded by serfdom. Under this state of society where a man was neither a chattel slave or "free" we find the sophists and philosophers handing out the same well-starved hokum that our friend Aristotle was used to doing only modified to meet the new form of production. Thus Locke toward the end of his Essay on the Human Understanding tells us

that he sees no way out for the degrading mass of serfs to better their condition physically, economically and intellectually. Or in other words this philosopher who did some good work in his time by contending against the stultifying influence of the church against all new ideas, saw serfdom as a natural and permanent institution.

But serfdom too has gone in spite of Locke & Co. And now we have capitalism or wage slavery and the professors and vulgar economists never cease telling us in five-inch words that a system of society where wage labor is not in existence is utopian, visionary and impossible of fulfillment. The poor, say these oracles of bourgeois wisdom, shall always be with us. The world however did not stop revolving because the Vicar of Christ on Earth rebuked Galileo for his "foolishness" and wage slavery too is being dragged out out of existence by the merciless march of Revolutionary Labor. The Seligmans and Tausigs do not deserve pity. Men, well studied in the science of evolution, who say that evolution existed in the past but has stopped existing with the era of capitalism and hokum democracy, do not deserve our pity. Contempt should be their reward.

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American Imperialism and European Social-Democracy

By L. Trotsky.

Before we go any further into this very important question, let us see what rules has American capital assigned to the radicals and mensheviks, to the social-democracy of that same Europe which is to be put on rations. Social-democracy has been given the task—and I am making this statement not in the spirit of a debating trick—to prepare the ground, i. e., to help politically to deliver Europe to the mercies of an American nation. What are, after all, the social-democrats of Germany, France and the socialists of all of Europe doing now? Let us look and see. They are educating themselves and are trying to educate the laboring masses of Europe in the religion of Americanism. This does not mean that they have all turned presbyterian or quaker, but it means that they have made a new political religion out of Americanism, out of the role of American capital in Europe. They are teaching or trying to teach the laboring masses that without the "pacifying" role of American capital and without its loans, Europe will not be able to hold her own.

They are opposing their own bourgeoisie, as the social-patriots of Germany are doing, not from the point of view of the proletarian revolution, not even from the point of view of social reforms, but from the point of view of exposing the intolerance, greediness, chauvinism and unwillingness of the German bourgeoisie to

master of their masters. This is the only clue to a proper understanding of the present position and policy of the Second International. He who does not make this fact clear to himself will fail to grasp the meaning of current events; will be merely skimming over the surface of things subsisting on vague, meaningless phraseology.

Moreover, favor courts favor. Social-democracy is paving the way for American capital; is running in front of its chariot announcing its saving mission and glorifying in the coming of the American master. This work is not of little import. In former days imperialism would send missionaries as its advance guards. The priest would, as a rule, be shot by the savages in the colonies and sometimes even devoured. The warrior would come next to avenge the death of the holy man, and following in the footsteps of the warrior would come the merchant and the administrator.

American capital, in order to colonize Europe and to turn her into an American dominion of the new type, has no need for missionaries. Right there, in the midst of Europe, American capital has found a political party whose sole function it is to proclaim to the people of the world the gospel of Wilson, the gospel of Coolidge, the bible of stock exchanges of New York and Chicago. Such is the present mission of European menshevism.

But I repeat again: This zeal of social-democracy does not remain unrewarded. The mensheviks are deriving quite some advantages from

the mire of poverty, how dare you resist the wishes of the American bourgeoisie? We shall mercilessly expose you before the masses of the German people!" Thus speaks the German social-democracy rising almost to the paths of a revolutionary tribune in defense of the American bourgeoisie.

The same thing can be observed in France. But because of the political traditions of France and because of the more decent reputation of the French franc, the tactics of the French socialists are more subtle, things are done there under cover. In substance, however, it is the game of the German social-democracy. The party of Leon Blum, Renaudel and Jean Longuet, bears the full responsibility for the peace at Versailles and for the Ruhr occupation. There is not a shadow of a doubt now that the government of Herriot, supported by the socialists, does not want to evacuate the Ruhr.

But now the French socialists can say to their ally Herriot: "The Americans demand that you evacuate the Ruhr on certain conditions. This you have got to do, because now we, too, demand that." The French socialists are putting out this demand not in the name of the French proletariat, but only because they want to subordinate the French bourgeoisie to the will of the American bourgeoisie. In this connection we must not forget the French bourgeoisie owes the American bourgeoisie 3,700 million dollars. This means something! America can at any moment shatter the French franc. Of course, the

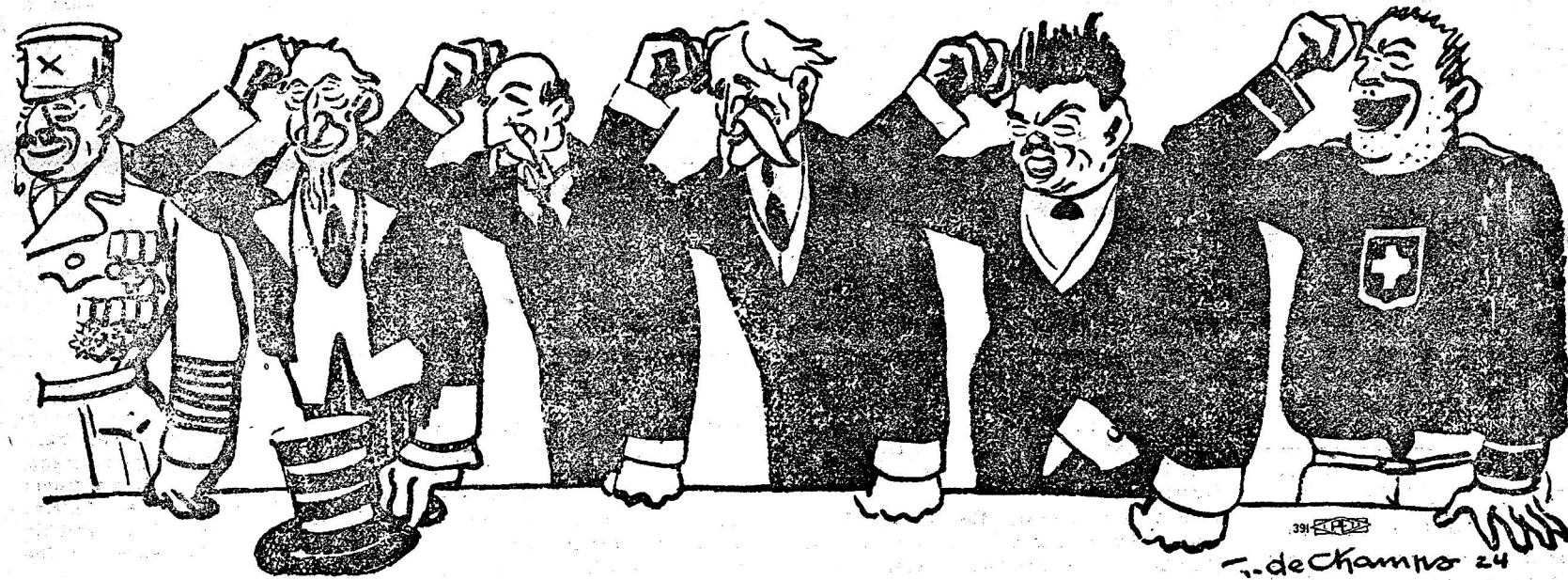
partial revival of this half-dead invalid, the Second International. For it is true that the Second, as well as the Amsterdam Internationals are again coming to life. Of course, they will not recover their pre-war vigor. Their former prestige is gone forever. The Communist International cannot be stricken out of existence, nor can this be done with the imperialist war which has seriously injured the spine of the Second International in many places at once. This is irreparable. And yet, with their spines broken, the Second and Amsterdam Internationals are making new efforts to rise up and straighten out their broken backs with the aid of American crutches.

The significance of this fact must be fully realized. During the imperialist war the German social-democracy was the most intimate ally of its bourgeoisie, was openly co-operating with the junkers. The same is true of the French socialists. How could an international function when its component parts were madly killing each other, accusing and abusing each other? Not even a mask or shadow of internationalism was left. All was broken to pieces. During the period of peace negotiations the same conditions prevailed. The peace of Versailles was only a ratification of the results of the imperialist war by the signatures of diplomats. Not a bit of international solidarity was in evidence! Essentially the same situation prevailed during the Ruhr occupation.

But now the great "crush 'em all!—American capital—is coming to Europe and says: "Here is your repara-

THE FELLOWS THAT PLEDGE PEACE AND MAKE WAR

The League of Nations



come to terms with the humane, democratic pacifist capital of America. This is at present the main issue in the political life of Europe and especially of Germany! In other words we are witnessing the transformation of the European social-democracy into a political agency of American capital.

This transformation is not at all surprising. If we keep in mind the fact that social-democracy has become the agency of the bourgeoisie, it will be clear that social-democracy, by the very logic of its political degeneracy had to become the tool of the most powerful, mightiest bourgeoisie in the world, the arch-bourgeoisie, i. e., the bourgeoisie of the United States. Inasmuch as American capital is taking upon itself the task of unifying Europe, of teaching Europe how to settle her disputes about reparations, war indemnities, etc., and inasmuch as the money-bag is in the hands of the American bourgeoisie, it becomes necessary for the social-democracies of Germany and France, in order to continue their policy of serving the bourgeoisie, to gradually transfer their allegiance to the chief boss instead of obeying their own bourgeoisie. Yes, the big boss has come to Europe: American capital. Therefore, it is quite natural for the social-democracies of Europe to become politically dependent upon the

their mode of behavior. It was only recently, during the period of bitter civil strife that the social-democracy had to take upon itself the actual armed defense of the bourgeoisie against the working class, the same bourgeoisie which in fact was in alliance with the Fascists. Noske is the living embodiment of this post-war policy of the German social-democracy. And how do things stand today? Today the social-democracy is playing a different role. The German social-democracy can afford now the luxury of maintaining an opposition to the bourgeoisie. The social-democrats can now criticize their own bourgeoisie thus differentiating themselves from the capitalist parties. But what is the nature of this opposition?

The German social-democracy thus speaks to its bourgeoisie: "You, the German bourgeoisie, are selfish, greedy, stupid and crafty, but there is on the other side of the Atlantic another bourgeoisie, one that is rich and powerful, but at the same time, noble, liberal and pacifist. This bourgeoisie has now come to us again and wishes to give us 800 million marks in hard cash to restore the value of our much-dilapidated mark (and promises of a stabilized gold mark sound good in Germany). What then are you kicking about? What is it that makes you feel so blue? You that had thrown the beloved fatherland headlong into

American bourgeoisie, will not attempt to do that. No. She has come to Europe to introduce order and not to cause bankruptcies. Yes, she will not attempt to, but she could, if she wanted to. It is all in her power. In view of this colossal debt of almost four billions the arguments of Renaudel and Blum sound quite convincing to the French bourgeoisie. At the same time the social-democrats in Germany, France and other countries are able to pursue the policy of an opposition to their own bourgeoisie on specific issues, thus stealing their way back into the confidence of certain sections of the working class.

Moreover, this present situation opens up for the menshevist parties of various parts of Europe certain possibilities for united "action." Even now the social-democracy of Europe appears to be quite a harmonious body.

This fact is in a way new. For the past ten years, since the beginning of the imperialist war, there was not a single case of co-ordinated action on the part of the European social-democracy. Now, such an opportunity has presented itself, and the mensheviks are now all, in one co-ordinated chorus singing a hymn to American imperialism supporting its program, its international function and its great mission.

And here we find the causes for the

tion plan and here is your program, gentlemen of the menshevist parties!" And social-democracy accepts this program as the basis for its activity. This new program has united the social-democracy of France, Germany, England, Holland and Switzerland. For every Swiss trader now hopes that Switzerland will increase her trade in watches after peace and order has been restored in Europe by the enterprising Americans. And the petty bourgeoisie, which most nearly finds its expression in the social-democracy, is now united spiritually upon the program of Americanism. In other words, the Second International has now a unifying program, the program which General Dawes has brought over from Washington.

The situation is, indeed, paradoxical. At a time when American capital is starting out on its most thievish exploit, it has the opportunity of masquerading as a savior and peace restorer, as the personification of historic justice, incidentally mapping out "international" policies for social-democracy which the latter accepts and recognizes as even more expedient than its former nationalistic policies. The expediency lies in this, that while your own bourgeoisie is right here at home and all its misdeeds can be immediately seen, American

(Continued on page 5.)

Drifting Into War With Japan

By Alexander Bittelman

If you are interested in the real reasons for the latest anti-Japanese campaign in the capitalist press of the United States, don't look to Geneva, Switzerland, where the League of Nations (so-called) is at present holding its sessions, but look toward China where actual war is taking place for a readjustment of the balance of power in China among the imperialist nations of the world.

The Real Bone of Contention
The story that I am going to relate in just a few words, is an old one. It is the story of the relations between the imperialists of America and Japan, each of the two groups cherishing ambitions and dreaming dreams of conquest, plunder and robbery of the so-called backward countries of the Pacific Ocean.

China for instance. What better and richer prize is there now in the imperialist game to fight for? Particularly for the capitalists of Japan and the United States. None to compare to China. It is rich in man-power and in natural resources. It has a population of nearly 500 million people. It is backward in the sense that it has not yet developed a capitalist economy and a capitalist class of its own to take care effectively of its own affairs. Because of this latter fact China has no stable centralized government to resist the encroachments of foreign imperialists.

Another reason why China looks so desirable to the capitalists of Japan and America lies in the fact that as yet not one single capitalist power has succeeded in conquering China for itself to the exclusion of other powers. China is still to be had, it continues to serve as the battling ground for about half a dozen imperialist groups, and it is in this battle that American and Japanese capitalism have definitely locked horns.

The Conquest of the Pacific
Very early in its history, the rising American capitalist class had realized the importance of the countries of the Pacific Ocean for its imperialistic expansion. The Caribbean islands, China and the Far East generally have for quite some time been luring the imagination of our enterprising imperialists. They see the finger of fate beckoning to them from those far-away countries with promises of glory, power and profits. And they have answered the call. They have issued on the great conquest of the Pacific, and

on the road to their final goal have already secured such monumental acquisitions, to mention only a few, as the Philippines, the Caribbean islands, and the Panama Canal.

The capitalists of the United States shall rule the Pacific!—this has been and still is the militant slogan of the growing and fattening American imperialism. The policy of the so-called Open Door in China is merely camouflage for the plundering expeditions of American imperialism into the countries of the Far East.

Japanese Capitalism in China
Japan is a neighbor of China, everybody knows that. At the time when Japan was still in alliance with England, the future looked very bright to the capitalists of Japan, the latter has been securing practical control over a number of Chinese provinces, and jointly with the British was gradually establishing a virtual protectorate over the whole of China.

This did not at all please the capitalists of America. But what could they do? Very little to change conditions materially. England was still all-powerful (remember, we are now speaking of the pre-war period), Ger-

by the insistence and pressure of the capitalists and the government of the United States.

Now, how do you suppose did the Japanese capitalists feel about it? Rotten, indeed. And then, on top of all this, came the earthquake of last year which still further decreased the fighting abilities of the Japanese imperialists.

So, there you are. The capitalists of America in the bloom of their power, dictating and imposing terms upon Europe, hurrying headlong and triumphantly into the further conquest of the Pacific, and securing for themselves an ever larger share of the imperialist spoils in China. On the other hand, the capitalists of Japan: weakened, hamstrung and blocked in their expansion. The result? Very simple. A grim determination on the part of the capitalists of Japan to prepare in all possible ways for a life and death struggle against the imperialists of America.

The Wars of Chinese Generals.
To repeat: It is the conquest of China that is at stake in the American-Japanese relations and not the exclusion laws against the Japanese

of this war of Chinese generals is the fact that it is really a war between American and Japanese capitalism for power and influence in China. And the Japanese incident in Geneva is merely a reflection of a struggle that is already on.

We are drifting into a big war with Japan. What is the labor movement of the United States going to do about it?

MILITARISTS GAG WITH RAGE; PLAY GOES OVER BIG

"What Price Glory?" Gets Crowded Houses

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In spite of attacks by army and navy officers which declare that the play "interferes with recruiting for the marine corps," "What Price Glory?" continues to play to packed houses who do not seem to mind the omission of a few of the worst oaths attributed by the producer to some of the "best citizens." Sydney G. Gumpertz, managing editor of Empire State Legionaire and state historian American Legion, department of New York, addressed a letter to one of the authors of the play, Lawrence Stallings, in which Gumpertz, after giving his war record in full, denounces the dramatist and declares that he has "insulted every living soldier and profaned our honored dead." Gumpertz concluded by saying "if some marines were like this, then I thank God that I was in the army."

United States attorney Hayward, a colonel himself, saw the play before any complaint was raised and did not take action against it. It now rests in his hands whether he will order it stopped on the charge that it violates federal statute forbidding wearing of the uniform of the army, navy, or marines on the stage in any way to bring discredit on those branches of the service.

It's No Cinch.
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Girls who work in the closed dance halls have to dance at least 40 dances an evening to earn \$2.40, says Maria W. Lambkin, who has just reported on conditions in the dance halls for certain social agencies. In "closed" halls the girls are employed by the manager and must dance with whomsoever he chooses no matter how offensive the partner may be. Miss Lambkin suggests a minimum wage for the girls.

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RAMSAY MacDONALD

British Prime Minister



AT GENEVA

IN CHINA

American Imperialism

(Continued from page 4.)

capital is remote and its transactions cannot be so easily observed. That is why American capital can come to Europe and play there the role of a pacifier. And then its power! This colossal, fabulous, unheard of wealth which so appeals to the vanity of the petty bourgeoisie, to the vanity of the social-democrat.

And here I might tell you, by the way, something of my own experiences with representatives of American capital. During the last year, due to my official position, I had the occasion to talk to some American senators, republican and democratic. Their appearance and manner betrays appalling provincialism. I am not even certain whether or not they are well acquainted with the geography of Europe. Out of politeness let us assume that they are. But when they discuss politics, they talk like this: "I told Poincare," "I remarked to Curzon," "I explained to Mussolini." They feel themselves in Europe as leaders and bosses. Thus we can find some newly-hatched millionaire, some manufacturer of condensed milk or of other canned products speaking with an air of condescension to the most responsible bourgeois political leaders of Europe. And it is because of this fact that some maneuvers of the British bourgeoisie calculated to preserve her leadership in Europe, may prove to be faulty. But on this subject of Great Britain I shall speak in my next article.

many was pushing ahead with all her might, and so were France and Russia and Japan. The days of America's financial world power were yet to come.

But, nevertheless, the conflict between America and Japan was on. It has been more than two decades since Japan has become, to use a term of the traditional diplomacy, the "natural enemy" of the United States. Which means in human language that the imperialist ambitions of the Japanese capitalists presents a stumbling block to the same ambitions of the capitalists of America, this stumbling block to be overcome and destroyed.

Here is in a nutshell the old story of the basis of the mutual relations between the capitalists of America and the capitalists of Japan.

Post-War American Diplomacy in China

The real business of clipping the wings of Japanese imperialism in China by the capitalists of America began soon after the conclusion of the late war. We needn't go now into much detail. Suffice it to say that since the days of the "Peace" Conference at Versailles, the capitalists of America have succeeded in the following:

Japan has been compelled to return to China some of the annexed provinces.

Japan has been compelled to relinquish a great portion of her virtual protectorate over the rest of China.

Japan has lost her alliance with England because of the demand of the United States.

Japan has been compelled to accept the naval ratio of 5:5:3.

All of which has been brought about

passed by the last session of the United States congress. These laws have merely added fuel to a fire already burning.

At present this struggle for control over China between the imperialists of the so-called Great Powers is manifesting itself partly in the war of the Chinese generals.

What is this war about? We shall leave out of present consideration one angle of this war (reserving the matter for treatment in a future article) which is the conspiracy of all of the foreign imperialists, in alliance with the Chinese reactionaries, to overthrow the nationalist-revolutionary government of San-Yat-Sen at Canton, Southern China. Then, there remains what? A war between two generals. Their names are: Wu-Pei-Fu and Tchan-Tzo-Lin. The field of battle at present is Shanghai and the surroundings. The stakes are the possession and control of the provinces of Central and Northern China.

There are the bare facts. But what is the real meaning and significance of this war of generals? Well, it has two angles. One is internal, that is, various sections of the Chinese bourgeoisie are struggling for power among themselves and are rallying for this purpose to one or another, of the warring generals.

The other angle is external. It is the fact that one of these generals is supported by one set of foreign imperialists and the other general is supported by another set of foreign imperialists. More concretely: The imperialists of the United States and England are supporting general Wu-Pei-Fu, while Tchan-Tzo-Sin is supported by the imperialists of Japan.

In other words one of the phases